

ACPS Grading Policy is based on Three Principles

Grading practices in ACPS will strive to be:

1. Accurate

 Grades should describe student achievement of the intended learning

2. Consistent

a. Grades should be calculated in a way that is similar across schools, courses, departments, and teachers.

3. Support Student Learning

a. Grading practice should encourage continuous learning through feedback cycles

ACPS JOURNEY

2018

Teacher & Student Survey about grading practices 2020

Continue Tier 1 PD for all Secondary Teachers

2022 and Beyond

- Continue SBG in Middle School
- Explore Options for High School

2019

Launch PD Plans with Ken O'Connor

2021

- Implement 4
 Guidelines
 division-wide
- Pilot SBG in 6th grade
- All teachers complete Tier 1 PD



4 Grading Guidelines for ACPS 21-22 This year all secondary teachers will

- Eliminate the use of extra credit
- Remove student behavior from grades
- Provide feedback on student practice in place of grades
- Eliminate the use of zeroes







Extra credit is not an accurate reflection of what students know, understand, or are able to do

- Extra credit is not applied consistently across classes, courses, or schools
- Extra credit does not support student learning
 - Extra credit for bringing in items or attending events exacerbates inequity
 - Allowing bonus questions can hide student understanding



If practice is truly practice, <u>it should not be counted in</u> <u>a grade</u>

- Practice leads to mastery; mastery is based on predetermined goals; grades are based on final learning not formative
- Meaningful practice supports student learning
- Ungraded practice promotes a growth mindset
- Grading practice will <u>decrease the accuracy of a grade</u>
- PLCs/Departments should be consistent about not grading practice
 - Homework and Equity <u>Taking the Stress Out of</u> <u>Grading</u>



What we know about Zero

- Zero is mathematically inaccurate
 - Zero skews the average overall grade
 - Minimum grading (50% in place of zero)
 creates a true 10 point scale
- Zero is used inconsistently across schools and classes
- Zero does not support student learning
 - Zero is not a motivator; in fact experts would say it does the opposite
 - Zero should not be a behavior management tool
 - Zero does not represent what students know understand, and can do



<u>Grades that include behaviors</u> are inaccurate

- Grades should measure student achievement, solely
- Behaviors include effort, attendance, participation, compliance, organization, etc.
- Grading participation/behavior is inconsistent across the division, schools, teachers
- Grading behavior doesn't reflect student learning
 - Work habits are a measure of how, not what students have learned

