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Student Assessment

Introduction

Student assessment aims to get feedback on teaching quality and student learning. A good teacher will keep track of student learning and performance. The overall aim is to ensure 100% student learning. The teacher can include differentiated learning in class and remedial for slow learners through a well-designed Student Assessment. With a well-designed and defined student assessment, the system can benefit in the following ways:

1. **Develop lifelong learners:** Education aims to provide students with the necessary skills to continue learning throughout their lives. Effective teachers should aim to inspire a passion for learning, which is the ultimate indicator of success in teaching. One way to achieve this is by implementing a practical assessment framework.
2. **Informing Instruction:** Assessing students help teachers understand their strengths, weaknesses, and learning needs. This leads to personalized teaching strategies and more effective instruction.
3. **Monitoring Progress:** Assessing students consistently helps teachers track progress and identify areas needing support. This ensures that each student reaches their learning goals and keeps up. Timely intervention offers necessary guidance and support.
4. **Feedback and Improvement:** Assessments provide feedback to students, helping them identify strengths and areas for improvement. This encourages academic growth and focuses on specific learning outcomes.
5. **Accountability:** Assessing students is essential for accountability and measuring teaching effectiveness. It provides evidence of progress and informs decisions at various levels.
6. **Personalized Learning:** Assessments personalize learning by revealing insights into each student's style and needs. This allows customized instruction and tailored learning experiences for optimal growth and engagement.

Quiz – Purpose of Student Assessment

What is the primary objective of student assessment?

- a) To track teacher performance
- b) To ensure 100% student learning**
- c) To differentiate learning in class
- d) To inspire lifelong learners

How does student assessment inform instruction?

- a) By providing feedback to students
- b) By tracking student progress
- c) By measuring teaching effectiveness
- d) By personalizing learning**



What is one benefit of monitoring student progress through assessment?

- a) Ensuring 100% student learning
- b) Providing feedback and improvement
- c) Tracking teacher performance
- d) Customizing instruction for each student**

What role does feedback play in student assessment?

- a) Identifying strengths and areas for improvement**
- b) Measuring teaching effectiveness
- c) Ensuring 100% student learning
- d) Personalizing learning experiences

Why is accountability necessary in student assessment?

- a) It measures teaching effectiveness
- b) It ensures 100% student learning
- c) It provides evidence of progress**
- d) It personalizes learning experiences

How does student assessment contribute to personalized learning?

- a) By tracking teacher performance
- b) By ensuring 100% student learning
- c) By providing feedback and improvement
- d) By revealing insights into students' styles and needs**

What is the ultimate indicator of success in teaching?

- a) Tracking teacher performance
- b) Personalizing learning experiences
- c) Ensuring 100% student learning
- d) Inspiring a passion for learning**

How does student assessment support the development of lifelong learners?

- a) By ensuring 100% student learning
- b) By tracking teacher performance
- c) By providing personalized instruction
- d) By implementing a practical assessment framework**

How does student assessment contribute to informing instruction?

- a) By providing feedback and improvement**
- b) By measuring teaching effectiveness
- c) By tracking teacher performance
- d) By personalizing learning experiences

What is the purpose of timely intervention in student assessment?

- a) To ensure 100% student learning
- b) To personalize learning experiences
- c) To track teacher performance
- d) To provide necessary guidance and support**



Types of Student Assessments

Assessment for Learning: Benefit for the teacher to adjust instruction. Assessment for Learning collects evidence on student progress to enhance teaching and learning practices. It provides feedback for students to understand their progress and identify areas for improvement. This encourages self-reflection and growth, ultimately improving student learning.

Assessment as Learning: Assessment as Learning is helpful for students to monitor their progress and take responsibility for their Learning. Through self-assessment, students can improve their understanding and develop metacognitive skills. This approach empowers students to become independent learners with a growth mindset.

Assessment of Learning: Assessment of Learning is a way to evaluate students' outcomes at the end of a unit, course, or academic year. It measures achievement and proficiency levels through exams, tests, or projects. The evaluations provide a snapshot of performance and are used for grading, ranking, and accountability.

Summary: Assessment for Learning gives feedback to students while they learn, Assessment as Learning involves self-assessment, and Assessment of Learning measures achievement at a specific time.

Quiz – Student Assessment types

What is the primary goal of Assessment for Learning?

- a) Measuring and ranking student achievement
- b) Providing feedback to improve teaching and learning
- c) Evaluating student learning at the end of a unit
- d) Promoting self-assessment and reflection

What is the main focus of Assessment as Learning?

- a) Providing feedback and support during the learning process
- b) Measuring student achievement at a specific point in time
- c) Evaluating teaching effectiveness
- d) Ranking students based on their performance

Which type of assessment involves self-assessment and reflection by students?

- a) Assessment for Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Assessment of Learning
- d) Summative Assessment

What is the primary purpose of the Assessment of Learning?

- a) Providing feedback and support during the learning process
- b) Promoting self-assessment and reflection
- c) Measuring student achievement at a specific point in time
- d) Tailoring instruction to meet individual needs



What type of assessment is typically used for grading and reporting purposes?

