



Your University of Choice

SYLLABUS
MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION

Term: 2015-1 (Fall 2015)
Course Number: MAT 518-N Hybrid
Instructor: Joi F. Patterson, Ph.D.
Office Phone: 219-939-9690 (Charter School of the Dunes)
Text message: 219-644-9077
E-mail: jpatterson@ccsj.edu
jpatterson@csdunes.org

Office Hours:
By appointment only

Course Time: Face Time: 8:00 – Noon
On-line: Asynchronous at least 2 hours/day
Saturdays: 12.5, 12.12, 12.19.2015

Room: TBA

Course Description:

Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching is intended to introduce prospective teachers to those elements of measurement and assessment that are essential to student achievement. This course highlights the fundamental principles of measuring the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor components of classroom learning. Teacher candidates are actively involved in constructing and implementing a variety of informal, formative and summative assessment tools, to evaluate and ensure the continuous intellectual, social, and physical development of individual students as well as the entire class. They use multiple methods for measuring student growth and understanding, and they can clearly explain student performance to parents.

Five key elements of assessment are addressed: curriculum, quality, quantity, variety, and feedback.
Field Experience Required

Prerequisites:

Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) Orientation, MAT 500 ((Educational Psychology), and MAT 502 (Foundations of Education), and MAT 516 (Curriculum Development)

e-Textbook:

Measurement and Assessment in Teaching Tenth Edition, Miller, David M.; Linn, Robert L. and Gronlund, Norman E., (Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, New Jersey)



Your University of Choice

Competencies:

Teacher candidates should be able to do the following as a result of participating in this course:

Behavioral Objectives/ Outcomes:		
Students should be able to do the following as a result of participating in this course:		
	INTASC	NBTPS
Understand the role of measurement and assessment as a teacher	6	3
Communicate effectively with other teacher candidates, teachers, students and parents	10	2
Select and devise appropriate method of assessment tool	6	3
Examine a variety of assessment and its validity	6	3
Review and analyze and discuss various articles related to assessment	9	4
Show how assessment improves student learning	7	2
Analyze the use of Student Portfolios	6	1
Understand how to develop Electronic Teaching Portfolios	6	1
Develop assessment tools to meet need of diverse student learners	2	2
Develop student achievement and improvement plans	6	5
Practice a proactive positive parent conferences	10	5
Construct and apply rubrics aligned to academic standards	6	3
Align assessment with standards and learning objectives	7	2
Analyze and discuss issues relevant to Public Law 221	9	2
Develop a personal homework philosophy that is student centered and outcome driven which establishes a relationship with parents/guardians	10	5
Develop an assessment philosophy that will be the driving force behind when to assess, what to assess, and how to use results of assessment to improve student outcomes.	9	3
Create an electronic grading system that is reflective of a variety of assessments	6	2
Construct a pacing guide aligned to state standards	7	2
Analyze diagnostic assessment and develop a strategic plan to improve learning	1	1, 3
Use feedback from assessment to make instructional decisions	1	3
Interpret assessment data	1	3
Use data to improve learning and instruction	1	

Hybrid courses:

Hybrid courses blend face-to-face interaction such as in-class discussions, active group work, and live lectures with typically web-based educational technologies such as online course cartridges, assignments, discussion boards, and other web-assisted learning tools. The degree to which the design of hybrid courses utilize traditional classroom and online learning environments varies, being largely dependent on the subject matter and overall nature of a course. Regardless of design, such courses may be expected to deliver instruction in both an asynchronous and synchronous manner, and are becoming increasingly prevalent in today's society.

