

The Accessible Assessment Enigma Quality Day 2022

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Goals of this session

- → Identify the pieces of the IER assessment puzzle; and how to know which pieces are yours
- → Identify the ABCs (and Ds) of Assessment
- → Prepare you to dive into your own assessment
- → Question / Answer Session
- → Brainwash you in the academic rigor of the music

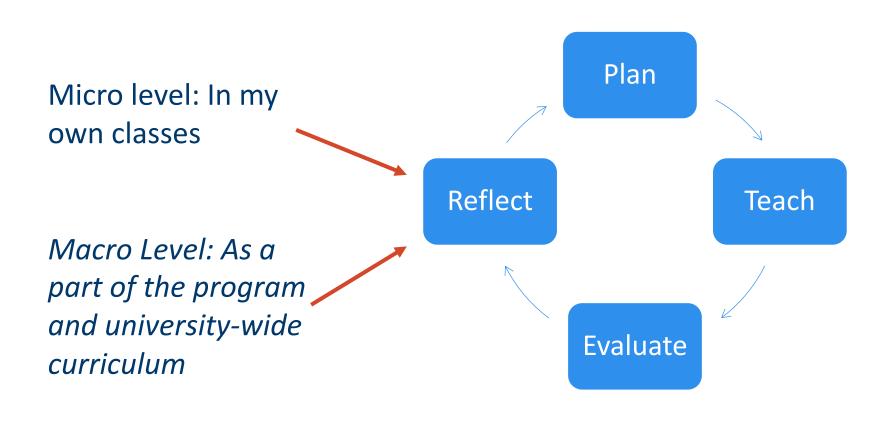
curriculum

When I was your age....

- → My courses
- → THECB; SACS.COC; QEP; NASM; TEA; etc....
- → The "Progressive Dinner" Model



Tangent: The Assessment Cycle





A "SLO" Model for this Session

→ Writing Student Learning Outcomes

- A = Audience (the student will)
- B = Behavior (verb should be assessable or measurable)
- C = Condition (how the verb will be fulfilled / what students will use)
- D = Degree (the specific target or assessment criteria)

Students will accurately identify minor triads from aural examples in all inversions, nine out of ten times.

Students will perform standard solo repertoire for their instrument or voice type with appropriate technique and musicianship.

(Robert Mager (1962)

Where (and how) to begin

→ Writing or revising Student Learning Outcomes (SLO)

- Know
- Understand
- Be able to do

→ The funnel

- Broad to specific
- Macro: Curriculum to course
- Micro: Course to assignment

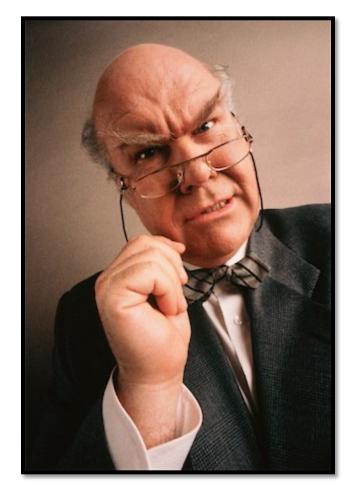


Some examples

→ What should your students know or be able to do by the

end of your class?

- → Count!
- → Read!
- → Think!



Sidebar: A Curriculum Matrix

- → Model 1: Each class gets its own column
 - Advantages and Disadvantages

Standards	GEN 101	GEN 102	GEN 103	GEN 104	etc
Standard 1. Stuents will	✓			✓	
Standard 2. Students will			✓		
Standard 3. Students will		✓			
Standard 4. Students will				✓	
etc					

