2022–23
Back to School
Assessment
Playbook

Using the Smarter Balanced Assessment System to Improve Student Learning
High-quality instruction requires that teachers consider individual students’ home experiences, academic background, needs, and abilities. To support students on a path to progress, educators need a system that they can use as they adapt their instructional plans to the diverse needs of their students throughout the academic school year.

This Playbook describes how educators may use Smarter Balanced resources, such as Tools for Teachers and interim assessments, to support high-quality instruction using the formative assessment process.

There are various uses of this document, and these uses will differ based on an organization’s focus.

- State Education Agencies (SEAs) may use this document to support policies and the development of their training materials that, in turn, support Local Education Agencies.
- Local Education Agencies (LEAs) may use this Playbook to learn about resources that are available to support their instructional program plans.
- Curriculum and instructional leaders may use this Playbook as a resource to help develop plans for the assessment processes educators will use during instruction.
- Organizations that advocate for high-quality instruction may use this document as part of their advocacy efforts to disseminate information regarding best practices.

“...It’s important that educators are involved in the process of developing Tools for Teachers resources, because that means that it’s created by educators, for educators. Tools for Teachers allows us to use very well-designed, very well thought out resources that were created by educators just like us.”

Math Teacher, Montana
A Dynamic System of Tools to Inform Teaching and Learning

The following three Smarter Balanced system components inform teaching and learning:

- **Tools for Teachers** is a user-friendly collection of instructional and professional learning resources that supports the formative assessment process and is designed to save teachers time.
- **Interim assessments** are tests that teachers can use as part of their formative process to adjust their instruction and better meet their students’ needs. In addition to the traditional administration, in which students take a test independently, interim assessments may be used in a nonstandardized manner by:
  - displaying items to a class using a service provider’s item viewer,
  - conducting instructional activities, such as eliciting evidence from students, using white boards,
  - incorporating peer feedback while administering brief writes or performance tasks, or
  - using an item to set up students working in small groups.
- **Summative assessments** provide data for policymakers and stakeholders to support equity and to provide information that can be used to help prioritize additional resources. Parents and students can use summative assessments to support conversations with teachers about students’ educational goals.

Returning to School

This Playbook describes how educators can use Smarter Balanced resources to plan and improve their instruction so that it best meets the needs of their students as they return to school. Use this document to understand:

- Smarter Tools for Teachers in support of grade-level instruction, and
- Smarter Balanced Interim Assessment Blocks (IABs) to inform instruction so that it best meets the diverse needs of students.

This Playbook includes the following sections:

I. Choosing and Using the Right Resources
II. Teaching and Measuring the Highest Priority Content
III. The Unique Role of the Interim Comprehensive Assessment (ICA)

“I use interim assessment blocks to understand where my students are at academically and see what areas they might need more support around and what areas they excel in. I use the data [from the IABs] to differentiate my teaching.”

ELA Teacher, Nevada
Choosing and Using the Right Resources

Smarter Balanced offers a variety of interim and formative assessment resources that teachers can use based on their needs and the needs of their students. These resources are designed to be used independently or to work together so that teachers can best align the resources to meet their purposes.

**Emphasize Instruction with the Support of Tools for Teachers**

Most educators would agree that recent disruptions in schooling likely resulted in uneven access for students to the remaining grade-level content, and that underrepresented students were disproportionately affected by the school closures. Given that high-quality instruction includes embedded assessment, it is more important than ever to focus first on high-quality instruction that incorporates formative assessment strategies.

**Tools for Teachers** saves teachers time by providing high-quality instructional resources that are aligned with the content standards. Teachers can find lessons and activities based on the intended content, or they can supplement existing lessons to fill in curriculum or to address the specific needs of their students.

As a support to the formative assessment process, the strategic use of **Interim Assessment Blocks** (IABs) throughout the year may provide additional information to help teachers adjust their instruction when necessary to better address their students’ needs. IABs provide actionable data for teachers, and **Tools for Teachers** provides instructional resources that align with the content assessed by IABs.
Emphasize Grade-Level Knowledge and Skills to Accelerate Learning

Consistent with recommendations from Council of Great City Schools, Student Achievement Partners, and TNTP, grade-level knowledge should be the priority so students have an opportunity to access grade-level content in subsequent years.

“The thing that I see working about the interim assessments is just putting tools into teachers’ hands that are going to provide opportunities for their students to be successful.”

