

Thomk you

FOR YOUR INTEREST IN CORWIN Please enjoy this complimentary excerpt from Visible Learning for Science by John Almarode, Douglas Fisher, Nancy Frey, and John Hattie. Use this complimentary excerpt to learn powerful feedback strategies that you can use to impact your students' science learning.

**LEARN MORE** about this title, including Features, Table of Contents and Reviews.



## **FEEDBACK STRATEGIES**

Feedback Strategies Can Vary in Terms of	In These Ways	Recommendations for Good Feedback
Timing	<ul><li>When given</li><li>How often</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Provide immediate feedback for knowledge of facts (right/wrong).</li> <li>Delay feedback slightly for more comprehensive reviews of student thinking and processing.</li> <li>Never delay feedback beyond when it would make a difference to students.</li> <li>Provide feedback as often as is practical, for all major assignments.</li> </ul>
Amount	<ul> <li>How many points made</li> <li>How much about each point</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prioritize—pick the most important points.</li> <li>Choose points that relate to major learning goals.</li> <li>Consider each student's developmental level.</li> </ul>
Mode	<ul> <li>Oral</li> <li>Written</li> <li>Visual/ demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Select the best mode for the message. Would it suffice to make a comment when passing the student's desk? Is a conference needed?</li> <li>Interactive feedback (talking with the student) is best when possible.</li> <li>Give written feedback on written work or on assignment cover sheets.</li> <li>Use demonstration if "how to do something" is an issue or if the student needs an example.</li> </ul>
Audience	<ul><li>Individual</li><li>Group/class</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Individual feedback says, "The teacher values my learning."</li> <li>Group/class feedback works if most of the class missed the same concept on an assignment, which presents an opportunity for reteaching.</li> </ul>

Figure 1.10