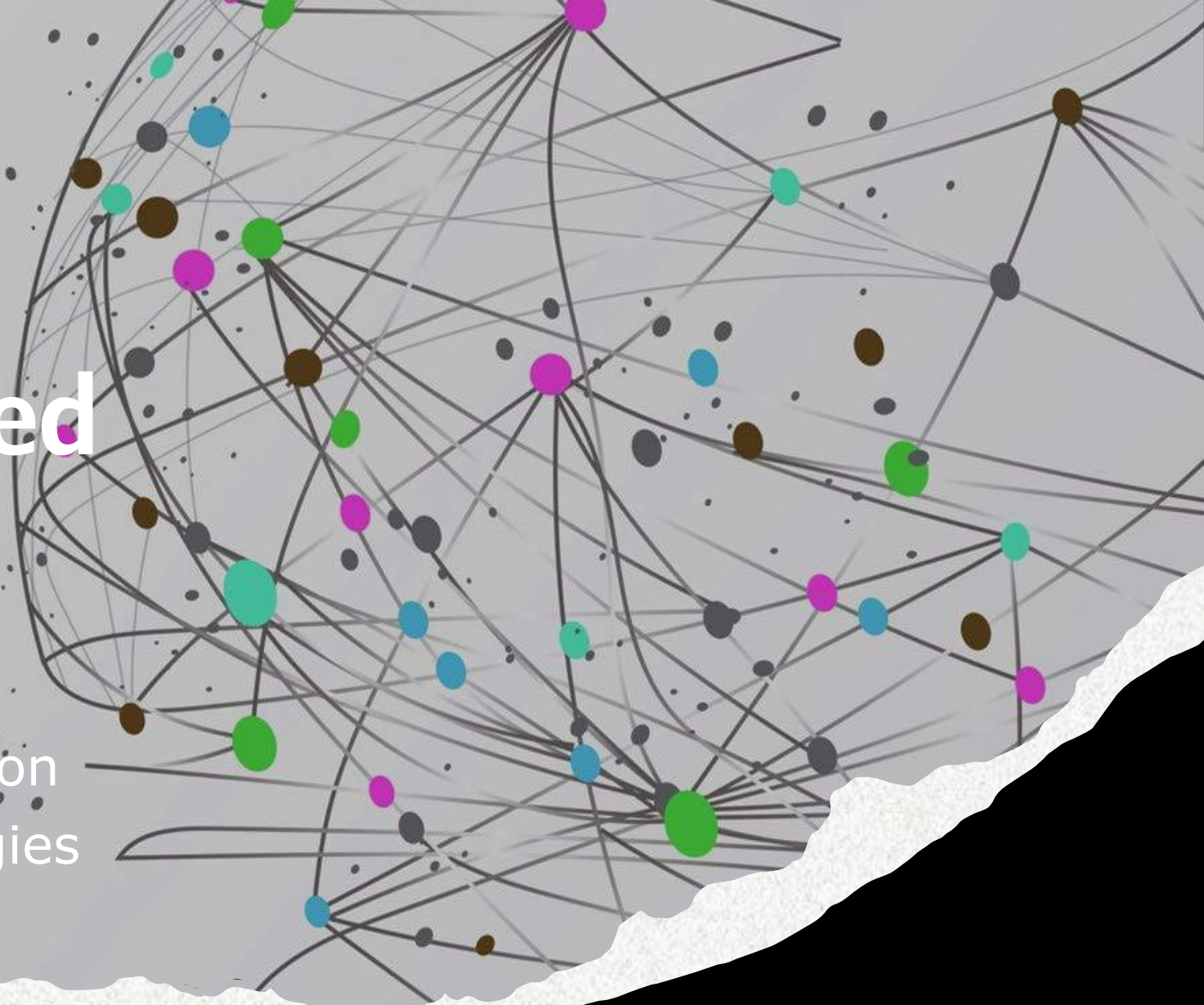




# Designing Learner-Centered Assessments

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ED5023 Assessment Strategies





Learner-centered assessment can include both self- and peer assessment (Bayat & Naicker, 2012)

