APPENDIX F: SAMPLE ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND CHECKLISTS

This appendix provides information and resources for planning assessment of the Grades 11 and 12 Physical Education/Health Education curricula. The following assessment tools and checklists are included:

- Sample Teacher Checklist for Assessment of Final Complete/Incomplete Designation
- Sample Student Tracking Form for Module Completion
- Sample Fitness Portfolio Reflection Sheet
- Sample Portfolio Rubric
- Sample Physical Activity Practicum: Student-Teacher Conference Report
- Assessment Tool Kit
- Seven Intelligences Seven Ways to Be Smart

Sample Teacher Checklist for Assessment of Final Complete/Incomplete Designation

Student Name			Date0	Class
Key: √Me	ets Expectations (Co	mplete) – Need	ds Improvement (Inc	complete)
Module A: Physical Activity Practicum	Module B: Fitness Management	Module C: Mental- Emotional Health	Module D: Social Impact of Sport	Module E: Substance Use and Abuse Prevention
GLO 1—Movement GLO 2—Fitness Management GLO 3—Safety	GLO 2—Fitness Management	GLO 5—Healthy Lifestyle Practices	GLO 4—Personal and Social Management	GLO 4—Personal and Social Management
□ Physical Activity Log and Reflections	☐ RM 1–13 FM ☐ SMART Goals	☐ RM 1–6 MH☐ Rotating Reel	□ RM 1–4 SI	□ RM 1–11 SU □ KWL*
☐ 55 Hours of Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity				
☐ Physical Activity Plan	☐ Think-Pair- Share	□ Brainstorming	☐ Opinion Corners	□ Jigsaw
□ Safety and Risk- Management Plan				
☐ Parent and Student Declaration Forms	☐ Three-Point Approach*	☐ Rich Performance Task* (e.g., Role Play)	☐ Think-Pair- Share	□ DECIDE Model
☐ Student—Teacher Conferences				
☐ Achieved Student Learning Outcomes	☐ Achieved Student Learning Outcomes	☐ Achieved Student Learning Outcomes	☐ Achieved Student Learning Outcomes	☐ Achieved Student Learning Outcomes

Complete

Incomplete

Final Assessment:

^{*} For more information on these and other strategies, refer to the following resources:

Manitoba Education and Training. Senior Years Science Teachers' Handbook: A Teaching Resource. Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Education and Training, 1997.

^{---.} Success for All Learners: A Handbook on Differentiating Instruction: A Resource for Kindergarten to Senior 4 Schools. Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Education and Training, 1996.

Sample Student Tracking Form for Module Completion

Student Name	Date	Class
1		

Key: $\sqrt{\text{Meets Expectations (Complete)}}$ - Needs Improvement (Incomplete) Student Name Module A: Module B: Module C: Module D: Module E: Final Grade **Physical Fitness** Mental-Social Substance Management Activity **Emotional** Impact of Use and Practicum Health Sport Abuse **Prevention** 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Sample Fitness Portfolio Reflection Sheet

Name		Reflection	_ Reflection No Date		
W	What behaviours/influences are helping/preventing me from achieving my fitness goals?				
	START	STOP	CONTIN	UE	
1.	What do I need to start doing	(or revise) to help me	reach my fitness go	oals? Why?	
2.	What do I need to stop doing Why?	that is preventing me	from reaching my f	itness goals?	
3.	What do I need to continue d	oing to help me reach	my fitness goals? W	/hy?	
4.	This week I am very proud o	of			

