

Formative and Summative Review in the Classroom

Dr. Neelam Mishra

Assistant Professor, IQAC Coordinator

(Kautilya Mahila Shikshan Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Kota (Raj.))

Abstract

Assessment is a key component of the teaching and learning process, helping educators monitor student progress, identify areas for improvement, and evaluate overall achievement. This paper explores the significance of formative and summative assessments, discussing their benefits, challenges, and best practices. A combination of both assessment types is essential for effective teaching, as formative assessments provide continuous feedback and summative assessments measure final learning outcomes. The study also includes a graphical representation of the differences between formative and summative assessments and a model demonstrating how both can be integrated into an instructional cycle.

Introduction

Assessment in education serves multiple purposes, from diagnosing student needs to evaluating instructional effectiveness. Educators primarily use two types of assessments:

- **Formative Assessment:** It runs during the learning process, receives feedback, and guides instructions.
- **Summative Assessment:** Conducted at the end of an instructional unit to evaluate overall learning.

Balancing these assessments ensures that students receive the support they need while also being held accountable for their learning progress. The integration of both types of assessments leads to better student engagement, improved teaching strategies, and higher academic performance. A successful middle school attracts students in all aspects of learning. There are many strategies to achieve this. Such a strategy is a student-guided meeting. As a classroom teacher or administrator, how do you know that information shared at student meetings provides a balanced photo of the pros and cons of students? The answer to this is to coordinate both student learning summary and formative teaching practices and information. This assessment is a key topic that includes everything from national responsibility tests to midterm tests, district benchmarks, and everyday education tests. To improve the tests under study, educators must decide on the test view as an assessment, which is beneficial. The more information you have about students, the clearer the images that are made through the service or at the gap.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Definition and Purpose

Formative assessment is a continuous process used by teachers to gather information about student understanding and progress. It is primarily used to adjust teaching methods and

help students improve their learning. Unlike summative assessments, formative assessments are low-stakes and designed to provide feedback rather than a final grade. Formative assessment is part of the educational process. If you are involved in classroom practice, it will adapt the lesson and provide the information you need to learn during the development. In this sense, formative reviews offer information on understanding students with timely coordination.

These adjustments help students achieve targeted standards-based learning goals in defined time frames. Formative assessment strategies are implemented in a variety of formats, but there are various ways to distinguish them from summer reviews. The distinction is to imagine formative assessment as practice. Fashion Book students do not think about the skills, concepts, or learning of 1 presented in the classroom. We have to practice. Formative reviews help teachers choose their next step during the learning process. This is because lessons approach a modest assessment of students' learning. A good similarity to this is the street test where you need to receive your driver's license. What happens if I get a grade before getting my driver's license every time, I sit on the wheel to practice driving? What happens if the final trip tests for all classes I receive during training are average? Due to the first bass notes received during the driving process, the final note does not reflect your ability to drive the car. How confident are you at the beginning of learning what you feel? Give them the grades you received; did you have to improve next to your driving skills? The final driving test or summer assessment is a measure of responsibility for determining whether or not you have the driving knowledge necessary for your driver's license, and not what leads to it, but whether or not they are defined. The same applies to classroom teaching, learning, and assessment. Another distinction that supports formative assessment is student participation.

If a student is not involved in the assessment process, a formative review of its full validity has not been practiced or implemented. Students must be involved as evaluators of their learning and as a resource for other students. Below are many strategies that teachers can implement to hire students. The survey shows that participation and ownership in their work increase motivation for learning. This does not imply a lack of teacher participation. On the contrary, teachers need to determine learning goals to determine clear criteria for success and the design of assessment tasks that provide evidence of student learning. One of the most important factors for including students in their assessment of student learning is to provide descriptive feedback during learning.

Descriptive feedback in research was presented as the most important educational strategy to encourage students to learn. Descriptive feedback provides students with a connection to classroom learning and a concrete contribution to achieving the next step in learning development. In other words, descriptive feedback is not a class, a sticker, or a good job! Important research shows that such limited feedback does not lead to improvements in learning. Below are many educational strategies in the classroom that are part of a repertoire of excellent lessons. This information is used concisely when teachers use healthy teaching practices to gather information about student learning. In this sense, formative assessment is pedagogy and cannot be separated from instructions. That makes a good teacher.

Examples of Formative Assessments

1. Exit Tickets – Short questions or reflections completed by students at the end of a lesson.
2. Quizzes and Polls – Informal assessments that check for understanding.
3. Peer and Self-Assessment – Encourages students to reflect on their learning.
4. Classroom Discussions – Engaging students in conversations to gauge comprehension.
5. Observations – Teachers monitor student participation and engagement.

Benefits of Formative Assessment

1. Improves Student Learning: Provides immediate feedback, allowing students to correct misconceptions.
2. Enhances Teacher Instruction: Helps teachers adjust lessons based on student needs.
3. Encourages Student Engagement: Involves students in their learning process.
4. Reduces Test Anxiety: Since these assessments are low-stakes, students feel less pressure.

Challenges of Formative Assessment

1. Time-Consuming: Requires ongoing effort from teachers.
2. Subjectivity: May be difficult to measure student progress consistently.
3. Student Resistance: Some students may not take formative assessments seriously.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Definition and Purpose

The Summative Review evaluates students' learning at the end of the lesson. As a rule, these reviews are evaluated and used to report student progress. Summative Reviews determine whether learning goals have been achieved and often play a role in academic accountability. The terms "formal" and "more Siamese" need not be difficult, but the definition has been confusing in recent years. This applies especially to formative reviews. In a balanced evaluation system, both summits and formative reviews are important parts of information gathering. Depending on the two, the reality of student performance in the classroom is unknown. Summative reviews should periodically determine what students know and don't know at certain points. Many related summer checks are only relevant to standardized tests such as government reviews but are used and are an important part of the district program. Summative reviews at the district and classroom levels are liability measures that are normally used in the context of assessment procedures.