Self- and peer assessment has been used successfully as a “transition pedagogy” (Kearney, 2019. p. 4) for first-year university students

The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Cycle (Vermont Agency of Education, 2019) will be used to test whether similar peer assessment can be used as a transition pedagogy for students in their first semester of the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (IBDP) Physics course

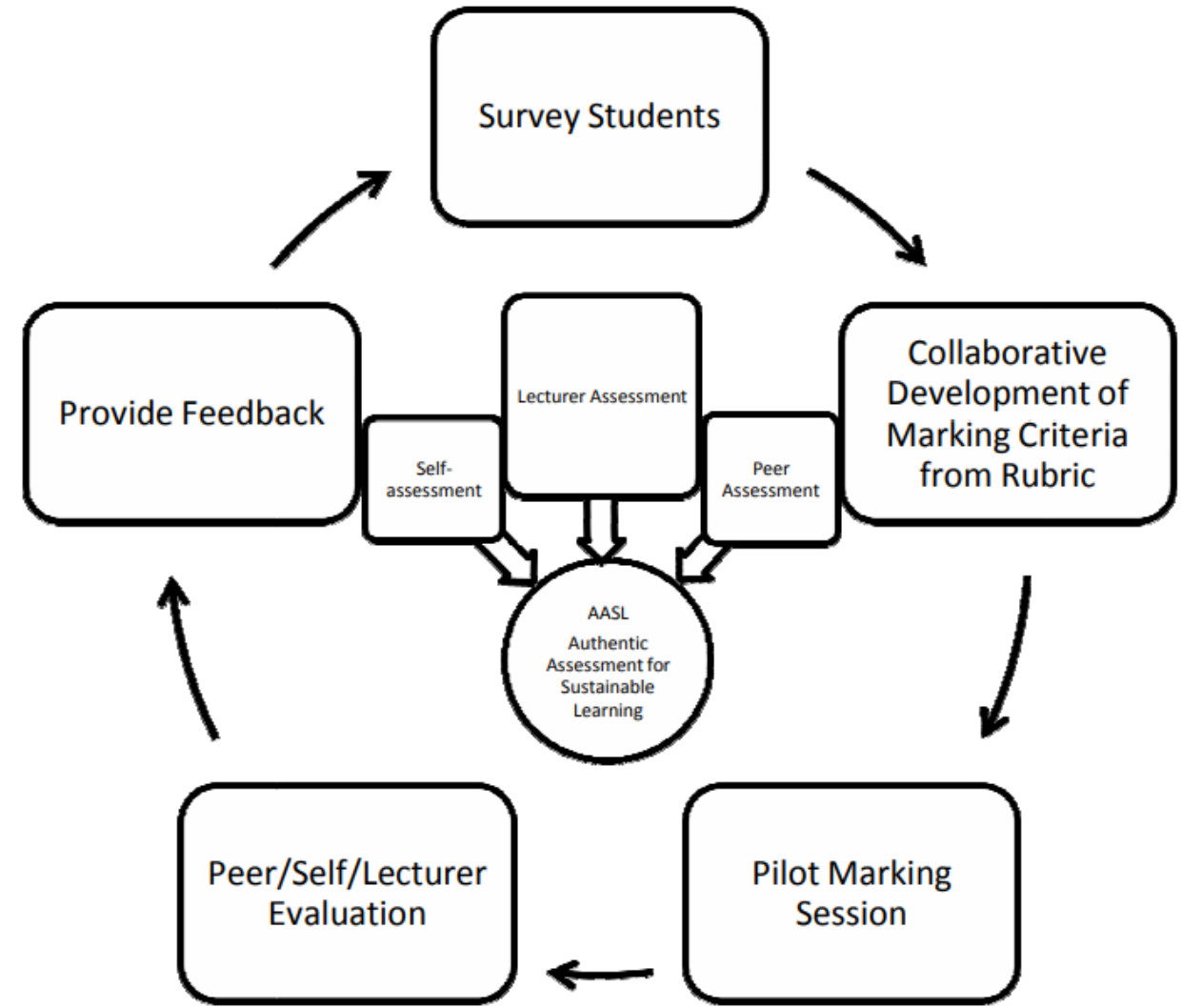
# Introduction



# The Authentic Self and Peer Assessment for Learning (ASPAL) Model

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Figure 1  
*The ASPAL Model*



Note. Adapted from [Kearney and Perkins](#) (2014).