Side Bar: Curriculum Matrix

→ Model 2: All Classes in one column

Advantages and Disadvantages

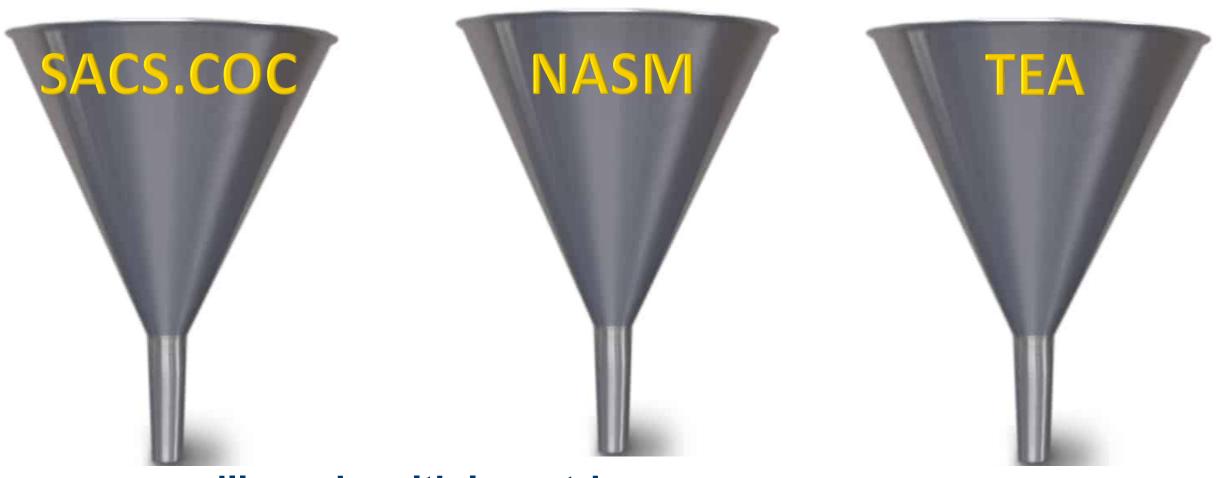
Classes	Level	Assessment
GEN 101; GEN 102	Basic	Project, exam
GEN 102; GEN 306	Basic-Intermediate	Research paper
GEN 456	Advanced	Presentation
GEN 112; ABC 105	Basic	Exam
etc	etc	etc
	GEN 101; GEN 102 GEN 102; GEN 306 GEN 456 GEN 112; ABC 105	GEN 101; GEN 102 Basic GEN 102; GEN 306 Basic-Intermediate GEN 456 Advanced GEN 112; ABC 105 Basic

Assessments 1 = Daily Assignment 2 = Quiz or Exam 3 = Proficiency 4 = Jury or Recital 5 = Peer or Lab Teaching 6 = Research or Written Assignment 7 = Performance

Levels
B = Basic
I = Intermediae
A = Advanced

Bachelor of Arts in Music					
Standard	Course	Level	Assessment Method		
(5) The ability to develop and defend musical judgments.	MUS 313 Fund. Of Conducting	В	1, 2, 3, 6		
(1) Ability in performing areas at levels consistent with the goals and objectives of the specific liberal arts degree program being followed.	Ensembles (100 & 300) and applied Lessons	B-I	4, 7		

When there are parallel funnels....



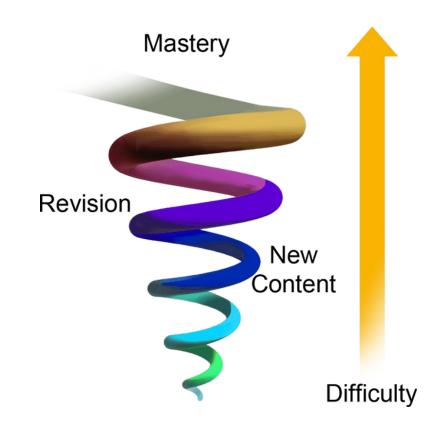
... you will need multiple matrices.

Insights from Educational Psychology

→ Jerome Bruner

- Scaffolding
- Sequencing
- Spiral Curriculum





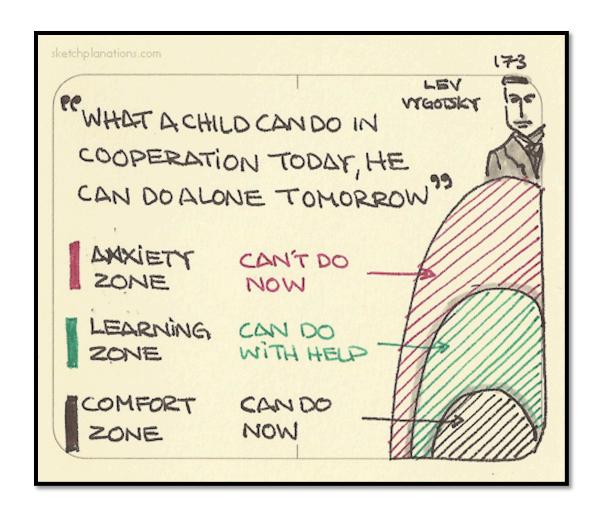
Consideration: Where does your class fall in the context of the complete curriculum?

