

INSTRUCTION

Assessment and Grading Practices - High

(This regulation takes effect for the school year 2018-19)

Prince William County Public Schools (PWCS) is committed to continuous improvement in the use of research-based assessment, feedback, grading, and reporting best practices to promote success for all students.

I. Assessment Practices

- A. Academic assessments are a means of gathering evidence of and for student learning of the PWCS curriculum and state standards for a specific purpose, including to:
 - 1. Pre-assess or diagnose a student's current state of knowledge or skill;
 - 2. Check for understanding of new learning;
 - 3. Provide feedback to increase student learning; and
 - 4. Evaluate student performance in a specified domain.
- B. The purpose of giving any academic assessment should be clearly communicated by the teacher and understood by the student.
- C. Professional educators and educational leaders shall ensure that assessments are aligned with required learning outcomes.
- D. Professional educators shall construct learning objectives for their lessons that identify the conditions and criteria that shall be used to assess student learning.
- E. Professional educators shall provide students with an explanation of the desired learning outcomes and how their performance shall be measured, in clearly worded, student-friendly language.
- F. Professional educators and educational leaders shall ensure that assessments used in the Division provide adequate evidence to measure for their intended purpose.
- G. Frequent formative assessments shall be used to provide students with practice opportunities to build knowledge and skill.
- H. Summative assessments shall be used when students have had sufficient opportunities to demonstrate their readiness through formative assessment.
- I. Feedback on assessments shall be timely, whether it is graded or not, and provide descriptive feedback to further student learning.

J. Staff shall ensure that time for instruction is protected from excessive use of assessment measures.

II. Grading Practices

A. Graded tasks shall be aligned with the PWCS curriculum and state standards, and shall support student learning.

B. Academic achievement grades shall not include measures of student behavior.

C. Types of Graded Assessments: Professional educators are encouraged to use a wide variety of evidence to determine level of mastery of the desired learning goals. Evidence may include, but are not limited to observations, labs, essays, unit assessments, works of art, performance, problem-based learning, multimedia productions, oral examination/verbal responses, discussion, presentations, quizzes and tests, and culminating activities or projects.

D. Rubric Scoring: Teachers are encouraged to mark/score assignments using rubrics that are aligned with the “Grade Scale” used in Attachment I of this regulation, rather than the 101-point percentage-based scale, which is subject to distortion and can require substantial work to delineate the various levels of performance used in that scale.

E. Percentage Grades: Difficulties in accurately distinguishing between 101 different levels of achievement are caused when using the 101-point scale (0-100). Using fewer, more accurate measures helps to more clearly assess and communicate student mastery of a standard(s) while saving teachers time in grading.

F. Titles of Assignments in Gradebooks: Grades shall be recorded by learning objectives and standards, using descriptive titles rather than numeric/type/category descriptions (e.g., 6.4 Causes of the Am. Revolution, rather than homework 1, quiz #2, chapter 4 test, or class participation).

G. Number of Graded Assignments: Teachers shall use professional judgement in determining how much, and what type of evidence is sufficient to evaluate student performance on a standard(s). To ensure sufficient evidence to evaluate student achievement, no fewer than nine assignments shall be given in a grading period. A single summative assessment shall not count for more than 20 percent of a marking period grade.

H. Group Grading: Cooperative learning can be an effective learning strategy. Students shall be assessed for their contribution to a group assignment when their roles and assignments are clearly articulated.

- I. Weighting Formative and Summative Assessments: Grading categories and/or weights may be used in the electronic gradebook program to distinguish formative from summative assessments.
1. Subject area departments shall collaborate on weighting decisions pertaining to how much weight to give formative and summative tasks to promote consistency in professional practice.
 2. The system devised shall be communicated in advance and in writing to students and their families.
- J. Categories and Weights: Due to the potential for error in measurement, the use of categories and weights, for purposes other than identifying formative and summative assessments, is generally discouraged.
1. However, a teacher may find it helpful to group types of assignments to inform their teaching practice. Establishing unweighted categories for this purpose is acceptable.
 2. Whenever a teacher decides to use grading categories and weights those categories, they must clearly communicate their system of categorization and weighting to students and parents at the start of the school year and maintain a consistent use of that system for all subsequent marking periods for the school year.
- K. Weighting Individual Assignments: To prevent distortion in measurement, if a teacher has established category weighting in the electronic gradebook, they are not permitted to give weight to individual assignments.
- L. Multiple Opportunities: Research demonstrates that assessment and grading can effectively promote continuous learning when students receive descriptive feedback on their work and are provided second chances. Such practices increase student motivation and persistence in the face of challenging work. Providing students with new learning opportunities prior to making a second attempt on assessments holds the greatest potential to improve student learning when using retakes.
1. All students benefit from the opportunity to reassess their level of mastery, after reflecting on previous practice, and demonstrating additional preparation for reassessing their knowledge and skill.
 2. Grade-level teams shall collaborate on reassessment opportunities they shall provide to students, using the professional judgement of the staff.
 3. Setting appropriate deadlines for reassessment shall be collaboratively done by the school grade-level teams.

