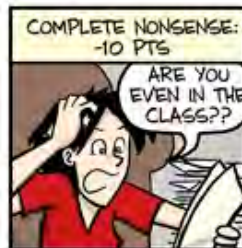
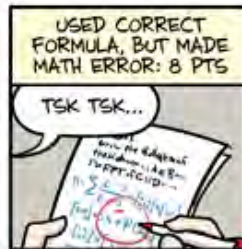
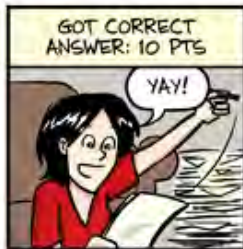


Grading: The worst part of the job!

GRADING RUBRIC

PROBLEM 1 (TOTAL POINTS: 10)



JORGE CHAM © 2010

Standards-based Grading in College Physics

Laura McCullough

Professor of Physics

University of Wisconsin-Stout

Typical points model of grading

- What are the benefits?
- What are the problems?

Scenario A

- Adam has been averaging 70/100 on his tests, a bit lower than the average. With attendance and participation points, his final grade is a B+.
- Do you think Adam is a B+ student?

Scenario B

- Beth is getting near perfect scores on every test, but she never shows up to class. She told you that she had a really good high school class and learned it all then. With participation and attendance points, her final grade is a B+.
- Do you think Beth is a B+ student?

Scenario C

- Curtis is an engineering student who did great work on labs and projects, though his tests scores were around the B- mark. When he takes the next course in his major, the teacher is frustrated because Curtis can't do a basic skill he should have learned in your class. But he got a B+ in your class.
- How do grades tell you what a student has learned?

Summative only grading

- Typical course assessments are focused on the summative—tests, final exam
- Learning is a process
- Growth mindset
- How does summative assessment help with growth?
- Why do we put feedback on exams?

Grading Philosophies

- Norm-referenced grading: standard curve, your grade tells you where you are relative to the class
- Criterion-referenced grading: your grade is based on a predetermined set of criteria

(Your philosophy might be between these two)

An Alternative to Points: Standards-based grading (Objectives-based grading)

- Been used for years at various educational levels
- Outcomes based
- Focuses on formative assessment

My journey to SBG

- Colleague in department tried it
- Community of practice in department
- Spring 2012 and onwards
- Started easy—used colleague's list of standards/course objectives
- Adjusted every semester
- Still adjusting!

What it looks like for me

- No points, no attendance checked, no participation grades
- No homework collected
- Grades based solely on quizzes (assessments)
- Assessments directly tied to course objectives/standards
- Students have three tries per assessment
- Assessments weekly
- No final exam

Reassessing

- Pros:
 - Students have motivation to go back and learn material
 - Three tries allows almost every student to pass
- Cons:
 - Can be lots of grading
 - Need many versions of assessments
- What other pros & cons can you think of?

Grading

- Simplified scheme, no points
 - High Pass
 - Pass
 - Minor Error
 - Major Error
 - Insufficient/Incomplete
- Very fast; minimal feedback

Student Responsibility

- Students are responsible for their own learning, keeping track of what they need, what grade they are earning
 - They step up!
- Do homework as needed, do practice as needed
- Some students are comfortable skipping classes and showing up to assessments only


The Good Parts

- Student feedback is positive about the grading system
- I feel like students are more motivated
- Definitely puts the responsibility of learning on the student
- No keeping track of attendance or participation
- No graded homework
- No arguing about 87 vs. 88 on a test
- Start hard and they have a chance to improve without hurting their grade

The Bad Parts

- Students really like points; they understand how they are doing and they understand how to make the system work to their advantage
- Can be a lot of grading (though FAST)
- Takes time to implement
- Requires proctors or your time
- Might be uncomfortable at first

Unexpected Benefits

- No disability accommodations for tests
- Accrediting agencies  it!
- Other teachers use proctoring room too
- Students read feedback!

Is SBG Right for You?