In this course we will use the following tools to access information via Black Board:

- Computer
- Internet (uninterrupted)



Your University of Choice

- Video streaming
- You-Tube videos
- Power Points with voice over
- Assignment Center
- Test Center
- Discussion Board
-

Class Assignment/Assessment:

See Guidelines:

Class Dates	Topic		Points
	Discussion	Chapter Assignment	
	See Agenda		Chapter Reading Everyday
Pre Assignment	Does Assessment Improve Learning		1. Black Board Discussion
Pre-Assignment	Intro to M&E.	1-3	Core Standards by content
Pre Assignment	Forms of Assessment	1-3	Review PP on-line
12.5	Curriculum and Assessment	2	2. Pacing Guide/Standards
12.5	Forms of Assessment	6-10	3. Homework Letter
12.12	Forms of Assessment continued Benchmark Assessments Remediation	15	4. Test Construction 5. Rubric
12.19	Feedback Parent Conferences Diagnostic Analysis Parent Involvement	12, 15	Think Pair/Share Articles 6. Assessment Philosophy/Feedback Loop
On-going		7. Disposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation • Professionalism • Communication • Attendance (see policy) • Preparation 	100
Field Exper. Ongoing		Individual Assessment Topics	8. Position Paper
	Assessment Topic Presentation	Same	9. You Tube Assessment
12.19	Final Exam	Online	10. Final Exam
Total			



Your University of Choice

Assignment Criteria

Note: Any assignment used to satisfy a portfolio artifact must be accompanied by a rationale and achieved at 80% mastery.

Submission:

10 points

Submit assignments via Black Board Assignment Center. You will have two opportunities to submit each assignment (with the exception of presentations and finals). Try to receive feedback right after the assignment has been reviewed in class. You will have until Monday, Dec 20 to submit drafts. Final assignments are due Friday, Dec. 27. The final exam will be available on Black Board through Assignment Center on **Saturday, December 19 1:00 pm– Sunday, December 20 1:00pm**. You will have only one opportunity to take the final exam, position paper and presentation.

*Assignments = artifacts.

Complete the above self evaluations with honesty based on your current knowledge and position.
--

1. Pacing Guide

50 points

Objective: Teacher Candidate understands the importance of long term planning and can align content to meet the academic standards within the academic year.

Includes key and appropriate heading	10
Incorporates all standards (include hyperlink to standards)	10
Provide proper amount of time per standard	10
Organized and professional quality	5
Allows for 185 days	5
Use symbols appropriately	5
Include major assessments	5
Total	

2. Homework Philosophy /Letter

50 pts

Objective: Teacher Candidate respects the relationship with parent/guardian and can clearly and appropriately share expectations of homework as an important assessment tool to students and parents

No longer than one page in length	5
Written as a letter at the beginning of the year	2
Professional presentation	3
Developmentally appropriate	2
Student centered	3
Written so that it is parent and student friendly	2
Includes the parent	2
Amount of time is appropriate for grade, age and topic	3
Used to reinforce what is taught in the classroom that day	3
Used as an important assessment tool for students	5
Used as an important assessment tool for teacher	2
Rationale and expectations are clear	5
Assignments are challenging and realistic	3
A variety of assignments are utilized	5
Weight of homework is appropriate for subject and grade level	5
Total	



Your University of Choice

3. Classroom Test

100 pts

Objective: *Teacher Candidate knows how to construct various objective and critical thinking test items that demonstrate student mastery in content area at the synthesis and evaluation level*

Using your own content topic chapter or unit (i.e. 3 rd grade math, physics, accounting)	
Professional Format	
Five (5) questions per category:	
• Short Answer	20
• True/False	20
• Matching	20
• Multiple Choice	20
• Essay	20
Follows guidelines for test construction and put in the above order and	
Aligned to Academic Standards (written on test)	
Total	

4. Rubric

100 pts.

