Assessing Writing

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by Steve Peha
The best way to teach is the way that makes sense to you, your kids, and your community.

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“Every study of young writers I’ve done for the last twenty years has underestimated what they can do. In fact, we know very little about the human potential for writing.”

—Donald Graves, A Fresh Look at Writing (p.99)
Writing Instruction That Makes Sense
What is Best Practice Writing Instruction?

Writing is very important in education today so everyone wants to know the best way to teach it. But that can be a challenge because there are so many different ideas out there. Fortunately, in the last decade, a national consensus has emerged regarding the essential elements of successful instruction. In the book *Best Practice: New Standards For Teaching and Learning in America’s Schools*, written by Harvey Daniels, Steve Zemelman, and Arthur Hyde (2nd edition, 1999, published by Heinemann), the path to effective writing instruction is defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Increase</strong> student ownership and responsibility by: helping students choose their own topics and goals for improvement; using brief teacher-student conferences; teaching students to review their own progress.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> teacher control of decision making by: teacher deciding on all writing topics; suggestions for improvement dictated by teacher; learning objectives determined by teacher alone; instruction given as whole-class activity.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> class time spent on writing whole, original pieces through: establishing real purposes for writing and student involvement in the task; instruction in and support for all stages of the writing process.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> time spent on isolated drills on “subskills” of grammar, vocabulary, spelling, paragraphing, penmanship, etc.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> teacher modeling writing as a fellow author and as a demonstration of processes.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> teacher talks about writing but never writes or shares own work.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> learning of grammar and mechanics in context, at the editing stage, and as items are needed.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> isolated grammar lessons, given in order determined by textbook, before writing is begun.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> writing for real audiences, publishing for the class and for wider communities.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> assignments read only by the teacher.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> making the classroom a supportive setting for shared learning, using: active exchange and valuing of students ideas; collaborative small-group work; conferences and peer critiquing that give responsibility for improvement to authors.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> devaluation of students ideas through: students viewed as lacking knowledge and language abilities; sense of class as competing individuals; work with fellow students viewed as cheating or disruptive.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> writing across the curriculum as a tool for learning.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> writing taught only during “language arts” period—i.e., infrequently.</td>
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<td><strong>Increase</strong> constructive and efficient evaluation that involves: brief informal oral responses as students work; thorough grading of just a few student-selected, polished pieces; focus on a few errors at a time; cumulative view of growth and self-evaluation; encouragement of risk taking and honest expression.</td>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong> evaluation as negative burden for teacher and student by: marking all papers heavily for errors, making teacher a bottleneck; teacher editing paper, and only after completed, rather than student making improvements; grading seen as punitive, focused on errors, not growth.</td>
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The message of best practice is clear: the more we apply proven principles of successful teaching, the more engaged our students will be in successful learning. This is a gradual process that unfolds over time. Teachers proceed on a continuum of development just like their students. With ongoing exposure to effective teaching methods through high quality in-service training and consistent administrative leadership that supports and validates contemporary instruction, teachers gradually replace less successful approaches with proven techniques that maximize student achievement.

Since the early 1990s when the best practice movement in American education began to take shape, thousands of teachers and administrators have begun the process of making research-based instruction an integral part of their schools. There is already a large best practice community in our country and many resources to help teachers make the transition. In the face of increasing pressure to improve student learning, everyone is looking for solutions. Best practice defines those solutions and provides for us the most logical and responsible path we can take.
**How Do Teachers Achieve Best Practice?**

Learning about best practice is vital but it’s only the beginning. Knowing what best practice is helps us define where we want our teaching to end up. But it doesn’t necessarily tell us how to get there. In our work, we have found that teachers achieve best practice when they concentrate their efforts on the following six instructional areas:

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<th>Instructional Area</th>
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<td><strong>Writer’s Workshop</strong></td>
<td>Focused mini-lessons taught in the context of authentic writing; status of the class; the majority of class time reserved for writing; conferencing; students choosing their own topics and forms; emphasis on authentic audiences and purposeful communication; writer’s notebooks; frequent teacher modeling; five days a week, 45-60 minutes per day at elementary, three days a week at secondary; etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Writing Process</strong></td>
<td>Pre-writing to develop ideas; drafting to increase fluency and expression; sharing to get feedback; revision to apply feedback; editing to produce conventional writing; publishing to make work available with others (twice a month on average); assessing to understand strengths and weaknesses and determine goals for improvement.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Writing Strategies</strong></td>
<td>Topic T-Chart; What-Why-How; Idea-Details; Tell-Show; Transition-Action-Details; Draw-Label-Caption; Action-Feels-Setting; Content-Purpose-Audience; The Five Big Questions; The Five Facts of Fiction; lead strategies; ending strategies; pacing strategies, transition strategies, sentence strategies, conventions strategies; etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Six Traits</strong></td>
<td>Ideas: main idea, details, showing, purpose, originality; Organization: leads, endings, transitions, pacing, sequencing; Voice: personality, style, respect for audience; honesty; control; Word Choice: strong verbs, specific nouns and modifiers, appropriate vocabulary, memorable phrases, grammar and usage; Sentence Fluency: length, beginnings, sound, expression, construction; Conventions: capitalization, ending punctuation, internal punctuation, paragraphing, spelling.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Authentic Forms</strong></td>
<td>The creation of whole pieces that match as closely as possible the same types of writing done by adults; Primary emphasis on the personal essay (narrative, expository, persuasive) as the foundation of all writing; informational writing, reviews; letters; newspaper and magazine journalism; secondary emphasis on career-related forms such as technical writing, business writing, proposals, etc.; Occasional work on fiction, poetry, drama; etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reading-Writing Connection</strong></td>
<td>Writing strategies used in “reverse” as comprehension strategies; analyzing reading texts for writing techniques; Explicit training in expressive reading to improve understanding of conventions; Conventions reading; Studying the same forms in reading that we want students to write; Reading and evaluating the writing of other students; etc.</td>
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In addition to dramatic improvements in test scores, teachers who have based the development of their own writing programs on the model presented here note the following advantages over the traditional approaches they used in the past: (1) Students enjoy writing; (2) Students write significantly more; (3) Low students often make as much progress as high students; (4) Students work independently with significantly greater on-task performance; (5) The burden of correcting and grading is reduced significantly; (6) Parents are thrilled; (7) Overall literacy improves across a broad range of reading, writing, and thinking skills; (8) Students gain confidence; (9) Students demonstrate more accountability and demonstrate greater effort; (10) Success in writing carries over into other subjects; (11) Student behavior improves making the classroom easier to manage; (12) Students enjoy school more.
What Do I Look For in Writing?

1. Quality

What is good writing? What does it look like? How can we describe it in words? What criteria do we use to say that some pieces are better than others? How do we justify our judgments and support our analyses?

The goal of this area of the writing curriculum is to provide students with an effective vocabulary that matches real world standards for appreciating the quality of a piece of writing and identifying opportunities for improvement.

1.1 General

- Uses a shared language of quality to express judgments in ways that others understand.
- Knows that different quality standards apply in different situations.
- Knows that some traits are more important than others.
- Knows that some traits are more important in some forms.
- Understands how the traits interact, knows that strengths and weaknesses in one trait may be linked with other traits.
- Knows that Voice is the most important trait.
- Knows that, in general, the communication of ideas is more important than correctness, but also understands community values with regard to conventions and strives to meet this standard.
- Knows that success in all traits is required in order to produce successful writing.

1.2 Ideas

- Defines and develops an important main idea.
- Supports ideas with interesting and relevant details.
- Uses "showing" or "descriptive" detail effectively.
- Produces writing that demonstrates a clear and consistent sense of purpose.
- Occasionally includes something unusual or unexpected that is appropriate and effective.
- Produces writing that displays insight, knowledge, experience, and depth of thought.
- Produces writing that makes sense.
- Values the meaning of ideas over organizational structure.

1.3 Organization

- Chooses organizational structure based on structure of own ideas.
- Uses authentic organizational structures, avoids inauthentic "recipe" and "fill-in" approaches.
- Creates effective beginnings that catch the audience's attention and make them want to read more.
- Creates effective endings that feel finished and give the audience something to think about.
- Determines sequencing based on the logical progression of ideas and the needs of the audience.
- Paces writing effectively, spends the right amount of time on each part.
- Produces writing that is easy to follow from section to section.

1.4 Voice

- Chooses own topics.
- Cares about own writing.
- Takes ownership of own writing.
- Writes in ways that make readers care.
- Respects the needs of the audience.
- Writes with honest statements and strong feelings.
- Shows own personality in appropriate ways.
- Writes with energy under thoughtful control.
- Uses humor appropriately.
- Takes risks with writing that lead to new learning.
- Demonstrates an understanding of the connection between Voice and choice.
- Consistently asserts personal preferences in ways that make own writing more effective.
- Produces writing that shows evidence of originality and uniqueness.
- Attempts to develop and assert a personal writing style.
- Asserts individuality in ways that are valued by the community.
- Constructively resists conformity when it is inconsistent with personal values.

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1.5 Word Choice

- Uses language that is appropriate to content, purpose, audience, and form.
- Uses strong verbs effectively.
- Writes with specific and precise adverbs and adjectives.
- Produces writing that includes memorable words and phrases.
- Demonstrates effective usage.
- Uses appropriate grammar.
- Demonstrates an understanding of the difference in vocabulary between formal and informal writing.
- Knows the meanings of words used including connotative meanings.
- Uses colloquial language effectively and appropriately.
- Engages in word play.
- Demonstrates a basic understanding of etymology.

1.6 Sentence Fluency

- Reads own writing with expression.
- Displays effective variety in sentence beginnings.
- Displays effective variety in sentence lengths.
- Produces writing that is easy to read expressively.
- Uses rhythm, rhyme, alliteration and other "sound" effects appropriately.
- Constructs sentences in ways that make them easy to understand.
- Modifies sentence structure for audience.
- Uses marks of internal punctuation—commas, colons, semicolons, dashes, and parentheses—to improve readability and enhance meaning by indicating clause boundaries and logical relationships.
- Uses apostrophes to indicate possession and contractions.
- Uses quotation marks to indicate dialog, to indicate an uncommon use of a word or phrase, and to signal irony.
- Uses the ellipsis to indicate that text is missing or that something repeats indefinitely.
- Uses paragraphs to indicate groups of related ideas and to signal a new speaker when writing dialog; indents or skips a line between paragraphs according to appropriate style.
- Uses hyphens to indicate the breaking of a word, at a syllable boundary, that is continued on the next line.
- Spells words correctly as defined by audience or publisher’s style.

1.7 Conventions

- Applies conventions in ways that makes sense to the audience.
- Alters writing conventions appropriately according to content, purpose, audience, and form.
- Understands the vocabulary of writing conventions and uses terms appropriately.
- Knows that conventions are not hard and fast rules but agreements within communities and that these agreements change from time to time.
- Knows that specific rules are determined by publishers who follow a particular "style" that may, in some respects, be unique to their particular publications.
- Uses capitalization to indicate where new ideas begin; capitalizes the word "I" as well as names, places, and things that are one of a kind.
- Uses marks of terminal punctuation—periods, question marks, and exclamation marks—to indicate the ends of statements, questions, and exclamatory remarks.
2. Process

How do writers write? What stages do they go through to turn raw ideas into polished pieces? What do writers attempt to accomplish at each stage? How do writers develop and refine their own writing process?

The goal of this part of the writing curriculum is to help students develop an effective and reliable process for creating finished pieces.

2.1 General

__ Knows the stages of the "generic" writing process—pre-writing, drafting, revising, editing, publishing.
__ Understands the purpose of each stage in the writing process.
__ Understands the cyclical nature of the writing process.
__ Develops and uses own writing process.
__ Demonstrates an appreciation of or tolerance for the writing processes of others.

2.2 Pre-writing

__ Pre-writes when necessary.
__ Uses a variety of pre-writing strategies.
__ Selects appropriate pre-writing strategies for specific situations.
__ Saves pre-writing materials for use at other times.
__ Develops own pre-writing strategies.
__ Saves pre-writing material for later use.
__ Devotes an appropriate amount of time to pre-writing.

2.3 Drafting

__ Skips spaces between lines to facilitate easier revision when writing by hand.
__ Makes use of pre-writing to generate material.
__ Attends to conventions as they arise in accordance with ability but does not let correctness impact fluency.
__ Writes fluently for sustained periods of time with reasonable production.
__ Handles writer’s block effectively.
__ Expresses self freely and unselfconsciously.
__ Puts thoughts into words comfortably and naturally.
__ Demonstrates a willingness to take risks.
__ Writes until ideas are thoroughly expressed, not for word or page counts, arbitrary periods of time, or other quantitative measures.

2.4 Sharing

__ Shares regularly at all stages of the writing process.
__ Acknowledges feedback.
__ Understands feedback, asks for clarification or elaboration when confused.
__ Asks audience for specific help when sharing.
__ Shares parts of a piece when the whole might be too long.
__ Gives other writers an equal opportunity to share.
__ Allows another writer or the teacher to share own writing when unwilling or unable to read own work.
__ Reads own work with confidence in a loud, clear, and pleasant manner.
__ Demonstrates an understanding of the value of sharing to self, others, and the writing community as a whole.

2.5 Revising

__ Uses specific revision strategies to solve common problems.
__ Regular revises beginnings and endings.
__ Applies feedback from sharing to improve writing; makes good decisions about when and when not to apply feedback.
__ Often makes more than one revision pass.
__ Revises to meet the needs of an authentic audience.
__ Adds material when needed based on own analysis or the requests of others.
__ Re-organizes material to improve sequencing.
__ Deletes material when it is unnecessary or when length requirements apply.
__ Spends more time in revision than in other stages.
2.6 Editing

__ Finds own errors.
__ Corrects own writing.
__ Uses editing marks when necessary.
__ Helps other writers edit their writing.
__ Asks for specific help with specific conventions.
__ Finds and fixes one type of error at a time when engaged in formal proofreading.
__ Makes several "passes" over a piece to insure correctness.
__ Asks others to review own writing for correctness, accepts feedback and applies it.
__ Expends reasonable effort to make writing as correct as it can be using all available resources and strategies.

