GRADING SYSTEM EVALUATION RUBRIC

Teachers and Administrators can use this rubric to gauge the level of alignment with the guiding principles for grading.

Grading Principles	1 - Low	2 - Middle	3 - High
Grades represent what students know, understand, and can do	calculating overall	Traditional grade averaging collapses what students know and can do into a single measurement	Standards based grades - provides specific information about what students know and can do on each standard
Grading procedures allow students to recover from initial failure, e.g. non- graded formative assessments, re-testing (the highest of the grades is counted)	accepted, no retests, no partial credit, relying on the	Penalized late work, retests averaged with previous assessments, thresholds for late work and retesting (i.e. doesn't apply to all students), dropping the lowest test grade	retest opportunities exist and apply to all students, students' highest assessment grade is counted (not the average), late work accepted with no penalty
Grading procedures minimize the impact of behaviors, work habits, effort, late assignments, homework, attitude, etc.	curricular grades has large impact on final	Non-curricular grades may be included but does not change the letter grade	Non-curricular factors are not included in grade calculation
Grades make mathematical sense	Relies heavliy on averages, the range of 'A' to 'D' is 10 points, and range of an 'F' is 59 points	Grading scale minimizes zeros and low scores by dropping the lowest grade	Letter grades are determined on the basis of equal mathematical ranges
Grading is defensible and credible	The grading policy is arbitrary, may change over time, and is not communicated to all stakeholders	The grading policy is consistent, includes extraneous factors, and is communicated to some stakeholders	The grading policy focuses on mastery of standards, does not change over time and is clearly communicated to all stakeholders

Last updated: 6/8/15