Objective: *Teacher candidates are able to design a student centered holistic rubric that engage students in the learning process to meet instructional goals*

Four (4) point scale w/ name associated (in hierarchy)	10
Follows template format	10
Specific expectations at each level	10
Age appropriate	10
Clear distinction between levels	10
Void of bias	10
Realistic goals	10
Student centered	10
Includes quantitative and qualitative measures	10
Aligned to academic standards (written on rubric)	10
Total	

5. Assessment Philosophy/Feedback Loop

100 pts

Objective: *Teacher Candidates has a positive disposition and philosophy towards the use of assessment to improve student learning. Teacher Candidate believe that all students can learn and provide a system by which all students can succeed.*

No longer than one page in length (written as a philosophy statement)	10
Includes image of feedback loop	10
Feedback loop has multiple benchmarks	10
Assessment Philosophy and Feedback Loop align	10
Professional presentation	5
Personal in nature	3
Written from a philosophical perspective (disposition)	10
Understanding of goals, benefits and uses of assessments	5
Understands the importance of feedback	5
Student centered	2
Used as a tool to show student achievement	5
Used as a tool to reevaluate instruction	5
Shows fairness and consistency (validity and reliability)	5
Uses a variety of assessments appropriately	5
Uses multiple assessments is a responsible way	3
Applied terminology appropriately	5
NOT grade specific	2
Total	



Your University of Choice

6. Field Experience:

100 pts

Objective: Teacher Candidate is able to critically examine an assessment topic and demonstrate that they can work with highly qualified professional educators to evaluate assessment practices and student outcomes

Position Paper (Topics Provided)

“Using Data to Improve Learning”

Select an assessment topic and take a position on the topic using a critical thinking approach:

1. Personal opinion;
2. Facts, supported by research (@ least 3);
3. Opinions of professional educators (@ least 3 experienced HQT);
4. Reshaped position. (conclusion)

Position Paper should be written in APA style a total of 5 pages which consist of:

1. Cover page;
2. Three pages of body (The 4 step critical thinking process above should clearly be identified the content and transition of the paper);
3. Reference page: a minimum of three professional educators that you interviewed (full name, school, grade, subject years of teaching) article provided; a minimum of one journal, a minimum of one web based, a minimum of one text.

**7. Blackboard Discussion
points**

50

Objective: Teacher Candidates can collaborate with peers to develop ideas of about the use of assessment to improve learning.

Responding to the posted question: Does Assessment Improve Learning? Answer questions through personal reflection, experience, theory and practice. Initially respond to question, and then respond on two separate occasions to your peers (total 3 hits). **Initial response due by Friday, December 4th**

8. Assessment Topic Presentation

100 points

Using the same topic from the position paper, present an objective overview of the topic.

Presentation should include:

5-10 minute overview

Use of visuals (can use power point)

Benefits and usage of assessment

Challenges and negative impact of assessment

Consequences and outcomes of assessment

Upload video on Blackboard via video or You tube (directions will be provided, account may be necessary)

9. Diagnostic Analysis

100 points

Interpretation and analysis of a set of scores

Plan for improvement base on plan

10. Final Exam: Instructional Decisions

100 points

Objective: Teacher Candidate will be able to make instructional decision to improve student



Your University of Choice

learning by selecting the best tool for measuring student achievement and be able to support decision through a rationale in making instructional decisions to improve learning.

Participation

100 points

Attendance, Disposition, Discussions, Article Reviews, Diagnostic Analysis, Parent Conferences.....

Grading Scale:

A: 90 – 100%; B: 80 – 89%; C: 70 – 79%; D: 60 – 69%

Portfolio:

As of the 2002-2003 academic year, the Education Program of CCSJ is requiring teacher candidates to develop a professional portfolio prior to the student teaching course. This portfolio should contain examples of professional development from various courses and activities. Many of the projects connected with this course would make appropriate additions to such a portfolio.

Format for Written Assignments:

The professional Education and Psychology communities have adopted the standards delineated in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. The current work is the Fourth Edition, 1994, available in the bookstore and the library. Plagiarism is a serious unprofessional practice. Please consult the CCSJ Student Handbook as well as the APA Publication Manual for a) a description of plagiarism and b) how to avoid it.

