# **A Calibrated Assignment vs a Standard Assignment**

A calibrated assignment provides students an opportunity to practice and develop their peer review skills prior to actually reviewing their peers. Calibrations also help distribute peer reviewers more equitably, based on how well students perform in this phase. It prevents one student from being grouped with 3 strong reviewers and another student from being grouped with 3 reviewers who have room for growth.

During a calibrated assignment, the instructor uploads three example submissions (one high-quality, one medium-quality, and one low-quality) and review/evaluate each submission. During the Circuit assignment, students will review those three documents and attempt to score each example within the accuracy threshold established by the instructor when creating the assignment. These examples will be randomized, so there is no indication to students which one is the high, medium, or low-quality example. They will have three attempts per document to achieve a passing score. If they do not achieve a passing score, their score will be lowered and they will move on to the next calibration. When a student proceeds to another calibration, they will be unable to return to a previous calibration and adjust their review/score.

In a calibrated assignment, how well students do in the calibration phase determines how much weight their score will have when they review their peers. The better a student does on their calibrations, the greater the weight their score will have when reviewing their peers. Circuit randomly distributes peer groups using algorithms that help ensure each group contains students with high, medium, and low calibration scores.

In a standard assignment, each reviewer’s score will hold a weight of 33.3% and there is no control over the composition of each peer review group.