

TAA Presentation
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Dannelle D. Stevens, Professor
Portland State

Tamara Bertrand Jones,
Associate Professor
Florida State University

Double-dipping using focused feedback:

How to improve your writing while
improving student writing



What is feedback on writing?

- Your response to student work.
- Formative: Helping student move toward a goal without a final evaluation of the work.
- Summative: Making a final judgment about the work, usually ending up with a letter grade or points. Student will have no more opportunity to revise.



Break out rooms...



- What type of feedback do you usually give students on their writing?
 - Formative
 - Summative
 - Both
- What are two or three typical challenges you face when you provide feedback?
- As you re-enter put your responses in the chat... thanks.
- 6 minutes..

To benefit you as well as students..

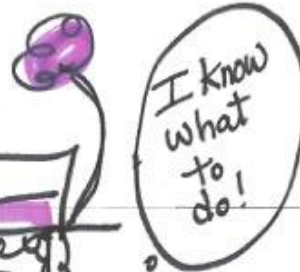
- “Feed forward”
- Focus student efforts on their writing



Feed forward:

Focus student efforts on their writing

- Teach students writing strategies
 - E.G. How to write a purpose statement, make an argument
- Use writing groups: feedback and accountability
- Use rubrics for grading
- Break down large assignments into smaller sections



Overall benefits of “feed forward” ...

- Students develop academic language vocabulary.
- Students learn writing strategies to apply for other assignments.
- Phased assignments diminish plagiarism.
- Move more responsibility for feedback to the students.



- You get better student work with rubrics.
- Phased assignments help you identify trouble spots early in the term.
- Role modeling the writing process reinforces credibility.
- You will have more time to write!



Whee!

Better student work!

MORE TIME to write!