



USING HOME BASE TO SUPPORT FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT



Formative assessment is a process used by teachers and students during instruction that provides feedback to adjust ongoing teaching and learning to improve intended instructional outcomes (CCSSO FAST SCASS, 2006).

The purpose of this document is to explain how certain features in Home Base can be used to support the formative assessment process. While the formative assessment process will occur most of the time in the classroom outside of Home Base, this document details how and where certain attributes of formative assessment can be addressed using Home Base as a tool to inform instruction and guide students in answering the questions:

- Where am I going?
- Where am I now?
- How do I close the gap?

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

(Where Am I Going? Where Am I Now? How Do I Close the Gap?)

Teachers have the opportunity to create or upload instructional materials in Home Base. The lesson planner is a tool in Home Base that teachers can use to develop plans that include the following attributes of formative assessment:

- **Learning targets** and **criteria for success** in student friendly language that align with state standards,
- **Strategies to collect and document evidence of learning,**
- **Teacher reflection of learning,**
- **Student self-reflection and action steps,** and
- **Feedback/instructional adjustments.**

Creating Instructional Materials

Section 1:
Define the
Lesson Plan
Properties

Select Standards

Mathematics ▾ 04 - Fourth Gr... ▾ 04 - Fourth Gr... ▾ *Mathematics, *NEW Matha... ▾

Search by ID or Keyword

***Mathematics**

- Grade 4 Introduction
- CCSS.Math.Content.4.G Geometry
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A Draw and identify li...
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.1 Draw points, li...
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.2 Classify two-di...
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.3 Recognize a li...
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD Measurement and Data
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT Number and Operatio...
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF Number and Operations...
 - CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA Operations and Algebra...
 - CCSS.Math.Practice.MP1 Make sense of problem...

Selected for this Material

*Mathematics

- CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.1: Draw point...

Cancel Save and Close

Section 2:
Align with Standards

Text-based Content Attachments Website Link

Text-Based Content

Add a section from the pre-defined Lesson Plan template:

- + Student Engagement/Motivation
- + Learning Targets and Criteria for Success
- + Supplies/Resources
- + Learning Tasks and Practice
- + Technological Engagement
- + Collecting and Documenting Evidence of Learning
- + Student Self-Reflection and Action Steps
- + Feedback/Instructional Adjustments
- + Extended Learning Opportunities
- + Teacher Reflection of Learning
- + Add your own custom section

Attachments Upload files to attach as instructional material content.

[Click to Upload Files or Drag & Drop Here](#)

Section 3:
Create content

Organizers (Optional) 1 Organizers Selected

Instructional Resource Type

- Course
- Formative Assessment
- Interactive Resource
- Project Based Learning
- Worksheet
- Demonstration / Simulation
- Game
- Learning Task
- Self-Assessment
- Educator / Curriculum Document
- Images / Visuals
- Problem Set
- Text

Focus Areas

- Advanced Placement
- Exceptional Children
- LEP
- AIG
- Global Education
- Reluctant Learners
- Concept Based Planning
- International Baccalaureate
- STEM

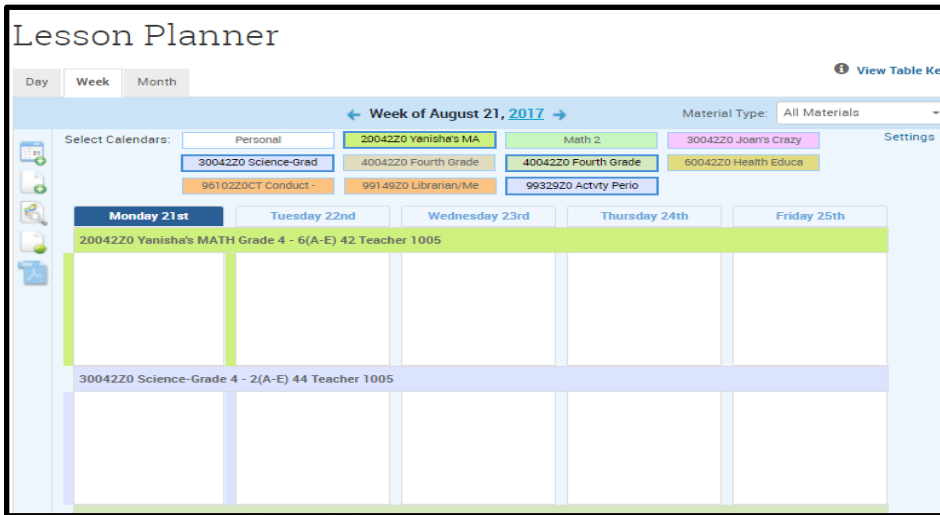
Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

- I. Remembering
- IV. Analyzing
- II. Understanding
- V. Evaluating
- III. Applying
- VI. Creating

Cancel Save

Section 4:
Select the organizers

After a lesson plan is created, a teacher may schedule it for a class or classes. The Standards Mastery Report works directly with the lesson planner. Teachers will see when they have scheduled or taught anything relating to a specific standard in the Standards Mastery Report.

