

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE DIFFERENTIATED CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT POLICY STATEMENT

1.1 BACKGROUND

The South African Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, enshrines the right of every child to access quality basic education without there being any form of discrimination. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified by the Parliament of South Africa in 2007 (Article 24) requires Government to ensure that children with disabilities are able to access an inclusive, quality primary and compulsory education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live and that persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education.

There are learners participating in the General Education and Training Band who have an aptitude and interest in applied knowledge and vocational skills for whom the National Curriculum Statement, Grades R to 12 (NCS) needs to be differentiated to make it fully accessible. This would include learners with moderate to severe intellectual disability and learning difficulties. Knowledge and skills should be presented at a more functional level and at reduced depth and breadth, whilst a number of occupational subjects are also made available. They should be given an opportunity to receive an endorsed statement of achievement that is related to learning within their interest and aptitude.

This Learning Programme has been developed to respond more effectively to the needs of these learners who have been identified and assessed through the protocols outlined in the Policy on Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support of 2014 and who will benefit from curriculum content that is aligned to the Foundation and Intermediate Phase of the National Curriculum Statement at a more applied and functional level in accordance with their age, interest and aptitude.

It is critical, that through flexibility and differentiated methodologies, learners enrolled for these differentiated subjects will be able to progress with regard to applied competencies, even where they might not be able to attain the minimum requirements set for the different grades. There should always be high expectations for all learners and the necessary scaffolding and learning support to master foundational competencies relevant to the specific subject. They should be in a position to demonstrate the values and practical competencies that they have mastered which will make it possible for them to progress to either the Technical Occupational pathway or the world of work.

The learning programme is structured in such a way that it makes provision for a wide spectrum of learners with moderate to severe intellectual disability and learning difficulties across the age span. It is aimed at the full development of their human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth. It also allows for the development of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, cultural, social, environmental and economic competencies to their fullest potential with a view to enabling them to participate effectively and independently in a free society as adults (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 and the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2015).

The introduction of this Learning Programme within the National Curriculum Statement is aimed at strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity. It will provide learners in ordinary and in special schools across the range of competencies and aptitudes with conditions that ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate active participation in the school and in the community and offer the opportunity to obtain a recognised and accredited statement of achievement.

1.2 OVERVIEW

Through the policy document the Minister of Basic Education will be able to prescribe the minimum norms and standards for differentiated education in the General Education and Training band.

The following legal framework will be adhered to:

- (i) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities adopted by the United Nation general Assembly on 13 December 2006 and ratified by the South African parliament on 5 June 2007;
- (ii) The White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2015);
- (iii) The National Education Policy Act (Act 27 of 1996);
- (iv) The South African Schools Act (Act 84 of 1996);
- (v) The National Curriculum Statement, Grades R to 12 (2011);
- (vi) The South African National Curriculum Framework for Children from Birth to Four (2015);
- (vii) National Early Learning and Development Standards for Children Birth to Four Years (NELDS) (2009);

- (viii) Section 11 of the Children's Act (Act 31 of 2005);
- (ix) Chapter 5, section 76 of the Children's Act as amended (2007);
- (x) Education White Paper 6 on Special Needs Education: Building an Inclusive Education and Training System (2001)
- (xi) Continuing Education and Training Act (2006 as amended by Act No 3 of 2012 and Act No 1 of 2013);
- (xii) Standards and Quality Assurance for General and Further Education and Training (June 2008, Revised April 2013);
- (xiii) Umalusi's Quality Assurance of Assessment: Directives, Guidelines and Requirements;
- (xiv) Guidelines to Ensure Quality Education and Support in Special Schools and Special School Resource Centres (2014);
- (xv) Policy on Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support (SIAS) (2014)
- (xvi) Guidelines for Responding to Diversity in the Classroom (2012)
- (xvii) National Protocol on Assessment (2011), specifically Chapter 9
- (xviii) National Policy Pertaining to Promotion and Progression Requirements (2011)

1.3. GENERAL AIMS OF THE DIFFERENTIATED CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT POLICY STATEMENT

- (a) The National Curriculum Statement Grades R to 9 gives expression to the knowledge, skills and values worth learning in South African schools. This differentiated curriculum aims at removing the barriers that make it difficult for learners with moderate to severe intellectual disability and learning difficulties to access the curriculum. It will enable them to acquire and apply knowledge and skills in ways that are meaningful to their own lives. In this regard, the curriculum promotes knowledge in local contexts, while being sensitive to global imperatives.
- (b) The differentiated curriculum serves the purposes of:
 - Equipping learners, irrespective of their socio-economic background, race, gender, physical ability or intellectual ability, with the knowledge, skills and values necessary for self-fulfilment, and meaningful participation in society as citizens of a free country;