2.7 Publishing

__ Publishes writing regularly.
__ Produces finished pieces with legible handwriting.
__ Illustrates work when appropriate using drawings, photographs, graphics, artwork, etc.
__ Types and formats own writing using a computer or typewriter.
__ Keeps a portfolio of work.
__ Displays and/or distributes work for appreciation by others.
__ Has some familiarity with desktop publishing, computer-aided slideshows, and web publishing.
__ Submits finished work for formal publications like school or classroom newspapers, or for other situations like contests, admissions requirements, etc.
__ Produces finished writing outside of school without being told to do so.
__ Shows good judgment with regard to the publication of personal information and ideas others may find troubling or offensive.

2.8 Assessing

__ Expresses judgments of quality using appropriate criteria.
__ Produces written reflections about own writing.
__ Assesses both process and product of own writing.
__ Understands own writing process.
__ Accurately assesses own writing and the writing of others.
__ Understands own strengths and weaknesses.
__ Sets goals for improvement.
__ Achieves most learning goals.
__ Asks for specific help and uses it.
__ Sees self as a writer.
__ Understands how to improve or seeks to find out.
__ Finds writing enjoyable and valuable.
__ Focuses on growth and improvement over time rather than on the success or failure of a single piece.
3. Forms

What kinds of writing are most likely to help students become better writers? What kinds of writing should students practice occasionally in order to develop familiarity though perhaps not mastery? What kinds of writing exist in the world today? What kinds of writing are relevant and practical for each individual student?

The goal of this area of the writing curriculum is to expose students to the most common authentic forms of writing that exist in the world today and to help them develop competence in those forms that are most valuable to them.

Note: I recognize that this section could be very long as hundreds of forms of writing exist in the world and new forms continue to arise. In this draft, I have chosen to focus on those forms which I feel are essential for learning how to write and are beneficial to all students. New forms, and new learning goals, should be added as needed, especially with regard to authentic forms in subject areas outside of Language Arts.

3.1 General

- Uses a variety of authentic forms to express ideas, to demonstrate learning, and to clarify and formalize thinking.
- Knows the difference between authentic and inauthentic forms.
- Chooses own forms.
- Expresses personal preferences about forms, has favorite forms.
- Knows different forms have different requirements.
- Can identify key elements that make one form different from another.
- Has some familiarity with the history of some writing forms, knows that forms change over time in response to technology and culture.
- Understands the connection between content, purpose, audience, and form.
- Practices the forms that are mostly likely to improve own writing ability.
- Focuses on those forms that are most relevant and valuable to own life.
- Uses all modes of argument (narrative, expository, persuasive, descriptive) effectively, can mix and move between them effectively in the same piece.

3.2 Personal Narrative

- Knows that personal narrative writing is the best form for improving writing skills and the basis for all other forms.
- Writes accurately and honestly from own experience.
- Draws connections in personal narrative writing between own experience and the experiences of others.
- Interprets events, draws meaningful conclusions, explores life lessons.
- Effectively explores own beliefs and world view in ways that others find entertaining and thought provoking.
- Relates personal experiences naturally in ways the audience can appreciate.
- Draws on a variety of experiences for material.

3.3 Informational and Expository

- Selects own topics for research based on personal interest within the framework of the curriculum.
- Produces writing with a clear and well-defined thesis.
- Focuses on a narrowly defined topic area or small set of questions.
- Knows how to develop good questions for study, pursues follow-up questions thoroughly.
- Uses a variety of authentic sources such as: original documents, interviews, the experience of colleagues, personal experience, etc.
- Constructs logical arguments that are sound, meaningful, and effective.
- Supports conclusions with reasons and evidence.
- Models informational writing after contemporary newspaper and magazine journalism.

3.4 Persuasive

- Demonstrates strong belief in positions.
- Understands the perspective of the audience.
- Anticipates and handles all reasonable objections.
- Argues respectfully.
- Supports opinions with ample detail.
- Asserts positions with clarity.
- Uses credible and effective evidence to sustain arguments.
- Demonstrates thoroughness by dealing with all relevant aspects of a given issue.
- Occasionally succeeds in persuading some readers.
3.5 Book Reviews and Literary Criticism

- Selects own texts to be reviewed.
- Assesses the quality of the text.
- Draws meaningful connections and comparisons within and across texts.
- Summarizes effectively.
- Offers thoughtful commentary and original insights based on thorough analysis.
- Provides sufficient information to allow others to decide if they would like to read a text.
- Sites sections of the text to support opinions.

3.6 Journaling

- Uses journaling as an opportunity for personal reflection.
- Uses journaling as a means of saving thoughts for use in other writings.
- Uses journaling to record and track progress.
- Uses journaling to increase fluency.

3.7 Correspondence

- Demonstrates an understanding of the formal conventions of various kinds of correspondence.
- Writes letters regularly, replies when written to.
- Demonstrates an understanding of e-mail and instant message etiquette.
- Writes letters of inquiry for research topics and other needs.
- Writes letters to family and friends.
- Writes letters to express opinions about school, community, and the world.
- Writes "thank you" letters.
- Demonstrates familiarity with common business correspondence.

3.8 Note Taking

- Takes notes in ways that are useful at a later time.
- Knows some specific note taking strategies.
- Knows when and when not to take notes.
- Shows good judgment about what and what not to write down.
- Saves notes for later use.

3.9 Fiction

- Occasionally attempts, but may not always finish, short fiction.
- Demonstrates a familiarity with strategies for creating stories, developing characters, constructing plots, etc.
- Demonstrates an understanding of how fiction works.
- Demonstrates a knowledge of common sub-genres.
- Uses information learned through the writing of fiction to improve ability to read fiction.
- Attempts some of the common techniques used by professional fiction writers.

3.10 Test Writing

- Knows how to write appropriately and effectively for tests.
- Understands the criteria of the test and the process of how work will be scored.
- Uses specific test taking strategies when necessary.
- Knows that test writing is not the same as authentic writing, merely a genre of writing that is practiced only occasionally.

3.11 Other Forms

- Has attempted the common forms of newspaper and magazine journalism—straight news, feature story, interview, commentary, editorial, etc.
- Has attempted the commonly used authentic forms of writing in mathematics, the physical sciences, and the social sciences.
- Has attempted to write poetry, songs, and drama.
- Has attempted technical writing.
- Has practiced writing college entrance essays or similar works produced for similar situations.
- Has some familiarity with important business documents—business plan, request for proposal, invoice, job cost estimate, letter of complaint, memorandum, job offer, employment contract, etc.
- Has written a resume.
- Writes successfully in forms that match a personal interest but may not be taught in school: sports writing, travel writing, restaurant and movie reviews, spiritual writing, interactive writing, television and movie scripts, e-mail and instant messaging, etc.
4. Strategies

What is a writing strategy? What are the problems writers face and which strategies do writers use to solve them? Which strategies are most efficient and effective? Which strategies are best for which types of writing? What does it mean to think strategically about writing?

The goal of this area of the writing curriculum is to provide students with a large repertoire of reliable techniques for solving the common problems writers face and to expose students to the idea of thinking strategically about writing.

4.1 General

- Notices frequent problems and selects appropriate strategies for solving them.
- Develops a repertoire of strategies for elements in the criteria for quality, for each stage in the writing process, and for relevant forms.
- Uses a large repertoire of authentic and reliable strategies that can be used in a variety of writing situations.
- Chooses strategies to match genre, form, or mode of writing.
- Uses many strategies for selecting effective topics, knows what a good topic is.
- Uses at least one strategy for creating or refining a main idea, knows what a main idea is and how it functions in a piece of writing.
- Uses at least one strategy for identifying and clarifying purpose and writing toward that goal.
- Uses strategies for determining and meeting the needs of an audience.
- Uses strategies for determining when a piece is finished.
- Uses strategies for sounding out words independently.
- Uses many strategies for the creation of supporting details, knows what a detail is and how it functions in a piece of writing.
- Uses single strategies or strategy sets that are particularly effective for certain forms, genres, or modes of writing.
- Uses many strategies for creating effective beginnings, often tries several different beginnings for a piece.
- Uses many strategies for creating effective endings, often tries several different endings for a piece.
- Uses strategies to identify and correct errors in writing conventions.
- Uses strategies to determine the meaning or correct spelling of a word.
- Uses strategies for dealing with writer’s block.
- Uses strategies for effective summarizing.
- Uses strategies for narrative sequencing and procedural writing.
- Develops own repertoire of personal strategies based on own writing process.
- Demonstrates an eagerness to learn new strategies.
- Thinks strategically about writing.

5. Community

What is a writing community? What value is there in working with other writers when learning to write? How do we create and sustain a supportive environment for writing? What rules or other agreements should we follow so that all writers have an opportunity to learn? What format or structure should we use in our writing classroom?

The goal of this area of the writing curriculum is to provide students with the knowledge and abilities they need to work together effectively as writers and to establish guidelines that assure the success of all participants and the teacher.

5.1 General

- Contributes to the success of the writing community.
- Shares regularly.
- Provides helpful responses to other writers.
- Conferences regularly with the teacher.
- Applies conference suggestions offered by the teacher.
- Peer conferences effectively.
- Participates effectively in small group sharing.
- Requests specific feedback and incorporates it as needed.
- Moves from stage to stage in the writing process independently.
- Makes good decisions about when to move on to a new piece.
- Functions independently when required.
- Requests specific help and applies it effectively.
- Knows which writers to ask for certain kinds of help.
- Makes deadlines.
- Helps others.
- Participates appropriately.
- Shares "status" when asked.
- Works well during work time.
- Attends well to mini-lessons.
- Applies lesson content.
- Takes writing seriously.
- Has appropriate writing materials.
- Observes the rules of the writing community.
6. Connection

What is the reading-writing connection? How are reading and writing related? How can we learn about one subject while engaging in the other? What is the value of studying reading and writing as two parts of the same thing? How do we define reading and writing as complimentary processes?

The goal of this area of the writing curriculum is to help students use the knowledge and skills of reading to improve their knowledge and skills in writing and vice versa.

6.1 General

__ Analyzes and assesses reading models to learn more about writing.
__ Acquires new writing techniques from reading.
__ Identifies forms and analyzes their components.
__ Applies writing strategies in reverse to improve reading comprehension.
__ Demonstrates knowledge of the complimentary nature of reading and writing.
__ Imitates texts read in writing.
__ Demonstrates an understanding of the connection between expressive reading, sentence fluency, and writing conventions.
__ Reads own writing thoroughly.
__ Reads the writing of other student writers.
__ Learns about the use of conventions from examples in books.
__ Analyzes and attempts to emulate the writing style of favorite authors.
__ Writes down and keeps favorite passages from other texts.
__ Uses sentences in other texts as models for sentence structures in writing.
**Official Six Traits Criteria From NWREL**

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<th>Rater:</th>
<th>Paper:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
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**Instructions:**
1. Read the paper all the way through.
2. Start with the criteria for a “5” and work down.
3. Read each item and enter “Y” for “yes”; “N” for “no”; “S” for “sort of”; Mark your score at the bottom of the appropriate column.
4. You need not mark every item; only those that you feel serve to justify your score.
5. Don’t agonize; trust your gut reaction.
6. There are no right or wrong scores. Just be sure you can justify your assessment using the criteria.
7. Be accurate, not emotional. You’re not giving out a grade or telling someone that he or she is a “bad” or a “good” writer; you’re just trying to find out, as best you can, what the paper’s strengths and weaknesses are.

### Ideas

The heart of the message, the content of the piece, the main theme together with the details that enrich and develop that theme.

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<th>The paper is clear and focused. It holds the reader’s attention. Relevant anecdotes and details enrich the central theme or story line.</th>
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<td>___</td>
<td>Ideas are fresh and original.</td>
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<td>___</td>
<td>The writer seems to be writing from knowledge or experience and shows insight: an understanding of life and a knack for picking out what is significant.</td>
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<td>___</td>
<td>Relevant, showing, quality details give the reader important information that goes beyond the obvious or predictable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writer develops the topic in an enlightening, purposeful way that makes a point or tells a story.</td>
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<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Every piece adds something to the whole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The writer is beginning to define the topic, even though development is still basic or general.</td>
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<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>It is pretty easy to see where the writer is headed, though more information is needed to “fill in the blanks.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writer seems to be drawing on knowledge or experience, but has difficulty going from general observations to specifics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Ideas are reasonably clear, though they may not be detailed, personalized, or extended enough to show in-depth understanding or a strong sense of purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Support is attempted, but doesn’t go far enough yet in fleshing out the main point or story line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Details often blend the original with the predictable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>As yet, the paper has no clear sense of purpose or central theme. To extract meaning from the text, the reader must make inferences based on sketchy details. The writing reflects more than one of these problems:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writer is still in search of a topic, or has not begun to define the topic in a meaningful, personal way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Information is very limited or unclear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The text may be repetitious, or may read like a collection of disconnected, random thoughts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Everything seems as important as everything else; the reader has a hard time sifting out what’s critical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score for the trait of Ideas:**

### Organization

The internal structure of a piece, the thread of central meaning, the logical pattern of ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>The organization advances and showcases the central idea or story line. The order, structure, or presentation of information is compelling and moves the reader through the text.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Details seem to fit where they are placed; sequencing is logical and effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>An inviting introduction draws the reader in; a satisfying conclusion leaves the reader with a sense of resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pacing is well controlled: the writer knows when to slow down and elaborate, and when to pick up the pace and move on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Thoughtful transitions clearly show how ideas connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Organization flows so smoothly the reader hardly thinks about it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The organizational structure is strong enough to move the reader through the text without undue confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The paper has a recognizable introduction and conclusion. The introduction may not create a strong sense of anticipation; the conclusion may not tie up all loose ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Sequencing is usually logical, but may sometimes be so predictable that the structure takes attention away from the content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pacing is fairly well controlled, though the writer sometimes sprays ahead too quickly or spends too much time on details that do not matter. Transitions often work well; at other times, connections between ideas are fuzzy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The organization sometimes supports the main point or story line; at other times, the reader feels an urge to slip in a transition or move things around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The writing lacks a clear sense of direction. Ideas, details, or events seem strung together in a loose or random fashion, or else there is no identifiable internal structure. The writing reflects more than one of these problems:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Sequencing needs work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>There is no real lead to set up what follows, no real conclusion to wrap things up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Pacing feels awkward; the writer slows to a crawl when the reader wants to get on with it, and vice versa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Connections between ideas are confusing or missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Problems with organization make it hard for the reader to get a grip on the main point or story line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score for the trait of Organization:**