Insights from Educational Psychology

→ Lev Vygotsky

Zone of Proximal Development





Consideration: Where are your students when they begin your class? Where should they be by the end of your class?

Back to the example:

- → What should your students know or be able to do by the end of your class?
 - Understand multiplication...
 - Explore divergent philosophies...
 - Be able to express themselves....



All about that Verb!

- <u>Understand</u> multiplication...
- Explore divergent philosophies...
- Be able to express themselves....
- → How will you know that they understand?
- → How will you document that they have explored?
- → What will you have your students do to express?

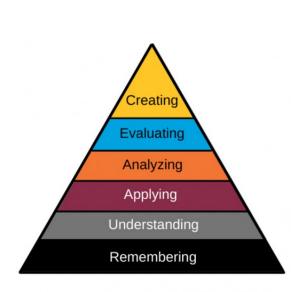


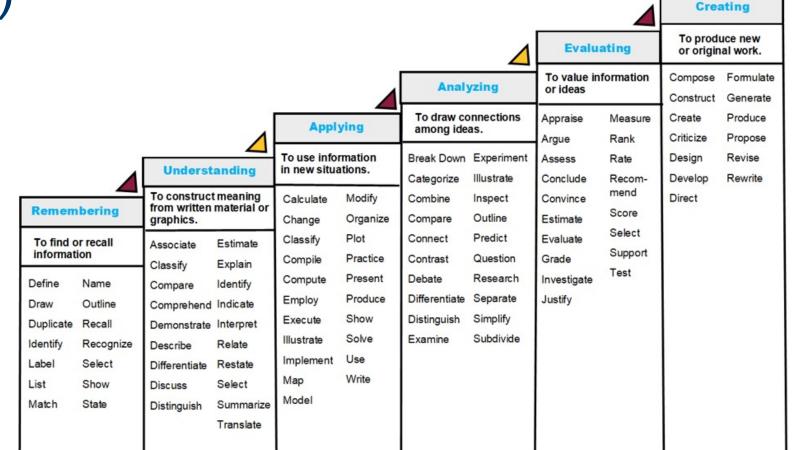
POINT: You need *assessable* verbs!



Insights from Educational Psychology

→ Benjamin Bloom (revised 2001)





Artsy verbs in Bloom's Taxonomy Context

Remember Choose Create Define Demonstrate Discuss Exhibit	Understand Classify Demonstrate Discuss Explain Follow Identify	Apply Apply Demonstrate Determine Develop Examine Experience	Analyze Analyze Compare Contrast Develop Devise Differentiate	Evaluate Create Demonstrate Evaluate Maintain	Create Assemble Change Compose Construct Create Disassemble
Identify Interpret Label List Name Perform Present Read Recognize Report Select	Imitate Investigate Listen Play Inst. Reproduce Understand	Experiment Identify Improvise Notate Perform Play Inst. Produce Read Select Sing Speak Use	Distinguish Evaluate Examine Explore Respond		Develop Discuss Play Inst. Sing Transpose

- → Compiled by Eric E. Branscome and Cody Robinson
- → Full article available at http://www-usr.rider.edu/%7Evrme/v30n1/index.htm

- → What should your students know or be able to do by the end of your class?
 - COUNT!!!



- → What should your students know or be able to do by the end of your class?
 - COUNT!!!
 - Understand multiplication... (better!)



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 - COUNT!!!
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• Calculate multiplication equations.... (even better, but what's still missing?)

missing?)

- → What should your students know or be able to do by the end of your class?
 - COUNT!!!
 - Understand multiplication equations... (better!)
 - Calculate multiplication equations.... (even better, but what's still missing?)

Students will calculate multiplication equations of 2-digit numbers by hand with 90% accuracy.

