

Configure and Grade Group Assignments in Moodle

In Moodle, you have the option to create assignments where students can work in groups that allows each group to submit a submission.

Step 1: Create Your Student Groups

Before creating your group-based assignment, you need to create groups to put the students in for your course. To get started, follow the instructions at the following link: [How to Create Groups in Moodle](#)

Step 2: Enable Group Submission and Create Your Assignment

1. Now it is time to create your assignment. Turn editing on in your course (top right button).
2. Click **+Add and Activity or Resource** and select **Assignment**.
3. In the *General* section, add your title, description, and any additional files that go with your assignment.
4. In the *Availability* section, set your due date, cutoff date, and when you would like to start allowing submissions.
5. In the *Submission Types* section, decide if you want to allow online text or file submission. Typically file submission is used.
6. In the *Feedback Types* section, make sure that Feedback comments, Annotate PDF, and Feedback Files are selected.
7. In the *Submission settings* section, select “Yes” for **Require students click submit button**. Setting this option to “Yes” will require the students to click submit to formally indicate the submission is ready for grading.
8. In the *Group Submission Settings* section, select **Yes**. Once you select Yes, additional options will display.
 - a. **Require group to make submission** – if this option is enabled, then users who are not part of a group will not be able to submit.
 - b. **Require all group members submit** – if this option is enabled, then all members of the group must click the submit button for the assignment to be considered submitted and final. If this option is disabled, the group submission will be considered as submitted as soon as any member of the group clicks the submit button.
 - c. **Grouping for student groups** – This is the grouping that the assignment will use to find groups for student groups. If not set, the default set of groups will be used. *The default setting of None is appropriate.*
9. In the *Common Module Settings* section, from the *Group Mode* drop down menu, select **Separate Groups** or **Visible Groups**.

10. Next, click **Save and Return to Course**.

Step 3: Grade Student Submissions

1. On your course page, click the link to the assignment activity.
2. Next, click **View/grade all submissions**.
3. From the *Separate Groups* or *Visible Groups* drop-down menu, select a group to grade. The page will reload to show only the students in the selected group.
4. Next, click the **Grade** button next to a specific student's submission from the Group. A grading page will load where you can grade and provide feedback comments.
 - a. If you would like your grade and feedback to only be provided for an individual student, select "No" under *Group submission settings*.

Course: IET Test Course
Assignment: Groups Testing
View all submissions

Change user
1 of 2

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larvae found in the honey!

This tough little critter has a stocky, flattened body with short, strong legs, along with long claws on the front feet for digging and defense. The honey badger's hair is thick and coarse, mostly black, with a wide gray-white stripe that stretches across its back from the top of the head to the tip of the tail.

Does it remind you of a skunk? The honey badger also has a gland at the base of its tail that stores a stinky liquid just as powerful as that of its look-alike. The smelly stuff is used to mark territory, but if the honey badger is frightened or threatened, it drops a "stink bomb" rather than spraying the odor like its skunk relative does. The honey badger's odor doesn't last long, like that of a skunk's, but it still gets its message across: "Leave me alone!"

Does the honey badger have a sweet personality? No! It would be hard to find a more quarrelsome animal than the honey badger. It doesn't start fights it can't finish, and it makes an impressive foe. Also, the honey badger's skin is tough and loose, allowing it to twist around and bite an opponent that has grabbed it by the back of its neck. Combine that with a massive skull, strong teeth, and that awful odor, and you have wildlife nobody wants to mess with!

HABITAT AND DIET
Honey badgers are native to areas of Africa and Asia, from southern Morocco to Africa's southern tip, and western Asia's Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, and western India. They live mainly in dry areas but are also found in forests and grasslands. Honey badgers are good swimmers and can climb trees.

With its long claws, the honey badger digs burrows up to 9 feet (3 meters) long and up to 5 feet (1.5 meters) deep. A single tunnel ends in a chamber, which is usually bare, where the honey badger rests. But when it comes to making a home, honey badgers aren't afraid to use what's already available to them: rock crevices and holes under tree roots, old termite mounds, or the dens of other wildlife such as aardvarks. Burrows made by cane foxes, bat-

Submission
Team: Group Honey Badger
Submitted for grading
Not graded
2 days 10 hours remaining
Student can edit this submission
Honey Badger.docx +
January 25 2022, 1:56 PM

Export to portfolio

Comments (0)
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Grade
Grade out of 100
100
Current grade in gradebook
Not graded

Group submission settings
Apply grades and feedback to entire group
Yes +

Notify students