- a) Assessment for Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Formative Assessment
- d) Assessment of Learning

Which approach emphasizes student ownership of their learning and goal setting?

- a) Assessment for Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Assessment of Learning
- d) Summative Assessment

Which type of assessment is primarily focused on improving teaching and learning practices?

- a) Assessment for Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Formative Assessment
- d) Assessment of Learning

Which type of assessment involves evaluating student learning outcomes at the end of a unit or course?

- a) Assessment for Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Summative Assessment
- d) Assessment of Learning

What is the primary purpose of formative assessments?

- a) Measuring student achievement at a specific point in time
- b) Providing feedback and support during the learning process
- c) Promoting self-assessment and reflection
- d) Ranking students based on their performance

Which approach focuses on students becoming aware of their learning and progress?

- a) Assessment for Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Summative Assessment
- d) Assessment of Learning

Answers:

- b) Providing feedback to improve teaching and learning
- a) Providing feedback and support during the learning process
- b) Assessment as Learning
- c) Measuring student achievement at a specific point in time
- d) Assessment of Learning
- b) Assessment as Learning
- a) Assessment for Learning
- c) Summative Assessment



- b) Providing feedback and support during the learning process
- b) Assessment as Learning

Steps to be taken After Student Assessment

Not all students learn at the same pace, and an effective teacher will identify different learners and teach accordingly. This is called differentiated teaching-learning. **Remedial Classes:** There are various reasons for students lagging in class:

- *Weak or no Basic concepts:* It has been observed that most students lag due to weak basic knowledge.
- *Missed classes:* Sometimes, students join in late to the class.

Learning Deficiency (LD): In a few cases, students have an inherent learning deficiency. They need to be addressed differently.

1. **Data Analysis:** We need to review assessment data, analyze individual performance, and identify patterns and trends to understand student strengths, weaknesses, and areas that need attention.
2. **Feedback & Reporting:** Giving timely and helpful feedback to students is crucial. Share their progress with parents and suggest ways to support learning outside the classroom.
3. **Individualized Support:** Utilize assessment data to tailor support for individual students, identifying those who require extra assistance or advanced lessons. Adjust lessons, interventions, and supplementary materials to address specific learning needs and promote progress.
4. **Curriculum Adaptation:** Use assessment data to tailor support for individual students, identifying those requiring extra assistance or advanced lessons. Adjust lessons, interventions, and supplementary materials to address specific learning needs and promote progress.
5. **Goal Setting:** Collaborate with students to set personalized learning goals based on their assessments. Involve them in the process to understand their strengths and weaknesses. Create specific and measurable objectives to guide their learning and keep them motivated.
6. **Differentiated Instruction:** Personalized instruction using assessment data is critical. Accommodate different learning styles and provide extra support or challenging work as needed.
7. **Intervention & Remediation:** We offer extra help for students through intervention plans, individual tutoring, small group instruction, and targeted skill-building activities to improve their understanding and fill in any knowledge gaps.
8. **Progress Monitoring:** To improve teaching, monitor student progress with formative assessments, and adjust instructional approaches accordingly.
9. **Reflection & Adjustment:** Reflect on the assessment process and outcomes to inform future practices and consider effectiveness, alignment, and areas for improvement.
10. **Continuous Improvement:** Use assessment data in a continuous improvement cycle to refine the learning experience. Regularly review assessment practices, instructional strategies, and curriculum design for continuous improvement.



Quiz – Steps after student assessment

What is the primary purpose of student assessment?

- a) To rank students in terms of their performance
- b) To gather information about student learning progress**
- c) To compare students across different schools
- d) To assign grades and evaluate teachers

Which of the following is a benefit of student assessment?

- a) Ignoring individual student needs
- b) Hindering curriculum development
- c) Fostering student engagement**
- d) Limiting feedback and guidance

What is one drawback of the absence of student assessment?

- a) Difficulty in identifying learning gaps**
- b) Improved accountability
- c) Limited data for decision-making
- d) One-size-fits-all instruction

What role does assessment play in individualized instruction?

- a) It hinders the customization of instruction
- b) It helps identify students' specific needs**
- c) It encourages a one-size-fits-all approach
- d) It provides generic feedback to all students

What step follows data analysis post-student assessment?

- a) Setting individualized learning goals**
- b) Reporting assessment outcomes to parents
- c) Adapting the curriculum
- d) Providing feedback to students

How can assessment data be used to support students who require additional help?

- a) By ignoring their needs
- b) By providing targeted interventions**
- c) By maintaining the same instructional approach
- d) By treating all students the same way

What is the purpose of differentiated instruction?

- a) To provide the same instruction to all students
- b) To ignore students' diverse learning needs
- c) To accommodate different learning styles and needs**
- d) To focus only on high-achieving students



What steps should be taken to monitor student progress continuously?

- a) Stop assessing students after the initial assessment
- b) Use formative assessments to gather ongoing feedback**
- c) Provide generic feedback without analyzing the data
- d) Implement the same instructional strategies for all students

How can assessment data contribute to curriculum adaptation?