- Facilitating the transition of learners from education institutions to either protective or open employment;
 - Providing employers with a sufficient profile of a learner's competences.
 - Being sensitive to issues of diversity such as poverty, inequality, race, gender, language, age, and other factors;
 - Valuing indigenous knowledge systems: acknowledging the rich history and heritage of this country as important contributors to nurturing the values contained in the Constitution; and
 - Credibility, quality and efficiency: providing an education that is comparable in quality, breadth and depth to those of other countries.
- (c) The curriculum is based on the following principles:
- Social transformation: ensuring that the educational imbalances of the past are redressed, and that equal educational opportunities are provided for all sections of the population;
 - Active learning: encouraging an active approach to multi sensory learning
 - Attainment of realistic, but high knowledge and skills levels: the minimum standards of knowledge and skills to be achieved at each grade are specified and set high, achievable standards in all subjects;
 - Progression: content and context of each grade shows progression from simple to complex;
 - Human rights, inclusivity, environmental and social justice: infusing the principles and practices of social and environmental justice and human rights as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- (d) Inclusivity should become a central part of the organisation's planning and teaching at each school. All teachers should have a sound understanding of how to recognise and address severe intellectual barriers to learning, and how to plan for diversity. The key to managing inclusivity is ensuring that barriers are identified and addressed by all the relevant support structures within the school community, including teachers, District-Based Support Teams, School-based Support Teams, parents and Special Schools as Resource Centres. To address barriers in the classroom, teachers should use various curriculum differentiation strategies such as those included in the

Department of Basic Education's Guidelines for Responding to Learner Diversity in the Classroom (2011).

1.3.1. The aims of the Differentiated Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement

The specific aims of the differentiated Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement are to:

- Give recognition to learners who would followed the differentiated curriculum, irrespective if they meet the requirements and achieve the competencies as specified in the learning programmes
- Provide a foundation of quality, standardised general education which will suit the needs of these learners and help prepare them to be more independent and for life after school. It may also enable the learners to enter a Technical Occupational curriculum;
- Promote Lifelong learning to enable learners to continue with further learning and skills development in a sheltered or open employment;
- Prepare learners to function better in a fully inclusive society and employment; and
- Provide employers with a profile of the learner's competence.

1.3.3.1. Learners successfully completing the differentiated curriculum will be able to:

- Identify, select, understand and apply knowledge to the intended purpose and identify solutions to problems in the field of study;
- Demonstrate the necessary applied knowledge and skills identified for competence in a subject, as specified in the curriculum;
- Demonstrate knowledge and skills gained for purpose of formal communication and basic numerical operations
- Use technology effectively and
- Demonstrate entrepreneurial skills that will enable them to create their own work in the contexts in which they live.

1.4. SUBJECTS AND TIME ALLOCATION

Instructional Time for the Differentiated Learning Programmes is 27½ hours in a five day cycle

Subjects	Time
General Education	

Languages		5 – 14 years = 10 hours
Home Language		14 – 18 years = 6 hours
First additional language		14 – 18 year = 2 hours
Mathematics		5 – 14 years = 5 hours
		14 – 18 years = 3 hours
Life Skills	Personal and Social Well-being (including aspects of Life Orientation, Social Sciences and Economic and Management Sciences)	5 – 14 years = 8 hours 14 – 18 years = 5 hours
	Physical Education	1 hour
	Creative Arts	5 – 14 years = 3½ hours 14 – 18 years = 1 hour
	Natural Sciences	1½ hours
Skills subjects		14 – 18 years = 8 hours

Subjects	Time
Differentiated CAPS: Electives	
Agricultural Studies Art and Crafts Civil Technology: Bricklaying and Plastering Civil Technology: Plumbing Civil Technology: Woodworking and Timber Consumer Studies: Food Production Consumer Studies: Sewing Hospitality Studies Mechanical Technology: Body Works: Panel Beating and or Spray Painting Mechanical Technology: Motor Mechanics Mechanical Technology: Sheet Metal Work Mechanical Technology: Welding Office Administration Personal Care: Ancillary Health Care Personal Care: Beauty and Nail Technology Service Technology: Maintenance	8 hours
Total: General and Skills subjects	27½

The following table proposes the learner progression across the years in the differentiated curriculum.

Grade R - 3	Grade 4 - 5
<p>General Education</p> <p>Home Language</p> <p>Mathematics</p> <p>Life Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal and Social wellbeing - Physical education - Creative arts 	<p>General Education</p> <p>Home Language</p> <p>First Additional Language</p> <p>Mathematics</p> <p>Life Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal and Social wellbeing - Physical education - Creative arts <p>Skills subjects</p> <p>A minimum of 3 skills and maximum of 4 skills</p>

SECTION 4

ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

This section on assessment *standardises* the recording and reporting processes for the Differentiated Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement. It also provides a policy framework for the management of School Based Assessment (SBA) and School Assessment Records.

It is required of teachers to offer a differentiated form of assessment, as learners with moderate to severe intellectual disability and learning difficulties also have diverse learning styles and support needs. Since a learner or learners may be functioning on different levels, the assessment / recording / reporting system must make provision for reflecting the level(s) of each individual learner as outlined in the Individual Support Plan which should be developed at the beginning of the year in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Policy on Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support* (SIAS). Each learner, regardless of his/her number of years in the school, must have access to various forms of assessment best suited to his/her competences, learning styles, strengths and needs. The targets set for each learner in terms of attainment of knowledge and skills outlined in each Subject Statement will always strive to take a learner to a next level and should never set a ceiling on learning potential. Individualised adaptation is required in terms of content, methods of presentation, classroom pedagogy, pacing of instruction and accommodations in assessment. The principle is to have high expectations for each learner, to identify and address barriers to learning so as to ensure fairness in assessment (See Chapter 9 of the National Protocol for Assessment, 2011).