### Voice

The heart and soul of a piece, the magic, the wit. It is the writer’s unique and personal expression emerging through words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>The writer speaks directly to the reader in a way that is individualistic, expressive, and engaging. Clearly, the writer is involved in the text, is sensitive to the needs of an audience, and is writing to be read.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The reader feels a strong interaction with the writer, sensing the person behind the words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The tone and voice give flavor to the message and seem appropriate for the purpose and audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writing seems honest, appealing, and written from the heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writing reflects a strong commitment to the topic, and an effort to bring the topic to life by anticipating the reader’s questions, and showing why the reader should care or want to know more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The writer seems sincere, but not fully engaged or involved. The result is pleasant or even personable, but not compelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writing communicates in an earnest, pleasing manner. Moments here and there surprise, amuse, or move the reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Voice may emerge strongly on occasion, then retreat behind general, dispassionate language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writing hides as much of the writer as it reveals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writer seems aware of an audience, but often tends to weigh words carefully or discard personal insights in favor of safe generalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The writer seems indifferent, uninvolved, or distanced from the topic and/or the audience. As a result, the writing is lifeless or mechanical; depending on the topic, it may be overly technical or jargonistic. The paper reflects more than one of the following problems:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>It is hard to sense the writer behind the words. The writer does not seem to reach out to an audience, or to anticipate their interests and questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writer speaks in a kind of monotone that flattens all potential highs or lows of the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writing may communicate on a functional level, but it does not move or involve the reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>The writer does not seem sufficiently at home with the topic to take risks, share personal insights, or make the topic/story personal and real for the reader.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score for the trait of Voice:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Sub-Traits</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conventions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Word Choice</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The use of rich, colorful, precise language that moves and enlightens</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The writer demonstrates a good grasp of standard writing conventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The language is natural and never overdone; phrasing is highly individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The text hums along with a steady beat, but tends to be flat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The language is functional, even if it lacks punch; it is easy to figure out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Problems with language leave the reader wondering what the writer is trying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sentence Fluency</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The writer shows reasonable control over a limited range of standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Conventions</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For more information** visit www.nwrel.org

Official Six Traits Criteria From NWREL (Page 2)

Adapted by Steve Peha
### Instructions:
1. Read the paper all the way through.
2. Start with the criteria for a “5” and work down.
3. Read each item and enter “Y” for “yes”; “N” for “no”; “S” for “sort of”.
4. Don’t agonize; trust your gut reaction.
5. There are no right or wrong scores. Just be sure you can justify your assessment using the criteria.

#### IDEAS
- The heart of the message, the content of the piece, the main theme together with the details that enrich and develop that theme.

5 - The paper is clear and focused. It thoroughly answers a well-defined key question in understandable, convincing, and expansive terms.
- The main idea, thesis, or research question is clearly defined and detailed. There may be more than one key point, but the paper is not simply a list.
- The writer seems well informed and, as appropriate, draws on relevant information from a variety of resources (e.g., personal experience, reading, investigation, interviews, observations, films).
- The writer continuously anticipates and responds to the reader’s informational needs and questions.
- Supporting details (examples, facts, anecdotes, quotations, etc.) are accurate, significant, and helpful in clarifying or expanding the main idea(s).

3 - The paper addresses an identifiable key question by offering the reader general, basic information.
- The reader can identify or infer at least one main assertion or thesis.
- Some support seems grounded in research or experience. Some seems based on common knowledge or best guesses.
- The writer sometimes responds to the reader’s informational needs; at other times, important questions are left unanswered.
- More investigation, stronger support, and greater attention to detail would strengthen this paper.

1 - The writer has not yet clarified an important question or issue that this paper will address. One or more of the following problems may be evident:
- The paper may wander or dissolve into a rambling list of ideas. It needs focus.
- Support is either missing, or too vague or questionable, to be helpful.
- The writer does not seem to have the questions, needs, or interests of the audience clearly in mind.
- The writer does not yet have or use the information needed to help a reader understand this topic.

> Score for the trait of Ideas: _______

#### ORGANIZATION
- The internal structure of a piece, the thread of central meaning, the logical pattern of ideas.

5 - A strong internal structure gives purpose and direction to the main thesis. The organization propels the reader toward the key point(s) or logical conclusions the writer wants to emphasize.
- The introduction engages the reader and shows where the writer is headed.
- Placement of details, anecdotes, facts, and examples seems well thought out, deliberate, and helpful to the reader’s understanding.
- Purposeful transitions guide the reader to key points and conclusions.
- The conclusion effectively resolves leftover questions and shows the reader how everything ties together.
- The reader’s understanding of the topic grows throughout the paper.

3 - The organizational structure is strong enough to move the reader through the text without undue confusion.
- The introduction offers at least a hint of things to come.
- Details, examples, facts, and other supportive features are usually linked to main ideas, though they may sometimes pop up illogically.
- Transitions are attempted, but the writer sometimes misses opportunities to guide the reader’s thinking.
- The conclusion wraps up the discussion, but may leave loose ends unattended.
- Despite some questions, the reader can follow what is being said.

1 - The organizational structure needs a stronger sense of purpose and direction. The reader may feel confused about what to focus on or what conclusions to draw. One or more of the following problems may be evident:
- A strong lead is needed to set up the paper; it just starts in.
- Ideas and supporting details seem randomly ordered; the reader often wonders where the writer is headed.
- Stronger transitions and connections would help the reader link ideas.
- The reader may miss the whole point or have great difficulty following what the writer is trying to say.
- The conclusion does not help the reader make greater sense of what has already been said.

> Score for the trait of Organization: _______

#### VOICE
- The heart and soul of a piece, the magic, the wit. It is the writer’s unique and personal expression emerging through words.

5 - The writer addresses the audience in a voice that is lively, engaging, and wholly appropriate to the topic and purpose of the paper.
- The writer’s passion and enthusiasm for this topic are evident throughout the piece.
- The writer seems to know his or her audience well and to speak right to them, drawing them into the discussion and showing concern for their understanding of the topic.
- From opening to close, the writer sustains a kind of energy that holds the reader’s attention.
- The reader finds himself or herself caught up in this topic.

3 - The writer projects a tone and voice that seem sincere, pleasant, and generally appropriate for the topic and audience.
- Enthusiasm and commitment to the topic are evident throughout the piece.
- The writer seems to know his or her audience well and to speak right to them, drawing them into the discussion and showing concern for their understanding of the topic.
- Moments of spontaneity enliven the piece but may be somewhat dampened by a more prosaic voice that seems less involved.
- The reader sometimes seems aware of the informational needs or interests of the audience.
- The reader feels informed but not really “invited in.”

1 - The writer seems indifferent to either topic or audience, and as a result, the tone may be distant, flat, jargonistic, stilted, or just inappropriate. One or more problems may be evident:
- The writer does not seem to reach out to the audience or to think how the tone, style, or language of the piece might affect their response.
- The writer seems bored, distracted, or just anxious to be done with it; consequently, it is hard for the reader not to feel the same.
- Moments of excitement, which might have brought this topic to life, just are not there.
- The writer may be writing more for himself or herself than for an audience, and the result is impersonal—calculated more to show off the writer’s specialized knowledge than to engage the reader.

> Score for the trait of Voice: _______
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD CHOICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Score for the trait of Word Choice:</strong> _______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENTENCE FLUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Score for the trait of Sentence Fluency:</strong> _______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Score for the trait of **Connections**:

- **Beginning**
- **Emerging**
- **Developing**
- **Strong**

---

### Score for the trait of **TARGET**:

- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
- **4**

---

### Score for the trait of **MATHING**:

- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
- **4**

---

### Score for the trait of **TAKING**:

- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
- **4**

---

### Score for the trait of **THINING**:

- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
- **4**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coherence</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Completeness</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Word Choice</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sentence Fluency</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connections</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TARGET</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>TAKING</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THINING</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The paper could not be assessed using these criteria because: ____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Assessment That Makes Sense, Part 1

Teachers, parents and students: these thinking skills strategies are brought to you by our Newspapers In Education program. This strategy provides sensible advice on a sensitive topic that affects every teacher and every student.

What Are We Talking About Here?

The frustrating thing about assessment is figuring out what it is. Do I assess my students by giving them a test? Are grades a form of assessment? Is the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test an assessment because it has the word “assessment” in the title?

People think of assessment as many different things. For teachers, administrators and policymakers, it’s hard to make sense of assessment when there’s so much confusing information going around. Parents and kids don’t get it either.

In a world where every tissue is a Kleenex, every copy a Xerox, and language evolves according to its use, most people think of assessment as a synonym for testing. To test children is to assess them. And what’s more, it’s the only way to assess them because only precise numbers can precisely assess learning. Or so it goes.

But true assessment has little to do with gathering statistical information about student learning and everything to do with how we use that information.

Assessment is the gathering of information for the purpose of guiding instruction. If the information we gather doesn’t directly inform our teaching, then it’s not true assessment. The truth is that the vast majority of data generated by testing individual students is never used to determine the specific instruction those students should receive.

Take the traditional spelling test, for example. One student gets 100%, one student gets 75% and one student gets 50%. Is it likely that these three students will receive appropriately differentiated instruction based on their scores? No. So how does the test help the teacher or the students?

And that’s the problem: what we call assessment is often something else that is taking up our valuable time and precious resources, and gives us little in return.

Steve Peha is the President of Teaching That Makes Sense, an education consulting company in Seattle, WA. Visit his Web site at www.ttms.org or send him a comment about this article at steve.peha@ttms.org.

Example

Assessing Assessment

You know you’re assessing when:

- I looked at my students’ last published writing pieces. I noticed many kids having trouble with run-on sentences. They’re using “and” and “then” like periods.
- In our last reading conference, I noticed Mary Anne had trouble decoding longer words because she read too quickly.
- I noticed Josh still uses finger counting as his main strategy for adding and subtracting even when working with two-digit numbers.

You know you’re not assessing when you’re thinking:

- My students can’t punctuate sentences because they did poorly on our grammar worksheet.
- Mary Anne is a low reader because she couldn’t answer the questions about the story we read in class.
- Josh is very slow in math. When we do our “math-a-minute” worksheets, he completes far fewer problems than the others.

What’s a Good Assessment?

A good assessment:

- Uses specific and appropriate language to describe the data gathered and the patterns that are observed.
- Uses direct references to actual student work and behavior.
- Is based on authentic data gathered in an authentic manner from within an authentic context.

Before you do any assessing, ask yourself this question: “How do I plan to use the information I am gathering to guide my instruction?”

If you don’t know what you’re going to do with the data, don’t waste time gathering it. Assessment is extremely time consuming. It shouldn’t be done casually. And it should only be done to determine what to teach next.

If you’re gathering information about your students is to come up with a grade, you’re making two mistakes at the same time: (1) You’re spending valuable time and energy gathering information that has little or nothing to do with your teaching or your students’ learning, and (2) You’re using that information to form ill-considered judgments about your students that could have serious consequences for their future.
What is Authentic Assessment?

The word "authentic" simply means "real." Authentic assessment is a real way of gathering performance information that a real person would really use in the real world. So what does that really mean? Well, if you break it down and apply it to the activities you assess in your classroom, you can think about it this way:

A real way of gathering real performance information …

How is information gathered about this activity in the real world? What information is worth gathering? Why do people in the real world do this?

… that a real person …

What role does this person play in the real world? In the real world, what is the assessor’s relationship to the person being assessed?

Authenticity determines the reliability of the assessment information you gather. The more authentically it is gathered, the more it will help you figure out what to teach.

Whenever possible, try to base your instructional decisions on information you have gathered in an authentic way. Try also to reduce the amount of time, effort and energy you put into inauthentic methods of gathering assessment information such as tests, worksheets, textbook exercises and so on.

Example

What is an Authentic Activity?

Once you see the value of authentic assessment, you begin to see the necessity of having students pursue authentic activities. But what exactly is an authentic activity?

An authentic activity is something real that real people in the real world really do, done the way real people really do it, for real reasons that really matter. Think of it this way:

Something real …

Is the activity performed in the real world?

Can I show the kids a real world model? Can we develop real world criteria to describe the process and/or the result?

… that real people in the real world really do, …

Who does this? Can we learn about real people who do this real activity? Under what circumstances do they do it?

… done the way real people really do it, …

How do real people do this? What is their "work process"? What strategies do they use to solve the problems they encounter?

… for real reasons that really matter.

Why do people do this? Who is the audience? How can we provide a "real world" social context for this activity?

There’s nothing wrong with doing inauthentic activities. We do them all the time in our own lives. In the classroom we do them to build community, ease tension or just to have fun. Not everything we do in school need be authentic, nor is there anything wrong with this. (School is artificial, after all.) But authentic activities should account for most of what our children do in school because the more authentic an activity is, the more likely it is that children will develop authentic skills by doing it.

Intermediate Activity

Talk to kids about authenticity. Tell them how things done in school relate to real things outside of school; how writers really write, how readers really read, and how scientists and mathematicians go about their work. And do your best to model classroom practice on the real world.

In the Newspaper

Have students survey The Seattle Times to find things people do in the real world that they could pursue in class. The newspaper features every kind of professional career or pastime. It is a fair representation of the world around us and a good model we can use for instructional content.

On the Web

You’ll find more information about assessment in The Seattle Times NIE section of the Teaching That Makes Sense Web site. You can even download free copies of articles or send them to your friends via e-mail. Just go to www.tmts.org.

For more information about NIE, visit seattletimes.com/ nie.
Assessment That Makes Sense, Part 1

Teachers, parents and students: these thinking skills strategies are brought to you by our Newspapers In Education program. This strategy provides sensible advice on a sensitive topic that affects every teacher and every student.

