



# **Competency-Based Learning**

## **Series: Seminar #3 Breakout**

### **Grading Scales**

April 2017

# Thought Prompts:

- How are 1 - 4 Competency grades and 1 - 4 GPA Scale alike and different?
- Arguments for retaining the 100 scale in your district are ...?

# Share-Out

Statements of  
current practice  
and concern

## Event

APR


26

### Colorado Seminar Series 2016-2017

🕒 4/26/17, 9:00am - 4/27/17, 3:00pm    📍 Denver, Colorado

Times listed indicate Mountain Time zone.

Competency-Based Learning: A Systemic Approach is a seminar series focused on supporting districts in Colorado to implement competency-based learning. Here, you can find all the meeting materials, our webinar archive, and essential guiding documents and resources to support your work.



**Proficiency-Based  
Learning Simplified**

# Resources

## Guiding Documents + Resources

GUIDING DOCUMENTS



RESOURCES



## 2016/2017 Meeting Sessions

NOVEMBER 16 + 17, 2016



JANUARY 11 + 12, 2017



APRIL 26 + 27, 2017



JUNE 27 + 28, 2017



## 2016/2017 Webinar Sessions

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# Breakout Session

## Outcomes

I can identify and analyze the decisions involved in choosing a grading scale.

# Breakout Session

## Outcomes

I can identify and plan for the implications of our system's selection of a grading code.

# Breakout Session

## Outcomes

I can critically examine an artifact of a school's grading code.



# Starting Claims

- 1 - 4 and 0 - 100 are different languages, and their conversion may be awkward
- Each school defines values uniquely, thereby undermining apparent familiarity / objectivity
  - (90 - 100; 93 - 100; Honors X 1.0?, 1.2?, 1.25?, ...)
- College admissions recomputes many of your metrics anyway
- College admissions want HOW, and dislike weighted grades

# Make a Mental Model

- Assume a Course Grade of 3.8 in any subject and grade. 3.8 is what gets reported as the overall summary mark for the grading period.
- Assume the course aligns with 3 or more academic competencies / standards that are being assessed and tracked separately throughout the course.
- Decide whether elements of HOW and 21st Century Skills should be factored into the summary grade of 3.8.

