

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.

