

## Grade Less While Students Learn More

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### Background

- **Passive learning = Low-level thinking**
- **Athletic trainers need:**
  - Enhanced problem solving abilities
  - Knowledge producing abilities
- **Passive learning doesn't produce quality athletic trainers.**

*Bean JC, 2011; Anderson RS, 1998*




### Background

- **Active learning = Higher-level thinking**
- **Active learning requires more engagement by the faculty member.**
- **Faculty often avoid active learning to avoid the additional work from grading.**

*Bean JC, 2011; Anderson RS, 1998*




### Background

- **Why don't we assign more active learning such as writing?**

I DON'T HAVE TIME TO GRADE

*The grading is too subjective*

*I am not qualified*

*My class is TOO large*

*Insecurities about grading writing*

*Students don't care about my feedback anyway*



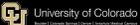

### Background

- **When grading takes into account process and not just product, you get students who participate in learning and don't just look for the grade.**

*~ RS Anderson, 1998*




## Designing Effective Assignments

## Effective Assignments

- **Evoke deep learning**
- **Present real problems that require students to critically think or pose their own problems**
  - Instructor or student designed
- **Are presented in a rhetorical context to give students a role or purpose**

## 6 Key Assignment Prompts

- **Purpose of the Assignment**
- **Format/Genre**
- **Interactive Component**
- **Expectations for Use of Sources**
- **Audience**
- **Explicit, Available Grading Criteria**

*Hobson EH, 1997; Bean, 2011*

## Purpose of the Assignment

- **Rhetorical Context**
- **What is the reason for the assignment in the first place?**

## Format/Genre

- **Literature Review**
- **Article Critique**
- **Journal**
- **Memo**
- **Grant Proposal**
- **Oral Presentation**

## Interactive Components

- **Number of revisions**
- **Brainstorming sessions**
  - Concept mapping
- **Visits to writing center**
- **Stages of feedback**
  - When? and who?
- **Doodles**

## Expectations for Use of Sources

- **Which style guide? AMA...APA...MLA?**
- **How many references are expected?**
- **Peer reviewed or popular sources?**
- **Textbooks allowed?**
- **Interviews?**
- **Etc...**

## Audience

- **Help the student understand the intended audience**
  - Includes helping them understand the audience's perspective on the topic.
- **Determines whether writing from a position of power, equality, or subordinate**

## Explicit, Available Grading Criteria

- **How will the work be graded?**
  - Rubrics
  - Formative/summative feedback
  - Etc...
- **Grading samples**
- **Grading criteria revision**
  - use previous submissions to help characterize "good"
- **May choose to let students help determine grading criteria.**

## Using Alternatives to the Traditional Grading Process

## Traditional Grading

- **ABCDF**
- **Instructor-centered grading**
- **Instructor-centered feedback**
- **Emphasizes competition**
- **Emphasizes the grade**

Bean, 2011; Potts G, 2010

Questions to ask when deciding how an assignment will be graded.

- **Should I focus on grammatical and editorial errors or not?**
- **Should I grade in a formative or summative manner?**
- **Should I use a rubric for grading or do I write in the margins?**
- **Should I let students negotiate the grading criteria? To what extent?**
- **How much do I focus on the minutia versus on the activity and behavior of learning?**

## Alternatives to the Traditional

- **Peer Review**
  - Facilitation is necessary for it to be productive for grading.
  - 3 types
    - *Open-ended*
    - *Guided*
    - *Directed*

Reiber LJ, 2006; Bean 2011

## Alternatives to the Traditional

- **Contract Grading**

- Focus less on degree of quality and more on activities and behaviors that lead to learning
- Students name contract their grade in advance
- Example:

A = pass 4 exams (80%+), 3 writing assignments, 3 practical assignments

B = pass 4 exams (80%+), 2 writing assignments, 3 practical assignments

C = pass 4 exams (75%+), 1 writing assignment, 3 practical assignments

D = pass 4 exams (70%+), 1 writing assignment, 2 practical assignments

*Potts G, 2010; Anderson RS, 1998; Lindemann DF & Harbke CR, 2011.*

## Alternatives to grammar checking

- **Focus on the major revision and don't mark any errors.**
- **Have students use writing center when grammar is a concern**
- **No longer be the editor, but give them mode for learning.**
  - Work with student to edit 1 or 2 paragraphs and let them edit the rest.
  - Minimalist grading...don't make the same comment over and over again.

Bean, 2011

## Alternatives to grammar checking

With these injuries, individuals can become focused on the fact that the healing process can be a long and difficult one. **With this, that person may experience many different** emotions. Some of the biggest influences on the attitudes of the injured come from people in power positions such as coaches, doctors, or athletic trainers, and others closest to the individual. **These following studies** go into depth on how an individual's mental health, paired with these social support systems, influence the health, wellbeing, and recovery time of injured athletes.

## Public Grading

- **Grade an assignment while students watch.**
  - Before students begin work
  - Can demonstrate different levels of expectation

Lucas L, 2012

## Creating Revision Cues in Student Feedback

## Student Identified Grading Failures

- **Minimal or no feedback or explanation of grade**
- **Only negative comments**
- **Didn't tell student how to improve**
- **No grading criteria or explanation of grading**

Smith LJ, 2008

## How do you choose to provide feedback?

- **Conference**
  - Group
  - One-on-one
- **In the margins**
- **Rubric**
- **Checklist**
- **Immediate verbal**
- **Computerized tools**
  - MS Word review
  - GoodReader (pdf annotator) MarkUp app

## Editing Oriented vs Revision Oriented

- **Editing Oriented**
  - Editing without commenting on ideas or structure
- **Revision Oriented**
  - Revision is expected and thoughts on next draft should be more complex

Bean JC, 2011

## Revision Oriented

- **Multiple drafts improve end product and student learning**
  - Comment only on draft, not on final product
  - Comment and give grade on draft, allow resubmissions

Bean JC, 2011; Smith LJ 2008

## End Comments to Encourage Revision

- **Summative feedback with intent to encourage improvement**
  - Focuses on process, thought, concept
- **Bury the grade in the feedback**

*Excellent insight used in this draft. You mentioned different viewpoints on the value of the Lachman's test—but you never brought your argument to a conclusion. This draft scores an 88%, so your final draft should provide a more compelling conclusion to your argument.*

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