# Make a Mental Model

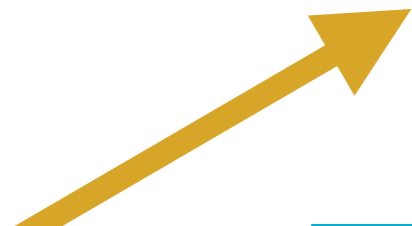
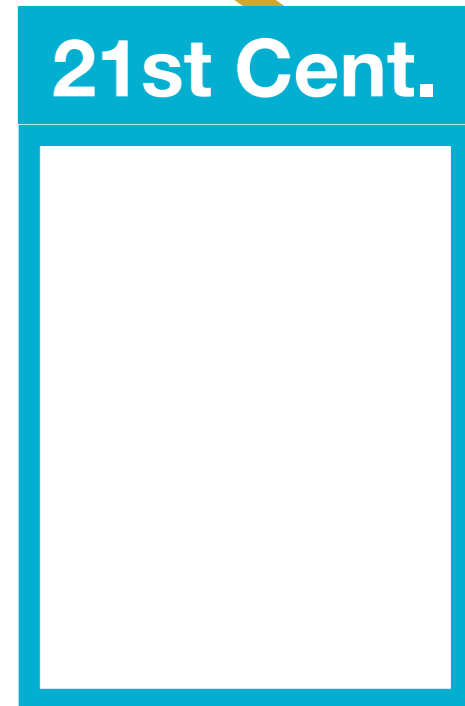
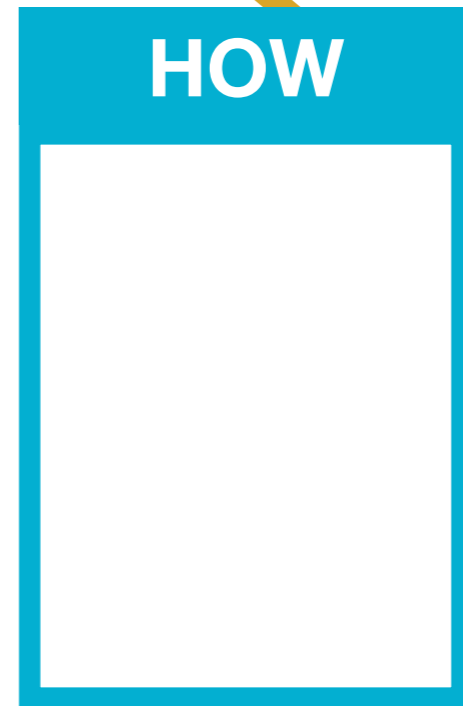
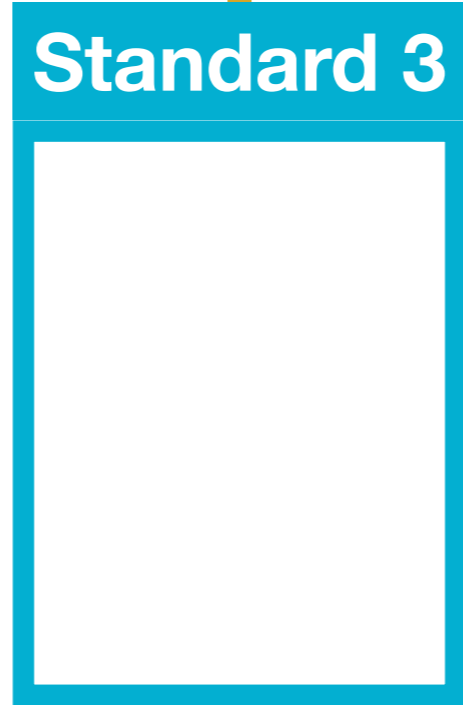
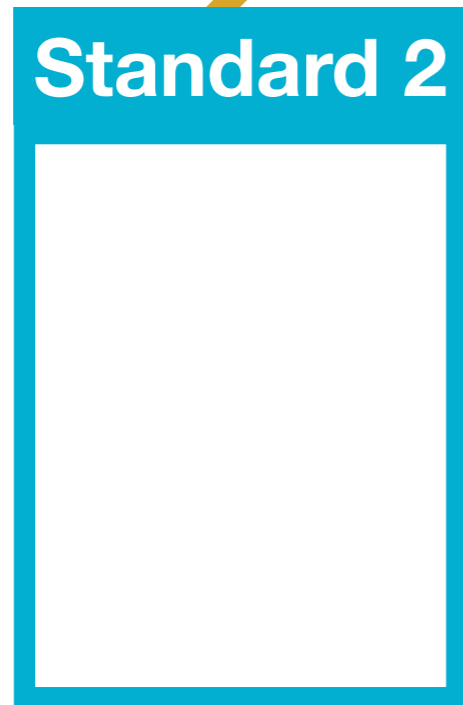
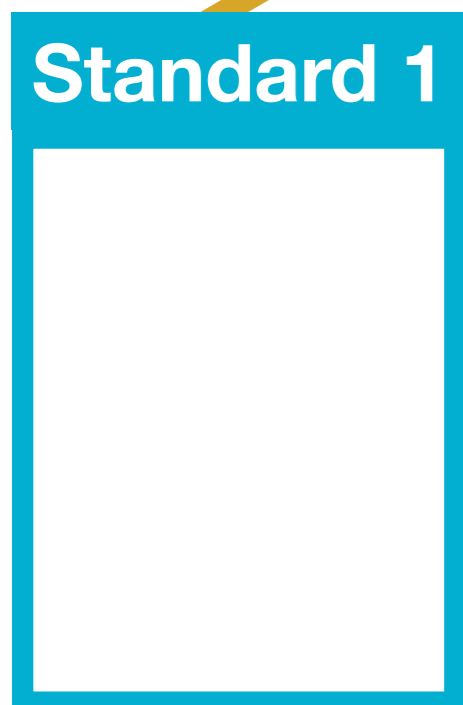
- On scrap paper and with one or two colleagues, create a graphic to represent this.
- See next slide for a way to begin to explore a graphic.
- What would your graphic need to show in order to explain the generation of a competency-based course grade? Feel free to add words, arrows, numerical values, etc.

# Make a Mental Model

## Example

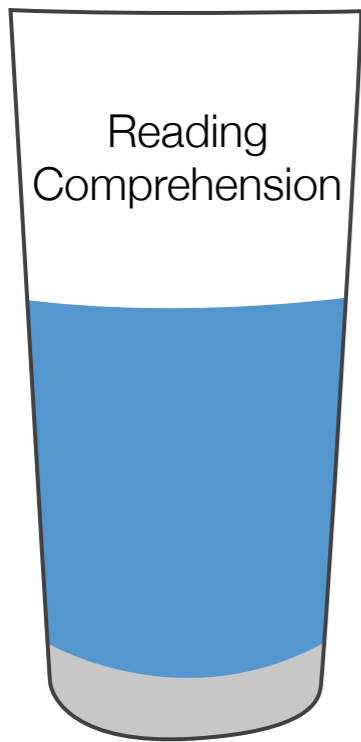
Algebra I

3.8



?