- Criteria-based or norm-based grading?
- Clear set of objectives?
- Resource availability?
- Other issues?

Next topic?

- [Weekly schedule](#)
- [Example objectives](#)
- [Reassessing details](#)
- [Sample quiz question](#)
- [Grading scheme](#)
- [Gradebook](#)
- [How to start](#)
- [Examples \(High Pass, Pass \(OK\), self-reflection\)](#)
- [Effect on grades](#)
- [Practice/study materials](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [\(Closing slide\)](#)

Schedule

- Thursday: start content (projectile motion concepts)
- Friday: projectile motion concepts and start problem solving [homework/practice available on D2L]
- Monday: lab on projectile motion
- Tuesday: practice problem solving [more practice on D2L]
- Wednesday: practice (1 hour) and assess (1 hour) on projectile motion
- Thursday: hand back assessment
- Friday through Thursday: Students re-assess up to two more times if necessary

The Details—Objectives

- Used old tests to determine what I really was assessing/testing for
- Decided which objectives were absolutely essential to pass the class (to get a C)
- Other objectives help improve grade above C
 - Ended up with C-level and A-level objectives

The Details—Objectives

Projectile Motion

(C) I can solve problems involving objects experiencing projectile motion with horizontal launch *in a clear and understandable manner*.

(A) I can solve problems involving objects experiencing projectile motion with angled launch *in a clear and understandable manner*.

Balanced Forces

(C) I can draw a properly labeled force diagram showing all forces acting on an object.

(C) I can relate balanced/unbalanced forces to an object's constant/changing motion.

The Details—Objectives

Lab Standards

- (C) I can communicate clearly in complete sentences.
- (C) I include all necessary information in a lab report.
- (C) I use correct physics in my labs.
- (C) I understand the errors associated with experimental design.

Science Communication

- (C) I can communicate clearly about science topics.
- (C) I can apply scientific principles to science writing.

Learning

- (C) I actively and respectfully participate in this course.
- (C) I have shown commitment to learning physics and I take responsibility for my learning.

The Details—Reassessing

- Google form for students to sign up
- I print at end of day for next day
- Different version for each day or each student
- Open lab for retakes
- Student workers as proctors
- Available 10-20 hours a week
- Students show up, give name, get assessment
- Picked up at end of day for grading

The Details—Example Assessment Question

Assessment #8D for Forces

Name: _____

Objectives being assessed:

9 I can solve problems using Newton's 2nd Law ($F_{\text{net}} = ma$).

10 I can solve force problems that involve solving kinematics too.

- 9: _____ Black Widow slides a set of handcuffs up a ramp to Iron Man. The cuffs leave her hand at 0.89 m/s, and after sliding up the ramp a distance, they
- 10: _____ have slowed to 0.12 m/s. The ramp is at 8° and the coefficient of friction between the cuffs and the ramp is 0.16. How far have the cuffs traveled?

The Details--Gradescheme

- Different for each course
- Based on objectives
 - C-level objectives
 - A-level objectives
- Pass on C-level earns *experience points* towards “C”
- High pass or A-level earns *skill points* towards “A”
- Number of XP and SP needed carefully calculated
 - All pass, no high pass → “B”
 - All high pass on C-level, no A-level → “B”

Details: Gradescheme

A-level objectives (earn SP)

5 ___ = ___ SP 10 ___ = ___ SP 13 ___ = ___ SP 16 ___ = ___ SP 21 ___ = ___ SP 25 ___ = ___ SP 26 ___ = ___ SP 27 ___ = ___ SP 28 ___ = ___ SP 29 ___ = ___ SP 30 ___ = ___ SP

A-level:
P = 10 SP
HP = 20 SP

C-level objectives (earn XP and SP)

1 ___ = ___ XP 2 ___ = ___ XP 3 ___ = ___ XP 4 ___ = ___ XP 6 ___ = ___ XP 7 ___ = ___ XP 8 ___ = ___ XP 9 ___ = ___ XP 11 ___ = ___ XP