Middle School Principal, Oregon

Smarter Balanced Resources in Support of Grade-Level Instruction

Tools for Teachers is designed to support teachers in:

- finding instructional resources that align with the grade-level content standards; and
- using the formative assessment process to determine whether students are benefiting from instruction or need different content or varying strategies to access the content.

Similarly, each Smarter Balanced interim assessment is designed to measure grade-level knowledge and skills based on test blueprints and specifications. Smarter Balanced works with educators, students, and experts in the field to design and continue to review the assessment system. This includes bias and sensitivity reviews of Smarter Balanced assessments, as well as rigorous vetting of interim assessments to ensure that they are fair and equitable for all test takers. To make the content even more relevant, teachers can view test questions and students’ responses as part of educators’ instructional process to inform possible next instructional steps with students.

The interim assessments include an array of accessibility resources to improve the access students have to grade-level content and increase the accuracy of information that teachers get from the results of the tests. For most students, grade-level interim assessments, rather than tests aligned with the prior grade’s content standards, will provide the most actionable information for teachers in support of their students’ learning. Smarter Balanced regularly adds to the interim assessments pool of resources so that teachers can continue to refine the teaching or generate new learning opportunities, if desired.
Use Interim Assessments to Support the Formative Assessment Process

Teachers can use Tools for Teachers to support their formative assessment strategies while engaging in grade-level instruction. Leveraging formative tools and resources, such as Tools for Teachers, is essential because, when deployed systematically, they provide educators with detailed information about student performance on specific aspects of content.

During the implementation of a multi-day lesson or unit, a teacher may want to select and administer a Smarter Balanced interim assessment that is aligned to the content of instruction in order to gather information about what students are learning and what they need to know.

Interim assessments can be leveraged in ways that best align with locally determined scope and sequence guidance. They can provide information that can be paired with educators’ other data sources to help the teacher determine, as noted in the third step of the graphic, whether to adjust the instruction or otherwise take different steps to meet their students’ needs.
Local Education Agencies (LEAs) must make decisions about what content to prioritize. Smarter Balanced provides resources that are designed to help with that decision-making process.

Teachers can use the Smarter Content Explorer to learn how the targets assessed on interim assessments cover the content standards. They can also find the test blueprints and range-level achievement descriptors on the website.

Flexibility to Prioritize Content

The Smarter Balanced assessment system was designed to help educators collect and act on evidence of student learning of college and career ready standards. Educators can use a variety of Smarter Balanced resources to help them prioritize and integrate interim assessments into their planned instructional scope and sequence for the year.

For example, teachers can use the Interim Assessment Item Portal (IAIP) available in Tools for Teachers to view and select or deselect individual assessment items to tailor content covered by an interim assessment so it better aligns with the sequence of their instruction. With the ability to view assessment items, educators can better understand assessment content in order to guide year-long planning and expose students over time to like-items they may experience on the summative assessment.
An Exemplar: Mapping the Interims Based on Local Priorities

State content standards include important content that students should learn. However, ongoing disruptions may require educators to prioritize or emphasize specific content. While there are many different approaches to prioritizing grade-level content, Student Achievement Partners (SAP) developed recommendations for Priority Instructional Content in English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics to support educator decisions about how to elevate some of the most important mathematics at each grade level in the coming school year while reducing time and intensity for topics that are less integral to the overall coherence of college- and career-ready standards.

Tables 1 and 2 show, for each grade, which Smarter Balanced Interim Assessments Blocks align with Student Achievement Partners’ list of major work for the grade. These Interim Assessments Blocks can be used as measures to help teachers adjust their instruction, while maintaining a rigorous formative assessment process. The tables serve as exemplars for demonstrating how the Smarter Balanced Interims may be mapped to prioritized instructional scope.

