

Chapter 1: Formative vs. Summative Assessment True and False

Any test can be formative or summative.

There is one common definition of “formative assessment.”

In order to implement it correctly, it is vital that everyone agrees to the definition of “formative assessment.”

The results of formative assessments should “form” the future direction of learning.

Students should be actively engaged in the process of formative assessment.

One way to tell if an assessment is formative is by the amount of time that elapses between the collection of evidence and the impact on instruction.

An “exit ticket” is an example of a formative assessment.

Common formative assessments, for example in math, are an example of formative assessment.

Teachers, learners and peers can be agents of formative assessment.

Formative assessment requires specific curriculum to implement.

Students always learn what the teacher intends with a lesson.

The shorter the time interval between eliciting the evidence and using it to improve instruction, the bigger the likely impact on learning.

It is correct to use the phrase: “formative assessments.”

The essence of formative assessment is that the evidence collected must somehow improve instruction.

Chapter 1: Formative vs. Summative Assessment True and False Answer Key

Any test can be formative or summative.

TRUE – page 5 paragraph 4, page 6 paragraph 4

The essence of formative assessment is that the evidence collected must somehow improve instruction.

TRUE – page 7 #4, page 8 #4

The results of formative assessments should “form” the future direction of learning.

TRUE – page 6 paragraph 2

Students should be actively engaged in the process of formative assessment.

TRUE – page 9 paragraph 4

One way to tell if an assessment is formative is by the amount of time that elapses between the collection of evidence and the impact on instruction.

TRUE – page 6 #1, page 7 #1, page 9 paragraph 5

Teachers, learners and peers can be agents of formative assessment.

TRUE – page 11 paragraph 1

The shorter the time interval between eliciting the evidence and using it to improve instruction, the bigger the likely impact on learning.

TRUE – page 9 paragraph 4

An “exit ticket” is an example of a formative assessment.

TRUE and FALSE, DEPENDS ON HOW IT IS USED – page 7 #3

Common formative assessments, for example in math, are an example of formative assessment.
TRUE and FALSE, DEPENDS ON HOW IT IS USED – page 7 #1

It is correct to use the phrase: “formative assessments.”

FALSE - page 5 paragraph 4; page 6 paragraph 5

There is one common definition of “formative assessment.”

FALSE – page 5 paragraphs 1 and 2, page 6 paragraph 6

In order to implement it correctly, it is vital that everyone agrees to the definition of “formative assessment.”

FALSE – page 5 paragraph 2

Formative assessment requires specific curriculum to implement.

FALSE – page 9 paragraph 1

Students always learn what the teacher intends with a lesson.

FALSE – page 9 paragraph 1