12 ___ = ___ XP 14 ___ = ___ XP 15 ___ = ___ XP 17 ___ = ___ XP 18 ___ = ___ XP 19 ___ = ___ XP 20 ___ = ___ XP 22 ___ = ___ XP 23 ___ = ___ XP

24 ___ = ___ XP + ___ SP

Optional Project

28(C) ___ = ___ XP 29(A) ___ = ___ SP 30(A) ___ = ___ SP

Learning

37 ___ = ___ XP 38 ___ = ___ XP

Lab Standards (see back!)

31 ___ = ___ XP 32 ___ = ___ XP 33 ___ = ___ XP 34 ___ = ___ XP

Science Communication (see back!)

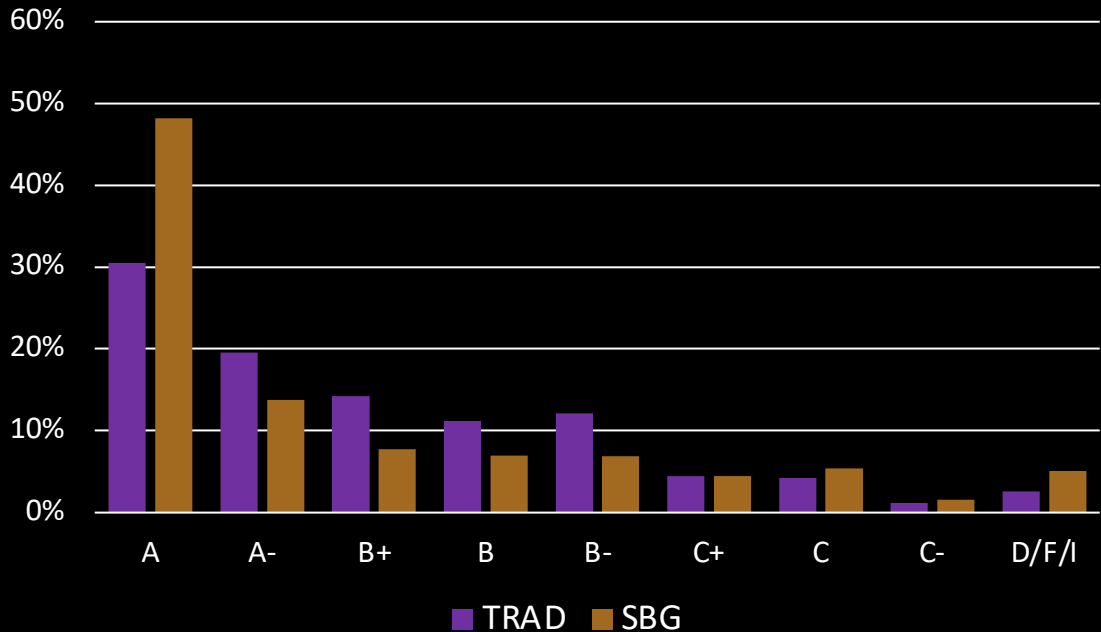
35 ___ = ___ XP 36 ___ = ___ XP

C-level:
Pass = 1 XP
High Pass = 1 XP + 10 SP

	F	D-	D	D+	C-	C	C+	B-	B	B+	A-	A
XP needed (of 27) <u>and</u>	<16	16	18	20	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
							+	+	+	+	+	+
SP needed (of 130)							20	40	60	80	100	110