Sample Portfolio Rubric

Student Name			Grade Section	
	4	3	2	1
Contents	Portfolio contains all the required material.	Portfolio contains most of the required material.	Portfolio contains some of the required material.	Portfolio contains little of the required material.
Evidence of Learning— Sample Selection	Samples show student progress and knowledge of active healthy lifestyle practices.	Samples show student progress and some knowledge of active healthy lifestyle practices.	Samples show some student progress and some knowledge of active healthy lifestyle practices.	Samples are not connected to student progress. No knowledge of active healthy lifestyle practices is displayed.
Organization	Portfolio is completely and neatly organized. A reader can easily find things.	Portfolio is well organized. A reader has little difficulty finding things.	Portfolio is fairly well organized. A reader may have a little difficulty finding things.	Portfolio shows some attempt at organization. A reader has difficulty finding things.
Mechanics	There are no errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar. All samples are neat.	There are few errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar. Most samples are neat.	Errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar are evident. Some samples are neat.	Errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar are numerous. No samples are neat.
Meaningful Personal Reflections	All reflections include personal reactions that are descriptive and insightful and relate to the stated principle.	Most of the reflections include personal reactions that are descriptive and insightful and relate to the stated principle.	Some of the reflections include personal reactions that are descriptive and insightful and relate to the stated principle.	Few of the reflections include personal reactions that are descriptive and insightful and relate to the stated principle.
Portfolio Presentation	Student spoke clearly, made appropriate eye contact* with audience, and confidently answered questions.	Student spoke relatively clearly, made appropriate eye contact* with audience, and answered questions.	Student spoke relatively clearly most of the time, made eye contact* with audience, and was able to answer some questions.	Student spoke unclearly, seldom made appropriate eye contact* with audience, and had difficulty answering questions.
Overall Portfolio Impact	The portfolio clearly demonstrates the student's knowledge and skills regarding active healthy lifestyle practices.	The portfolio helps to demonstrate the student's knowledge and skills regarding active healthy lifestyle practices.	The portfolio does little to demonstrate the student's knowledge and skills regarding active healthy lifestyle practices.	The portfolio does not demonstrate the student's knowledge and skills regarding active healthy lifestyle practices.

Score:	/28	Final Assessment:	_Complete	Incomplete

^{*} Consider cultural appropriateness.

Sample Physical Activity Practicum: Student-Teacher Conference Report

Stı	tudent	Date			
1.	How many hours have you completed so	far towards the physical activity practicum?			
2.	Using your Fitness Portfolio Reflection Sh	Using your Fitness Portfolio Reflection Sheets, answer the following questions:			
	 Discuss your thoughts on whether you your fitness goals. 	ur physical activity plan is helping you achieve			
	b. Do you anticipate or are you currently required 55 hours for the physical activ	experiencing any difficulties completing the vity practicum? Discuss.			
3.	Next Steps:				
	a. Continue with the original phy	ysical activity plan.			
	b. Revise the physical activity pla	an.			
4.	The following revisions will be made to the physical activity plan:				
	a.				
	b.				
	Teacher Comments	Student Comments			
Ar	n additional student-teacher conference is n	necessary:			
	No				
	Yes Date of next student-teacher co	onference:			
	Teacher Signature	Student Signature			

Assessment Tool Kit*

Method	Description		
	Gathering Information		
Questioning Observation Homework Learning conversations or interviews Demonstrations, presentations Quizzes, tests, examinations Rich assessment tasks Computer-based assessments Simulations, docudramas	asking focused questions in class to elicit understanding systematic observations of students as they process ideas assignments to elicit understanding investigative discussions with students about their understanding and confusions opportunities for students to show their learning in oral and media performances, exhibitions opportunities for students to show their learning through written response complex tasks that encourage students to show connections that they are making among concepts they are learning systematic and adaptive software applications connected to curriculum outcomes simulated or role-playing tasks that encourage students to show connections that they are making among concepts they are learning		
Learning logs Projects and investigations	descriptions students maintain of the process they go through in their learning opportunities for students to show connections in their learning through investigation and production of reports or artifacts		
I	nterpreting Information		
Developmental continua Checklists Rubrics Reflective journals Self-assessment Peer assessment	profiles describing student learning to determine extent of learning, next steps, and to report progress and achievement descriptions of criteria to consider in understanding students' learning descriptions of criteria with gradations of performance described and defined reflections and conjecture students maintain about how their learning is going and what they need to do next process in which students reflect on their own performance and use defined criteria for determining the status of their learning process in which students reflect on the performance of their peers and use defined criteria for determining the status of their peers' learning		
	R e c o r d - K e e p i n g		
Anecdotal records Student profiles Video or audio tapes, photographs Portfolios	focused, descriptive records of observations of student learning over time information about the quality of students' work in relation to curriculum outcomes or a student's individual learning plan visual or auditory images that provide artifacts of student learning systematic collection of their work that demonstrates accomplishments, growth, and reflection about their learning		
	C o m m u n i c a t i n g		
Demonstrations, presentations	formal student presentations to show their learning to parents, judging panels, or others		
Parent-student-teacher conferences Records of achievement	opportunities for teachers, parents, and students to examine and discuss the student's learning and plan next steps detailed records of students' accomplishment in relation to the curriculum		
Report cards	outcomes periodic symbolic representations and brief summaries of student learning for parents		
Learning and assessment newsletters	routine summaries for parents, highlighting curriculum outcomes, student activities, and examples of their learning		

