

HOW TEACHERS USE ASSESSMENTS TO DRIVE LEARNING

By the end of this video, you'll be able to:

- Explain the purpose of assessment in the classroom.
- Describe how the Kirkpatrick Model connects to classroom assessment and student growth.
- Analyze how specific assessments provide feedback and guide skill development.

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WHY DO TEACHERS USE ASSESSMENTS?

- Check Understanding – Identify what students know and where they need help
- Guide Instruction – Adjust lessons based on student performance
- Support Growth – Encourage reflection and ownership of learning
- Ensure Accountability – Provide evidence of learning for grades and standards

THREE KEY QUESTIONS:

- ✓ Where are my students right now?
- ✓ Where do they need to go?
- ✓ What's the best path to get them there?



THE KIRKPATRICK MODEL IN THE CLASSROOM

REACTION

Understand how students feel about the lesson and their level of engagement.

- Exit tickets asking: "What part of today's lesson helped you the most?"
- Quick surveys rating understanding or enjoyment of activities.
- Student reflections: "I liked working in a group, it helped me understand fractions."
- Impact: A positive reaction increases attention and willingness to learn.

LEARNING

Measure what students actually learned knowledge, skills, or attitudes.

- Short quizzes or multiple choice assessments.
- Performance tasks, like solving a problem step by step or completing a mini project.
- Peer or self assessments to gauge understanding.
- Impact: Teachers can see whether instruction was effective and identify gaps in understanding.

BEHAVIOR

Observe how students apply learning in real world or classroom scenarios.

- Observing students during lab experiments, group projects, or discussions.
- Homework assignments that require applying skills outside the classroom.
- Peer collaboration activities where students teach each other.
- Impact: Shows if learning transfers beyond the lesson.

RESULTS

Measure the overall impact on student learning and classroom goals.

- Improvements in overall test scores or standardized assessment results.
- Increased participation, collaboration, or problem-solving in class.
- Long-term projects demonstrating mastery, like a science fair or debate performance.
- Impact: Demonstrates whether instruction produces meaningful learning outcomes.

THE KIRKPATRICK MODEL

EXAMPLE: PERSUASIVE WRITING PROJECT

- Formative Assessment: Draft submissions, peer reviews, guided revisions, teacher feedback.
- Summative Assessment: Final essay graded on argument structure, evidence use, clarity, and persuasion.
- Purpose & Analysis: Tracks growth, informs instruction, motivates students, and builds critical thinking.



✓ KIRKPATRICK MODEL

Reaction → engagement with feedback.

Learning → mastery of writing skills

Behavior → applying skills in other contexts

Results → improved overall communication and academic success.