

# Formative Assessment

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# Key Points

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There are two types of assessment, **formative** and **summative**.

- **Formative assessment** is **essential** to successful differentiation.
- **Formative assessment** informs instruction.



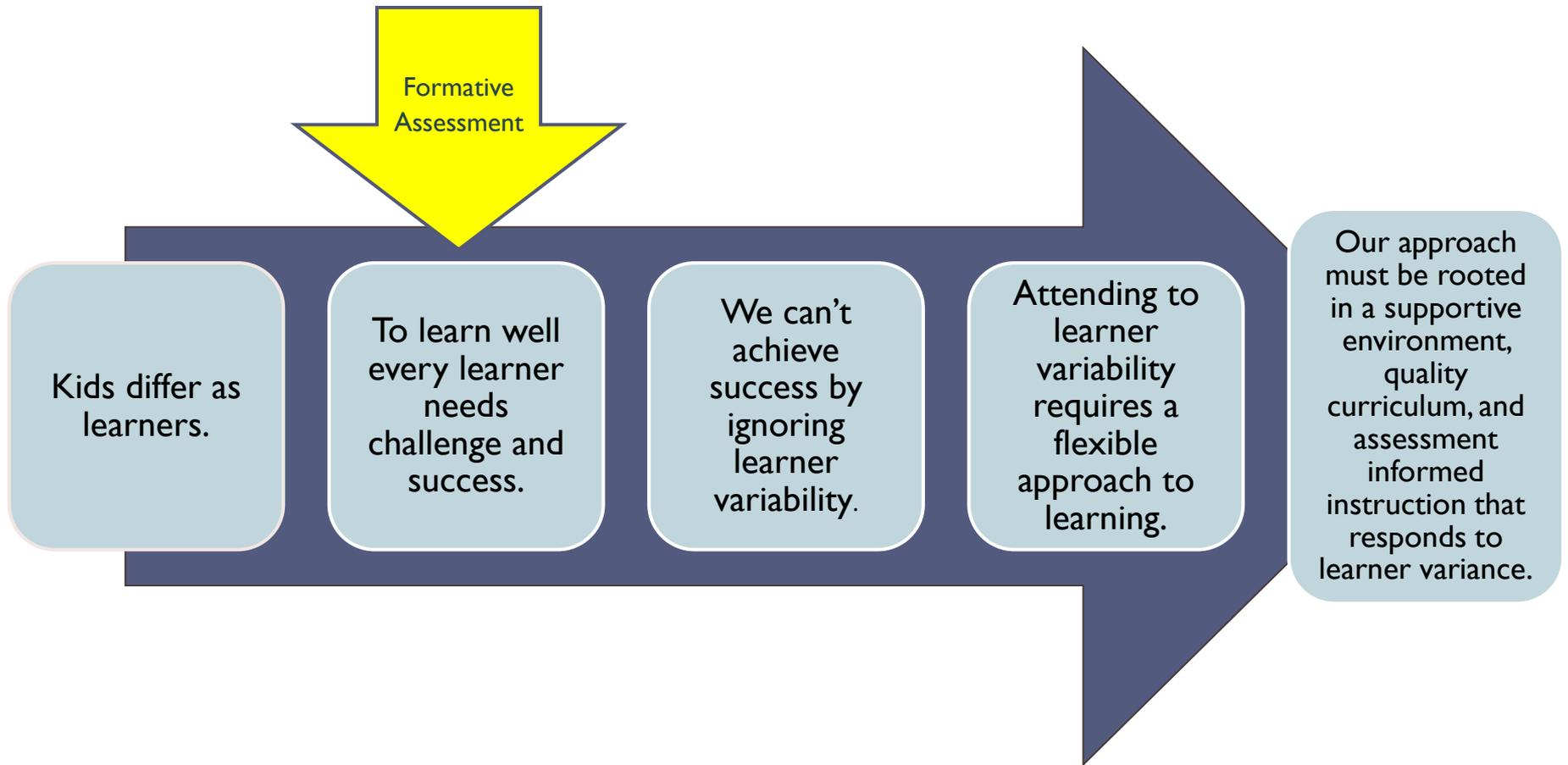


When the  
cooks tastes  
the soup,  
that's  
**formative  
assessment.**

When the  
diner tastes  
the soup,  
that's  
**summative  
assessment.**



# Line of Logic for Differentiation



# Formative Assessment:

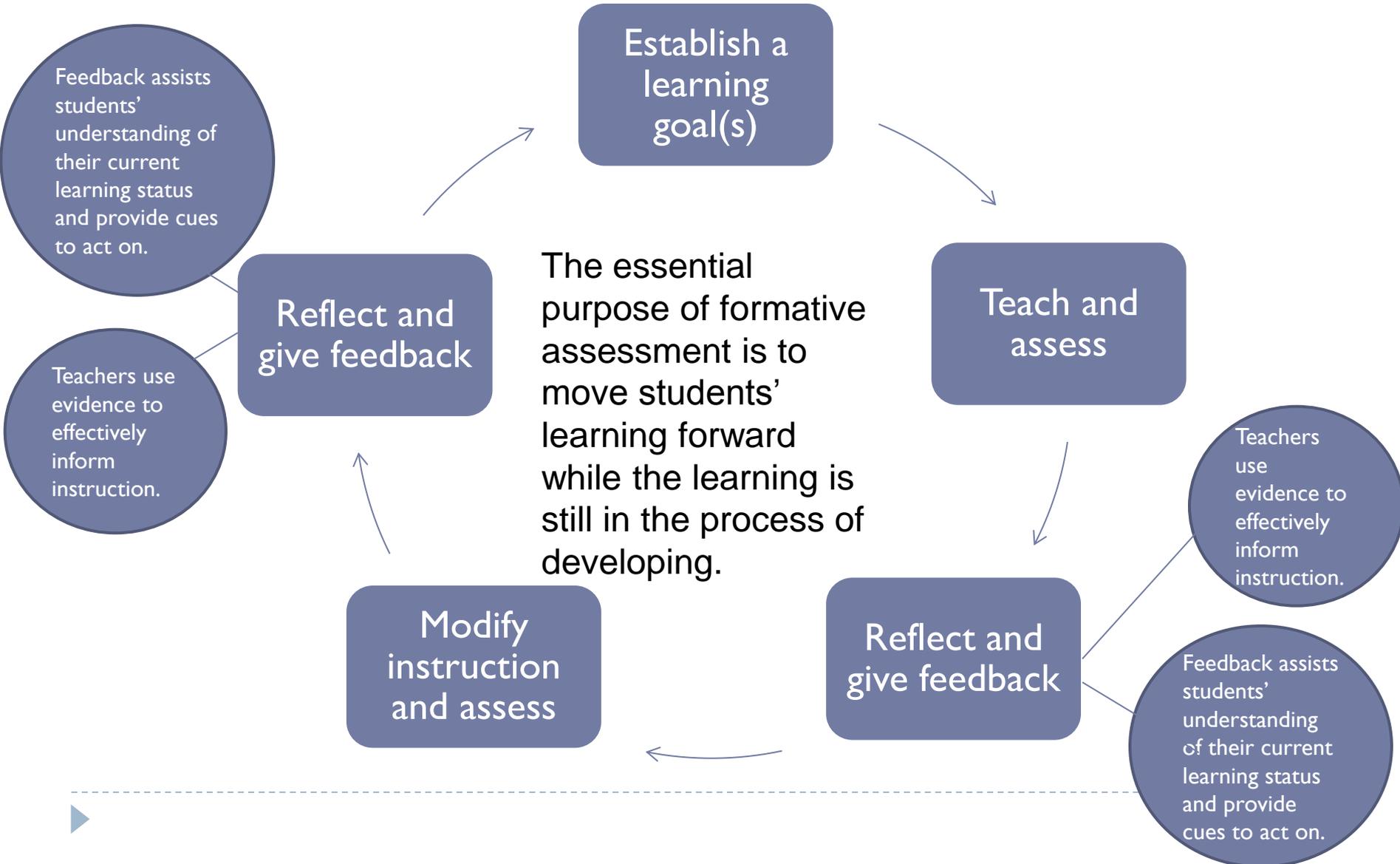
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- ▶ informs instruction in a differentiated classroom
- ▶ is often embedded in the instruction
- ▶ must be implemented with fidelity
- ▶ comes in a variety of forms
- ▶ are not graded (think for report cards)
- ▶ results are recorded in a variety of ways
- ▶ results are used by the classroom teacher to develop a profile of each student's learning/strengths throughout a given unit (“photo album” of the student learning versus a “snapshot”)
- ▶ results are often shared with the students to facilitate the student's capacity to reflect upon his, or her, learning and build responsibility for his, or her, own learning



# Formative Assessment Cycle

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# Examples of Formative Assessment

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## Very Informal

In the moment observations

Anecdotal observations

Verbal responses

## Informal

Recorded observations

Partner or group products

## Formal

Exit slips

Student response to a prompt



# Conclusion

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- ▶ **Formative instruction** is essential for successful differentiation.
- ▶ **Formative assessment** informs instruction.
- ▶ **Formative instruction** comes in a variety of forms.