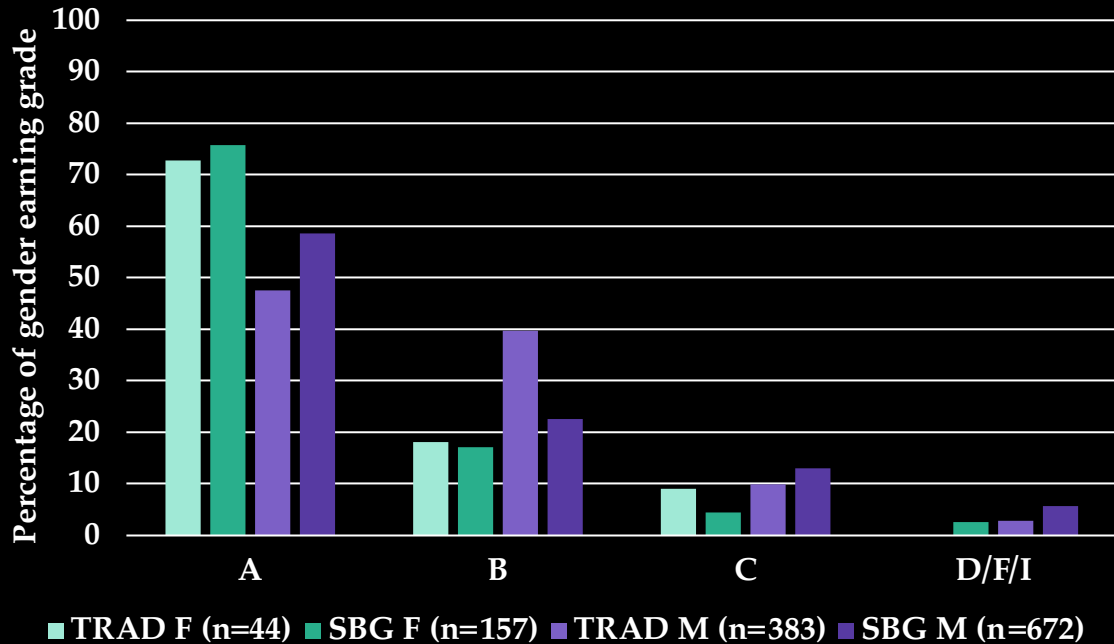
The Details: Effect on Grades

Grades by course type



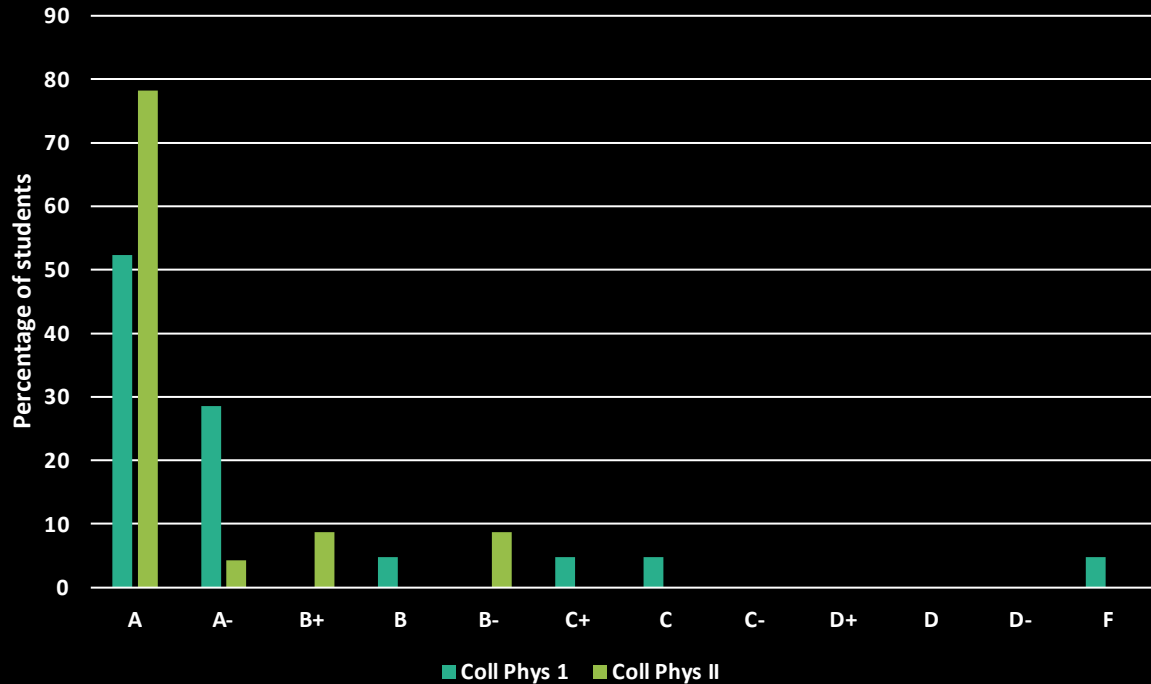
Grades by Gender

Grades by gender and course type



<Whoa>

Fall 2021 SBG grades



[Back](#)

How Could You Start?

- Step one: develop set of objectives based on current class
 - Decide if all objectives are equal or if you want levels
 - Determine what needs to be known for passing/"C" grade
- Step two: determine resources (current/needed)
 - Grading help?
 - Proctor room and proctors?
- Step three: given your resources and your philosophy, how many retakes? Timeframe for retakes?

Moving Towards SBG

- Step four: develop grading scheme
 - Ease of understanding how grade is earned
 - Ease of calculating grade
 - Ease of keeping track of grades
 - Level of feedback given
- Step five: write an assessment designed for one or more objectives
- Step six: get colleagues to look at your plan***
- Step seven: make (frantic, last-minute) changes

Moving Towards SBG

- Step eight: set low expectations for the first run
- Step nine: give it a try!
- Step ten: tweak, adjust, retry
- Step eleven: repeat step ten

Resources for studying/practicing

Static Electricity--Lecture		✓	+	⋮
⋮	Practice 10-8 Ranking_static elec.pdf	✓		⋮
⋮	Solutions 10-8 practice ranking.pdf	✓		⋮
⋮	Practice 10-9 static conc.docx	✓		⋮