M. Grade Replacement: Earlier evidence of learning on previously graded assignments may be marked exempt in the electronic gradebook when new graded evidence of student achievement demonstrates improvement, in accordance with the professional judgement of the teacher.

N. Late Work and Missed Assignments: Late work and missed assignments shall be accepted to document student proficiency on the standard(s).

1. Teacher teams shall work together with their educational leaders to set reasonable guidelines for turning in late work and encourage the completion of missing assignments.
2. Teachers shall report patterns of late work to parents.

III. Reporting Grades

A. Graded tasks shall be returned promptly (weekly) to maximize the impact that timely feedback has on improving student learning.

B. Grades shall be updated using the Division's reporting system at least once per week.

C. The report card grading scale can be found in Attachment I to this regulation.

D. Semester grades shall be calculated by the sum of the first and second quarter grades divided by the number of grading periods.

E. The final yearly grade shall be calculated:

1. Each nine-week quarter shall be 22.5 percent of the total grade.
2. All nine-week quarter grades shall be summed.
3. The sum of the nine-week grades shall be divided by the number of grading periods to determine the mean.
4. The mean of the four marking periods shall count for 90 percent of the final grade.
5. The final exam/cumulative summative assessment shall count for 10 percent of the final grade.
6. The sum of (four) and (five) shall be the final grade.

Example:	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Exam</u>	<u>Final Grade</u>
	85	87	92	96	75	88.5

- a. $85 + 87 + 92 + 96 = \mathbf{360}$
- b. $360 / 4 = \mathbf{90}$
- c. $90 \times .90 = \mathbf{81}$
- d. $75 \times .10 = \mathbf{7.5}$
- e. $81 + 7.5 = \mathbf{88.5}$

- F. For semester-based courses the final course grade shall be calculated by each quarter counting 45 percent of the total grade and the exam constituting 10 percent.
- G. To ensure the final grade represents the level of a student's achievement and progress, the final yearly grade may be modified by the teacher to improve the student's grade when the calculation by average inaccurately communicates the teacher's assessment of student performance and improvement over time.

The Associate Superintendent for Student Learning and Accountability (or designee) is responsible for implementing and monitoring this regulation.

This regulation and related policy shall be reviewed at least every five years and revised as needed.

Attachment I

Descriptive Grading Scale for High School

Level of Mastery	Grade Scale	Letter Grade	Percent	Teacher Description of Performance	Student Statement of Performance
Above Standard (Advanced-High)	3.50-4.00	A	90-100	In addition to Advanced-Low level performance, in-depth inferences and application that go beyond what was taught.	I know (can do) it well enough to make connections that were not taught and I'm right about those connections.
Above Standard (Advanced-Low)	3.30-3.49	B+	87-89	In addition to Proficient-High level performance, partial success at inferences and application that go beyond what was taught.	I know (can do) it well enough to make connections that were not taught, but I'm not always right about those connections.
Meets Standard (Proficient-High)	2.50-3.29	B	80-86	No major errors or omissions regarding any of the information and/or processes (simple or complex) that were explicitly taught.	I know (can do) everything that was taught (the easy parts and the harder parts) without making mistakes.
Meets Standard (Proficient-Low)	2.30-2.49	C+	77-79	No major errors or omissions regarding the simpler details and processes and a partial knowledge of the more complex ideas and processes.	I know (can do) all the easy parts, and some (but not all) of the harder parts.
Approaching Standard (Basic-High)	1.50-2.29	C	70-76	No major errors or omissions regarding the simpler details and processes, but major errors and omissions regarding the more complex ideas and processes.	I know (can do) all the easy parts, but I don't know (can't do) the harder parts.
Approaching Standard (Basic-Low)	1.30-1.49	D+	67-69	Partial knowledge of the simpler details and processes, but major errors or omissions regarding the more complex ideas and processes.	I know (can do) some of the easier parts, but I make some mistakes.
Beginning (Below Basic-High)	0.50-1.29	D	60-66	With help, a partial understanding of some of the simpler details and processes and some of the more complex ideas and processes.	With help, I know (can do) some of the harder parts and some of the easier parts.
Well Below (Below Basic-Low)	0.00-0.49	F	0-59	With help, a partial understanding of some of the simpler details and processes but not the more complex ideas and processes.	With help, I know (can do) some of the easier parts but not the harder parts.