



Grading Policy
Office of Catholic Schools and Centers
Diocese of St. Petersburg
6/20/17

For questions regarding any of the policies listed below see the local school handbook.

A. Philosophy

We believe ...

- Students should have a clear understanding of the learning objectives
- Our system of grading should be timely, specific, fair and accurate
- Grades should be based on a well-defined set of standards
- Grades should be an accurate measure of a student's ability to demonstrate understanding
- Criteria that are not a direct measure of student learning, such as work habits and behavior, should be reported separately from the academic grade
- Assessments are critical to the teaching and learning process

B. Purpose of Assessment

An assessment is defined as any instrument that is able to indicate or provide feedback on student achievement or performance. The purpose of an assessment may be summarized as follows:

1. To provide information to students in regard to their progress towards mastery of a learning standard(s). In addition, it provides information for self-evaluation and the incentives to learn.
2. To provide information to teachers on the individual student's level of mastery of the content/skill.
3. To allow teachers to use assessment data to plan instruction that will meet the needs of students.
4. To communicate information to parents about student achievement and performance in school.

C. Types of Assessments

While assessments will take many forms and types, they will be grouped under two broad categories.

Formative

Whenever a student learns new material, he or she needs time to practice and gain familiarity with the material. It is expected that the student will make mistakes during this learning process. Any work done during this learning period is considered *formative*. The purpose of a *formative* assessment is not to judge a student's final competency on a topic or unit, but to evaluate where he or she is in the learning process, diagnose any problems, and motivate and help the student learn the material. Formative assessments also inform the teacher of learning areas that may need reinforcement or re-teaching.

Summative

After a student has had sufficient instruction and practice on a topic, including assessments of a

formative nature, it is then reasonable to judge mastery of understanding, content or skills. The purpose of a summative assessment is to evaluate how well a student knows and understands the material after sufficient engagement and practice with it.

Assessments are *Formative* or *Summative* based on their intended use and purpose and not by form. A quiz for example, may be formative if the teacher is having the students use new concepts to ascertain their level of understanding. A quiz would be a summative assessment if used at the end of a learning section or curriculum chunk after the students have had adequate instruction and practice. In the same way, a trial test is formative, while an end of chapter test is summative. Projects contain both formative and summative elements. They include the ongoing nature of practice, reflective thinking and reworking, before the final summative rendition. Homework is mainly formative in nature as students get familiar with or reinforce what was learned in the classroom

D. Purpose of Grades

A grade is a recorded score derived from an assessment or assessments. The purpose of grades may be summarized as follows:

1. To provide information to students with regard to their performance relative to the learning standard(s).
2. To provide information to teachers on the individual student's level of mastery of the content/skill.
3. To communicate information to parents about student achievement and performance in school.
4. To document student performance for transcripts and to evaluate the effectiveness of school programs

E. The Grade Composition

In order to represent an accurate measure of what a student knows, understands and is able to do, the academic trimester/semester grade needs to be based primarily on work that is evaluated for appropriate content, understanding and correctness, at a time when the student has had sufficient instruction and practice to be responsible for the material. Summative assessments will therefore be the primary constituent of the trimester/semester grade. They will account for no less than 80% of the trimester/semester grade. Formative assessments will account for no more than 20% of the trimester/semester grade.

Criteria that are not a direct measure of student learning will not be included in the academic grade. These attributes will be reported separately. Please see *Section G: Reporting Conduct* and *Approaches to Learning*

F. Reporting Grades

Individual assignments will be either assessed traditionally or by using a rubric. When traditional grading is used, 50% will be the lowest failing grade recorded. The following generic achievement descriptors will serve as a scoring guide.

SCORING GUIDE

Letter Grade	Descriptor	% Score
A	The student provides evidence of deep understanding and fluent application of the target standard(s).	90-100
B	The student is close to meeting the target standard(s).	80-89
C	The student meets part of the target standard(s).	70-79
D	The student is just beginning to address the basic ideas of the target standard(s).	60-69
F	The student provides little to no evidence of addressing the target standard(s), including missing or incomplete work.	50-59

At the end of the marking period (trimester or semester), the mean of all assessments (with appropriate weights) is matched to the scoring guide for a final letter grade and the awarding of corresponding quality/grade points (if applicable).

G. Reporting Conduct and Approaches to Learning

The Diocese recognizes that the cultivation of good behavioral and learning habits and behaviors support learning in the long run.