Table 1 shows the IABs aligned with the Student Achievement Partners’ major work for mathematics for grades 3–8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Major Work</th>
<th>Smarter Balanced Interim Assessments Aligned to the Major Work**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3     | SAP Grade 3 Focus Document | Properties of Multiplication and Division  
Time, Volume, and Mass  
Number and Operations—Fractions  
Multiply and Divide within 100  
Operations and Algebraic Thinking*  
Linear and Area Measurement  
Multiplication and Division: Interpret, Represent, and Solve  
Measurement and Data*  
Four Operations: Interpret, Represent, and Solve |
| 4     | SAP Grade 4 Focus Document | Fraction Equivalence and Ordering  
Place Value and Multi-Digit Whole Numbers  
Number and Operations—Fractions  
Fractions and Decimal Notation  
Four Operations: Interpret, Represent, and Solve  
Number and Operations in Base Ten*  
Build Fractions from Unit Fractions  
Multi-Digit Arithmetic: Place Value and Operations |
| 5     | SAP Grade 5 Focus Document | Operations with Whole Numbers and Decimals  
Add and Subtract with Equivalent Fractions  
Number and Operations in Base Ten*  
Number and Operations—Fractions*  
Place Value System  
Volume Concepts |
| 6     | SAP Grade 6 Focus Document | The Number System*  
Rational Number System  
Divide Fractions by Fractions  
Algebraic Expressions  
Expressions and Equations*  
One-Variable Expressions and Equations  
Dependent and Independent Variables  
Ratios and Proportional Relationships  
One-Variable Expressions and Equations |
| 7     | SAP Grade 7 Focus Document | Ratios and Proportional Relationships  
The Number System  
Equivalent Expressions  
Expressions and Equations*  
Algebraic Expressions and Equations |
| 8     | SAP Grade 8 Focus Document | Congruence and Similarity  
Proportional Relationships, Lines, and Linear Equations  
Analyze and Solve Linear Equations  
Expressions and Equations I*  
Functions  
Geometry* |

*Tests denoted with an asterisk are Interim Assessment Blocks. Tests without an asterisk are Focused Interim Assessment Blocks. See the Interim Assessment Overview for more information. ** Major work as defined by Student Achievement Partners
ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

- Use the Sample Items Website as resources for instructional activities for remote learning as described on the Remote Teaching and Learning Website.
- Use additional available interim assessments to support and enhance learning.

Table 2 describes where teachers should focus their text-based work according to learning objectives for English Language Arts/Literacy as prioritized by Student Achievement Partners. Rather than isolating each of these skills, educators should look for opportunities to engage their students in activities that center on these 14 standards. Items on these interim assessments assess this collective body of standards, with the exception of two standards, which are best captured in purely formative contexts:

- RF.4: Describes students’ abilities to read with fluency throughout the grade levels, which may include aspects in lower grades such as phonics, decoding, and syllabication.
- SL.1: Describes students’ abilities to engage in a variety of effective collaborative conversations.

Two standards (RI.10 and RL.10) describe year-end skills to read and comprehend information and literary texts. These two standards underpin each test question found on the reading Interim Assessment Blocks because these IABs include test questions that draw upon grade-level text. While no individual item in the Smarter Balanced assessment is aligned to this specific standard, the collective body of items in the reading claim inherently address these standards.
### Table 2. **English Language Arts/Literacy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Learning Objectives</th>
<th>Smarter Balanced Interim Assessments Aligned to the Learning Objectives**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>Provide sequences of questions that engage students deeply with the text and build understanding. Cultivate student’s ability to read carefully and grasp information—both what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from text.</td>
<td>Read Literary Texts*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>Use text-based questions to focus on academic and domain-specific words.</td>
<td>Read Literary Texts*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>Within writing opportunities, address students’ ability to demonstrate command of writing and conventions.</td>
<td>Editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>Participate in research tasks where students explore multiple texts and auxiliary resources to build knowledge on a topic.</td>
<td>Research: Interpret and Integrate Information Research: Analyze Information and Sources Research: Use Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>Encourage students to cite specific text evidence when supporting their own points in writing. Evaluate others’ use of evidence.</td>
<td>Read Literary Texts*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>Provide a variety of text-dependent writing and speaking task options for students to express their comprehension, knowledge, and skills.</td>
<td>Write and Revise Narrative Texts Write and Revise Informational/Explanatory Texts Write and Revise Opinion/Argumentative Texts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Tests denoted with an asterisk are an Interim Assessment Block. Tests without an asterisk are Focused Interim Assessment Blocks. See the Interim Assessment Overview for more information. **Clusters as defined by Student Achievement Partners

### ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

- Use the Interim Assessment Block Performance Tasks as opportunities to integrate activities during reading and writing instruction, using passages from the [Sample Items Website](#) as additional texts to help students build knowledge of the topic under study from curricular materials.
- Use the reading passages in the interim assessments as an opportunity for close reading and additional formative assessment evidence.
- Use passages from the [Sample Items Website](#) as additional instructional activities for remote learning as described in the [Remote Teaching and Learning Website](#).
- Use the [Smarter Annotated Response Tool (SmART)](#) to better understand how student responses to performance task items are scored on Smarter Balanced assessments and support writing instruction.
The Unique Role of the Interim Comprehensive Assessment (ICA)

Most of the Smarter Balanced Interim Assessment Blocks were designed for students to complete within a class period. This design supports teachers embedding the Interim Assessment Blocks (IABs) between instruction for a multi-day lesson. Interim Comprehensive Assessments (ICAs), however, were designed to measure a broader set of content and provide a high-level overview of students’ strengths and areas in need of improvement.

