

Assessing Student Work

Guidelines for Scoring K–2 Student Work

If the student is unable to record an explanation that clarifies his or her drawing or model of the solution to the problem, the student should give an oral explanation in their own words without teacher intervention. Teachers may use questions for eliciting information about a picture, drawing, chart, graph, etc.:

Sample questions for K–2 picture:

- Can you tell me about your picture?
- Can you tell me what is happening in the picture?
- Can you show me where you...?
- What made you think about drawing your picture like this?
- Can you explain how you thought about this problem?

One standard is to be able to communicate mathematically. Many children will not be able to communicate and explain because they have not had sufficient requests to reflect on their work. Teachers need strategies to use to understand how the student is thinking. Teacher questioning and opportunities to make class presentations so students can orally demonstrate their communication capability helps students learn how to reflect. However, when the expectation is written communication, as soon as students are able to express their thoughts in writing, the standard for written communication should be used.

It is important to distinguish between instruction and assessment. It is important to provide many opportunities for students to perform before assessing their performances. These varied experiences will enable the students to reach a comfort level with multi-step, multi-strategies, and multi-response problems.