

## Evaluation Rubric: Assessing the value of iPad applications for teaching and learning

| Domain  | 1  | 2   | 3  | 4  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Links to Australian Curriculum content descriptions | Skills reinforced are not clearly connected to the Australian Curriculum content descriptions.   | Skills reinforced are a prerequisite or requirement of the Australian Curriculum content descriptions.  | Skills reinforced are clearly linked to the Australian Curriculum content descriptions.  | Skills reinforced are explicitly linked to the Australian Curriculum content descriptions. |
| Cognitive opportunities                             | Remember: Application allows students to exhibit memory of previously learned materials by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts and answers to describe; name; find; list; tell.  Understand: Application allows students to demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas and explain; compare; discuss, predict, translate, outline, and restate. | Apply: Application allows students to use new knowledge and solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way to show; complete; use; examine; illustrate; classify; and solve. | Analyse: Application allows students to examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes; make inferences and find evidence to support generalisations; and compare; examine; explain; identify; categorise; contrast; and investigate.  Evaluate: Application allows students to present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas or quality of work based on a set of criteria to justify; assess; prioritise; recommend; rate; decide; and choose. | Create: Application allows students to plan; invent; compose; design; construct; imagine.  |
| Level of technology integration                     | Substitution: Technology acts as direct tool substitute, with no functional change.  | Augmentation: Technology acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement.   | <b>Modification:</b> Technology allows for significant task redesign.  | Redefinition: Technology allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable.   |





| Authenticity       | Skills are practiced through rote or in isolation.                               | Skills are practiced in a contrived game/simulation format.                                      | Some aspects of the application are presented in an authentic learning environment.                       | Targeted skills are practiced in an authentic learning environment.  |
|--------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Interactivity      | Application allows students to continually guess until the right answer appears. | Interaction is limited to student guessing the right answer rather than reinforcing the concept. | Interactivity is specific and results in improved student achievement. Application may include tutorials. | Interactivity is specific and results in improved student achievement. Produces data electronically for teacher and student. |
| Differentiation    | Application settings cannot be adjusted to meet student needs.                   | Application offers limited flexibility by providing basic level options of easy, medium or hard. | Application offers more than one level of flexibility to adjust settings to meet student needs.           | Application offers complete flexibility to adjust settings to meet student needs.  |
| Student use        | Students need constant teacher guidance to use the application.                  | Students require frequent teacher guidance to re-explain how to use the application.             | Students require occasional teacher review to use the application.  | Students work independently to launch and navigate within the application.   |
| Student motivation | Students avoid using the application.  | Students show limited engagement with the application.   | Students use the application with some enjoyment and engagement.  | Students are highly motivated to engage with the application.  |

- Revised with permission from Walker, H., (2010). Evaluation Rubric for IPod Apps, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Puentedura, R. R., Ph.D., SAMR model, http://www.hippasus.com/rrpweblog/archives/2011/10/28/SAMR TPCK In Action.pdf
- Anderson, L.W., and D. Krathwohl (Eds.) (2001). A Taxonomy for Learning, Teaching and Assessing: a Revision of Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. Longman, New York.