Statement of Plagiarism:

If an instructor or other Calumet College of St. Joseph personnel find that a student has plagiarized or been involved in another form of academic dishonesty, the instructor or other personnel may elect to bring the matter up for judicial review. The maximum penalty for any form of academic dishonesty is dismissal from the College. The procedures for judicial review are listed under the section of CCSJ handbook that addresses student grievances.

Calumet College of St. Joseph adheres to citation guidelines as prescribed by the particular discipline (i.e., MLA, APA, Chicago Manual of Style or Turabian.). All of these guidelines are available in the Calumet College of St. Joseph library or bookstore. These texts outline how to cite references from a variety of sources, including electronic media.

Withdrawal from Classes Policy:

Intellectual growth and success in college is reinforced through interaction in the classroom. Students reach personal goals and course outcomes through regular and prompt attendance. The Education Department's accelerated classes are intense and rigorous and demand student presence and participation. Therefore, if a student is absent from one *Master of Arts in Teaching* class the student will be academically withdrawn by the instructor.

Resources



Your University of Choice

- Atkin, J. M., Black, P., & Coffey, J. (2001). *Classroom assessment and the national science standards*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
- Andrade, H. (2000). Using rubrics to promote thinking and learning. *Educational Leadership*, 57(5), 13-18.
- Andrade, H. G. (2001, April 18). The effects of instructional rubrics on learning to write. *Current Issues in Education* [On-line], 4(4). Available: <http://cie.ed.asu.edu/volume4/number4>.
- Andrade, H., & Boulay, B. (2003). The role of rubric-referenced self-assessment in learning to write. *Journal of Educational Research*, 97(1), 21-34.
- Andrade, H., & Boulay, B. (2003). The role of self-assessment in learning to write. *The Journal of Educational Research*, 97(1), 21-34.
- Andrade, H., Du, Y., & Wang, X. (2008). Putting rubrics to the test: The effect of a model, criteria generation, and rubric-referenced self-assessment on elementary school students' writing. *Educational Measurement: Issues and Practices*, 27(2), 3-13.
- Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development Copyright © 2007
- Black, P., & Wiliam, D. (1998). Inside the black box: Raising standards through classroom assessment. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 80, 139-148.
- Broad, B. (2003). *What we really value: Beyond rubrics in teaching and learning*. Logan: Utah State University Press.
- Butler, D. L., & Winne, P. H. (1995). Feedback and self-regulated learning: A theoretical synthesis. *Review of Educational Research*, 65, 245-281.
- Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. (2005). *Formative assessment: Improving learning in secondary classrooms*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Chappuis, J. (2005). Helping students understand assessment. *Educational Leadership*, 63(3), 39-43.
- Chappuis, S. (2005). Is formative assessment losing its meaning? *Education Week*, 24(44), 38.
- Chart, H., Grigorenko, E. L., & Sternberg, R. J. (in press). The Aurora Battery: Toward better identification of giftedness. In C. Callahan & J. Plucker (Eds.), *What the research says about: An encyclopedia of research on gifted education*. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.
- Christensen, L. (2004-2005). Moving beyond judgment. *Rethinking Schools*, 19(2), 33-37.
- Coburn, C. E., Honig, M. I., & Stein, M. K. (in press). What is the evidence on districts' use of evidence? In J. Bransford, L. Gomez, D. Lam, & N. Vye (Eds.), *Research and practice: Towards a reconciliation*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press.
- Costa, A., & Kallick, B. (2004). *Assessment strategies for self-directed learning*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Daston, L. (1992). Objectivity and the escape from perspective. *Social Studies of Science*, 22(4), 597-618.
- Diederich, P. J., French, J., & Carlton, S. (1961). Factors in judgments of writing ability. *Educational Testing Service Research Bulletin* (No. 61-15). Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.



