About Learning from Student Work

Written for use with the ATLAS Protocol. Published in HORACE, November 1996 (p. 2), Coalition of Essential Schools. The Learning from Student Work Protocol was developed by Eric Buchovecky of ATLAS Communities, drawing on the work of Mark Driscoll at Education Development Center and that of Steve Seidel at Harvard Project Zero.

Purpose
The guidelines (summarized below) help participants stay focused on the evidence before them and listen to multiple perspectives, rather than getting bogged down in assumptions.

When looking for evidence of students’ thinking:
• Stay focused on the evidence that is present in the work.
• Look openly and broadly; don’t let your expectations cloud your vision.
• Look for patterns in the evidence that provide clues to how and what the student was thinking.

When listening to colleagues’ thinking:
• Listen without judging.
• Tune in to differences in perspective.
• Use controversy as an opportunity to explore and understand each other’s perspectives.
• Focus on understanding where different interpretations come from.
• Make your own thinking clear to others.
• Be patient and persistent.

When reflecting on your own thinking:
• Ask yourself, “Why do I see this student work in this way? What does this tell me about what is important to me?”
• Look for patterns in your own thinking.
• Tune in to the questions that the student work and your colleagues’ comments raise for you.
• Compare what you see and what you think about the student work with what you do in the classroom.

When you reflect on the process of looking at student work:
• What did you see in this student’s work that was interesting or surprising?
• What did you learn about how this student thinks and learns?
• What about the process helped you see and learn these things?
• What did you learn from listening to colleagues that was interesting/surprising?
• What new perspectives did your colleagues provide?
• How can you make use of your colleagues’ perspectives?
• What questions about teaching and assessment did looking at this student’s work raise for you?
• How can you pursue these questions further?
• Are there things you would like to try in your classroom as a result of looking at the student’s work?