The Six A's of Designing Projects

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AUTHENTICITY

- ▶ Does the project emanate from a problem or question that has meaning to the student?
- ► Is it a problem or question that might actually be tackled by an adult at work or in the community?
- ▶ Do students create or produce something that has personal and/or social value, beyond the school setting?

ACADEMIC RIGOR

- ▶ Does the project lead students to acquire and apply knowledge central to one or more discipline or content area?
- ▶ Does it challenge students to use methods of inquiry central to one or more discipline? (e.g. to think like a scientist)
- ► Do students develop higher order thinking skills and habits of mind? (e.g. searching for evidence, taking different perspectives)

APPLIED LEARNING

- ▶ Does the learning take place in the context of a semi-structured problem, grounded in life and work in the world beyond school?
- ▶ Does the project lead students to acquire and use competencies expected in high performance work organizations (e.g. teamwork, appropriate use of technology, problem solving, and communications)?
- ▶ Does the work require students to develop organizational and self-management skills?

ACTIVE EXPLORATION

- ▶ Do students spend significant amounts of time doing field-based work?
- ▶ Does the project require students to engage in real investigation, using a variety of methods, media, and sources?
- ► Are students expected to communicate what they are learning through presentation and/or performance?

ADULT RELATIONSHIPS

- ▶ Do students meet and observe adults with relevant expertise and experience?
- ▶ Do students have an opportunity to work closely with at least one adult?
- ▶ Do adults collaborate on the design and assessment of student work?

ASSESSMENT PRACTICES

- ▶ Do students reflect regularly on their learning using clear project criteria that they have helped to set?
- ▶ Do adults from outside the classroom help students develop a sense of real world standards for this type of work?
- ▶ Will there be opportunities for regular assessment of student work through a range of methods, including exhibitions and portfolios?

Six A's Project Examination Tool

Directions: As you investigate a project, use this grid to keep track of evidence you see of each of the Six A's factors.

| THE A's | ATTRIBUTES | EVIDENCE |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| ACADEMIC RIGOR | Students acquire and apply knowledge central to one or more discipline or content area | |
| | Students use methods of inquiry central to one or more discipline (e.g., to think like a scientist) | |
| | Students develop higher order thinking skills and habits of mind (e.g., searching for evidence, taking different perspectives) | |
| AUTHENTICITY | Project emanates from a problem or question that has meaning to the student | |
| | Problem or question is one that might actually be tackled by an adult at work or in the community | |
| | Students create or produce something that has personal and/or social value beyond the school setting | |
| APPLIED LEARNING | Students solve a semi-structured problem (e.g., designing a product, improving a system, or organizing an event) that is grounded in a context of life and work beyond the school walls | |
| | Students acquire and use competencies expected in high performance work organizations (e.g., teamwork, problem solving) | |
| | Work requires students to develop organizational and self- management skills | |

Six A's project investigation tool continued...

| THE A's | ATTRIBUTES | EVIDENCE |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| ACTIVE EXPLOR- ATION | Students spend significant amounts of time doing field-based work | |
| | Students engage in real investigations using a variety of methods, media, and sources | |
| | Students communicate what they learn through presentations | |
| ADULT RELATION- SHIPS | Students meet and observe adults with relevant expertise and experience | |
| | Students work closely with at least one adult | |
| | Adults collaborate on the design and assessment of student work | |
| ASSESSMENT | Students reflect regularly on their learning, using clear project criteria that they have helped to set | |
| | Adults from outside the classroom help students develop a sense of the real world standards for this type of work | |
| | ■ There are opportunities for regular assessment of student work through a range of methods, including exhibitions and portfolios | |