Conduct

While schools may create their own rubric for Conduct, the principles of Respect and Responsibility should be the focus for conduct behaviors. The following are the indicators of Respect and Responsibility.

Respect

- Demonstrates a good attitude
- Is respectful to adults and peers in speech and action
- Maintains positive peer relationships
- Respectful of personal, peer, and school property

Responsibility

- Exhibits self-control
- Follows directions and does not need constant reminders
- Socializes only at appropriate times
- Takes ownership for behavior

The following is an example of a rubric for the reporting of *Conduct*.

Conduct Code	Respect	Responsibility
4 Exceeds	Consistently respectful, kind and cooperative.	Consistently follows school/classroom rules and directions.
3 Meets	Frequently respectful, kind and cooperative.	Frequently follows school/classroom rules and directions.
2 Developing	Occasionally respectful, kind and cooperative.	Occasionally follows school/classroom rules and directions.
1 Rarely	Rarely respectful, kind and cooperative.	Rarely follows school/classroom rules and directions.

Approaches to Learning (ATL)

While schools may create their own rubric for ATL, the principles of Organization, Communication / Collaboration and Reflective Thinking should be the focus for all ATL behaviors. The following are the indicators of Organization, Communication/ Collaboration and Reflective Thinking.

Organization

- Prepared for class
- Punctual with homework and in-class assignments
- Completed homework and in-class assignments

Collaboration & Communication

- Participates in class
- Attentive and engaged during instruction
- Demonstrates helpfulness and teamwork

Reflection & Personal Initiative

- Open to teacher help and correction
- Makes effort to improve behavior/performance by seeking help when needed
- Makes time for personal study and improvement

The following is an example of a rubric for the reporting of ATL.

ATL Code	Organization	Collaboration & Communication	Reflective Thinking
4 Exceeds	Consistently displays readiness to learn through preparedness, punctuality and task completion.	Consistently attentive and engaged; participates well in class; works well in groups; seeks help when needed.	Consistently open to teacher feedback; reflects on how to keep improving; produces quality work; makes time for personal study and improvement.
3 Meets	Frequently displays readiness to learn through preparedness, punctuality and task completion.	Frequently attentive and engaged; participates well in class; works well in groups; seeks help when needed.	Frequently open to teacher feedback; reflects on how to keep improving; produces quality work; makes time for personal study and improvement.
2 Developing	Occasionally displays readiness to learn through preparedness, punctuality and task completion.	Occasionally attentive and engaged; participates well in class; works well in groups; seeks help when needed.	Occasionally open to teacher feedback; reflects on how to keep improving; produces quality work; makes time for personal study and improvement.
1 Rarely	Rarely displays readiness to learn through preparedness, punctuality and task completion.	Rarely attentive and engaged; participates well in class; works well in groups; seeks help when needed.	Rarely open to teacher feedback; reflects on how to keep improving; produces quality work; makes time for personal study and improvement.

H. Other Matters on Assessment and Grades

1. Honor Roll

Honor Roll is awarded to students who encompass merit and integrity that results in academic and behavioral success.

Honor Roll eligibility is determined by:

1. Grades in all subject areas
2. Approaches to Learning (ATL's) in all classes
3. Conduct in all classes

Students can earn Principal's Honors or Honors. Eligibility requirements follow:

Principal's Honors

- All A's
 - High Schools -- 4.0 GPA*
- 3 or 4 in ATL's
- 3 or 4 in Conduct

Honors

- All A's and B's
 - High Schools -- 3.5 GPA, with no grade below a B*
- 3 or 4 in ATL's
- 3 or 4 in Conduct

***At the high school level, weighted or unweighted GPA will be at the discretion of each school.**

REMOVE HIGHLIGHTED SECTION BEFORE PLACING INTO HANDBOOK – NOTES FOR ADMINISTRATORS

The Diocesan Honor Roll Policy is a mandated policy for all diocesan schools and a minimum for all parish schools. This policy will be effective for the 2017-2018 school year. To honor those students that received honor roll in third to fifth grade, the honor roll policy will move up one grade with them until they reach the diocesan required grade level of middle school (please see transition period below).