Your University of Choice

- Earl, L (2003). *Assessment as learning: Using classroom assessment to maximize student learning*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Gardner, H. (1999). *Intelligence reframed: Multiple intelligences for the 21st century*. New York: Basic Books.
- Grigorenko, E. L., Jarvin, L., & Sternberg, R. J. (2002). School-based tests of the triarchic theory of intelligence: Three settings, three samples, three syllabi. *Contemporary Educational Psychology, 27*, 167–208.
- Hedlund, J., Wilt, J. M., Nebel, K. R., Ashford, S. J., & Sternberg, R. J. (2006). Assessing practical intelligence in business school admissions: A supplement to the graduate management admissions test. *Learning and Individual Differences, 16*, 101–127.
- Hattie, J., & Timperley, H. (2007). The power of feedback. *Review of Educational Research, 77*, 81–112.
- Johnston, P. H. (2004). *Choice words: How our language affects children's learning*. Portland, ME: Stenhouse.
- Kerr, K. A., Marsh, J. A., Ikemoto, G. S., Darilek, H., & Barney, H. (2006). Strategies to promote data use for instructional improvement: Actions, outcomes, and lessons from three urban districts. *American Journal of Education, 112*(4), 496–520.
- Kluger, A. N., & DeNisi, A. (1996). The effects of feedback interventions on performance: A historical review, a meta-analysis, and a preliminary feedback intervention theory. *Psychological Bulletin, 119*, 254–284.
- Lortie, D. (1975). *Schoolteacher: A sociological study*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Marsh, J. A., Kerr, K. A., Ikemoto, G. S., Darilek, H., Suttrop, M., Zimmer, R. W., & Barney, H. (2005). *The role of districts in fostering instructional improvement*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand.
- Michigan Educational Assessment Program. (2005). *High school English language arts test booklet, Form 1*. Lansing: State Administrative Board, State of Michigan.
- Nagel, T. (1986). *The view from nowhere*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory. (2008). *6+1 trait writing®: Trait definitions*. Retrieved April 4, 2008, from <http://www.nwrel.org/assessment/definitions.php?odelay=0&d=1>
- O'Donnell, A., & Topping, K. (1998). Peers assessing peers: Possibilities and problems. In K. Topping & S. Ehly (Eds.), *Peer-assisted learning* (pp. 255–278). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Rosenblatt, L. M. (1976). *Literature as exploration*. New York: Noble and Noble.
- Stein, M. K., & Nelson, B. S. (2003). Leadership content knowledge. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 25*(4), 423–448.
- Sternberg, R. J. (1997). What does it mean to be smart? *Educational Leadership, 54*(6), 20–24.
- Sternberg, R. J. (2001a). Why schools should teach for wisdom: The balance theory of wisdom in educational settings. *Educational Psychologist, 36*(4), 227–245.
- Sternberg, R. J. (2001b). Wisdom and education. *Perspectives in Education, 19*(4), 1–16.