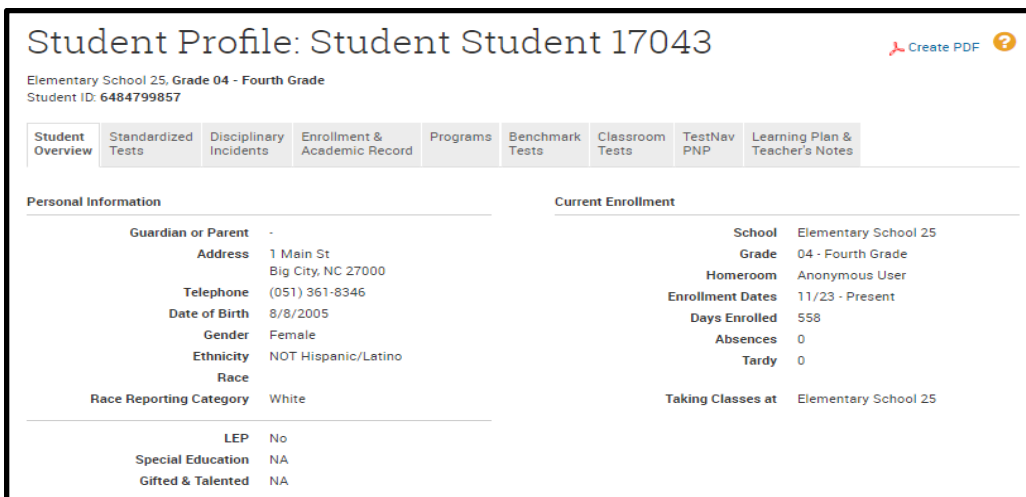


Schedule a completed lesson plan on the calendar.

STUDENT PROFILE (Where Am I Now? How Do I Close the Gap?)

Teachers can access the [student profile](#) to review the past performance of students to consider if students are at the beginning of learning, on the way, or already experiencing success. Teachers can help students answer the question, “Where am I now?” by looking at the prior performance of a student on a particular standard to see if previous standards have been mastered. Teachers can use information from the learner profile to plan instruction and guide student learning.

Using the student profile – Individual student data will allow a teacher to see how the student has performed in the past and in other courses. Teachers will be able to see student enrollment/ attendance programs, disciplinary incidences (leadership only), and overall student performance.



Sample: Student Profile

RESOURCES

(How Do I Close the Gap?)

Home Base will allow a teacher to assign resources to students to address identified gaps in learning. Once evidence of student learning is collected and documented, a teacher can determine next steps in instruction and guide students based on identified strengths and areas needing improvement. The teacher can create or search for a desired resource (e.g. graphic organizer, passage, map, etc.) aligned to student learning needs and assign it to a specific class or students. When students login to Home Base they will see any resource that has been assigned to them by the teacher. Once the student completes the assigned resource, the teacher can provide descriptive feedback to guide the student in the next steps for learning.

Search results for instructional materials including resources that align with standards

Search Results

Standards NC Standards Type Keyword or Standard ID Search

Filter by: (390) Mathematics Multiple Grades

Reset Filters Previous Sort by Subject Results 41 - 50 of 390 Next

	C	IU	LP	A	R	E
CCSS.Math.Content.3.G.A.1: Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories. Subject: Mathematics Grade: 03 - Third Tier: - Grade Schedule Standards Coverage	1		13	8	19	
CCSS.Math.Content.3.G.A.2: Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as 1/4 of the area of the shape. Subject: Mathematics Grade: 03 - Third Tier: - Grade	1	2	15	7	19	

Sample:
Search for
Instructional
Materials

CREATE AN ITEM (CREATE QUESTIONS) (Where Am I Now? How Do I Close the Gap?)

Although multiple choice and performance based methods can be used to gather information about student learning, teachers can also collect and document evidence of learning using other strategies to help students determine where they are in their learning. In the formative assessment process, evidence of learning is not graded.

A teacher can determine the extent of student learning by creating one or more open-ended questions, assigning them to students, reading the responses, and providing students with descriptive feedback about the responses. The feedback should align with the learning targets and criteria for success and provide help to guide students in their learning.

Note: Grades within Home Base are only published in Power Teacher Gradebook if the teacher chooses to share the results. Assignments given during the formative assessment process are not graded but instead are used to provide descriptive feedback aligned to the learning targets and criteria for success to guide students in moving their learning forward.

