# Grading Practices at GCMS PARENT COMMUNICATION Tips \& Tools! 

## GRADING FOR LEARNING!

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ID-ar Parents
' At Guion Creek Middle School, we believe student achievement occurs
I}\mathrm{ through clearly defined standards and authentic learning opportunities.
, GCMS strives to provide accurate, meaningful, and timely feedback to both
I students and parents throughout the learning process. Reporting of
I achievement should reflect student progress toward mastery of key
I academic concepts and identify multiple pathways to deeper learning.
GRADES ARE NOT ABOU'T WHAT STUDENTS EARN;
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## What may look different?

- State standards tested listed in Skyward Gradebook
- Assessment grades use a 0-4 scale
- Assessments= $95 \%$ Practice=5\%
- Fewer grades in the gradebook
- Multiple grades for one assessment
- Retake option for $95 \%$ assessments


## What may look the same?

- Letter grades (A, B, C, D, F)
- Report cards
- Progress Reports
- Honor roll
- G.P.A.


## Why GRADING FOR MASTERY?

## Consider this scenario...

Two students sit in the same $6^{\text {th }}$ grade reading class. Throughout one week, homework is assigned and taken for a completion grade daily. At the end of the week, a quiz is given to students on Friday at the end of the class hour.

| Student 1 | Student 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Does not complete any <br> assigned homework, resulting <br> in a 0/5 homework score. | Completes all of the <br> homework assigned, <br> resulting in a 5/5 homework <br> score. |
| Earns a 10/10 on the end of the <br> week quiz - showing Mastery of <br> the reading content standard. | Earns a 7/10 on the end of the <br> week quiz - missing key <br> elements of the reading content <br> standard. |
| Therefore, Student One earns <br> a 10/15 in the class. | Therefore, Student Two earns a <br> $12 / 15$ in the class. |
| $10 / 15=67 \%$ which is a D (in <br> the traditional grading <br> system) for their overall score <br> in that class. | $12 / 15=80 \%$ which is a B for <br> their overall score in that <br> class. |

Student One was able to prove Mastery of the content, but did not complete the tasks. Student Two ends the unit actually understanding less of the content but with a higher grade than Student One. Two letter grades higher for that matter.

## ***Do you see the disconnect between the two students' understanding and their grades?

## Why <br> STANDARDS-BASED GRADING?

Standards-Based Grading mandates a score (or grade) to represent a student's level of understanding. This process requires additional factors, such as behavior (late work, missing assignments, etc.) to be evaluated separately - producing authentic data on the student's knowledge base.

We utilize four key elements:
(1) Connection of specific vocabulary to a numeric value
(2) Focused discussion around understanding rather than task completion
(3) Opportunities for multiple attempts to prove mastery
(4) Purposeful learning toward required content

# Through this practice, students and stakeholders are able to evaluate success in a specific area without additional fluff skewing data of the students' level of understanding. 

# What is a score IN STANDARDS-BASED GRADING? 

Most Standards-Based Grading scales utilize a 4-tiered system. Each numeric value is connected to a vocabulary term describing the student's level of understanding:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0=\text { No Evidence } \\
& 1=\text { Beginning } \\
& 2=\text { Developing } \\
& 3=\text { Proficient } \\
& 4=\text { Distinguished }
\end{aligned}
$$

The numeric values correlate to a level of student understanding of the standards. The focus is on the learning process and the skills needed to show proficiency of the content. This helps us to use grades as an effective form of communicating mastery of skills and concepts. The grade represents what the student knows at that point in time!

| Numeric Value | Letter Grade |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $(\mathrm{~A})$ |
| 3.5 | $(\mathrm{~B}+)$ |
| 3 | $(\mathrm{~B})$ |
| 2.5 | $(\mathrm{C}+)$ |
| 2 | $(\mathrm{C})$ |
| 1.5 | $(\mathrm{D}+)$ |
| 1 | $(\mathrm{D})$ |
| 0 | $(\mathrm{~F})$ |

For each $95 \%$ assessment teachers use a rubric based on the grade level state standard to determine the level of understanding.