The list is long, but here are some examples of comprehensive checks: state rating benchmarks or credit tests, chapter tests at the end of the closing, or semester values used for school or student accountability (reporting obligations). Consider a comprehensive review as an assessment at a particular time point in time that students will learn compared to content standards. The information received from this type of assessment is important, but it is only useful for assessing certain aspects of the learning process. To expand education for weeks, months, or annually, comprehensive checks are a tool to assess program effectiveness, school

improvement goals, and placement of students in a particular program. Summative checks are far below the learning paths for providing information at the classroom level and coordination and intervention during the learning process. A formative assessment is required to achieve this.

Examples of Summative Assessments

1. Final Exams – Comprehensive assessments covering a wide range of topics.
2. Standardized Tests – Used for measuring student achievement across different schools or regions.
3. Research Papers and Projects – Demonstrate a deep understanding of a subject.
4. Presentations – Evaluate students' ability to communicate their knowledge.

Benefits of Summative Assessment

1. Measures Overall Achievement: Provides a clear summary of student learning.
2. Motivates Students: Encourages students to put in effort toward their final assessments.
3. Helps in Academic Decisions: Used for grading, placement, and curriculum planning.

Challenges of Summative Assessment

1. High-stakes pressure: This can create anxiety among students.
2. Limited Feedback: Unlike formative assessments, summative assessments do not provide opportunities for improvement.
3. Teaching to the Test: Teachers may focus on test content rather than deep learning.

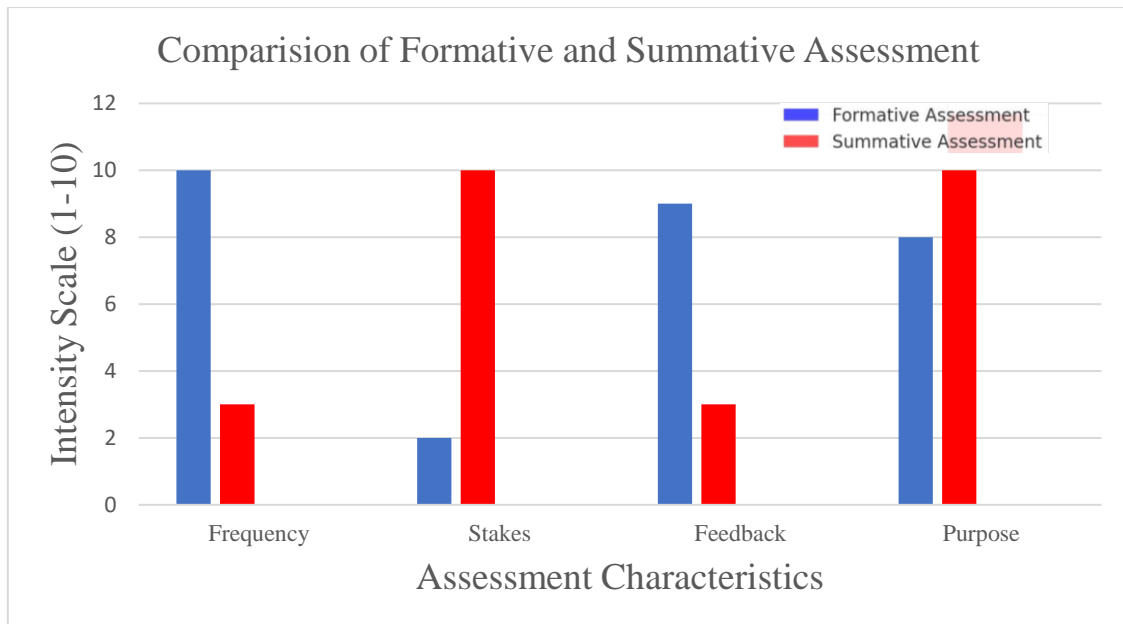
Integrating Formative and Summative Assessments in the Classroom

To maximize student learning, educators should integrate both formative and summative assessments effectively. Some strategies for doing this include:

1. Using Formative Assessments to Prepare for Summative Assessments – Frequent quizzes and discussions can help students perform better in final exams.
2. Providing Detailed Feedback – Even in summative assessments, feedback can help students improve for future learning.
3. Blending Assessment Methods – Combining traditional tests with creative projects can provide a holistic view of student learning.
4. Encouraging Self-Assessment – Teaching students to evaluate their own learning fosters independence.

Graph: Comparing Formative and Summative Assessments

Below is a bar graph illustrating key differences between formative and summative assessments in terms of frequency, stakes, feedback, and purpose.



The graph above compares formative and summative assessments based on four key characteristics: frequency, stakes, feedback, and purpose. As shown:

- Formative assessments are frequent, low-stakes, provide high feedback, and guide learning.
- Summative assessments are less frequent, high-stakes, provide minimal feedback and serve as final evaluations.

CONCLUSION

Both formative and summer reviews play an important role in education. Formative assessments guide directions and provide continuous feedback, while total reviews evaluate the total learning outcome. Both types are effectively integrated, allowing educators to improve student learning, improve teaching methods, and create a more committed classroom environment. A balanced approach ensures that students are supported and responsible for their services throughout their study trips.

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