Lesson 7 Peer Feedback Guidelines

Giving feedback to your peers is an important skill. Use this document to help you give and receive feedback from others in your class.

Giving Feedback

This tool was inspired by the Sticky Note Feedback resource originally developed by Ambitious Science Teaching at: https://ambitiousscienceteaching.org/sticky-note-student-feedback/

Feedback needs to be specific and actionable. That means it needs to be related to science ideas and that you should provide your own suggestions for improvement.

Productive examples:
- “Your argument from evidence has a claim that you think your animal burns food molecules the same way as humans, but I think you should add in some evidence and reasoning for why you think that.”
- “You make the claim that you don’t think birds and humans do similar chemical reactions to break down food, but we disagree because they both have the same inputs of oxygen and food and outputs of carbon dioxide and water. We suggest looking at the inputs and outputs of cells again.”

Non-productive examples:
- “I like your drawing.”
- “Your poster is really pretty.”
- “I agree with everything you said.”
- “I disagree.”

How to Give Feedback.

Your feedback should give ideas for specific changes or additions the person or group can make. Use the sentence starters below if you need help writing feedback.
- The poster said ______________________. We disagree because ______________________. We think you should change ______________________.
- I like how you _______________. It would be more complete if you added _______________
- We agree that ______________________. We think you should add more evidence from the ______________________ investigation.
- We agree/disagree with your claim that ______________________. However, we do not think the ______________________ (evidence) you used matches your claim.
- Do you think you should add ________?

Receiving Feedback
The purpose of feedback is to get ideas from your peers about things you might improve or change to make your work more clear, more accurate, or better supported by the evidence you have collected.

When you receive feedback, you should:

- Read it carefully and ask someone else to help you understand it, if needed.
- Decide if you agree or disagree with the feedback and say why you agree or disagree.
- Revise your work to address the feedback.