⋮	Solutions 10-9 practice static conc.pdf	✓		⋮
⋮	CP II Lect 10-14 2D Coulomb.docx	✓		⋮
⋮	Solutions 10-14 lecture 2D Coulomb.pdf	✓		⋮
⋮	Practice 10-15 2D Coulomb.docx	✓		⋮
⋮	Solutions 10-15 practice 2D Coulomb.pdf	✓		⋮
⋮	CP II Lect 10-16 2D Coulomb 45deg.docx	✓		⋮
⋮	Solutions 10-16 2D coulomb 45deg.pdf	✓		⋮

Resources for studying/practicing



Static Electricity

by McCullough Physics

Playlist · 15 videos · 182 views

▶ Play all

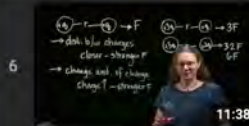


McCullough Physics · 61 views · 1 year ago



Static Electricity Coulomb's Law (conceptual)

McCullough Physics · 83 views · 3 years ago



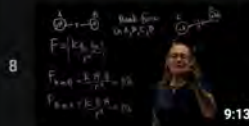
Static Electricity Coulomb's Law conceptually

McCullough Physics · 76 views · 1 year ago



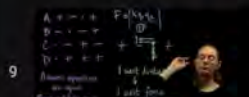
Coulomb's law (conceptual) and conservation of charge

McCullough Physics · 57 views · 2 years ago



More conceptual Coulomb's Law and conservation of charge

McCullough Physics · 43 views · 2 years ago



Conceptual Coulomb's Law (ranking task)

McCullough Physics · 31 views · 2 years ago

[Back](#)

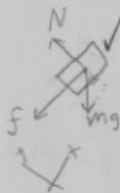
Resources on Standards-Based Grading

- Laura McCullough: McCulloughL@uwstout.edu
- <https://www.chemedx.org/article/standards-based-grading-chemistry-classroom>
- <http://mctownsley.net/top-10-standards-based-grading-articles/>

