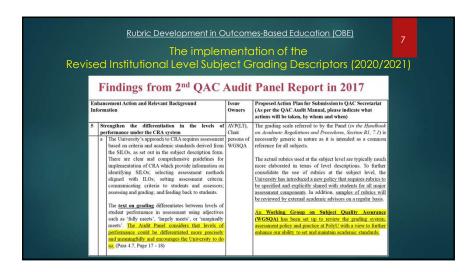


Policy on the use of rubrics [See notes]

Rubrics must be specified for all 'major' assessment items at the subject level, made available to students before the assessment, and used for grading the assessment. Departments have the flexibility to determine what is 'major'. As a rule of thumb:

• For subjects without examinations, rubrics should be required for single assessment.

• For subjects with a weighting of 30% or above of the subject's overall assessment items with a weighting of 20% or above of the subject's overall assessment.



ń	Grades	Short description	The Revised Institutional Level Subject Grading Descriptors	8	ļ
	Α	Excellent	Demonstrates excellent achievement of intended subject learning outcomes by being able to skillfully use or and solve complex problems. Shows evidence of innovative and critical thinking in unfamiliar situations, and to express the synthesis or application of ideas in a logical and comprehensive manner.		
	В	Good	Demonstrates good achievement of intended subject learning outcomes by being able to use appropriate or and solve problems. Shows the ability to analyze issues critically and make well-grounded judgements in fa standard situations, and is able to express the synthesis or application of ideas in a logical and compremanner.	miliar or	ľ
	С	Satisfactory	Demonstrates satisfactory achievement of intended subject learning outcomes by being able to solve r simple problems. Shows some capacity for analysis and making judgements in a variety of familiar and situations, and is able to express the synthesis or application of ideas in a manner that is generally log fragmented.	standard	
	D	Marginal Pass	Demonstrates marginal achievement of intended subject learning outcomes by being able to solve relatively problems. Can make basic comparisons, connections and judgments and express the ideas learnt in the though there are frequent breakdowns in logic and clarity.		
	F	Fail	Demonstrates inadequate achievement of intended learning outcomes through a lack of knowledge understanding of the subject matter. Evidence of analysis is often irrelevant or incomplete.	and/or	

Outline:

1. Rubric Development in Outcomes-Based Education (OBE)

- a) The model of OBE at PolyU
- b) The role of a rubric in assuring academic standards in OBE
- c) The Rubric Policy in 2016
- a) The implementation of the revised Institutional Level Grading Descriptors in 2020/2021
- Survey of PolyU Academic/Teaching staff on Their Assessment Practices and Use of Rubrics

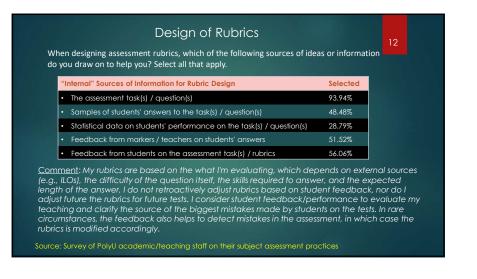
2. Survey of PolyU Academic/Teaching Staff on their Subject Assessment Practices

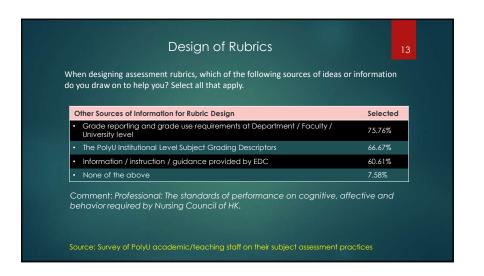
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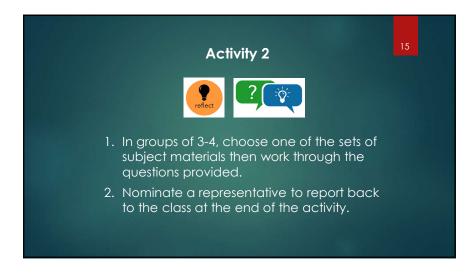
- Survey was sent out (via Survey Monkey link) to academic and teaching staff in all departments in April 2021. By the closing date of 10 May, 112 responses had been collected from colleagues in 29 departments/schools/centres.
- The most common role taken by respondents was Subject Leader (46%).
- The majority (63%) had been teaching at tertiary level for more than 7 years.
- Two-thirds (67%) said that they had been involved in the design and development of assessment rubrics.

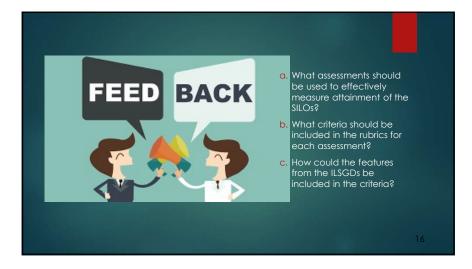
## Design of Rubrics When designing assessment rubrics, which of the following sources of ideas or information do you draw on to help you? Select all that apply. "External" Sources of Information for Rubric Design Selected The Subject Intended Learning Outcomes 95.65% · Theoretical models of rubric design sourced personally 31.88% Professional judgement (own) 78.26% Professional judgement (provided by experts / consultants) · Existing rubrics internal to the Department 75.36% 56.52% · Existing rubrics from other sources Guidelines / directives on rubric design provided by Department / 60.87% Comment: Rubrics of the same kind of courses offered by other universities. Source: Survey of PolyU academic/teaching staff on their subject assessment practices















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