- a) By maintaining the same curriculum regardless of student needs
- b) By identifying areas of the curriculum where students struggled**
- c) By avoiding any changes to the curriculum
- d) By relying solely on external assessments for curriculum decisions

What is the purpose of reflecting on the assessment process?

- a) To discourage any changes or improvements
- b) To evaluate the effectiveness of teaching methods**
- c) To ignore the feedback provided to students
- d) To limit the use of assessment data



Student Key Performance Indicators

Students are evaluated on two levels: skill development (knowledge acquisition) and a change of heart (tarbiyah).

Skills assessment would comprise the exams, quizzes, and his knowledge implementation of the subject learned, including Vocabulary, usage, and grammar. Generally, a student who gets better exam grades is considered good. Most teachers/parents think this is enough and are satisfied by memory reproduction. Tests are a suitable means of assessing the student's performance in terms of skill.

Implementing what is learned (spirit of the course) is challenging. For example, many students have good skills in Tajweed and Quranic Vocabulary and memorized surahs and duas but may lack the basic etiquette in day-to-day life, such as using foul language, lying, and speaking disrespectfully to elders. They need to gain the spirit of the skills they learned. For example, the part of verses Tawasaw bil Haqq and Tawasaw bis Sabr will require the student to show restraint and interactivity with other children; it should give the student fearlessness and courage to stand by what is correct at the same time, be mature enough to tackle the bad response if any.

The teacher should be observant and note the student's behavior. Discuss the change with parents, other teachers, and the principal.

Separate KPIs for the following areas will have to be listed and prepared, and Quarterly data collection must be done and compiled. Related activities need to be designed to know the values.

Following the KASH framework for assessment of the student's learning outcomes would give a complete picture of the student's growth in all areas. Without the **KASH model**, we see incomplete personalities in societies that falter and lack the impact they should make.

Separate KPIs for the following areas will have to be listed and prepared, and Quarterly data collection must be done and compiled. Related activities need to be designed to know the values.

- **Primary School Students (Nursery to 2nd Grade)**
- **Middle School Students (3rd to 6th Grade)**
- **High School Students (7th to 10th Grade)**

Measuring the students' KPIs before the curriculum implementation will give an idea of student levels. The following categories are listed for the KPIs.



Behavior Related

- Incident Reporting in the school
- Use of decent language among students
- Good relations among the students
- Parents' feedback about their children
- Improvement in other subjects
- Attendance in Salah
- Attention in class.
- Improving in a positive attitude

Skills & Knowledge Related (Quran, Hadith & Fiqh, History)

- **Linguistic Skills**
- Tajweed rules
- Fluent Recitation with Tajweed
- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Quran Surahs and Ayahs memorization
- Hadiths
- Speak like an Arab

- Regularity in doing Homework.
- Love of the Quran as a subject
- Love of the Quran teacher
- Sharing the knowledge learned in Quran Period
- Looking forward to attending the Quran Period
- Concentration in Salah

Knowledge

- Tafseer points
- Use of Islamic terms while their discussion example, inshallah, Alhamdulillah...etc
- Habit of Tadabbur
- Habit of Imagine & Feel
- Habits of planning
- Developing Habits
- Habit of learning lessons, imagining the situations, etc.
- Memorization of the Surahs in textbook & workbook
- Relationship with Quran
- Updated workbook
- Written exams averages based on different sections like Q&H, Grammar, Speak like an Arab



Compiled list of KPIs

Skills Development (Knowledge Acquisition) Tazkiyah		
S.no	Area	Remarks
1	Classroom participation	
2	Quizzes, Exams (verbal/written)	
3	Competitions	
4	Individual assessment	
5	Group assessment	
6	Language reading fluency skills	
7	Language writing skills	
8	Communication skills	
Implementation (Tarbiyah)		
S.no	Area	Remarks
1	Increase in Salah's attendance.	
2	Increase in Salah concentration.	
3	Sharing what is learned	
4	Use of foul language, Fighting & restlessness	
5	Girlfriend / Boyfriend culture	
6	Songs & other laghu	
7	Improvement in other subjects	
8	Scarf for girls, beard for boys	
9	Better classroom manners	
10	Feedback from parents	
11	Reading Qur'an & Hadith daily	
12	Use of Duaas regularly	
13	Increase in respect of a teacher.	
14	Amr bil maruf wa nahi al munkar	
15	Change/improvement in ambition	
16	Softness in character	
17	Love of Qur'an	



Portfolio Assignment

1. Chose any lesson in RQ and UQ and write five activities for AFL, AAL, and AoL
2. Write five outcomes for RQ and UQ using the KASH model.
3. Review the exams and quizzes of RQ & C1 and see how you can improve.
4. Create student learning milestones and their outcomes for RQ & C1.
5. What corrective actions would be best if students do not achieve the learning milestones?
6. How to assess the behavior change in a student?
7. How to measure that UQ on KASH Model? Take any chapter as an example.