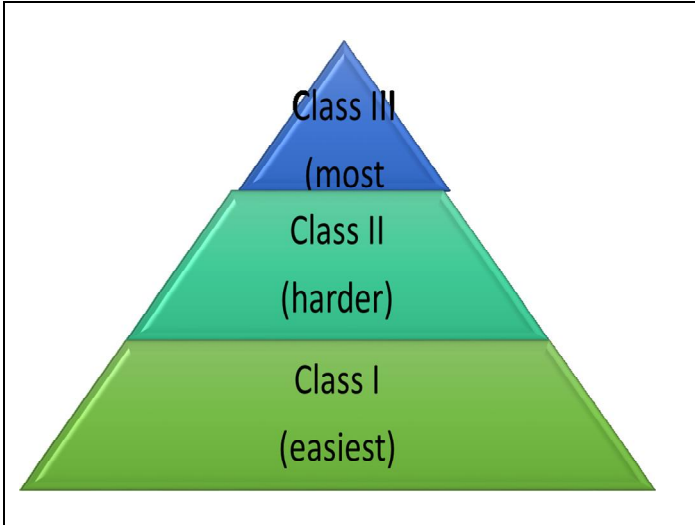


## Grading Method

### Differentiated Tiered Grading (DTG or DTGrading)

- Evaluates levels of difficulty, not tasks
- Typically “helps” students over traditional methods
- Does not “lower” grades for more difficult assessments
- Does not “raise” grades for easier assessments

Breaks work into three categories:



Class I	Class II	Class III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% of Grade</li> <li>• Homework</li> <li>• Daily Grade</li> <li>• Extra Credit</li> <li>• May receive partial credit</li> <li>• Class I problems on quizzes/exams                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Easiest problems</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14% of Grade</li> <li>• More difficult than Class I</li> <li>• Usually includes word problems or other types of complex questions</li> <li>• May receive partial credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11% of Grade</li> <li>• Most difficult problems</li> <li>• No partial credit</li> <li>• Consists of a “completed” problem                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Student must determine if solution is correct or incorrect</li> <li>– Student must explain why solution is correct or incorrect</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Calculation of a grade as a “traditional” 100 point grade:

$$\frac{\text{Correct}}{\text{Available}}(75) + \frac{\text{Correct}}{\text{Available}}(14) + \frac{\text{Correct}}{\text{Available}}(11)$$

### Grading Example:

Student gets a 10 question quiz

- 5 Class I questions
- 4 Class II questions
- 1 Class II question

Student gets:

- 5 Class I problems correct
- 3 Class II problems correct
- 0 Class III problems correct

<p>Traditional Method:</p> $\frac{\textit{Correct}}{\textit{Total}} = \%Grade$ $\frac{8}{10} = 80\%$	<p>DTG Method:</p> $\frac{\textit{Correct}}{\textit{Available}}(75) + \frac{\textit{Correct}}{\textit{Available}}(14) + \frac{\textit{Correct}}{\textit{Available}}(11) = \%Grade$ $\frac{5}{5}(75) + \frac{3}{4}(14) + \frac{0}{1}(11)$ $1(75) + .75(14) + 0(11)$ $75 + 10.5 + 0 = 85.5\%$
<p>Comparison of Methods:</p> $\frac{\textit{New} - \textit{Old}}{\textit{Old}}(100) = \%Increase$ <p>If Positive, it was an increase. If Negative, it was a decrease</p> $\frac{\textit{DTG} - \textit{Traditional}}{\textit{Traditional}}(100) = \%Increase$ $\frac{85.5 - 80}{80}(100) = \%Increase$ $\frac{5.5}{80}(100) = 6.875\%$ <p>There was a 6.875% “increase” in this student’s grade due to DTG weighting</p>	

**General:**

- DTG typically “helps” students
- DTG is not really very different from what you’ve seen in the past (weighted problems), just more transparent and consistent.
- You will probably see more “hard” questions on assessments, but they will have less of a negative effect than typically expected
- If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me

# How Your Grade is Calculated

## 9-Weeks Average

$$\left[ \left( \frac{\text{Class1PointsCorrect}}{\text{Class1PointsPossible}} \cdot 67.5\% + \frac{\text{Class2PointsCorrect}}{\text{Class2PointsPossible}} \cdot 12.6\% + \frac{\text{Class3PointsEarned}}{\text{Class3PointsPossible}} \cdot 9.9\% \right) + (\text{Final9WeeksExam}) \cdot 10\% \right]$$

## Semester Average

$$\left[ \left( \frac{\text{First9WeekAverage} + \text{Second9WeekAverage}}{2} \right) \right]$$

## Year Average (Only if it benefits the student)

$$\left[ \left( \frac{\text{Semester1} + \text{Semester2}}{2} \right) \right]$$

Note: Inconsistencies in percentages are due to district mandated SIA exams and their required minimum weights of class averages.