Honor Roll Transition Period

Current school year: Grades 3-8

2017-2018 School Year: Grades 4-8

2018-2019 School Year: Grades 5-8

2019-2020 School Year: Grades 6-8

2. Make-Up of Academic Work during Absence

Students who are absent are required to make up work missed in each class. If a student is out for only one or two days, upon return to school, the student should meet with the teacher about the work missed. The student will be given a deadline by the teacher to complete and turn in these assignments. It is the responsibility of the student to see that the work is completed. The student may log on to the portal to check the homework missed. If work is not made up by the deadline specified by the teacher, the grade for work missed will be recorded as a 50.

In the case of prolonged absence, three or more days, parents should call the office before 8:30 a.m. for missed class work and homework so that the work can be prepared and be ready for pickup at dismissal time or sent via e-mail. Based on the number of days absent and the amount of work missed, a reasonable amount of time will be allowed for its completion.

Homework assignments for extended absences should be arranged with the teacher. Parents may pick up textbooks, if necessary, at the end of the school day but should email the teacher by 10am to arrange this. Requests for homework should be made by contacting the classroom/subject

teacher. Due to teaching schedules requests may take up to twenty-four hours to be completed.

3. Make-Up of a Scheduled Summative Assessment during Absence

Any student who is absent on the day of a scheduled summative assessment will be expected to make it up upon his/her return to school. For every day a student is absent, he/she has that number of days to make up the summative assessment (Ex. 1 day missed = 1 day for summative assessment.) It is the student's responsibility to speak with his/her teacher regarding missed assessments. In the event of multiple-day absences, the teacher will determine when all assessments will be taken.

4. Retakes

*The focus of the Office of Catholic Schools and Centers of the Diocese of St. Petersburg is to always encourage and support the learning process that leads to mastery. This retake policy supports this emphasis on learning and relearning. Teachers have the discretion to refuse retakes to students who do not fully engage in the learning process prior to the summative.**

The following retake policy is designed to encourage relearning on the part of the student.

Criteria for Retakes

Grades K-5

1. The retake process will be initiated by the teacher. The teacher will communicate with the parent when a retake is necessary. [Local school – insert proficiency requirement here]
2. A student may retake a summative once.
3. Students may be required to participate in additional practice in order to qualify for a retake.

Grades 6-8

1. The retake process **must** be initiated by the student.
2. A student may retake a summative once.
3. The Application for a Retake should be completed by the student (with parent, if needed), signed by student and parent, and returned to the examining teacher no more than five (5) school days after the grade has been posted.
4. On the Application for a Retake, the student will identify the deficient standards/topics and include a clear learning plan and timeline to close the learning gap.
5. Students may be required to participate in additional practice in order to qualify for a retake.

Grades 9-12

1. The retake process **must** be initiated by the student.
2. A student may retake a summative once.
3. The Application for a Retake should be completed by the student, signed by student and parent, and returned to the examining teacher no more than two (2) school days after the teacher has returned the graded summative assessment to the student.
4. On the Application for a Retake, the student will identify the deficient standards/topics and include a clear learning plan and timeline to close the learning gap.
5. Students may be required to participate in additional practice in order to qualify for a retake.

Limitations and Deadlines (K-12)

1. Only one retake will be allowed per summative.
2. All graded formative assessments must be completed prior to the original summative.
3. The retake for any summative in a unit must be completed before the date of the first summative of the following unit.
4. Semester/Trimester exams and summatives that are extended projects with ongoing feedback and clear completion deadlines do not qualify for retakes.
5. The student will forfeit the retake opportunity if either the scheduled retake date or a scheduled teacher required additional practice is missed, unless excused or rescheduled by the teacher.

Teacher Facilitations (K-12)

1. Teachers will group summative assessments around specific learning standards to help the student identify deficiencies and plan a successful retake. Teachers will post retake dates when the summative assessments are returned.
2. The retake will only assess the deficient standards, allowing the student to focus on closing the learning gap and improving the assessment score. The higher grade (out of the retake or the original grade) will be recorded for credit in the grade book.
3. Teachers have discretion and may require that a student complete missing ungraded assignments correlated to the deficiencies before the retake is administered.
4. Teachers have discretion over the format of the retake assessment.

*Teachers reserve the right to deny a student from a retake before, during, or after the retake form is completed if the teacher can show due cause as to why there should not be a retake. This may include, but is not limited to, situations that involve academic dishonesty.

5. Zeros

Missing work and the use of zeros. Teachers understand that a zero (on the 100-point scale) on an assignment is a disproportionate penalty that places the student at a disadvantage when it comes to making up the grade deficit. A score of 50 represents the lowest failing score. Any assessment that is not turned in on the due date, the student will receive an automatic 50.