A Medical Model of Assessment, Evaluation and Reporting

A man goes for a physical. The doctor requests certain tests. A week later, the doctor receives results indicating that the patient has a certain condition. The doctor notifies the patient and recommends a course of treatment. During that course of treatment, doctor and patient communicate to determine its effectiveness and to make adjustments as needed.

While teaching isn’t exactly like doctoring, we could probably all take a lesson from our GP when it comes to assessing, evaluating and reporting student learning.

Conduct Meaningful Assessments

Doctors have strong rationale for the tests they conduct. They know that testing is expensive, time consuming and sometimes uncomfortable. The same is true of testing in the classroom.

Evaluate the Problem, Propose the Solution

Imagine how frustrating it would be if you were told by your doctor that you had a problem — and that was it. No advice, no course of treatment. No information about how the problem arose or what to do about it in the future. Fortunately, most of the time, doctors provide a specific course of action as part of their evaluation.

Educational evaluations should be the same. There’s nothing more frustrating than knowing something is wrong and not knowing what to do about it.

Provide Purposeful Reporting

When doctors report their findings, they do so with specific purposes in mind. Generally, they are concerned with the patient’s understanding of what they have to say. They want to make sure the patient has the information he or she needs to participate fully and effectively in the course of treatment. If parents and students had information like this, they might not only feel better, they might do better when it comes to resolving problems and making progress.

Example

What is Evaluation?

Evaluation is decision-making based upon the information gathered through assessment. You know you’re evaluating when you’re thinking something like this: “From the assessment data I gathered, I can see my kids are not doing well with sentence punctuation.”

An evaluation is only as valuable as the action taken in response to it. You know you’re responding well to an evaluation when you’re thinking something like this:

“Because I noticed that many kids were not using periods and capitals correctly, I’ll teach some sentence punctuation mini-lessons in writing and support that with simple inquiry activities during reading time where I’ll have the kids identify sentence boundaries by ear using expressive reading techniques.”

A good evaluation: (1) includes a specific plan of action; (2) uses the assessment data as its rationale; (3) values the work, not the worker.

Before you create an evaluation, ask yourself this question: “How do I know the plan I have outlined will address the needs I have identified through assessment?”

What is Reporting?

Reporting is the way assessment and evaluation information are communicated to others. You know you’re reporting when you find yourself sharing your assessment and evaluation information with a parent, a student, a teacher, or an administrator.

A good report: (1) is presented in a form that is accessible to its intended audience and written in language they understand; (2) References authentic student work; and (3) Provides its audience with information that can be used to construct specific solutions to issues of concern.

Before you produce a report, ask yourself these questions: “What is my purpose in sharing this information? What do I want my audience to do with it?”

Steve Peha is the President of Teaching That Makes Sense, an education consulting company in Seattle, WA. Visit his Web site at www.tms.org or send him a comment about this article at stevepeha@tms.org.

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Issue 36: Assessment That Makes Sense, Part 1 (3 of 3)

The Effective Learning Series is part of a 35-week curriculum for improving basic thinking skills. Useful for teachers, home schoolers, parents and students alike, new issues appear in The Seattle Times on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. If you missed any in this series, you can order back issues by calling Circulation back copies at 206/464-2001.
Assessment That Makes Sense, Part 2

Teachers, parents and students: these thinking skills strategies are brought to you by our Newspapers In Education program. This strategy provides sensible advice on a sensitive topic that affects every teacher and every student.

Criteria-Based Assessment

In the 1990s, educators got a great idea: Why not tell kids what we want them to do before they start doing it? And so the age of criteria-based assessment was born. Now it seems that kids use criteria to do just about everything.

In the good old days, teachers would give assignments and students would do their best to hit the mark, often guessing as to what exactly the teacher was looking for. Teachers for their part were often frustrated about the gap between what they wanted and what students produced.

Providing kids with tangible written information describing the quality of work expected of them goes a long way toward reducing guesswork for both teacher and student. It also helps parents get a better notion of what their kids are doing (or not doing) in class. But it doesn’t necessarily improve assessment.

It’s not Assessment Unless...

Just saying that you’re doing criteria-based assessment doesn’t make it so. And neither does a criteria list. Often, teachers create criteria simply for the purpose of determining a grade. Using criteria solely as a means of grading does little for assessment.

To use criteria for true assessment purposes, teachers must use their criteria and their students’ performance relative to those criteria to determine appropriate instruction. All too often, students are assessed against the criteria for a given project and then, regardless of how they do, the teacher moves on to a new area of study.

If we use criteria merely as another form of grading, we’re confusing the issue and hurting our kids. The real value in criteria comes not from the existence of high standards and clear targets, but from the tangible framework they provide for explicit instruction.

Example

Criteria for Criteria

The success of criteria depends on how we make them and how we use them. When creating criteria, keep these three things in mind:

(1) Base criteria on authentic models. When we think about developing criteria, our natural instinct is to begin creating a description of what we’d like students to do. But this is backwards. It makes more sense to start with a model and then create a description based on the work in front of us.

(2) Develop the language with the students. Most of the time, teachers like to make up their own criteria and present them to students. But this isn’t the best way to go. It’s much more effective to get students involved in creating their own criteria based on authentic models.

(3) Keep the criteria list as short as possible. Once a list of criteria gets beyond 8 or 10, it becomes unwieldy. kids can’t remember it easily and readily apply it to their work. It’s better to create one set of criteria representing the best performance and have students concentrate on that.

When using criteria, think about these three things:

(1) Teach criteria items explicitly. For each item on your criteria list, offer students explicit instruction. Just use your list as a list of lessons and make sure students understand what each item means, why each item is important, and how to produce each item in their own work. Lack of explicit instruction is the number one reason kids fail criteria-based assessments.

(2) Teach students to self-assess. The criteria are more valuable to the student than to the teacher. In some cases, the criteria themselves may represent the learning we want kids to achieve. The only way for criteria to be truly helpful to students is if they know how to apply those criteria accurately to their own work.

(3) Use results to guide instruction. Once students have produced work using the criteria, don’t just record it in a grade book and move on. Look at how the class performs as a whole and use the results to determine further instruction. Having a good set of criteria provides a solid instructional framework. But if you don’t use the assessment data to guide new instruction, that framework has little value.
How Does Grading Relate to Assessment?
Grading is a form of evaluation, not assessment. It's a judgment of a single performance or a group of performances averaged over time. Grading fails as an assessment tool for several reasons:

(1) Grades are reductive. No human learning can be reduced to a single value without distorting it. Grades restate the actual learning that has occurred in a way that is essentially meaningless.

(2) Grades are arbitrary. Different teachers assign grades in different ways. Even when criteria are used, the interpretation of the criteria and the final translation into a letter or number is highly subjective.

(3) Averages are misleading. What does it mean to say that over a nine-week period, someone has learned 82% of something? The fact that most final grades for a course are arrived at through averaging means that the result of most grade-based evaluations makes little sense in terms of actual student learning.

(4) Students can't use grades to improve performance. How does one change a "B" into an "A"? What exactly is needed in terms of knowledge gained or skills acquired? Grades don't give students the information they need to improve.

(5) Teachers can't use grades to determine instruction. What instruction does a "B" student need in order to improve? How does the grade indicate the instruction he or she should receive? Grades don't tell teachers what students have learned and what they need to learn next.

(6) Grades do little for students and even less for teachers. There is no significant research that supports letter grading. It exists as a tradition only, a tradition that should be questioned and then discarded in favor of approaches that help teachers teach, help students learn, and help parents make good choices about the education of their children.

Steve Peha is the President of Teaching That Makes Sense, an education consulting company in Seattle, WA. Visit his Web site at www.ttms.org or send him a comment about this article at stevepeha@ttms.org.

How Does Grading Relate to Assessment?

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Example

If You Have to Grade.
Dubious tradition: that it is grading has been with us for decades and, like most of the ill-considered traditions of education, it will probably be with us for generations to come. But this doesn't mean that we should continue to grade in ways that hurt and confuse our students. If we're going to grade, we should develop (simple and fair) systems, and that emphasize the learning we value most.

The Three Ps

The Three P's approach to grading works as well as any approach to grading could. The teacher arrives at a grade by evaluating a student's participation, progress and performance.

A Three P's grading system writing class might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(50%)</td>
<td>(33%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attends class each day</td>
<td>Improves in ability to</td>
<td>Produces writing that is equal in quantity to the best writing of other students at this grade level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follows directions</td>
<td>Use writing strategies independently</td>
<td>Quality is determined by reference to authentic student writing samples and classroom writing criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares writing regularly</td>
<td>Know when own writing needs to be revised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers constructive feedback to others</td>
<td>Edit own writing and the writing of others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintains a writer's notebook</td>
<td>Choose good writing topics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completes portfolio requirements</td>
<td>Write in different forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These criteria are established during the first week of school, in consultation with students, and apply to a set of work that students would create over time and assemble in some kind of portfolio.

The weighting of the three areas incentivizes students to focus on participating well in class and making good progress. In this sense, even the best students still have to work hard and learn new things to receive high grades.

Students are taught to assess themselves with this approach and participate in their own final grading. Each student submits his or her own evaluation in each area, along with a brief explanation of how they arrived at their opinion, to which the teacher's grade can be averaged.

Intermediate Activity

Introduce the Three Ps model to kids and ask them what they think of it. Ask them to tell you what they think about being graded on things other than just their final performance. Talk to them about what you value in students and point out that there's more to life than doing well on tests.

In the Newspaper

For an exercise in the ridiculousness of grading, have kids grade various pieces in the The Seattle Times. Like ads, sections, or even whole editions. Have them and then try to justify themselves. Imagine what it would be like if the newspaper used a grading system. Point out to them that in the real world, we don't use grades. We use other rating systems.

On the Web

You'll find more information about assessment in The Seattle Times NIE section of the Teaching That Makes Sense Web site. You can even download free copies of articles or send them to your friends via e-mail. Just go to www.ttms.org.

For more information about NIE, visit seattlepuztimes.com/nie.

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Putting it All Together

The key to effective assessment, evaluation, and reporting is to determine the information we need. Too often, we spend time gathering and recording information that isn’t very useful. Fortunately, common sense (something all too rare in this area of education) tells us that we need only track five types of information:

(1) Strengths. We need to know what each student is good at because new learning is always related to previous learning. Every student has strengths, and it is part of a teacher’s role to identify and nurture them. Students who are not exhibiting strengths need different work to do.

(2) Accomplishments. To assess learning, we need to know what students have done. We need authentic work samples and some informal accounting of the circumstances by which they were created.

(3) Goals. By looking at what students can do and how they do it, we can determine where they need to go next. This is the heart of the assessment process. To teach effectively, teachers need to have clear learning goals for all students. Students and parents also need to be aware of these goals.

(4) Instruction. Once a teacher has made an assessment, he or she has the task of planning appropriate instruction.

Specific instruction should be targeted to help specific students reach specific goals.

(5) Support. Students need help outside of class to reach their goals. Parents often want to help but don’t know exactly what to do. Support information is vital if teacher, parent, and student are to work together effectively.

The advantage of recording information in this format is that assessment, evaluation and reporting can be accomplished simultaneously in an integrated fashion.

Steve Peha is the President of Teaching That Makes Sense, an education consulting company in Seattle, WA. Visit his Web site at www.tms.org or send him a comment about this article at stevepeha@tms.org.

Example

SAGIS: An Example of Assessment That Makes Sense

The SAGIS approach (pronounced “say-jis”) is a method of assessment, evaluation, and reporting that works well for teachers, students and parents alike. The key to this approach is that it displays information directly, in common language, without resorting to complex calculations or criteria.

In the SAGIS approach, teachers keep track of five important types of student information: Strengths, Accomplishments, Goals, Instruction and Support.

Here’s a SAGIS report for a 3rd grader in writing:

Strengths
• Chooses good topics.
• Listens attentively during sharing and asks good questions.
• Uses audience feedback to improve his pieces.
• Reads own writing expressively.

Accomplishments
• Has published: personal narrative, autobiography, a book review, movie review for class newspaper, and writing contest piece. Has a second book review in drafting.
• Fairly accurate self-assessment.
• Has begun typing practice.

Goals
• Share earlier in the writing process to avoid re-starts
• Use more editing strategies to avoid complete re-copying/re-writing.
• Meet deadlines regularly: his perfectionism is getting in the way of his ability to complete tasks.

Instruction
• Conference with him early in the writing process to more closely monitor his progress on individual pieces.
• Help him see that he is often using commas in place of periods.
• Conference with him during editing to review editing marks and their uses.
• Encourage him to use editing marks instead of re-copying.