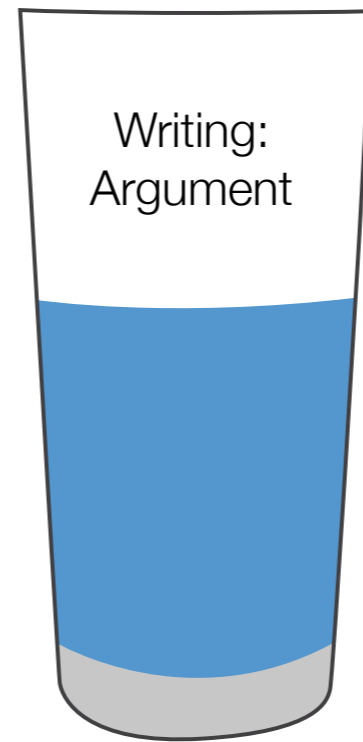
?



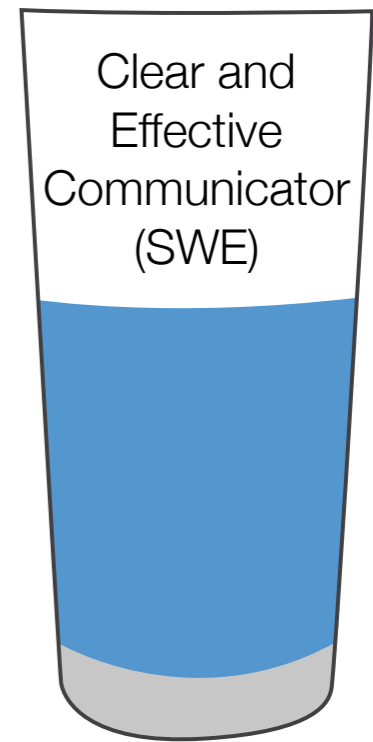
3.3



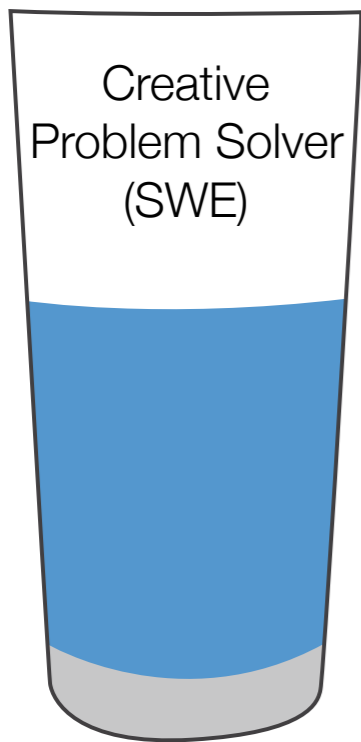
3.6



2.9



3.1

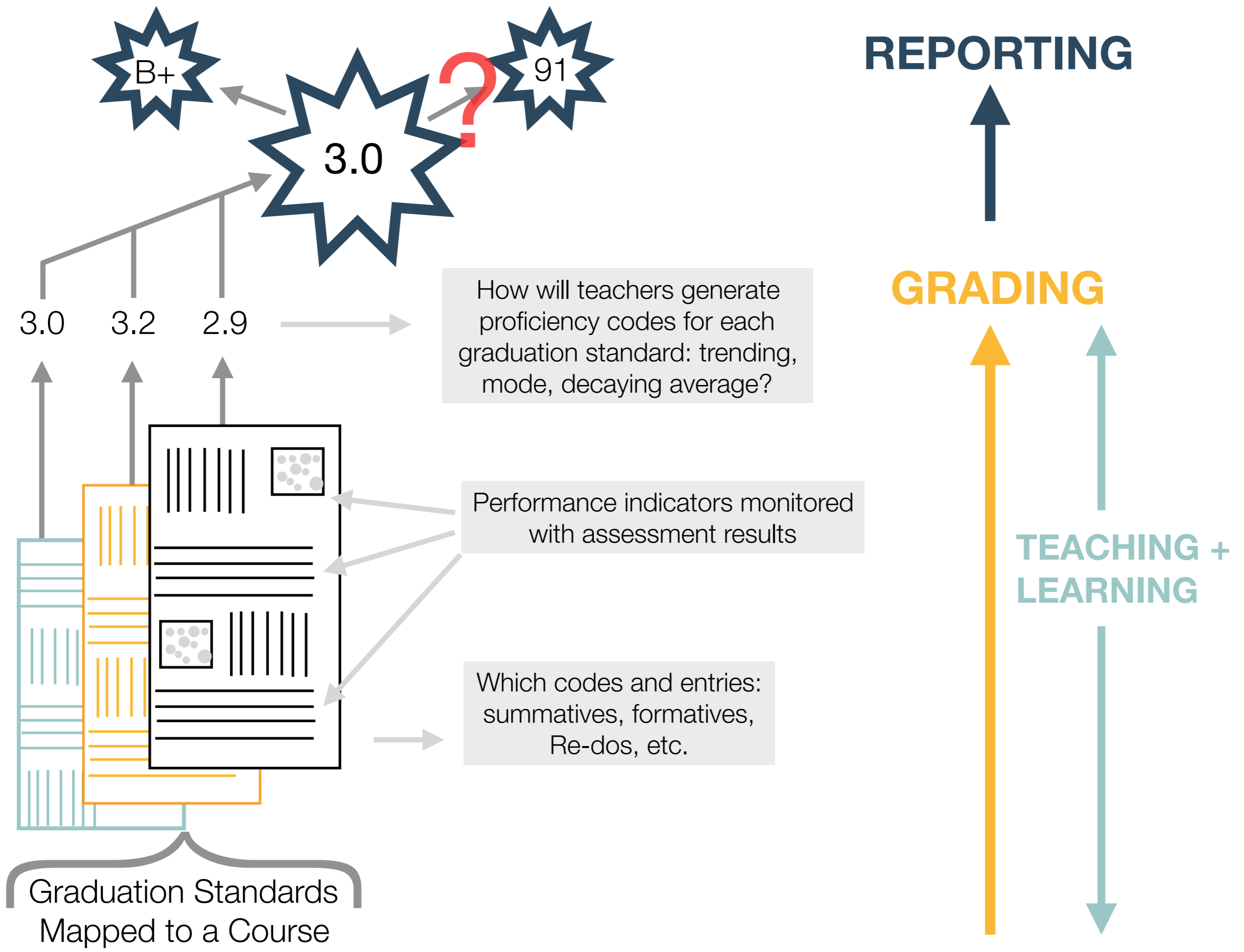


2.7



3.9

- Each Standard  $>2.7$
- All standards  $\Rightarrow$  Course Grade 1-4 (set threshold for passing)
- Convert from 1 - 4 to letter last



B+

91

3.0



3.0

3.2

2.9

How will teachers generate proficiency codes for each graduation standard: trending, mode, decaying average?

Performance indicators monitored with assessment results

Which codes and entries: summatives, formatives, Re-dos, etc.

REPORTING

GRADING

TEACHING + LEARNING

Graduation Standards Mapped to a Course

# The **100** Scale / Letter Grades



# Why would a district keep the 100 Scale or Letter Grades?

Element	Rationale
<b>Tradition</b>	Letter grades are familiar; the currency of achievement.
<b>Communication</b>	Appears unchanged ... <i>but</i> will need re-explaining to parents, students, admissions.
<b>Reform</b>	May deflect / defer one prong of community resistance, confusion and push back (“nothing to see here”).
<b>Teachers</b>	Comfort zone (but NOT the same!)
<b>Credibility</b>	Learning must be assessed in a competency-based framework, then school conversion scale.



# The Letter Grade / 100 Scale

## Key Considerations

- Compatibility with CBE (e.g., how is an A earned?)
- Explained on Report Card and School Profile
- Monitor for consistency: teachers / departments
- Understood by Students and Families
- Understood, Explained, Applied consistently by teachers

# The 100 Scale

<b>2015 - 16 Conversion Scale</b>					
<b>1.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>1.2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>1.4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>1.5</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>1.6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>1.7</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>1.8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>1.9</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>99</b>
				<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>

