

Ways to Assess Student Learning During Class

It's important to have evidence of student learning during class as well as through assignments, and exams. These short student engagement activities will provide this evidence. Many take 5 minutes or less to complete.

Brainstorming

Steps:

1. Present an open-ended question for students to discuss or solve.
2. Students can work individually, in pairs or small groups, or as a class (or combination of these).
3. Have students share ideas with class, making notes on the board.
4. Challenge their responses or have other students challenge the responses on the board.
5. At the end, correct any misconceptions, note opposing points of view, and summarize main points.

Value: promotes critical and creative thinking and imagination

Concept Map

Steps:

1. Provide students with a list of terms relative to their course work (either from the previous class, last several classes or most recent lecture segment). Terms may be provided as a list or given out as a stack of cards.
2. Ask students to create a meaningful pattern with these terms (i.e. food web—how are different organisms linked, cardiovascular system blood flow, etc.). There may be one “right” answer or the concepts may promote creative exploration of the topic.
3. If time allows, ask one group to share concept map with the whole class. Or alternatively, ask groups to explain their pattern to another group in the class.

Value: promotes integration of ideas, provides immediate feedback about student understanding

Decision Making

Steps:

1. Provide students with problem that they need to work on for example “Imagine you are the director of the antibiotic discovery unit in a major pharmaceutical company and you are asked for a five-year plan to develop new antibiotics. You are told that the plan will be funded only if you can convince your managers that you will be able to develop the five new drugs with entirely new modes of action. Can you do it? What is your plan and how will you defend it?”
2. Ask students to work in group (2-4 students) to develop a plan based on what they have learned in class.
3. Have students share ideas with class, making notes on the board.
4. Ask other students in the class to comment on each group's proposal and suggest changes.

Value: promotes integration of ideas, critical, creative thinking, and provides immediate feedback about student understanding

Item Clarification

Steps:

1. Give students a handout that lists key terms or items for discussion.
2. Ask students to review the list and select a few items for clarification.
3. Next have students get into pairs and select a particular item for immediate clarification.
4. Call a student at random and clarify the chosen item (or, better yet, ask if another student can offer clarification).
5. Call on additional students and continue to clarify items.
6. Near the end, if time allows, ask participants if there are of your responses or those of other students they want to challenge or debate.
7. Conclude with a brief review of the items.

Value: provides immediate feedback about student understanding, and it helps prioritize items for review or discussion

Minute Paper

Steps:

1. At the end of a lecture segment or the end of the lecture class, have students spend two or three minutes writing a summary of the main points.
2. Ask at least one student to share what he/she wrote.
3. Collect the papers for review (but not for a grade).
4. You can also use the minute paper to have students to write down questions they have about the lecture, 3 key points of the day, indicate points they don't understand, or share feedback about your delivery, use of slides, etc.

Value: provides immediate feedback about student understanding, helps prioritize items for review or discussion, and allows students to put material into their own words

Multiple-Choice Survey

Steps:

1. Put a multiple-choice item, preferably conceptual in nature, related to your mini-lecture on the board, a slide, or an overhead, and give four response options.
2. Survey student responses (have them raise hands, use colored cards, or use electronic response system – 'clicker').
3. Next have them get into pairs and take a couple of minutes to convince each other of their responses.
4. Then re-survey the students.
5. Clarify any misconceptions before proceeding.

Value: makes students apply and discuss material while fresh in their minds, and it provides immediate feedback about student understanding

Quick Case Study

Steps:

1. Display a very brief case on an overhead or slide (or put on a handout if lengthy).
2. Pose specific questions for students to answer based on the case [For example, “What is the problem? What is the remedy? What is the prevention?]
3. Have students write down their answers.
4. Students can work individually or in pairs or small groups.
5. If time allows, select a few students to share aloud their answers

Value: makes students apply material to a realistic situation, and it promotes critical and creative thinking

Quick Thinks

For each of the following, use immediate material from mini-lecture, and allow students a couple of minutes to reflect before surveying their responses (have students share aloud, and you can collect written responses for participation points):

- *Correct the Error:* Present students with a statement, equation, or visual that you have intentionally made incorrect and have them correct the error. The error may be an illogical or inaccurate statement, premise, inference, prediction, or implication.
- *Complete a Sentence Stem:* Present students with a sentence starter and have them complete the sentence. The completed statement may be a definition, category, cause-and-effect relationship, rationale, controversy, etc. Try to avoid statements that ask for rote knowledge.
- *Reorder the Steps:* Present sequence items in the wrong order and have students re-order the sequence correctly. This might be a process, cycle, method, plan, technique, etc.
- *Interpretation/Paraphrase:* Let students know that you will be calling on them at random during your lecture and asking them to interpret what you’ve said, putting the material in their own words. When you are ready, pause for a moment to signal that you are about to call on someone. Once a student has shared, call on another student to add any missing items. You can also put items on the board or a slide or a handout – a definition, theory, statement, procedure, etc. – and have students write them in their own words.

Value: these exercises foster attentiveness, provide immediate feedback about student understanding, and promote critical thinking skills

Reflection

Steps:

1. Have students take a few minutes to think and write down their thoughts about the lecture material just presented or a particular question or problem that has been posed
2. Collect student papers, if you wish, and review their responses to assess their understanding and identify areas that need clarification at the beginning of the next lecture (you can also assign participation points for responses or allow students to submit them anonymously)

Value: allows students to think through material and put it in their own words

Strip Sequence

Steps:

1. Provide students with an out of order list of step in a multi-stepped process (can be written on small strips of paper or on the class screen).
2. In groups or individually, have students put the “strips” into the correct order from beginning to end.
3. Have student groups compare answers with another group.
4. Review order and answer questions (especially to clarify misconceptions) for the whole class.

Value: promotes critical thinking and collaborative learning

Think – Pair – Share

Steps:

1. Pose a question.
2. Students get into pairs and discuss question, coming to some resolution.
3. Each student pair then shares conclusions with entire class (in large classes or when time is limited, call on as many pairs as time allows).

Value: promotes critical thinking and collaborative learning

[Classroom Assessment Techniques](#)

For more ideas on quick ways to assess student learning during class.

Resources

Angelo, Thomas A., and K. Patricia Cross. 1993. *Classroom Assessment Techniques: A Handbook for College Teachers*. 2nd Edition. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.

Davis, Barbara G. 1993. *Tools for Teaching*. 1st Edition. San Francisco: Jossey Bass. [see Chapter 16, “Supplements and Alternatives to Lecturing: Encouraging Student Participation,” pp. 131-139]

Handlesman, J., S. Miller, and C. Pfund. 2007. Chapter 2, Active Learning in *Scientific Teaching*. New York: W.H. Freeman and Co.

Nilson, Linda B. 2010. *Teaching At Its Best: A Research-Based Resource for College Instructors*. 3rd Edition. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. [see Chapter 12, “Making the Lecture a Learning Experience,” esp. pp. 117-122]

Engaging Students in a Large Classroom

<http://tep.uoregon.edu/workshops/teachertraining/largeclasses/engagingstudents/engagingstudents.html>

Interactive Lectures – Summaries of 36 Formats <http://www.thiagi.com/interactive-lectures.html>

The Interactive Lecture: Lecture that is infused with individual, pair, or small group activities
<http://www.slideshare.net/rdshaff/the-interactive-lecture>
