

Classroom Assessment Techniques

TIME	CATS	SKILLS
Start	Background Knowledge Probe: short, simple questionnaires prepared by instructors for use at the beginning of a course or at the start of new units or topics. Can serve as a pretest. Focused Listing: focuses students' attention on a single important term, name, or concept from a lesson or class session and directs students to list ideas related to the "focus." Muddiest Point: students respond to 1 question from a past session/reading or at the end of a session: What was least clear to you, or what are you still confused about?	Prior Knowledge, Recall, and Understanding
	Everyday Ethical Dilemma: Students respond to a case study that poses a discipline-related ethical dilemma. Course-related Self-Confidence Surveys: Students complete an anonymous survey indicating their level of confidence in mastering the course material.	Students' Awareness of Their Attitudes and Values
	Goal Ranking and Matching: Students list and prioritize 3 to 5 goals they have for their own learning in the course. Process Analysis: Students outline the process they take in completing a specified assignment or type of assignment	Students' Self-Awareness as Learners
Transition Points	Categorization Grid: student complete a grid containing 2-3 overarching concepts and a variety of related subordinate elements associated with the larger concepts. Analytic Memo: students write a one- or two-page analysis of a specific problem or issue to help inform a decision-maker	Skill in Analysis and Critical Thinking
	Problem Recognition Tasks: students recognize and identify particular problem types. What's the Principle?: students identify principle or principles to solve problems of various types.	Problem Solving

End	Approximate Analogies: students simply complete the 2nd half of an analogy—a is □ to b as x is to y. It is approximate because rigor of formal logic is not required Concept Maps: students draw or diagram the mental connections they make between a major concept and other concepts they have learned Annotated Portfolios: students assemble a very limited number of examples of creative work and supplement with own commentary on significance of examples.	Synthesis and Creative Thinking
	Directed Paraphrasing: students paraphrase part of a lesson for a specific audience, demonstrating ability to translate highly specialized information into language the clients or customers can understand. Application Cards: students generate examples of real-work applications for important principles, generalizations, theories or procedures. Student-Generated Test Questions: students generate test questions and model answers for critical areas of learning.	Application and Performance
	Teacher-designed Feedback Forms: Students respond to specific questions through a focused feedback form about the effectiveness of a class session. Group Instructional Feedback Technique: Students respond to questions related to the student's learning in the course.	Learner Reactions to Teachers and Teaching
	Exam Evaluations: Students provide feedback about an exam's learning value and/or format. □ Reading Rating Sheets: Students complete a form that rates the effectiveness of the assigned readings. Group-Work Evaluation: Students complete a brief survey about how their group is functioning and make suggestions for improving the group process.	Learner Reactions to Class Activities, Assignments, Materials

Additional Resources

Angelo, Thomas A, and K P. Cross. *Classroom Assessment Techniques: A Handbook for College Teachers*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1993.

Overview of CATs from Carnegie Mellon's Eberly Center for Teaching Excellence & Educational Innovation: https://www.cmu.edu/teaching/assessment/assesslearning/CATs.html

The CATs in this handout are adapted from this document containing all 50 CATs from Angelo and Cross' book: http://vcsa.ucsd.edu/_files/assessment/resources/50_cats.pdf