**3.5 - 4.0 Exceeds the Standard / Distinguished / Honors**

**2.7 - 3.4 Meets the Standard / Passing**

**2.0 - 2.6 Partially Meets the Standard / Not Yet Passing**

**1.0 - 1.9 Does Not Meet the Standard / Not Passing**

# The 100 Scale

## BHS Standards-Based Education Scoring Conversion, Grades 9 - 12

4.0=100 (A+)	2.4=76 (C-)
3.9=99 (A+)	2.3=74 (D)
3.8=98 (A+)	2.2=73 (D)
3.7=96 (A)	2.1=71 (D-)
3.6=95 (A)	2.0=70 (D-)
3.5=94 (A)	1.9=68 (F)
3.4=92 (B+)	1.8=67 (F)
3.3=90 (B)	1.7=66 (F)
3.2=89 (B)	1.6=65 (F)
3.1=87 (B)	1.5=64 (F)
3.0=85 (B-)	1.4=63 (F)
2.9=84 (C+)	1.3=62 (F)
2.8=82 (C)	1.2=60 (F)
2.7=80 (C)	1.1=59 (F)
2.6=78 (C)	1.0=58 (F)
2.5=77 (C-)	

# The 100 Scale

## Grading Rubric for Class Objectives:

- Use vector models to demonstrate the relationship of unbalanced forces. (MLR D4a)
- Distinguish between friction and air resistance and provide examples of the application of friction in the real world. (MLR D4a)
- Give examples of, and apply Newton's three laws of motion and his Theory of Gravitation. (MLR D4a)

Through the creation of a balloon powered buggy constructed to use inertia, force, and action / reaction, students will demonstrate their knowledge in the following areas.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Exceptional (100 - 90)</b>	<b>Proficient (89 - 76)</b>	<b>Approaching Standard</b>	<b>Beginning Standard</b>
Vector Models 1	Constructs a vector model representing the forces acting on the device. Interprets and vectors in the model with the motion of the car.	Uses vector models to represent forces acting on device, and uses vectors to explain which forces are balanced and unbalanced.	Identifies and labels a vector model and relates the size of the vectors to the size of the forces represented by the vectors.	Identifies and labels a vector model with at least four vectors.
Air Resistance & Friction 2	Can evaluate ...	Explains how ...	Identifies ...	Defines ...

# Conversion considerations

Element	Rationale
<b>Tradition</b>	Attaining competency won't equate to highest GPA. Students must work harder than before @ <i>exceeding</i> . Teachers must provide opportunities to exceed.
<b>Communication</b>	Explain how to understand the letter grade differently. Reword scholarship award criteria?
<b>Reform</b>	Conveys "no change" when the change is major. Resisters may be harder to locate?
<b>Teachers</b>	Train, monitor, provide examples, expect collegiality and conformity.
<b>Credibility</b>	Begs the question: if we still report with letter grades, why bother with 1 - 4? Teachers who convert backwards can misapply the logic.

# The 1-4 Scale





# Arguing for the 1–4 Scale

Element	Rationale
<b>Tradition</b>	1 - 4 can still permit traditions to continue (honor parts, rank, GPA); if the school chooses to.
<b>Communication</b>	Requires partner-oriented (let's learn together) communication and transparency.
<b>Reform</b>	A new code announces an attention-worthy shift in the way we do school. Supports competency as the point of learning; de-emphasizes sorting of students.
<b>Teachers</b>	Focus teaching, feedback, assessments and scoring on the descriptors of proficiency. Requires collaboration among colleagues.
<b>Credibility</b>	1 - 4 is arguably more objective, more diagnostic, more student-centered.

# The 1–4 Scale

## Key Considerations

- Conveyed on School Profile (HS) and schools' websites
- Explained on Report Card
- Understood by Students and Families
- Understood, Explained, Applied consistently by teachers



# The 1–4 Scale

## Implementation Concerns

- 100  $\rightarrow$  1 - 4 conversion is problematic
- Software: parent / student portals need attention
- Every competency still a must
- Algorithms — school-wide (mean, mode, trend?)

# More conversion considerations: 1–4 Scale

Element	Rationale
<b>Tradition</b>	Presentation-centered teaching can feel devalued. Students who have done well in current system can feel threatened. Ditto their parents.
<b>Communication</b>	Invites confusion, anger, and concern (mostly over high achievers, rank, recognition, and colleges). Transcript, profile, report card, website: consistency!
<b>Reform</b>	May be interpreted as a fad?
<b>Teachers</b>	Essential to provide Exceeds pathways
<b>Credibility</b>	Newcomers can be skeptical about grade inflation (competency usually means everyone earns >3).

# Parking Lot

Who else in your school needs to understand your adopted grading system?

- Guidance?
- Reword scholarship award criteria?
- Administrative Assistants?
- Paraprofessionals?

# Work Session Practice

- Read case.
- Discuss in small groups.
- Respond to the discussion prompts and create your own discussion questions.

# DEBRIEF



**THANK YOU**

