

Summary of Assessment Selection Criteria

The following table summarizes various types of assessments, their characteristics, and considerations for course developers:

Assessment Type	Brief Description	Alignment with Learning Outcomes	Quality of Learning Experience	Implications for Grading	Benefit to the Student	Concerns Regarding Grading	Other Comments
Single-Use Assessments							
Quizzes, Tests, and Exams	Structured assessments measuring knowledge recall, comprehension, and application.	Foundational knowledge, terminology, comprehension.	Efficient for assessing broad content knowledge.	Clear criteria, balanced difficulty. Convenient grading.	Ensures foundational knowledge.	May emphasize rote memorization.	Best used in combination with other methods.
Written Assignments	Essays, reports, or reflections demonstrating critical thinking and communication.	Depth of understanding, critical thinking, argumentation.	Supports critical thinking and independent learning.	Rubrics can help clarify expectations. Testing for content knowledge as well as communication skills	Develops critical thinking and writing skills.	Risk of plagiarism or AI-generated content.	Clear structure and expectations are essential.
Presentations	Oral or multimedia presentations showcasing understanding and engagement.	Communication skills, synthesis, engagement.	Encourages engagement and public speaking skills.	Guidelines, rubrics for consistency.	Builds communication and presentation skills.	Subjectivity in the review.	Supports academic integrity and engagement.
Multi-Faceted Assessments							
Projects and Portfolios	Extended tasks or collections of work demonstrating applied skills and integration.	Applied knowledge, creativity, integration of concepts.	Fosters deep engagement and ownership of learning.	Milestones, rubrics, feedback.	Encourages creativity and applied learning.	Complexity in grading multiple components.	Encourages deeper engagement and ownership.
Practical Demonstrations	Performance-based assessments in simulated or controlled environments.	Technical proficiency, decision-making, situational awareness.	Bridges gap between theory and practice.	Detailed rubrics, clear expectations.	Develops practical skills and situational awareness.	Consistency and fairness in assessment.	Essential in applied disciplines.

Field/Clinical Assessment	Assessment in real-world, practice-based settings during work-integrated learning.	Professional behaviour, ethical decision-making, adaptability.	Provides holistic view of readiness for professional practice.	Standardized tools, structured feedback.	Prepares for real-world professional practice.	Variability in field settings.	Critical for experiential education.
Discussions	Structured classroom or online discussions requiring critical engagement with ideas.	Communication, critical thinking, application of concepts.	Promotes dialogue, active learning, and multiple perspectives.	Rubrics, participation criteria for consistency.	Develops reasoning, listening, and respectful debate skills.	Uneven participation, subjectivity in grading.	Effective when linked to course readings and prompts.
Other Forms of Assessments							
Participation and Attendance	Assessment of engagement and presence in the learning environment.	Active learning, collaboration, professional behaviour.	Supports active learning and accountability.	Transparent criteria, consistent application.	Fosters engagement and professional behaviour.	Subjectivity and bias. Uncertain connection to learning outcomes.	Supports accountability and engagement.
Peer Feedback and Collaboration	Evaluation of contributions to group tasks and peer feedback.	Interpersonal skills, teamwork, reflective learning.	Enhances learning outcomes and interpersonal skills.	Clear guidelines, rubrics for fairness.	Builds teamwork and reflective skills.	Fairness and consistency.	Enhances learning and professional skills.
Self-Assessment	Reflective evaluation of one's own learning and progress.	Personal development, critical thinking, lifelong learning.	Promotes reflective, self-directed learning.	Specified purpose, tools, contribution to grade.	Encourages self-awareness and personal growth.	Accuracy of self-perception.	Promotes reflective, self-directed learning.