# Assessment Objective

- To improve student understanding and application of the IBDP Physics internal assessment (scientific investigation report) conclusion and evaluation criteria





# Success Criteria

- Based on principles of successful transition pedagogy from Kearney (2019)
- A successful learner-centered peer assessment should:
  - Help students adapt to IBDP Science assessment criteria
  - Foster autonomous and independent learning
  - Increase student engagement in the assessment process
  - Help alleviate some of the stress of IBDP assessment
  - Facilitate equal participation and engagement of all students



# Pilot Group

Group of 8 students in first semester of DP Physics

Ages 16-17

Mixture of nationalities



# Predictions

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Increased engagement with the draft feedback process

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Increased use of criteria-specific vocabulary during draft feedback process interactions

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Improved scores in conclusion and evaluation criteria



# Implementation



Generate and analyze experimental data (students)



Develop collaborative criteria interpretation document



Write and submit conclusion and evaluation (students)



Set up anonymous, randomized peer feedback and assessment activity



Analyze peer feedback, student reflections and grades





# Data Collection Plan



Baseline data – grades and reflections of previous cohort



Need both process measures and outcome measures (Vermont Agency of Education, 2019)



Process measures - peer feedback activity completion rates and word counts

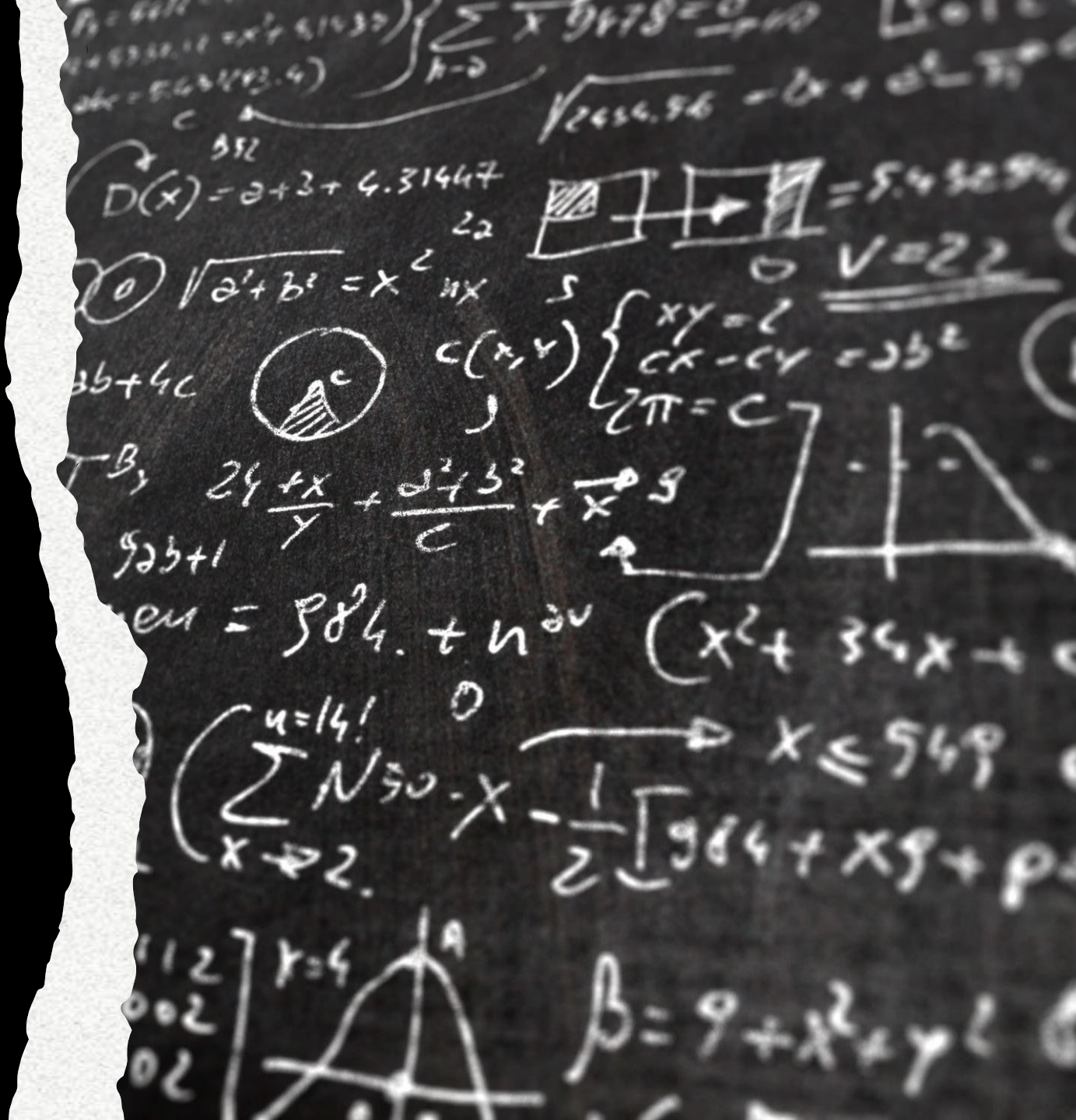


Outcome measures – conclusion and evaluation criteria grades, student reflections, final investigation grades



## Development Process (rationale for the approach and format used)

- Combination of the online and interactive peer-marked tutorials of Bayat and Naicker (2012) with elements of Kearney and Perkins' (2014) ASPAL model
- Previous experiments with Peergrade.io (currently being migrated to FeedbackFruits.com) has been conducted, but without applying the PDSA Cycle





# The Assessment

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**Figure 2**

*Screenshot from the peer feedback and assessment activity*

Give feedback to yourself and your peers  
60% of your grade

**CONTINUE REVIEWING**

Your review work

**Group 1** Review complete  
Cherry Appleton, John Lemon, Strawberry McStudy  
Self-assessment on handed in work

- Sample Lab Report (17 pages)
- Spectrophotometric Determination of Iron (14 min)
- dan thesis abstract (1 page)

**Resourceful Red Grapes** Review progress 80%

- Sample Bio Lab Report (7 pages)
- Acid-Base Titration Curves (13 min)

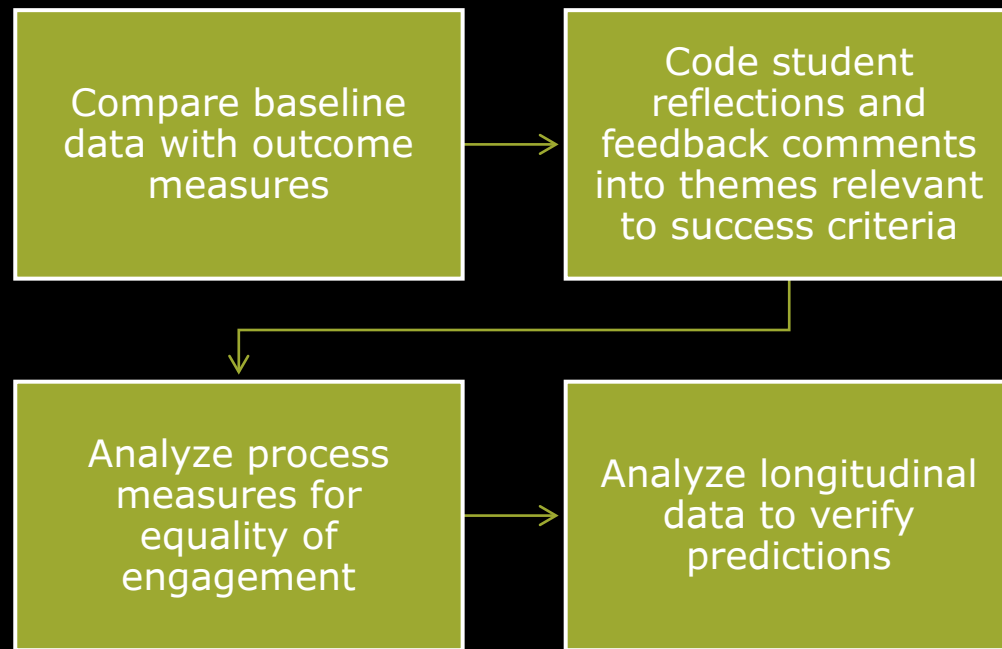
Feedback on your review available

**DOWNLOAD YOUR REVIEWS**

*Note.* Adapted from [FeedbackFruits](#) (2023).