Therefore, ICAs may be helpful:

- as a source of information if a student is new to the state and educational records are not available,
- when prioritizing the allocation of additional instructional support, and
- as a mid-year check to determine progress.

While student responses to the items from an ICA might be leveraged as part of the formative assessment process, it is more likely that the IABs will better meet educators’ needs at the beginning of the school year.

The diagram below describes the cases in which an ICA and IAB are likely most useful.
Conclusion

The Smarter Balanced dynamic system of tools was designed in consultation with educators from across the nation to help inform teaching and learning. However, in response to changing needs, teaching and learning continues to evolve at a greater rate than it has in the past. The consortium of Smarter Balanced member states will engage in a continuous improvement process to help address the emerging needs of both educators and students in utilizing formative and interim resources.

Special thanks to Student Achievement Partners for its contribution to this document.
Questions & Answers

Can Smarter Balanced interim assessments measure knowledge and skills from a student’s prior grade?

The primary purpose of the Smarter Balanced interim assessments is to support instruction. For example, when choosing which interim assessment to use, an educator may use interim assessments that measure students’ knowledge and skills aligned to the students’ enrolled grade or outside of the enrolled grade (above or below).

While this flexibility is intentional to support a variety of different scenarios, educators should use great caution when considering assessments that target below grade-level content given that instructional time is limited during the year and grade-level content requirements alone are significant. Additionally, the support that students need to successfully engage with the grade-level content is often more nuanced and better understood through focused tasks or discussions than by administering an entire interim assessment.

A possible model that emphasizes grade-level content and helps address students’ specific needs regarding content from prior grades is:

- Grade-level instruction and Tools for Teachers
- Grade-level Smarter Balanced Interim Assessment Blocks (IAB)
- Use data from IABs for continued grade-level instruction and Tools for Teachers
- Collect additional evidence if necessary. Use below and above grade-level Smarter Balanced interim assessments, if appropriate
Can the Smarter Balanced interim assessments be used before instruction starts?

As described above, the preferred process is to use formative assessment strategies to gain insights following instruction. However, teachers may instead select and administer a Smarter Balanced interim assessment that is aligned to the skills included in their upcoming units. This may be helpful to inform lesson planning so that teachers are better able to meet students’ diverse instructional needs.

As described below, a teacher may administer an interim assessment, then use the resources in the reporting system to analyze the test scores and student responses to items. In addition, the teacher may also use the Connections Playlists to inform instruction and to address specific students’ needs.

How is the purpose of the interim assessments different from the summative assessment?

The interim assessments are designed to be resources that teachers use to adjust instruction and help students accelerate their learning. By strategically using the interim assessments to gather detailed information about what students know and can do throughout the year, educators can make evidence-based instructional decisions that accelerate student learning toward achieving proficiency in grade-level content.

The summative assessment is an end-of-year test designed to serve as a signal of high-quality instruction, support policymakers’ decision-making, provide comparable information across schools and districts within a state, and to support accountability systems. These are critical uses and help ensure that the educational system attends to equity and clearly communicates its progress in helping all students achieve college and career readiness.
In what ways are the interim and summative assessments similar?

Some significant elements of design exist that are common among the Smarter Balanced interim and summative assessments:

- Items were written and reviewed for sensitivity and bias in the same manner.
- Items are written and reviewed for accuracy, content alignment, and grade-level alignment in the same manner.
- Items were field tested in the same manner at the same time.
- Items were calibrated and placed on the same scale; and
- Include the same accessibility features and resources.

In addition, Smarter Balanced Interim Comprehensive Assessments have similar blueprints as the summative assessments.

Will an Interim Comprehensive Assessment (ICA) predict student performance on the summative assessment?

If a student took an Interim Comprehensive Assessment (ICA) in a standardized administration that includes adherence to hand-scoring rules at the end of the school year then, on average, that student would achieve a similar score on the summative assessment given no additional instruction and equal motivation on both tests (within the margin of error of the student’s interim assessment).

This would be a case in which the ICA predicts the score on the summative assessment extremely well.

However, there are other circumstances where the ICA would not perform as a solid predictor of performance on the summative assessment. As an example that is expected and encouraged: if a student did not know the content mid-year, and learned a significant amount after taking the test, then the ICA would be a poor predictor of the spring summative assessment.