

Types of Feedback



Diagnostic

Diagnostic feedback identifies specific strengths and weaknesses in a learner's understanding or skills. It provides detailed insights into performance, helping learners understand why a response was correct or incorrect and what steps they can take to improve. In the context of UDL, it aligns with the principle of action and expression.



Formative

Formative feedback is provided during the learning process to guide ongoing student performance. It offers insights into learning progress and suggestions for improvement, promoting a growth mindset and fostering self-regulated learning. In the context of UDL, it aligns with the principle of action and expression.



Summative

Summative feedback evaluates student achievement against predefined learning objectives at the end of a learning period or instructional unit. It informs future learning goals and strategies. In the context of UDL, it contributes to the principle of representation.



Intrinsic

Intrinsic feedback is the natural response from the task itself. It promotes self-monitoring and assessment, essential for developing self-efficacy and independent learning skills. In the context of UDL, it supports the principle of engagement.



Extrinsic

Extrinsic feedback is provided by an external source. It supplements intrinsic feedback, especially in complex tasks. In the context of UDL, it aligns with all three UDL principles: representation, action & expression, and engagement.



Active Learning

Active learning feedback involves students in activities that promote analysis, synthesis, and evaluation of class content. It plays a crucial role in active learning by guiding students toward deeper understanding and skill development. In the context of UDL, it supports the principle of engagement.