# Data Analysis





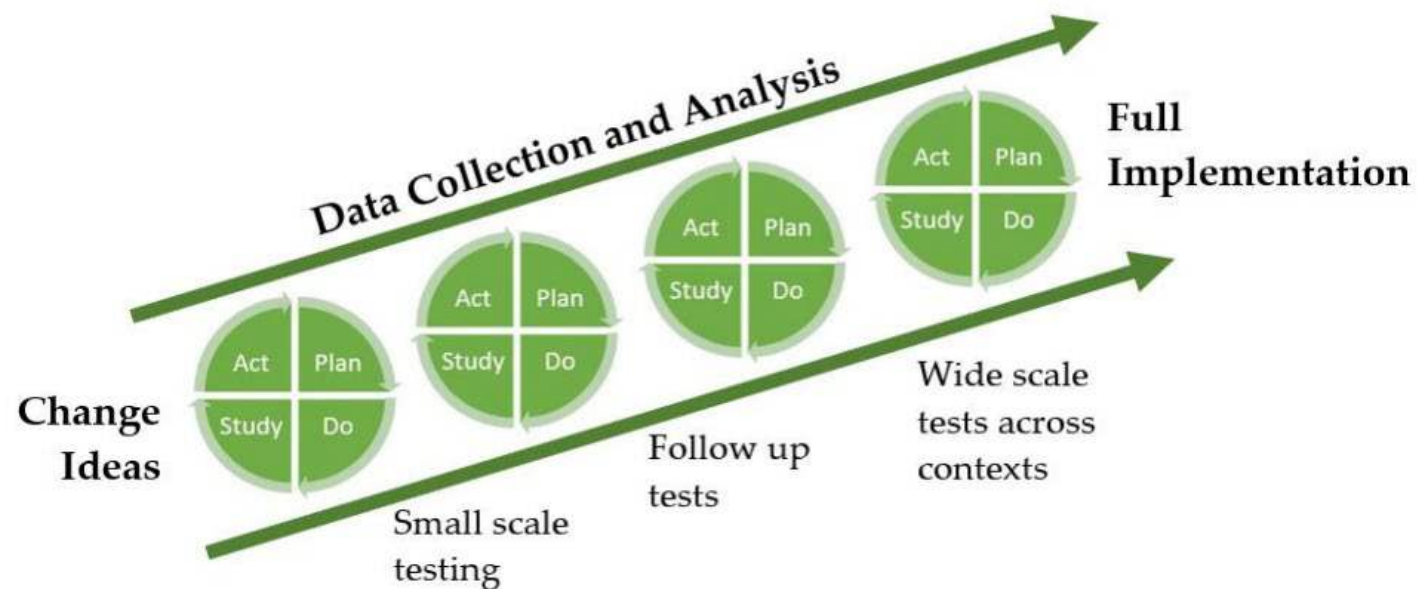
# Interventions and Revisions

- If students are not interacting meaningfully with the online peer assessment and feedback activity, more detail may be required in the criteria rubrics, or more scaffolding for how to give feedback may be needed
- If success criteria and/or predictions are only partially fulfilled the activity can be modified for the next cycle by adding a more “fine-grained” rubric or feedback sentence starters



# Multiple Cycles

**Figure 3**  
*Improvement Science Approach to Implementation*



*Note.* Adapted from [Vermont Agency of Education](#) (2019).



# Conclusion



Facilitating student participation in the assessment process can result in improved educational outcomes



Digital tools now exist that can automate and anonymize this process, thus removing barriers to implementation



The Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycle can be used to evaluate whether improved outcomes actually result from the process, and to iteratively improve it if they don't

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