Your University of Choice

- Sternberg, R. J. (2003). *Wisdom, intelligence, and creativity synthesized*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Sternberg, R. J. (2006). Recognizing neglected strengths. *Educational Leadership*, 64(1), 30–35.
- Sternberg, R. J. (2007). Finding students who are wise, practical, and creative. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 53(44), B11.
- Sternberg, R. J., & Grigorenko, E. L. (2000). *Teaching for successful intelligence*. Arlington Heights, IL: SkyLight.
- Sternberg, R. J., & Grigorenko, E. L. (2007). *Teaching for successful intelligence* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Sternberg, R. J., Grigorenko, E. L., Ferrari, M., & Clinkenbeard, P. (1999). A triarchic analysis of an aptitude-treatment interaction. *European Journal of Psychological Assessment*, 15(1), 1–11.
- Sternberg, R. J., & the Rainbow Project Collaborators. (2006). The Rainbow Project: Enhancing the SAT through assessments of analytical, practical, and creative skills. *Intelligence*, 34(4), 321–350.
- Sternberg, R. J., Torff, B., & Grigorenko, E. L. (1998). Teaching for successful intelligence raises school achievement. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 79, 667–669.
- Stiggins, R. (2000). *Student-involved classroom assessment* (3rd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Stiggins, R., Arter, J., Chappuis, J., & Chappuis, S. (2006). *Classroom assessment for student learning: Doing it right—using it well*. Portland, OR: Educational Testing Service.
- Supovitz, J. A., & Weathers, J. (2004). *Dashboard lights: Monitoring implementation of district instructional reform strategies*. Philadelphia: Consortium for Policy Research in Education, Tunstall, P., & Gipps, C. (1996). Teacher feedback to young children in formative assessment: A typology. *British Educational Research Journal*, 22, 389–404.
- Valli, L., & Buese, D. (2007). The changing roles of teachers in an era of high-stakes accountability. *American Educational Research Journal*, 44(3), 519–558.
- Wiggins, G. (1993). *Assessing student performance: Exploring the purpose and limits of testing*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Wiggins, G. P. (1998) *Educative assessment: Designing assessments to inform and improve student performance*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J. (1998). *Understanding by design*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- White, E. (1998). *Teaching and assessing writing: Recent advances in understanding, evaluating, and improving student performance* (2nd ed.). Portland, ME: Calendar Islands Publishers.



Your University of Choice

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards NBPTS:

<p>Proposition 1: Teachers are Committed to Students and Their Learning</p> <p>NBCTs are dedicated to making knowledge accessible to all students. They believe all students can learn.</p> <p>They treat students equitably. They recognize the individual differences that distinguish their students from one another and they take account for these differences in their practice. NBCTs understand how students develop and learn.</p> <p>They respect the cultural and family differences students bring to their classroom.</p> <p>They are concerned with their students' self-concept, their motivation and the effects of learning on peer relationships.</p> <p>NBCTs are also concerned with the development of character and civic responsibility.</p>	<p>Proposition 2: Teachers Know the Subjects They Teach and How to Teach Those Subjects to Students.</p> <p>NBCTs have mastery over the subject(s) they teach. They have a deep understanding of the history, structure and real-world applications of the subject.</p> <p>They have skill and experience in teaching it, and they are very familiar with the skills gaps and preconceptions students may bring to the subject.</p> <p>They are able to use diverse instructional strategies to teach for understanding.</p>
<p>Proposition 3: Teachers are Responsible for Managing and Monitoring Student Learning.</p> <p>NBCTs deliver effective instruction. They move fluently through a range of instructional techniques, keeping students motivated, engaged and focused.</p> <p>They know how to engage students to ensure a disciplined learning environment, and how to organize instruction to meet instructional goals.</p> <p>NBCTs know how to assess the progress of individual students as well as the class as a whole.</p> <p>They use multiple methods for measuring student growth and understanding, and they can clearly explain student performance to parents.</p>	<p>Proposition 4: Teachers Think Systematically about Their Practice and Learn from Experience.</p> <p>NBCTs model what it means to be an educated person – they read, they question, they create and they are willing to try new things.</p> <p>They are familiar with learning theories and instructional strategies and stay abreast of current issues in American education.</p> <p>They critically examine their practice on a regular basis to deepen knowledge, expand their repertoire of skills, and incorporate new findings into their practice.</p>
<p>Proposition 5: Teachers are Members of Learning Communities.</p> <p>NBCTs collaborate with others to improve student learning.</p> <p>They are leaders and actively know how to seek and build partnerships with community groups and businesses.</p> <p>They work with other professionals on instructional policy, curriculum development and staff development.</p> <p>They can evaluate school progress and the allocation of resources in order to meet state and local education objectives.</p>	



Your University of Choice

They know how to work collaboratively with parents to engage them productively in the work of the school.	
---	--

INTASC Core Teaching Standards

http://www.ccsso.org/Documents/2013/2013_INTASC_Learning_Progressions_for_Teachers.pdf