Support
• Watch closely for perfectionist tendencies. Make sure he doesn’t try so hard on things that he misses out on learning opportunities.
• Monitor how often he wants to redo things from scratch at home.
• Monitor your interactions with him around school and non-school activities to assess where he might be developing his concerns about perfectionism.
**Erin Coomes**

| 3RD GRADE  •  SUNRISE ELEMENTARY  •  ROOM 406  •  MRS. GOFFE  •  1ST QUARTER  •  1999-2000 |

## Accomplishments

### Writing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chooses good topics.</td>
<td>Published: Personal narrative, autobiography, book review, newspaper article, and Veteran’s Day contest piece (some after the deadline.) Also has a second book review in drafting and a third book review in pre-writing.</td>
<td>Meet deadlines more consistently.</td>
<td>Talk with her about deadlines and set up a monitoring system.</td>
<td>Help her at home to keep track of important deadlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses good word choice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visit less with other students, and use work time more efficiently.</td>
<td>Talk about working during work time and will set up a self-monitoring system if necessary.</td>
<td>Is she aware that talking during work time is causing her to miss deadlines?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses strong feelings; lots of voice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>More personal narratives.</td>
<td>Require her to write 3 personal narratives this term.</td>
<td>Talk with her about childhood memories; encourage her to use the best ones for pieces in class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reads pieces with expression; commands attention of her audience.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Become a peer editor and perhaps an editor for our class newspaper.</td>
<td>Talk with her about being a peer editor.</td>
<td>Continue typing practice at home; make sure she is touch typing using the “home row”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces have purpose.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Begin typing instruction.</td>
<td>Start working with our classroom typing program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepts feedback and uses it to improve.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listens well; offers good feedback.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses good lead strategies.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reads a variety of genres: fiction, poetry, non-fiction, magazines, etc.</td>
<td>Has read: Stellaluna, Olive, the Other Reindeer, Winds in the Willows--10 pps., The Tale of Peter Rabbit, Lady and the Tramp, Story of the Statue of Liberty, One Hundred and One Dalmations--pp. 2-12, Martha Speaks, Duck Tails, Webby saves the Day, Berenstain Bears.</td>
<td>Encourage her to become a reading tutor for other kids in class.</td>
<td>Show her how to help others through her ability to read expressively.</td>
<td>Have her read for you out loud at home and praise her use of expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reads expressively.</td>
<td>Developed an interest in series books.</td>
<td>Encourage her to develop a knowledge of and preference for a particular author.</td>
<td>Talk with her about reading books by a certain author based on other books she has read.</td>
<td>When the next book order comes out look for a good author—Beverly Cleary, Roald Dahl, etc. Encourage her to try some of their chapter books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great tutor: models expressive reading and positively supports her first grade reading buddy.</td>
<td>Understands book review format.</td>
<td>Encourage her to read more challenging books—a particularly more substantial chapter books.</td>
<td>Find her the right books to help her reach the next level in a way that she feels comfortable with.</td>
<td>Talk to her about books she would like to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understands humor: as in “Amelia Bedelia” books.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assess her own strengths as a reader particularly as they relate to her strengths in writing.</td>
<td>Talk with her about how it is that she writes at a much higher level than she is reading.</td>
<td>Talk with her about how she feels about her reading. (She’s very good at it. We’d just like her to try some harder books.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understands author’s purpose.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares regularly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works well with her 1st grade buddy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Math

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notebook is very well organized; clear and easy to read.</td>
<td>Writes real life math stories with well thought out solutions.</td>
<td>Master basic addition and subtraction facts in mental math. (She does better on paper than she does in her head.)</td>
<td>More work with graph paper and triangle strategies.</td>
<td>Provide graph paper for her at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoys our beginning algebra work.</td>
<td>Trades in addition and borrows in subtraction using traditional and alternative strategies.</td>
<td>Consistently get 8 or more out of the 10 daily mental math problems correct.</td>
<td>Talk to her about how to visualize math problems.</td>
<td>When she does math homework encourage her to visualize the numbers in her head as she works out problems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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A plan book? A grade book? A curriculum guide? Assessment data? It could be all of these. It could be all of your classroom record keeping.
Every teacher has to plan. But we all know what happens to even the best laid plans. Every teacher has to assess. That’s just part of the job; teachers do it all the time whether they are conscious of it or not. And every teacher has to report student progress. But no teacher should have to spend hour after frustrating hour recording information, processing data, and filling out forms that don’t help them teach, don’t help their students learn, or don’t help parents and other adults support children effectively outside of school. And yet, this is exactly what most planning, assessment, and reporting is like today.

"This is so very true! In my experiences over the last 33 years, I have to admit that most (about 31) of those years I would sit down with a district textbook, write down objectives, outcomes, etc., all based on the information from the text. I never really thought about basing my teaching on my kids, I just followed along with the district curriculum. But now I’m following my students by teaching to their individual needs, and the difference is amazing. I’m having my best year ever, my students are doing better, and I haven’t looked in a single textbook all year."

Most teachers treat planning, assessment, and reporting as three separate and loosely related activities. They plan first even though accurate planning is hard to do before you know much about your students. Then, somewhere in the process of executing their plan—most often at the end—they attempt to assess student learning. But often those assessments are based on inauthentic activities that tell them little about what children have really learned, and by assessing at the end of an instructional unit, the data gathered is of little use to anyone (this traditional “teach first, test later” approach is completely backwards and that’s why it’s not effective). Finally, at the end of a quarter, trimester, or semester teachers sit down, often for hours on end, with all the information they’ve gathered, and try to put it into some kind of standardized report.

"I would spend hours correcting papers and recording scores into a grade book, and then at the end of each quarter I would somehow try to come up with grades that represented what my students had learned. It was always impossible to capture each child’s performance in a grade or with those standardized comments, so I would end up spending even more time writing lengthy narratives to try to make up for it. I realize now that it was all pretty much a waste of time because none of it—not the planning, or the correcting, or the grading, or even the narratives—had anything to do with what my students needed to learn or what I needed to do to help them."

The typical results are these: 1) What happens in the classroom on a day-by-day basis rarely matches the pre-conceived plan, or if it does, it’s only because the teacher ignores the individual needs of the students; 2) The assessment data that teachers gather is rarely used to guide instruction because it’s typically gathered at the end of a unit right before moving on to the next area of study; 3) The reports teachers spend so much time on rarely convey any meaningful information about student learning.
“I found that the only way I could actually stick to my plans was to be a total fanatic. And that’s what I was. It didn’t matter what the kids were learning, I just pushed right ahead. I had a principal who held us to our plans and I wasn’t going to be caught off guard. Meanwhile, the assessment information I was supposed to collect really ended up being more of a report about what I’d taught during the unit. It was more about me than it was about the kids. And when the unit ended, I just moved on to the next one. Some kids made progress while others didn’t, but because I was teaching to a textbook it didn’t really matter. I just followed the Teacher’s Guide. When it came time for progress reports, it was very hard for me to offer detailed information about individual students. I remember one year looking back on the reports I’d written previously: it was mostly vague “teacher” comments that I wrote just to make myself sound smart—like I really knew the kids, when in reality I didn’t know them very well at all, at least not like I do now.”

The problem is not with planning, assessment, or reporting per se. After all, these are just the necessary parts of every teacher’s craft. The problem is that we don’t put these three essential elements together in a sensible way that accounts for how they interact.

“Before I switched to this new approach everything I did seemed unrelated. And when we started using continuums, things didn’t get much better—and I was on the committee that designed them! I realized that all I was doing was checking things off, and sometimes I didn’t even know what those check-offs meant. I wasn’t following a textbook quite as much but I was now following a continuum that I didn’t understand, one that didn’t seem to match my kids or my teaching style. No matter how I looked at it, it just didn’t add up. I knew now that I wasn’t teaching to the needs of my kids—and believe me, there’s really no other way to do it. As far as real assessment goes, we have never been well trained in what we are supposed to assess and how to go about it. But I was amazed—and challenged!—to find that this new approach actually helped me to improve my assessment skills while I was assessing. I found that the things I was supposed to look for were built right in. And each assessment could be different for each child. As a result, I feel much more confident now about assessing my students and teaching to their individual needs. I also learned—and this was the challenging part—where I need to improve in my ability to teach and to observe my students accurately.”

Planning, assessment, and reporting should be closely related in a teacher’s work because they are inseparable in a teacher’s craft. Instructional planning should be determined by assessment information gathered before instruction begins. And in the end, reporting should be a simple plain-English analysis of what a student has learned, along with an inventory of what has been taught and what needs to be learned next in order for that student to be successful. To achieve all this in an efficient and effective way, planning, assessment, and reporting must be combined into a single, purposeful task that provides teachers with meaningful insight into their work. This is the idea behind iPAR: Interactive Planning, Assessment, and Reporting.

There are three main components to iPAR (pronounced “eye-par”):

★ **SAGIS** (pronounced “say-jiss”) is a method of recording and reporting individual student progress relative to instruction. It is the heart of the iPAR system. The acronym stands for Successes, Accomplishments, Goals, Instruction, and Support.

★ **SCaN** (Successes, Challenges, and New Instruction) is a planning tool teachers can use to identify the successes they are experiencing, the challenges that need to be addressed, and the new material they plan to introduce next.

★ **ClipNotes** are simple, two-sided printouts teachers can carry on a clipboard and use to record student progress while monitoring their instructional goals.
“Having just finished my first quarter conferences with this approach, I know that parents are overwhelmingly pleased. These were the easiest conferences I’ve ever had; I felt so prepared, and many parents commented on how well they felt I knew their kids. And what’s even better is that I have already planned for the next quarter because the assessment part and the planning part fit together so easily. I put my assessment information into SAGIS, used SCaN for my overall planning, and then created my ClipNotes for each subject. Now each day I just take out a copy of my ClipNotes and start teaching. As I observe and conference individually with students, I make brief notes about their progress. I can keep track of everything I’m doing while I teach, and I’m actually gathering assessment data, following my plan, and filling out my progress reports more or less at the same time.”

Finally, because planning, assessment, and reporting are such important aspects of teaching, the methods we use to perform these activities should make us more effective teachers. In order to be effective, teachers need to know three things:

★ **They need to know their subject:** iPAR helps teachers to know their subject better by encouraging them to make instructional decisions based on authentic activities and tangible results.

★ **They need to know their students:** iPAR helps teachers know their students better by encouraging them to make more frequent and more accurate observations of student behavior and attitudes.

★ **And they need to know themselves:** iPAR helps teachers to know themselves better by showing them where they are strong in each subject area and where they may need some assistance. It also helps them to identify the specific questions they need to ask in order to acquire the information they need to improve.

In short, iPAR helps to produce not only better teaching but better teachers as well. By using iPAR, teachers can actually improve in their craft simply by using the tools on a regular basis as part of their normal planning, assessment, and reporting work.

“I can’t believe how much I’ve changed this year! And a lot of it is because I’m teaching in this new way. For the first time in my long career teaching really makes sense. I am focused on my students. I know what I’m doing every day, and for once I know why I’m doing what I’m doing because it’s always based on whatever has happened the day before. I’ve still got a lot to learn, but at least now I’m asking the right questions and I know where to go to find the right answers.”
Assessment is...
The gathering of information for the purpose of guiding instruction.

As in...
“When I looked at their last published pieces, I noticed that many kids were having trouble with run-on sentences.”

A good assessment...

★ Uses specific and appropriate language to describe the data gathered and the patterns that are observed.
★ Is based on authentic data gathered in an authentic manner from within an authentic context.

Before you perform any assessment, ask yourself: “How do I plan to use the data I am gathering to guide my instruction?” If you don’t know what you’re going to do with the data, don’t waste time gathering it.

Evaluation is...
A decision made based upon the information gathered through assessment.

As in...
"Because I noticed that many kids were not using periods and capitals correctly, I’ll teach some sentence punctuation mini-lessons in writing and support that with simple inquiry activities during reading time where I’ll have the kids identify sentence boundaries by ear using expressive reading techniques.”

A good evaluation...

★ Includes a specific plan of action.
★ Uses the assessment data as its rationale.

Before you create an evaluation, ask yourself this question: “How do I know that the plan I have outlined will address the needs I have identified through assessment?”

Reporting is...
The way assessment and evaluation information is communicated to others.

As in...
(See “SAGIS” example elsewhere in this document...)

A good report...

★ Is presented in a form that is accessible to the audience, and written in language they understand.
★ Is constructive in nature: it provides its audience with information that can be used to construct specific solutions to issues of concern.

Before you produce a report, ask yourself this question: “What is my purpose in sharing this information?”
What is an authentic activity?

Something real that real people in the real world really do, done the way real
people really do it, for real reasons that really matter.

Something real…

★ Is the activity performed in the real world?
★ Can I show the kids a real world model?
★ Can we develop real world criteria to describe the model?

…that real people in the real world really do,…

★ Who does this?
★ Can we learn about real people who do this real activity?
★ Under what circumstances do they do it? Why do they do it? How do they do it?

…done the way real people really do it,…

★ How do real people do this?
★ What is their "work process"?
★ What strategies do they use to solve the problems they encounter?

…for real reasons that really matter.

★ Why do people do this?
★ Who is the audience?
★ How can we provide a “real world” social context for this activity in the artificial world of
school?

There’s nothing wrong with doing inauthentic activities. We do them all the time in our own lives.
In the classroom we do them to build community, ease tension, or just to have fun. Not everything
we do in school need be authentic, nor is there any such thing as a completely authentic school
activity. (School is artificial after all.) But authentic activities should account for most of what our
children do in school because the more authentic an activity is the more likely it is that children will
develop authentic skills from doing it.

There is one area in our work where we should always stress authenticity and that is in assessment.
Assessment information is only useful to the extent that it accurately reflects a student’s authentic
abilities and guides our authentic instruction. We cannot accurately assess our students’ abilities,
or guide authentic instruction, when we base our analyses on the results of inauthentic tasks.
What is authentic assessment?

_A real way of gathering performance information that a real person would really use in the real world._

_A real way of gathering real performance information…_

★ How is information gathered about this activity in the real world?
★ What information is worth gathering?
★ Why do people in the real world do this?

_…that a real person…_

★ What role does this person play in the real world?
★ In the real world, what is this assessor’s relationship to the person being assessed?
★ How does the assessor communicate assessment information to the person being assessed?

_…would really use…_

★ What information can be gathered without affecting the results?
★ What information can be used to guide our instruction?
★ How is specific instruction connected to specific outcomes?

_…in the real world._

★ How is this assessment information used in the real world?
★ What are the assessor’s ultimate real-world goals?
★ What is the value of the assessment process?

Whenever we collect assessment data we need to ask ourselves how we know we can trust the data we collect. One way to increase the reliability of assessment data is to make sure that we gather it by authentic means. This doesn’t mean we have to throw out all data gathered by traditional academic techniques. It simply means that whenever possible we should base our instructional decisions on data that has been gathered in an authentic way, and that we should always strive to reduce the amount of time, effort, and energy we put into inauthentic methods of gathering assessment data such as tests, worksheets, textbook exercises, and so on.

The best way to insure that our data is reliable is to offer students as many choices as we possibly can. Whenever there is choice, there is at least some measure of authenticity because the learner is directly responsible for guiding some parts of the activity. Learners also perform better in situations where they feel they have some control over how they are to complete a task.
[1] Establish a safe learning environment.


[4] Provide many opportunities for students to produce authentic work and note their accomplishments.

[5] Assess authentic work and set developmentally appropriate goals for each student.

[6] Survey individual goals for patterns that can be addressed through whole class instruction.


[8] Align the instructional plan with state and district standards.

[9] Execute the plan through carefully chosen whole class mini-lessons and small group work, but primarily through focused individual conferences.