Creating questions for student response and teacher feedback

The screenshot shows the 'Open Response' question creation interface. At the top, it says 'Open Response' with a 'Change Type' dropdown. Below this is a 'Question Content' section with a large text area and a '+ Add Passage' link. The 'ONLINE STUDENT RESPONSE OPTIONS' section includes 'Response Type' (set to 'Written'), 'Response Language' (set to 'English'), and 'Text Editor' (set to 'Simple'). There are also checkboxes for 'Rich text formatting toolbar', 'Equation Editor', 'Spell Check', and 'Grammar Check (Schoolnet Only)'. The 'SCORING' section has a 'Maximum Points (0-999)' field set to '0' and a checkbox for 'Allow decimal scoring on answer sheets'. There is a '+ Add Scoring Instructions' link and a 'Select Rubric' link. The 'EXEMPLARS' section has '+ Add Text' and '+ Add Files' links. At the bottom, there is a 'STANDARD ALIGNMENT' section with a 'Select Standards' link.

Create an open response question and provide descriptive feedback about the responses.

An **open response question** can be used as an assessment for learning to inform instruction and guide student learning.

Note: The question in this example is not given a point value. The question can now be assigned to students and student responses can be recorded. The teacher can provide descriptive feedback to the students about their responses.

STUDENT EXPLANATION

(Where am I now? How do I close the gap?)

When creating an assessment, teachers have the ability to provide a student explanation for answer choices. These explanations are visible to students when they finish the assessment and review it within the Home Base Student Portal. Using this feature, teachers have the opportunity to discuss the reason a response is correct as well as possible student misconceptions and errors. The discussion of misconceptions assists teachers in developing a plan for instruction. Students can view the student explanations to increase their understanding.

Standard: PSc.1.2.1 Explain how gravitational forces affect the weight of an object and the velocity of an object in free fall.

Which statement is true about an object in freefall? Assume negligible air resistance.

Answer

[Hide Explanations](#) for all answer choices

x A The object has constant velocity.

Explanation:
Constant velocity is the result of a net force of zero.

✓ B The object has constant acceleration.

Explanation:
The force of gravity provides an unbalanced force that results in constant acceleration of the falling object. Acceleration means that the velocity of the object is changing (increasing) as the object falls to the ground. If no other forces act on the object (air resistance), acceleration is constant.

C The acceleration of the object increases as it falls.

Explanation:
In order for the acceleration of the object to increase, there must be a change in the net force acting on the object. The force of gravity (weight of the object) is not significantly different for objects near the surface of the earth. Since the force of gravity does not increase, acceleration of the object would *not* increase as it falls.

D The acceleration of the object decreases as it falls.

Explanation:
In order for the acceleration of the object to decrease, there must be a change in the net force acting on the object. The force of gravity (weight of the object) is not significantly different for objects near the surface of the earth. Since the force of gravity does not decrease, acceleration of the object would *not* decrease as it falls.

Key: ✓ Correct Answer ✗ Incorrect Answer **My Answer**

Student Explanation:
The teacher provides reasons why responses are correct or incorrect.

TEACHER EXPLANATION

Teachers can use the Teacher Explanation feature to create questions or assessments and share them with other teachers in the school. The Teacher Explanation feature:

- Allows the teacher who creates an assessment to provide a rationale for correct and incorrect responses to share with other teachers who use the assessment
- Allows teachers to collectively analyze shared materials and observe successful practices with using the materials
- Assists new teachers and members of learning communities in focusing on student learning through insights gained from the ideas, materials, strategies, and expertise of other teachers

STUDENT GROUPS

(Where Am I Going? Where Am I Now? How Do I Close the Gap?)

Teachers can create groups to address student strengths or areas that need improvement. Students can be assigned to groups based on descriptive feedback, section level indicators of standards mastery, or item analysis. Grouping based on past learning progressions assist the teacher in planning instruction including differentiating assignments and learning tasks. When groups are created, teachers can select a category to describe where students are in the learning:

- Exceeding
- Meeting
- Approaching
- Needs Improvement

Add to New Student Group

Add 8 students to the new Student Group.

Group Detail
Group Name* (*) Indicates a required field.

Group Name* (*) Indicates a required field.
Flying FALCONS

Category:
Exceeding
Meeting
Approaching
Needs Improvement

Students: Exceeding
Department: Meeting
Course: PE
Grade: KG

Save and Edit Group Cancel Save

SUMMARY

Formative assessment at the classroom level is a seamless, ongoing assessment practice that is integral to instructional delivery. This document details specific tools in Home Base that can be used to support formative assessment as a process to inform instruction and learning. Implementing formative assessment in the classroom can lead to planning effective lessons, using enhanced methods for collecting and documenting evidence of learning, and increasing the ability to identify and close gaps.