^{*} Source: Earl, Lorna M., Steven Katz, and Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth. *Rethinking Classroom Assessment with Purpose in Mind: Assessment for Learning, Assessment as Learning, Assessment of Learning.* Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, 2006. 17. Available online at <<u>www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/assess/publications.html</u>>.

Seven Intelligences – Seven Ways to Be Smart*

(Ways to Prepare Lessons Using Different Intelligences)

Intelligences	Teaching Activities (Examples)	Teaching Materials (Examples)	Students Learn by (Examples)
Verbal / Linguistic (using and responding to written and spoken words)	large- and small-group discussion, choral reading, storytelling, poetry reading, lectures, writing, word games, brainstorming, Readers Theatre	books, tape recorders, journals, word games, books on tape, word processors, talking books, manuals	reading, writing, telling, listening, speech making, following directions, journal writing, taping own and others' thoughts and ideas
Logical / Mathematical (using scientific thinking and problem solving)	science experiments, mental calculation, number games, solving pattern problems, using formulas, critical thinking, logical problemsolving exercises, analytical thinking	calculators, science games, science equipment, mathematics games, logic puzzles, mathematics manipulatives	analytical thinking, categorizing, classifying, quantifying, critical thinking, conceptualizing, logical-sequential presentation of material
Visual / Spatial (using the sense of sight and the ability to make mental images)	visual presentations, mind mapping, using graphic organizers, visualization, imagination games, making connections and patterns, painting word pictures, creating metaphors, field trips	films, videos, art materials, pictures, slides, graphs, maps, charts, collages, posters, models, optical illusions, overhead projector, computer graphics and design software, CD-ROMs, cameras, telescopes, microscopes	mind mapping, colouring, seeing, drawing, visualizing, diagramming, seeking visual patterns, creating, designing, imagining
Body / Kinesthetic (learning and expressing by doing)	all types of hands-on learning, science and mathematics experiments, drama, dance, sports that teach, role playing, charades, field trips, mime, games, body language communication, cooking, gardening, real-life activities	mathematics manipulatives, real-life materials, virtual reality software, science labs	interacting through space and with objects, tactile experience—touching, building, fixing, manipulating materials, learning by doing
Musical / Rhythmic (using and reacting to rhythmic and tonal patterns)	playing music, using live music, group rapping, chanting, using tonal patterns, singing, humming, sound appreciation activities, using rhythms, listening to and identifying environmental sounds	musical instruments, tapes, music software	hearing music in the environment, responding to and associating sounds, creating music and rhythmic patterns, singing
Interpersonal (interacting with and learning about others)	peer tutoring, collaborative learning, conflict mediation, group brainstorming, community involvement, club activities, social construction of knowledge	board games, simulation games, interactive software	interacting with and learning about others, interviewing, sharing, observing others, teaching, debating, discussing
Intrapersonal (understanding self)	individualized instruction, independent study, providing options in course study	journals, individualized work materials	reflecting, making connections to personal life and feelings, having own space

References:

Armstrong, Thomas. *Multiple Intelligences in the Classroom.* Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 1994.

Gardner, H. Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences. New York, NY: Harper and Row, 1983.

Hewitt, Jean D. Playing Fair: A Guide to the Management of Student Conduct. Vancouver, BC: EduServ, 1992.

Lazear, David. Seven Ways of Knowing: Teaching for Multiple Intelligences. 2nd ed. Palatine, IL: Skylight, 1991.

^{*} Source: Manitoba Education and Training. Success for All Learners: A Handbook on Differentiating Instruction: A Resource for Kindergarten to Senior 4 Schools. Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Education and Training, 1996. 4.14.