[10] Adjust the plan as needed; set new goals for individual students; follow the students by basing each day’s teaching on what has occurred previously.
November 17, 1999

Dear Parents,

This year in Room 406 we are piloting a new kind of progress report called SAGIS: Strengths, Accomplishments, Goals, Instruction, and Support. We have chosen this report because we feel it is the best way we can answer the five most important questions you have about your child’s education:

★ What are my child’s **STRENGTHS** in reading, writing, and math?
★ What has my child **ACCOMPLISHED** this term that shows those strengths?
★ Based on my child’s accomplishments, what **GOALS** do you have for my child next term?
★ What **INSTRUCTION** will my child receive in order to meet these goals?
★ Based on the instruction you will be offering in class, how can I **SUPPORT** my child at home?

Some parents seek an answer to a sixth question: How does my child compare to other children in the same grade? If you would like a detailed assessment of how your child compares to other 3rd graders across the country, we would be happy to provide this assessment to you in writing. It is our belief, however, that your child’s ranking relative to other children in the same grade is not relevant to their success, your support, or our instruction.

In addition to the SAGIS report, you also have two other sources of information about your child: 1) The Gates-MacGinitie test; and 2) The Enumclaw School District report card.

The Gates-MacGinitie test provides information about a child’s reading vocabulary but is not a good indicator of literacy development. To properly assess your child’s reading performance, and to plan appropriate instruction, we use much more accurate and thorough techniques. If you would like information about the assessment techniques we use in reading, we would be happy to provide that for you.

The Enumclaw School District report card was designed to indicate your child’s growth over time. However, we have found in previous years that Mrs. Goffe’s students often exhibit abilities that are not represented here. We have also found that we cannot use this tool to guide our teaching. The SAGIS report, by contrast, helps us follow your child closely, by listing all significant indicators that we observe. It then helps us to design accurate and effective instruction that meets your child’s individual needs.

In the SAGIS report we have noted the best information we have at this time on your child’s growth in each of the three major subject areas. The report describes how your child is doing, how we expect your child to develop next term, and what you can do to support your child at home.

We’re very excited about the SAGIS report and we hope you like it, too. However, if you don’t like it, we need to hear from you right away so that we can provide you with whatever other information you would like. If you have any questions for us, or any suggestions about how we can communicate with you more effectively, please let us know as soon as possible.

We’re having a great year and we hope that you are, too. Thank you for taking the time, effort, and energy to help us create the best education possible for your child.

Sincerely,

Esther Goffe, Judy Bruggeman, and Steve Peha
### Mitch Stewart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>STRENGTHS</strong></th>
<th><strong>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WRITING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>★ Chooses good topics.</td>
<td>★ Has published: personal narrative, autobiography, a book review, movie review for, and Veteran's Day contest piece. Has a second book review in drafting.</td>
<td>★ Share more often earlier in the writing process to avoid re-starts and getting too far ahead of himself.</td>
<td>★ Conference with him early in the writing process to more closely monitor his progress on individual pieces.</td>
<td>★ Watch closely for perfectionist tendencies. Make sure he doesn’t try so hard on things that he misses out on learning opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Listens attentively during sharing and asks good questions.</td>
<td>★ Fairly accurate self-assessment.</td>
<td>★ Improve use of capitals and periods.</td>
<td>★ Help him see that he is often using commas in place of periods.</td>
<td>★ Monitor how often he wants to redo things from scratch at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Uses audience feedback to improve his pieces.</td>
<td>★ Has begun touch typing practice.</td>
<td>★ Use more editing strategies to avoid complete re-copying/re-writing.</td>
<td>★ Conference with him during editing to review editing marks and their uses.</td>
<td>★ Monitor your interactions with him around school and non-school activities to assess where he might be developing his concerns about perfectionism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Extremely conscientious.</td>
<td></td>
<td>★ Meet deadlines more regularly: his perfectionism is getting in the way of his ability to complete tasks.</td>
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<td>★ Reads his own writing expressively.</td>
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<td><strong>INSTRUCTION</strong></td>
<td><strong>SUPPORT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Chooses books at appropriate levels.</td>
<td>★ Has read: Pokemon, Mrs. Piggle Wiggle, 1,000 Facts about the Earth, Alaska Critters, Loveable Lyle, McGwire and Sosa, Hurricane Floyd, Use Your Brain, Patrick Harrington Bollmer Speaks, Cecily Small and Rainy Day Adventures, Mrs. Peter Rabbit, Curious George.</td>
<td>★ Read more challenging books.</td>
<td>★ Provide him with more complex texts: he recently asked for a Harry Potter book. (He just started it.)</td>
<td>★ Take him to a good kids bookstore (“All for Kids” or “University Bookstore” in Seattle), or to the library, and have him pick out a few books for upper elementary age readers: Roald Dahl, Gary Paulson, Avi, more Harry Potter books, etc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Reads a wide variety of texts: fairy tale, fiction, non-fiction, newspapers, magazines, etc.</td>
<td>★ Has written two book reviews.</td>
<td>★ Write more complex book reviews that include more detail and an expansion of our basic book review form.</td>
<td>★ Show him some other ways of structuring a book review.</td>
<td>★ Talk with him about reading books by certain authors based on other books he has read. I’d like him to identify a favorite author by the end of next term. (Maybe the author of the Harry Potter series?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Summarizes well: uses only relevant details.</td>
<td>★ Has learned basic book review format and has started to experiment with his own approaches.</td>
<td>★ Develop a knowledge of and preference for a particular author.; encourage him to begin an author study.</td>
<td>★ Talk with him about reading books by certain authors based on other books he has read. I’d like him to identify a favorite author by the end of next term. (Maybe the author of the Harry Potter series?)</td>
<td>★ Talk with him about the books he is reading using “The 5 Facts of Fiction” and “The 5 Big Questions.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>★ Has a good vocabulary: can often explain to others what words mean.</td>
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<td>★ Excellent expressive reader.</td>
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<td>★ Works well with 1st grade reading buddy.</td>
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<td>★ Can determine author’s purpose and main idea.</td>
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<td><strong>SUPPORT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ His writing in math is well organized: it’s clear and easy to read.</td>
<td>★ Has mastered basic addition and subtraction facts.</td>
<td>★ Develop mastery of basic multiplication and division facts.</td>
<td>★ Continue with graph paper and triangle strategies; write real life problems using multiplication and division.</td>
<td>★ Make him aware of when he uses math in his life: with money, time, dates, sports, games, etc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Shares frequently.</td>
<td>★ Works well with multi-digit addition and subtraction using both alternative and traditional strategies.</td>
<td>★ Write more challenging math problems.</td>
<td>★ Show him examples of more complex problems. Encourage him to pick problems from his everyday life.</td>
<td>★ Ask him to talk you through some of the math he does at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Writes out math problems very thoroughly: explains his thinking well.</td>
<td>★ Consistently scores 9 or better out of 10 on mental math.</td>
<td>★ Encourage him to become a math tutor for other kids.</td>
<td>★ Show him how to help others through his ability to think clearly and explain math procedures.</td>
<td>★ Help him to become aware of when he might encounter multiplication and division in his life.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# Jaqueline Grant

## Writing

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Strong sense of purpose.</td>
<td>* Fairly accurate self-assessment of best piece.</td>
<td>* Read own pieces more expressively.</td>
<td>* Encourage her to project more when she reads in front of the class.</td>
<td>* Talk with Jacqueline about the pieces she is writing. Ask her questions that will bring out things that she feels strongly about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Shows strong feelings.</td>
<td>* Has begun touch typing practice.</td>
<td>* Assert her own preferences more when receiving feedback from the audience.</td>
<td>* Validate what she’s doing well and encourage her to only make the changes that she truly wants to make.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chooses good topics.</td>
<td>* Keeps binder well organized.</td>
<td>* Help her to improve her sense of paragraphing.</td>
<td>* Help her to analyze paragraphs in published books and begin to articulate the rules of paragraphing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Meets deadlines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Shows a good understanding of basic writing conventions.</td>
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## Reading

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Can summarize what she has read.</td>
<td>* Has read a variety of books: chapter books, series books, non-fiction, newspaper, etc. (She did not turn in her reading list because she was absent. We’ll update and include this information on her next report.)</td>
<td>* Read more non-fiction.</td>
<td>* Introduce her to non-fiction books in areas of personal interest.</td>
<td>* Model expressive reading for her and talk with her about what you do to make the text come alive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Can say why she has chosen a particular book.</td>
<td>* Has published two book reviews and is working on a third.</td>
<td>* Improve her ability to summarize by analyzing main idea and author’s purpose.</td>
<td>* Use “Five Big Questions”—especially #3 and #4.</td>
<td>* Encourage her to read non-fiction books in her interest areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chooses books at appropriate level.</td>
<td>* Oral reading has slowed to an appropriate pace.</td>
<td>* Encourage her to choose more challenging books.</td>
<td>* Offer her a selection of harder books and talk with her about how to know if they are appropriate.</td>
<td>* Share your own reading of non-fiction texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Fluent oral reader.</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Improve expression in oral reading: project more; more emphasis on important words and phrases.</td>
<td>* Encourage her to project more and to identify significant parts of text for emphasis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Loves to share.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Very good tutor for her 1st grade buddy reader.</td>
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## Math

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Her writing in math is well organized; it’s clear and easy to read.</td>
<td>* Successfully solves multi-digit addition problems using traditional and alternative strategies.</td>
<td>* Improve work with borrowing in subtraction.</td>
<td>* Spend more time exploring subtraction. Re-visit subtraction strategies. Make sure she can use the traditional strategy as well as the alternative strategies.</td>
<td>* Talk with her about her math homework: ask her to explain to you what she’s doing and why she’s doing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Shares frequently.</td>
<td>* Has command of basic addition and subtraction facts.</td>
<td>* Seek new challenges independently.</td>
<td>* Encourage her to do more peer tutoring.</td>
<td>* Can she help her younger brother with math?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Very consistent in her work production.</td>
<td>* Consistently scores 9 or better out of 10 on mental math.</td>
<td>* Improve understanding of place value.</td>
<td>* Conference with her about her understanding of place value and formulate a specific plan.</td>
<td>* Talk with Jacqueline about math in your life. Let her help out around the house whenever possible.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Has begun to write out her solutions more thoroughly.</td>
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## Jared Farmer

### Writing

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meets deadlines.</td>
<td>Published a personal narrative, autobiography, book review, movie review, and Veteran's Day contest piece. Has a personal narrative and a second book review in drafting, with a third book review in pre-writing.</td>
<td>Listen more carefully to directions, follow through the first time they are given; use work time more effectively.</td>
<td>Speak to him about listening and, if necessary, set up a self-monitoring system to help him be more aware of how he is using work time.</td>
<td>Talk with Jared at home about his writing so he can develop more pride in his work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a good command of basic writing conventions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do more pre-writing; more use of the Idea-Details and What-Why-How strategies.</td>
<td>Re-visit pre-writing strategies and conference with him during pre-writing.</td>
<td>Share and discuss the details about pieces you have read in books or newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listens well during sharing time and asks good questions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ask questions in a respectful tone of voice.</td>
<td>Discuss and set up good questioning techniques.</td>
<td>Include Jared in family discussions which involve questioning others on their opinions or thoughts in a respectful way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asks for feedback to improve his writing.</td>
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<td>Began touch typing practice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has a large vocabulary; volunteers to give definitions of words for the class.</td>
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<td>Learned to use the Writing Process.</td>
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### Reading

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<tr>
<td>Large vocabulary; often volunteers to give definitions of words for the class.</td>
<td>Has read: Schermontoff Discoveries, Holes, Escape from the Black Forest, The Iron Scepter, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, Penguin Group, The Tower of Ga-berhea.</td>
<td>Write more complex book reviews that include more relevant details.</td>
<td>Show him some other ways of structuring a review.</td>
<td>Talk about books that you have read. Discuss the relevant details and lessons learned from your reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoys reading; chooses to read during free time after work is completed.</td>
<td>Has written two book reviews.</td>
<td>Experiment with our basic book review form.</td>
<td>Re-visit expressive reading; remind him to project more and to speak more clearly.</td>
<td>Have Jared read for you. If he reads quickly, remind him that fast reading is not good reading; good reading is slow, expressive, and clearly spoken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chooses both fiction and non-fiction to read.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow down and read with expression; take extra care to pronounce words more clearly.</td>
<td>Assign him to a different buddy; talk to him about how he can be kinder and more responsive to this new child.</td>
<td>Talk with Jared about how he interacts with his 1st grade buddy. Find out why he is so impatient and why he sometimes ignores his buddy or refuses to help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loves to share; easily and eagerly shares thoughts and opinions while discussing literature.</td>
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<td>Improve his interactions with his 1st grade buddy: he needs to be more patient and more supportive.</td>
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### Math

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loves mental math problems.</td>
<td>Good command of basic addition and subtraction facts; consistently gets 9 or 10 on daily mental math.</td>
<td>Improve organization of notebook: go page-by-page, organize material more neatly, etc..</td>
<td>Speak to him about how to use the fronts and back of pages and how to keep the problems easy to read.</td>
<td>Encourage him to use his math knowledge to help you solve problems around the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a good understanding of place value.</td>
<td>Works successfully in multi-digit addition and subtraction with both traditional and alternative strategies.</td>
<td>Solutions to real life story problems need to be written specifically in the format we have designed.</td>
<td>Conference with him about writing out the solutions to real life math problems.</td>
<td>Talk with him and make him aware of complex math problems in your daily life. Discuss the steps you use to solve your own math problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a good understanding of algebraic equations.</td>
<td>Uses measurement strategies well.</td>
<td>Write more challenging math problems.</td>
<td>Show him examples of more complex problems from real life.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage him to become a math tutor for other kids, and to support other learners more effectively.</td>
<td>Show him how to help others through his ability to think clearly and explain math procedures.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve mastery of multiplication and division facts.</td>
<td>Encourage him to continue using his graph paper and triangle strategies.</td>
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### Erin Coomes