High pass

8: ~~HP~~

Black Widow slides a set of handcuffs up a ramp to Iron Man. The cuffs leave her hand at 0.89 m/s, and after sliding up the ramp a distance, they have slowed to 0.12 m/s. The ramp is at 8° and the coefficient of friction between the cuffs and the ramp is 0.16. How far have the cuffs traveled?



$$x_i = 0$$

$$x_f =$$

$$v_i = 0.89 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f = 0.12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = -2.91$$

$$t =$$

$$\mu = 0.16$$

$$\theta = 8^\circ$$

F	X	Y
N	-	+N
f	-f	-
mg	-m\sin\theta	-mg\cos\theta

$$\Sigma F_x \neq 0$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$N = mg \cos \theta \checkmark$$

$$-f - m\sin \theta = ma \checkmark$$

$$f = \mu N$$

$$.12^2 = .89^2 + 2(-2.91)\Delta x$$

$$.014 = .79 - 5.82\Delta x$$

$$\frac{5.82\Delta x}{5.82} = \frac{.776}{5.82}$$

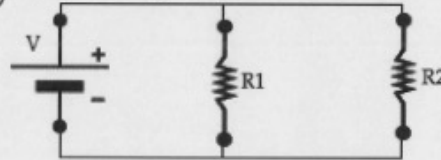
$$\Delta x = .13 \text{ m}$$

$$-\mu mg \cos \theta - m\sin \theta = ma$$

$$a = -.16(9.8)\cos(8) - (9.8)\sin(8)$$

$$a = -2.91$$

Pass-OK



27: P-OK

Fill in the table below for three examples of a two-resistor parallel circuit.

13.3×10^1
 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{R_{tot}}$

$I = \frac{V}{R}$ $I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1}$ $R = \frac{32}{18.67} = 1.7$

$4 \div 0.7 = 5.7$ $\frac{32}{10.67}$

	R ₁	R ₂	V _{battery}	V _{R1}	V _{R2}	I _{battery}	I _{R1}	I _{R2}
0.5Ω	#4 3 Ω	6 Ω	18 V	18 v	18 v	9 A	6 A	3 A
5.7Ω	#5 14.3 Ω	10 Ω	4 v	4 V	4 v	0.7 A	0.28 A	0.48 A
1.7Ω	#6 3 Ω	4 Ω	32 v	32 v	32 V	18.67 A	10.67 A	8 A

$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6} = 5.7$
 College Physics II

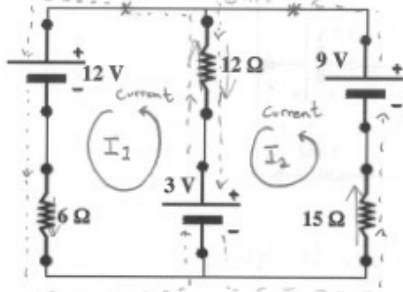
$\cdot 1 = 0.17$
 $\cdot 1$
 $\frac{1}{R_1} = 0.07 = 14.3$

$I_{R_1} = \frac{4}{14.3} = 0.28$

Self-reflection

29: M

What is the current in each part of this circuit?



$$[\text{Left}]: -12v \ominus 6I_1 + 3v \ominus 12I_1 \oplus 12I_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -9v - 6I_1 + 12 \rightarrow 3v - 6I_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{6I_1}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$I_1 = .5A$$

$$[\text{Right}]: +12I_2 + 12I_1 - 3v - 15I_2 + 9v = 0v$$

$$\rightarrow 6v - 27I_2 + 12I_1 \rightarrow 18v - 27I_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{27I_2}{27} = \frac{18v}{27}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2}{3}A \approx .67A$$

$$[\text{outer}]: -12v \ominus 6I_1 - 15I_2 + 9v = 0$$

I'll need to retake this, I am definitely missing something.

Thank you!



<http://lauramccphd.com/>