# Access for Success

## Examples of Scoring Tools and Scales

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Scoring Tool** | **When to Use** | **Options for Scales to Use with These Scoring Tools** |
| Scoring guide or scale | * Students complete an activity where you want to look at their work on a scale in relation to criteria, but may not need a full rubric to gauge success. | * Number scale (1, 2, 3; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), with the ability to mark between numbers * STC: Support-Target-Challenge (Indicate if students required Support or Challenge to navigate the task; students are on Target if they complete the task as designed.) * Mark the box: Arrows denote if student is approaching, on, or beyond target with the task.   Approaching  Beyond  On  **Note:** We suggest avoiding use of symbols such as check marks, +, and –, since they tend to be understood by students if they happen to see notes we are trying to keep private. |
| Observation checklist | * Observing student independent work * Observing student pairs during speaking activities * Observing student work in centres or learning stations |

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## Additional Examples of Scoring Tools

### Observation Scale

Assess a few students each day, using the target success criteria.

On the chart, identify the students who need more support (S), who need additional opportunities to work independently (I), or who need additional challenge (C).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Success Criteria** | | | | | |
| **Scale: S = additional support**  **I = additional independence**  **C = additional challenge**  **Student Names:** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Target Practice

Observe students and write their names on the bull’s eye to indicate how close they are to meeting the success criteria. This can allow for easy grouping of students according to needed support levels. The target can work in either direction—you can write the names of the students who need the most support closest to the bull’s eye or vice versa.

Students’ names

Students’ names

Success criteria