#### Writing

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choose good topics.</td>
<td>Published: Personal narrative, autobiography, book review, newspaper article, and Veteran's Day contest piece (some of these after the deadline.) Also has a second book review in drafting and a third book review in pre-writing.</td>
<td>Meet deadlines more consistently.</td>
<td>Talk with her about deadlines and set up a monitoring system.</td>
<td>Help her at home to keep track of important deadlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses good word choice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visit less with other students, and use work time more efficiently.</td>
<td>I will speak to her about working during work time and will set up a self-monitoring system if necessary.</td>
<td>See if she is aware that her talking during work time is causing her to miss deadlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses strong feelings; her spirit comes out in her pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td>More personal narratives.</td>
<td>Require her to produce 3 personal narratives this term.</td>
<td>Talk with her about childhood memories and encourage her to use the best ones for pieces in class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reads own pieces with expression; presents well; commands the attention of her audience.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Become a peer editor and perhaps an editor our class newspaper.</td>
<td>Talk with her about being a peer editor, see if she is interested, and pair with appropriate students.</td>
<td>Continue with typing practice at home but please make sure she is touch typing using the correct “home row key and finger relationships.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces have purpose.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Begin typing instruction.</td>
<td>Start working with our classroom typing program.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accepts feedback and uses it to make her pieces better.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She is an attentive listener who offers good feedback to others.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uses good leads strategies.</td>
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#### Reading

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reads a variety of genres; fiction, poetry, non-fiction, newspapers, magazines, etc.</td>
<td>Has read: Stellaluna, Olve, the Other Reindeer, Winds in the Willows—10 pps., The Tale of Peter Rabbit, Lady and the Tramp, Story of the Statue of Liberty, One Hundred and One Dalmations, etc. pp. 2-12, Martha Speaks, Duck Tails, Webby saves the day, Berenstien Bears.</td>
<td>Encourage her to become a reading tutor for other kids in class.</td>
<td>Show her how to help other readers through her ability to read expressively.</td>
<td>Have her read for you out loud at home and praise her use of expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reads expressively.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage her to develop a knowledge of and preference for a particular author.</td>
<td>Talk with her about reading books by a certain author based on other books she has read.</td>
<td>When the next Scholastic book order comes out look for a good author—Beverly Cleary, Roald Dahl, etc. Encourage her to try reading some of their chapter books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great tutor: models expressive reading and positively supports her first grade reading buddy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage her to read more challenging books—a particularly more substantial chapter books.</td>
<td>Find her the right books to help her reach the next level in a way that she feels comfortable with.</td>
<td>Talk to her about new books she would like to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understands humor: as in &quot;Amelia Bedelia&quot; books.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assess her own strengths as a reader particularly as they relate to her strengths in writing.</td>
<td>Talk with her about how it is that she writes at a much higher level than she is reading. (Perhaps she’s just never challenged herself in reading or has some personal concerns about it.)</td>
<td>Talk with her about how she feels about her reading. (She’s very good at it. We’d just like her to try some harder books.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understands author’s purpose.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares comfortably with others.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works well with her 1st grade buddy.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Math

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</th>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>INSTRUCTION</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notebook is very well organized; clear and easy to read.</td>
<td>Writes real life math stories with well thought out solutions.</td>
<td>Master basic addition and subtraction facts in mental math. (She seems to be able to do better on paper than she does in her head.)</td>
<td>More work with graph paper and triangle strategies.</td>
<td>Provide graph paper for her at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoys our beginning algebra work.</td>
<td>Trades in addition and borrows in subtraction using traditional and alternative strategies.</td>
<td>Consistently get 8 or more out of the 10 daily mental math problems correct.</td>
<td>Talk to her about how to visualize math problems.</td>
<td>When she does math homework encourage her to visualize the numbers in her head as she works out problems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Shannon,

Yeah, it takes a bit of a “rethink” to start doing this. Each of us who has tried it has bumped into this little road block. Just shows you how far we’ve strayed over the years from simple “plain English” ways of talking about kids.

Here’s what I do when I get stuck:

[1] I realize that I don’t need a different set of descriptors for every kid. In fact, when I assess the kids I teach, I find they all get the same basic set of items. Why? Well, those are the things I teach them and look for in their work to guide my teaching. So most kids should come out with very similar information although there’s plenty of opportunity to individualize it as needed.

[2] I realize that I don’t need very many descriptors to tell the story I want to tell. Three or four in each column does the trick. This is very different from contemporary report cards where there are sometimes dozens of things to check off. The difference here is that we’re checking off only the ones that really matter for each kid.

[3] I think about what really makes the difference between successful learners and unsuccessful learners. Again, there are only a few basic things for me. Attitude and effort are very big for me. I’m sure you have a few key things that you look for. Stick with these.

Finally, I have some guidelines I keep in mind for coming up with items in each column:

The STRENGTHS Column
A strength is something a student brings to all of his or her learning. It’s an attitude or belief. It’s also a habit. For example, here are some strengths that I think make a difference:

Shares regularly; Asks good questions; Takes risks; Uses audience feedback; Tries hard even when things aren’t going well; Finds unusual solutions to common problems; Finds multiple solutions to the same problem; Works hard consistently; Always willing to help others, Etc...
Strengths are things kids bring to their work; they are not the work itself.

**The ACCOMPLISHMENTS Column**
Accomplishments represent tangible evidence that learning is occurring. Obviously, any student work counts here. But so do things that don't manifest themselves in paper records. For example, in one 3rd grade class the kids are learning how to do expressive readings. There's no paper record of these so I will be noting how many some kids have done and the quality of their work. For kids who are very reluctant, sometimes just sharing for the first time is an accomplishment.

An accomplishment is something a student has done that shows evidence of growth.

**The GOALS Column**
This is the easiest column for me. It's just what I want the kid to do next. I try to include a mix of items that I know I'll be covering with the entire class as well as a couple that are unique to each kid. Whole class items will be covered in mini-lessons; individual items will be covered in conferences.

A goal is simply something I want the child to be able to do in the next reporting period. It can be the development of a strength or a specific accomplishment.

**The INSTRUCTION Column**
This is another easy column for me. All I do is list the instructional techniques I'm going to use to help the student achieve the goals. This can be mini-lesson content, specific activities or assignments, or just a series of conversations I plan to have with a student in conference.

Instruction is what I'm going to do to help students reach their goals.

**The SUPPORT Column**
This can be tricky but only because we're not used to thinking about it. Many teachers start from the assumption that parents won't help their kids at home, or that they don't know how and won't want to learn. Even though this may be true, it's not a good place to start.

What I do before I write this column is look at the kid and make a vision of what I believe to be the ideal home support system. Then, I write that up in a few short bullet points. I try to treat each parent as though they're all Moms and Dads of the Year. Eventually, most of them start to act that way.

What I know is that in order to grow kids need the following things:

- **Time:** I ask parents to make sure their kids have time to read, write, talk, do homework, etc... And that the time they are putting in is quality time.
- **Choice:** I encourage parents to give their children a range of choices with regard to how they study and do their school work at home.
- **Audience:** I ask parents to be good audiences for their children. I tell them to be curious not corrective when working with their kids, and I stress the role that their approval has in their child's development.
- **Purpose:** I want parents to help their children understand the reasons why we do the things we do. Often, this simply means sharing their own reasons for
doing things. Frankly, it just comes down to being honest and open with children in a way that they can respect and feel comfortable with.

★ **Models:** I ask parents to model their own literacy and problem-solving skills, and to include their children in many of the basic adult learning experiences they encounter.

★ **Advice:** I caution parents about giving advice to their children with regard to school work. I tell them that they must hold themselves to giving out advice that is TRUE, USEFUL, and UNDERSTANDABLE. And if they're not SURE that what they have to offer their children meets all three of these criteria, then they should simply leave the advice giving to me. One technique I try to teach to every parent is the technique of turning a criticism or a concern into a question. That's a wonderful way to support a learner.

I can offer ideas to parents for support in each of these six categories but I never do all six. I try to limit my advice to three or four crucial things at the most. In the end, I just want parents to spend time with their kids doing simple things like reading or helping them with math. And I always want them to have fun and to make their kids feel loved and very safe.
# Writing Plan

## SUCCESSES – Things that are going well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continue to set tight deadlines.</td>
<td>Have kids put deadlines on TO DO lists; ask them to review deadlines weekly.</td>
<td>Present more diverse models.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stick to 1-hr-a-day schedule; don’t miss a day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin small group sharing; do more sharing with other classes.</td>
<td>Introduce different ways of sharing.</td>
<td>Create criteria for good sharing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put out 1 issue per month.</td>
<td>Review professional and student papers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take status by writing process stage.</td>
<td>Have kids teach WP to 1st graders.; talk about “circular” nature of WP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue with monthly binder clean-out.</td>
<td>Create criteria for a good binder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require editing pass for paragraphs.</td>
<td>Formalize paragraphing rules.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require 1 detail strategy during writing process.</td>
<td>Review detail strategies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments

I am extremely pleased with how things have gone this first quarter. We’ve made more progress in nine weeks than we usually make in the whole first semester. I have pushed these kids harder and they have responded. When I consider that they haven’t had much experience with workshop-style teaching, the Writing Process, or choosing topics, I’m even more impressed with how far they’ve come. Shelby’s comment last month was very telling: “At first I didn’t like this writing because it was too hard. But I’m glad I did it because I can really write now.”

## CHALLENGES – Things that need to be improved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short periods of silent writing.</td>
<td>Use “Are you talking?” self-monitoring; change some seating assignments.</td>
<td>Create criteria for work time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require spelling edit pass.</td>
<td>More use of Have-A-Go sheets; more emphasis on Word Wall.</td>
<td>Talk more about what good spellers do to check their spelling; create checklist. Introduce spell check on the computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require separate edit pass.</td>
<td>Expressive reading; reverse conventions reading; review rules for sentence punctuation.</td>
<td>Show models from last year’s class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduce Assessment stage of WP.</td>
<td>Teach Six Traits assessment using sample assessment sets.</td>
<td>ML: What’s a good assessment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions only during sharing.</td>
<td>Ask “WHY?” and “HOW” questions.</td>
<td>ML: What’s a good comment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More peer review and editing.</td>
<td>Talk about working together.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require kids to clean up own pockets.</td>
<td>ML: What should your pocket look like?; What kind of work should you put in your pocket?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments

This group continues to be somewhat of a management challenge. I think I need to be a bit tougher with them. I need to provide a bit more structure for how we behave during work times. I want them to take more pride in their work and in the way they treat each other. They’re a rough bunch and at time they are rough on each other. I need to do more to increase the sense of community in the room and to make the kids who are hanging back feel more safe about taking risks.

## NEW STUFF – Things we’re going to start on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Require pre-write with 5 Facts of Fiction.</td>
<td>5 Facts of Fiction.</td>
<td>Analyze books w/5 Facts of Fiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book review checklist.</td>
<td>T-A-D for plot summary.</td>
<td>Analyze models from last year’s class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase-by-phrase reading.</td>
<td>Analyze models; Conventions reading.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostrophe rules.</td>
<td>Analyze models; Conventions reading.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require editing pass for homonyms</td>
<td>Use Homonym Word Wall</td>
<td>Set up Homonym Word Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up deadlines and editing procedures.</td>
<td>Use keyboarding program.</td>
<td>ML: Good typing is slow and accurate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up schedule for typing practice.</td>
<td>Rules for dialog punctuation.</td>
<td>Analyze models; Conventions reading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments

I’m very excited about introducing fiction writing using the Five Facts of Fiction. The kids have been clamoring to write stories and now I think they’re ready. We’ll also be using Five Facts of Fiction in reading and with our book reviews so they should have plenty of chances to get good at it. We’re really going to get the newspaper going formally this term. I need to set up the staff and the editorial procedures. I also need to get these kids typing so I don’t have to do it for them. Finally, I want them to buckle down and really work hard on their conventions.
### Writing Plan Aligned with Standards for Washington State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continue to set tight deadlines. WR 3.5 Publishes.</td>
<td>Use “Are you talking?” self-monitoring. CO 1.1 Focuses attention. CO 1.2 Listens and observes to gain and interpret information. More use of Have-A-Go sheets and Word Wall. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions.</td>
<td>Create criteria for good sharing. CO 3.2 Works cooperatively as a member of a group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stick to 1-hr-a-day schedule; don’t miss a day. [None].</td>
<td>Expressive reading; reverse conventions reading; review rules for sentence punctuation. RE 1.3 Reads fluently, adjusting for purpose and material. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. RE 3.3 Reads for literary experience. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions.</td>
<td>Review writing samples; present diverse models. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes author’s use of language, style, purpose, and perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin small group sharing; sharing with other classes. WR 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
<td>Ask “WHY” and “HOW” questions. CO 1.1 Focuses attention. CO 1.2 Listens and observes to gain and interpret information. CO 1.3 Checks for understanding by asking questions.</td>
<td>WR 2.1 Writes for different audiences. WR 2.2 Writes for different purposes. WR 2.3 Writes in a variety of forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put out one issue per month of class newspaper. WR 2.1 Writes for different audiences. WR 2.2 Writes for different purposes.</td>
<td>How to develop WP to 1st graders. WR 3.1 – WR 3.5 Drafts…Publishes.</td>
<td>Have kids teach WP to 1st graders. WR 3.1 – WR 3.5 Drafts…Publishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take statutory writing process stage. WR 3.1 – WR 3.5 Drafts…Publishes.</td>
<td>Require editing pass for paragraphs. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Create criteria for a good WP binder. WR 3.1 – WR 3.5 Drafts…Publishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require editing pass for paragraphs. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Require one detail strategy during writing process. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. WR 3.1 Prewrites.</td>
<td>Create criteria for good topics. WR 1.1 Develops concept and design. WR 4.1 Assesses own strengths and needs for improvement. WR 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short periods of silent writing. WR 3.2 Drafts.</td>
<td>Require spelling edit pass. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Talk about what good spellers do to check their spelling; create checklist. Introduce spell check on computer. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require separate edit pass for periods and caps. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Introduce Assessment stage of the writing process. WR 4.1 Assesses own strengths and needs for improvement. WR 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
<td>Show models from last year’s class. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes author’s use of language, style, purpose, and perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduce Assessment stage of the writing process. WR 4.1 Assesses own strengths and needs for improvement. WR 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
<td>Questions only during sharing. ML: What’s a Good Idea? WR 1.1 Develops concept and design. Formalize paragraphing rules. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. Review detail strategies. WR 1.1 Develops concept and design.</td>
<td>ML: What’s a good assessment? WR 4.1 Assesses own strengths and needs for improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More peer review and editing. WR 3.3 Revisions. WR 3.4 Edits. CO 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
<td>5 Facts of Fiction. RE 1.4 Understands elements of literature – fiction. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. RE 2.2 Expands comprehension by analyzing, interpreting, and synthesizing information and ideas. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes authors’ use of language, style, purpose, and perspective. RE 3.3 Reads for literary experience.</td>
<td>ML: What’s a good comment? CO 3.1 Uses language to interact effectively with others. CO 3.3 Seeks agreement and solutions through discussion. CO 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require kids to clean up own author pockets. WR 3.5 Publishes.</td>
<td>Content-Purpose-Audience. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. RE 2.2 Expands comprehension by analyzing, interpreting, and synthesizing information and ideas. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes authors’ use of language, style, purpose, and perspective. RE 3.1 Reads to learn new information. Transition-Action-Details strategy for plot summary. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes author’s use of language, style, purpose, and perspective.</td>
<td>Talk about working together. CO 4.1 Assesses strengths and needs for improvement. CO 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require pre-write with “5 Facts of Fiction.” RE 1.4 Understands elements of literature – fiction. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes authors’ use of language, style, purpose, and perspective. RE 3.3 Reads for literary experience.</td>
<td>Expand book review checklist. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes authors’ use of language, style, purpose, and perspective. RE 4.3 Develops interests and shares reading experiences. WR 2.3Writes in a variety of forms.</td>
<td>ML: What should your pocket look like? What kind of work should you put in your pocket? WR 3.5 Publishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand book review checklist. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes authors’ use of language, style, purpose, and perspective. RE 4.3 Develops interests and shares reading experiences. WR 2.3 Writes in a variety of forms.</td>
<td>Require editing pass for homonyms. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Analyze books w/5 Facts of Fiction. RE 1.4 Understands elements of literature – fiction. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. RE 2.2 Expands comprehension by analyzing, interpreting, and synthesizing information and ideas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require editing pass for homonyms. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Set up deadlines for newspaper and determine production procedures. CO 3.4 Analyzes mass communication. CO 4.4 Analyzes how communication is used in career settings.</td>
<td>Transition-Action-Details strategy for plot summary. RE 2.1 Comprehends important ideas and details. RE 2.3 Thinks critically and analyzes author’s use of language, style, purpose, and perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require spelling edit pass. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Use “What's a Good Idea?” MR 1.3 Applies writing conventions.</td>
<td>Analyze models; Conventions reading; apostrophes. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require separate edit pass for periods and caps. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
<td>Use Homonym Word Wall. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions.</td>
<td>Analyze models; Conventions reading; caps and periods. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions. WR 3.4 Edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduce Assessment stage of the writing process. WR 4.1 Assesses own strengths and needs for improvement. WR 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
<td>Create criteria for good sharing. CO 3.2 Works cooperatively as a member of a group.</td>
<td>Create criteria for work time. CO 3.2 Works cooperatively as a member of a group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions only during sharing. CO 1.2 Listens and observes to gain and interpret information. CO 4.2 Seeks and offers feedback.</td>
<td>More use of Have-A-Go sheets and Word Wall. WR 1.3 Applies writing conventions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Writing Instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JACQUELINE GRANT</th>
<th>CHRIS STEVENS</th>
<th>ASHLY WRIGHT</th>
<th>MITCH STEWART</th>
<th>NICK EDWARDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make only the changes she wants to make.</td>
<td>Transition-Action-Details.</td>
<td>Idea-Details and Tell-Show.</td>
<td>Conference during editing.</td>
<td>Monitor during work time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Observe sentence lengths and structures in expressive reading.</td>
<td>Talk about her writing process.</td>
<td>Use editing marks; no re-copy.</td>
<td>Re-organize binder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Follow directions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- IDEA-DETAILS
- WHAT-WHY-HOW
- TRANSITION-ACTION-DETAILS
- ANALYZE PARAGRAPHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DERICK SWAN</th>
<th>STEPHANIE KAYDUS</th>
<th>JARED FARMER</th>
<th>ADAM WEISS</th>
<th>KARA RADEBAH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference during pre-writing and drafting.</td>
<td>Organize binder.</td>
<td>Questioning techniques.</td>
<td>Basic pre-writing strategies.</td>
<td>MORE CONFERENCES ESPECIALLY NEAR DEADLINES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep him on task.</td>
<td>Share for her; encourage her to share on her own.</td>
<td>Pre-writing strategies.</td>
<td>Monitor his listening and work time behavior.</td>
<td>Conference during revision.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- CONFERENCES DURING PRE-WRITING.
- USE WORK TIME EFFICIENTLY.
- BINDER ORGANIZATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHELBY PYLE</th>
<th>TRICIA WILSON</th>
<th>KEVIN OLSEN</th>
<th>JACOB LEE</th>
<th>BRANDON TVEDT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 narratives this term.</td>
<td>I-D and T-A-D.</td>
<td>Expressive reading of own pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics that explore life lessons.</td>
<td>3 narratives this term.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- IDEA-DETAILS
- T-A-D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOREY JOHNSON</th>
<th>ERIN COOMES</th>
<th>NICK FORSBERG</th>
<th>GENERAL NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor around deadlines.</td>
<td>Monitor around deadlines.</td>
<td>Monitor around deadlines.</td>
<td>BINDER ORGANIZATION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use work time efficiently.</td>
<td>Use work time efficiently.</td>
<td>Use work time efficiently.</td>
<td>PRIORITIZE; IMPROVE USE OF TIME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragraphing.</td>
<td>Pre-writing strategies.</td>
<td>Pre-writing help.</td>
<td>CONFERENCE DURING REVISE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- IDEA-DETAILS
- T-A-D

### PROCEDURES
- Set tight deadlines.
- 1 hr. a day for writing.
- Small group sharing.
- Cross-class sharing.
- 1 newspaper a month.
- Status by WP stage.
- Edit pass for paragraphs.
- 1 detail strategy in WP.
- Silent writing.
- Spelling edit pass.
- Edit pass: periods + caps
- Edit pass: dialog.

### STRATEGIES
- Assesment stage of WP.
- Questions during sharing.
- Peer share and edit.
- Clean up author pockets.
- Pre-write with 5 F of F.
- Book review checklist.
- Edit pass: homonyms.
- Newspaper procedures.
- Typing practice.
- Deadlines on TO DO lists
- Review deadlines weekly.
- Different ways of sharing.
- Monthly binder clean-out.
- What’s a Good Idea?
- CPA
- Paragraphing rules.
- Detail strategies.
- Use “Are you talking?”
- Change seating.
- Have-A-Go sheets.
- Keyboarding program.

### QUALITIES
- More diverse models.
- Criteria for good sharing.
- Review newspapers.
- Teach WP to 1st graders.
- “Circular” nature of WP.
- Criteria for a good binder.
- Criteria for good topics.
- Analyze w/5 F of F.
- Conv reading: dialog.
- Conv reading: commas.
- Conv reading: apostrophe.
- Jobs at a newspaper.

### GENERAL NOTES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JACOB LEE</th>
<th>BRANDON TVEDT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More conferences especially near deadlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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**Notes:**
- BINDER ORGANIZATION.
- PRIORITIZE; IMPROVE USE OF TIME.
- BASIC PRE-WRITING STRATEGIES.
- S-A-F, AND IDEA-DETAILS.
- CONFERENCE DURING REVISE.

### GENERAL NOTES
-Binder organization.
-Prioritize; improve use of time.
-Basic pre-writing strategies.
-S-A-F, and Idea-Details.
-Conference during revision.
## Writing Goals

### JACQUELINE GRANT
- Use I-D and W-W-H strategies.
- Read pieces expressively.
- Assert preferences.
- Improve paragraphing.

**Notes:**
- Use more detail.
- Stay focused on topic.
- Narrative sequencing.
- Periods and capitals.

### CHRIS STEVENS
- Use more detail.
- More pre-writing.
- Write with more detail/depth.
- Become a classroom leader.

**Notes:**
- Share earlier in the writing process to avoid re-starts.
- Capital and periods.
- Use editing strategies to avoid complete re-copying/re-writing.
- Meet deadlines more regularly.

### ASHLY WRIGHT
- Paragraph more consistently.
- More pre-writing.
- Ask questions in a respectful tone of voice.

**Notes:**
- Meet deadlines more regularly.
- Publish more pieces.
- Make better use of his time.
- Keep binder more organized.

### MITCH STEWART
- Meet deadlines more regularly.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Ask good questions in sharing.

**Notes:**
- Follow directions.
- Use work time more effectively.
- More pre-writing.

### NICK EDWARDS
- Meet deadlines more regularly.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Become a classroom leader.

**Notes:**
- Share earlier in the writing process to avoid re-starts.
- Capital and periods.
- Use editing strategies to avoid complete re-copying/re-writing.
- Meet deadlines more regularly.

### DERICK SWAN
- Do more prewriting
- Use more details.
- Meet deadlines more regularly.
- Use work time more effectively.

**Notes:**
- Meet deadlines.
- Draft and publish more pieces.
- Use work time more effectively.
- Organize binder.
- Follow directions.
- Share writing voluntarily.
- Ask good questions in sharing.

### STEPHANIE KAYDUS
- Slow down while writing and improve legibility of handwriting.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Keep binder more organized.
- Keep like details together.
- More personal narrative writing.

**Notes:**
- Better organizing of binder.
- Meet deadlines.
- Use more pre-writing strategies.
- Share with more confidence: read pieces with expression.

### JARED FARMER
- Follow directions.
- Use work time more effectively.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Ask questions in a respectful tone of voice.

**Notes:**
- Keep binder more organized.
- Paragraphing.
- Follow directions.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.

### ADAM WEISS
- Meet deadlines more regularly.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Ask questions in a respectful tone of voice.

**Notes:**
- Follow directions.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Re-read to eliminate repetition.
- Re-organize revision.

### KARA RADEBAH
- Keep binder more organized.
- Follow directions.
- Ask for help when she is not sure about what to do.
- More pre-writing.
- More personal narratives.

**Notes:**
- Better organizing of binder.
- Meet deadlines.
- Use more pre-writing strategies for details and organization.
- Begin paragraphing.
- Improve spelling.

### SHELBY PYLE
- More depth and detail.
- More advanced Word Choice.
- More enthusiasm when sharing.
- More personal narrative writing.
- Attempt more mature topics.

**Notes:**
- Slow down while writing and improve legibility of handwriting.
- More pre-writing: I-D and W-W-H.
- Keep binder more organized.
- More personal narrative writing.

### TRICIA WILSON
- Meet deadlines consistently.
- Visit less with other students; use work time more efficiently.
- More personal narratives.
- Become a peer editor.
- Begin typing instruction.

**Notes:**
- Make handwriting easier for other people to read.
- Read pieces more slowly when sharing.
- Answer questions from audience after sharing.

### KEVIN OLSEN
- Better organizing of binder.
- Meet deadlines.
- More pre-writing strategies.
- Share with more confidence: read pieces with expression.

**Notes:**
- Use more pre-writing strategies to get more detail.
- Meet deadlines consistently.
- Improve conventions: particularly periods and caps, spelling.
- More personal narratives.

### JACOB LEE
- Make handwriting easier for other people to read.
- Read pieces more slowly when sharing.
- Project more when sharing.
- Answer questions from audience after sharing.

**Notes:**
- Use more pre-writing strategies for details and organization.
- Begin paragraphing.
- Improve spelling.
- Improve grouping of details.

### BRANDON TVEDT
- Use more pre-writing strategies for details and organization.
- Begin paragraphing.
- Improve spelling.
- Improve grouping of details.

**Notes:**
- More personal narratives.
- Become a peer editor.
- Begin typing instruction.

### JOREY JOHNSON
- Consistently meet deadlines.
- Use work time more efficiently; get more pieces published.
- Organize binder.
- Begin paragraphing.

**Notes:**
- Meet deadlines consistently.
- Visit less with other students; use work time more efficiently.
- More personal narratives.
- Become a peer editor.
- Begin typing instruction.

### ERIN COOMES
- Meet deadlines consistently.
- Visit less with other students; use work time more efficiently.
- More personal narratives.
- Become a peer editor.
- Begin typing instruction.

**Notes:**
- Make handwriting easier for other people to read.
- Read pieces more slowly when sharing.
- Project more when sharing.
- Answer questions from audience after sharing.

### NICK FORSBERG
- Consistently meet deadlines.
- Use work time more efficiently; get more pieces published.
- Organize binder.
- Begin paragraphing.

**Notes:**
- More personal narratives.
- Become a peer editor.
- Begin typing instruction.

### GENERAL NOTES
-依法追究．
- English.
- More advanced book reviews.
- Commas for separating clauses.
- Apostrophe for possession.
- Homonyms.
- Classroom newspaper editorial staff.
- Keyboarding.
- Punctuating dialog.

## SUCCESSES
- Students averaged 5-6 published pieces each in Q1.
- Good variety of forms.
- Students love to write.
- Students love to share.
- Everyone published in first class newspaper.
- Everyone knows and uses the Writing Process.
- Everyone is using their binder.
- Students are choosing good topics.
- Many have begun paragraphing.
- Many are beginning to add more detail.

## CHALLENGES
- A little too noisy during work time.
- Carelessness with periods and caps.
- Inaccurate self-assessment.
- Some overly critical commenting during sharing.
- Class is getting a bit competitive.
- Author Pockets are looking shabby.

## NEW STUFF
- Fiction writing.
- More advanced book reviews.
- Commas for separating clauses.
- Apostrophe for possession.
- Homonyms.
- Classroom newspaper editorial staff.
- Keyboarding.
- Punctuating dialog.
Let’s work together to make your teaching the best it can be.

Please contact me any time!
Even the best workshops and teaching materials can’t meet the needs of every teacher all the time. That’s why we need to stay in touch. Send me an e-mail any time you have a question. I’ll do my best to get back to you quickly with answers, additional teaching materials, or other resources.

Please send suggestions, questions, and corrections to: stevepeha@ttms.org