A = Audience (the student will)

B = Behavior (verb – should be assessable or measurable)

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Qualitative Assessment in a Quantitative World (when we can't ...with 90% accuracy)

- → Students will sing La Traviata with 90% accuracy
- → Students will jog a mile with 90% accuracy
- → Students will write a haiku with 90% accuracy
- → Students will analyze Monet's Water Lily Pond with 90% accuracy
- → Students will accurately choreograph a dance 3 out of 4 tries

POINT: In your own content area, how can you change the D in the ABCD model?

- → Students will perform with 90% accuracy
- → Perform what? (VERB)
- → Perform it on what or using what? (CONDITION)
- → Perform it how well? (DEGREE)



→ Students will perform with 90% accuracy?

→ Instead:

- Instrumental: Students will perform an F major scale in quarter notes at = 120 bpm with correct fingerings.
- Vocal: Students will sing a major scale with accurate solfege syllable and hand sign both ascending and descending.
 - YES, there are so many other things to assess, but what is the specific objective of this exercise?

→ Students will discuss music of their favorite musical genres.



→ Students will discuss music their favorite musical genres.

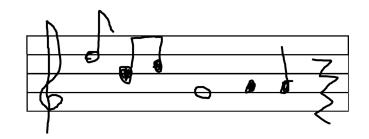
→ Instead:

- Students will <u>describe</u> their favorite musical genres using appropriate musical vocabulary in the correct context.
- Students will <u>compare and contrast</u> musical genres using the elements of music in the appropriate context.

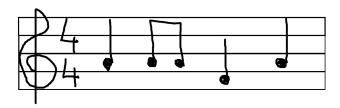


- → Students will create a melody.
- → Before we move on, go ahead and dissect this one!
 - How will you evaluate this? (see next slide)

	Yes (100 points)	No (0 points)
Did the student create a		
melody?		



Student 1 submits this



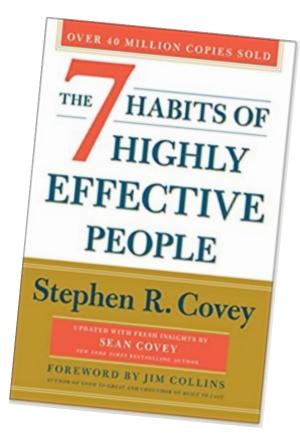
Student 2 submits this



Student 3 submits this

Qualitative Assessment: Let's Rubricize!

- → When you plan the assignment, begin with the end in mind.
 - By what criteria will you assess it?



From the musical example....

→ Starting point: Students will create a melody.

→ Ending point: Students will create a four-measure pentatonic melody in common time using quarter and 8th notes in standard notation.

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From the musical example....

→ Starting point: Students will create a melody.

→ Ending point: Students will create a {four-measure} {pentatonic} melody {in common time} {using quarter and 8th notes} {in standard notation}.

HABITS OF

PEOPLE

From the musical example...

→ Students will create a four-measure pentatonic melody in common time using quarter and 8th notes in standard notation.

	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Appropriate use of					
quarter and 8th notes					
Appropriate use of					
meter					
Appropriate use of					
pentatonic scale					
Appropriate use of					
Music notation					

To rubricize....

- → Select your criteria
- → Select your levels (points)

- → Common verbiage / levels:
 - Always / Usually / Sometimes / Rarely / Never
 - All / Most / Some / Few / None

→ Resources:

- D2L Rubrics
- Rcampus Rubric Gallery <u>www.rcampus.com</u>

Now you can Quantify the Qualitative!

- → NO: Students will write a melody with 80% accuracy.
- → YES: Students will create a four-measure pentatonic melody in common time using quarter and 8th notes in standard notation.
- → Reporting to IER: 80% or more of students will earn Exceeds Expectations on the Melody Assignment

→ Even Better:

- 80% or more of students will earn exceeds expectations on the <u>pentatonic</u> domain of the Melody Assignment rubric
- 80% or more of students will earn exceeds expectations on the <u>time-signature</u> domain of the Melody Assignment rubric

Conclusion

- Identify where your classes fit in the 'funnel' of your department.
- Use a curriculum matrix to identify prescribed standards for your classes.
- Write and implement assessable student learning outcomes for your courses.
- Document assessment results for your department's assessment processes.
- (if needed) quantify the qualitative aspects of your curriculum.
- Understand that you can't write a melody with 90% accuracy!

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Time for Questions!