Assessment **does not imply** that after every lesson the learners must complete a worksheet/assignment or project, but will be based on observation and recording of progress steps attained during the lesson or a series of lessons. Formal assessment can be done in a format which would be suitable for each learner, e.g. through written or oral assessments, or by making use of a range of accommodations measures, e.g. a reader and a scribe. The main aim is to be able to develop a Report which is based on definable attainment (even through the smallest of steps) as prescribed in each subject and can be shared with parents and care-givers on at least a quarterly basis so as to elicit their participation and co-operation in the support programme of the learner. At the end of the year a Statement of Achievement/Report card must be made available on which the Individual Support Plan for the following year will be based. There will be no learner retention, as the Individual Support

Plan and the Curriculum Differentiation Schedule (see SIAS Form 124) will indicate at which grade level learners are working in each subject.

4.2 Assessment Principles

4.2.1 Definition

Assessment is a continuous planned process of identifying, gathering and interpreting information about the performance of learners, using various forms of assessment. It involves four steps: generating and collecting evidence of achievement; evaluating this evidence; recording the findings and using this information to understand and thereby assist the learner's development in order to improve the process of learning and teaching. Assessment must be both informal (Assessment for Learning) and formal (Assessment of Learning). In both cases regular feedback must be provided to learners to enhance the learning experience.

Assessment is a process that measures individual learners' attainment of knowledge (content and concepts) and skills by collecting, analysing and interpreting the data and information obtained from this process to:

- enable the teacher to judge a learner's progress in a reliable way.
- inform learners of their strengths, areas to be developed and progress.
- assist teachers, parents and other stakeholders in making decisions about the learning process, the progress of learners and the planning for their individualised support.

Assessment should be mapped against the content, skills, intended goals and topics specified in the learning programme. In both informal and formal assessments it is important to ensure that in the course of a school year:

- all of the topics and content are covered.
- the full range of skills is included.
- a variety of different forms of assessment are used.

4.2.2 Informal Assessment or Daily Assessment

Assessment **for** learning has the purpose of continuously collecting information on a learner's achievement that can be used to improve their learning. Informal assessment is a daily monitoring of learners' progress. This is done through observations, discussions, practical demonstrations, learner-teacher conferences, informal classroom interactions, etc. Informal assessment may be as simple as stopping during the lesson to observe learners or to discuss with learners how learning is progressing. Informal assessment should be used to

provide feedback to the learners and to inform planning for teaching. It should not be seen as separate from learning activities taking place in the classroom.

Learners or teachers can assess their performance in the tasks. Self-assessment and peer assessment actively involves learners in assessment. This is important as it allows learners to learn from and reflect on their own performance. The results of the informal daily assessment tasks may be recorded based on assessment instruments used such as rubrics and checklists. This may serve to give feedback to the learners, their parents and the school management team.

Informal, on-going assessments should be used to scaffold the acquisition of knowledge and skills and should be the stepping stones leading up to formal assessment.

4.2.3 Formal Assessment

All assessment tasks that make up a formal programme of assessment for the year are regarded as Formal Assessment. Formal assessment tasks are formally recorded by the teacher. All formal assessment tasks are subject to internal moderation for the purpose of quality assurance and to ensure that appropriate standards are maintained in the school. Assessment tasks should always set high expectations for learners.

To implement formal assessment the teacher should:

- Ensure that the formal assessment task coincides with the content that has been taught on that day or within the previous week.
- Explain the task to guide the learner, show an example of the completed task in order for the learner to know exactly what to do and what is expected;
- Divide the class, according to abilities, in more than one group and give a task with similar content, but differentiated in terms of level of difficulty, abstractness or method of questioning, to all the learners. The way in which the assessment task is set should be in reach of the learners' level of development whilst also setting targets for the next step of development.
- Written tests could be set to assess theoretical knowledge within a set time, allowing for accommodations in line with learners' individual needs;
- Write the date of expected completion of the task in the learners book;
- Compile a suitable assessment tool; and
- Formal assessment should reflect 20 % theoretical knowledge embedded in practical work and 80% should be practical work.

The formal assessment requirements are indicated in the Formal School-Based Assessments table. In the three core subjects, the ratio may be adapted to the needs of the learners. The focus however must be on practical skills and not on the written tasks.

Formal School-Based Assessments			
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4
Minimum of 1 worksheet/test/activity per term in order for 20 % of rating codes to reflect on theoretical knowledge	Minimum of 1 worksheet/test/activity per term in order for 20 % of rating codes to reflect on theoretical knowledge	Minimum of 1 worksheet/test/activity per term in order for 20 % of rating codes to reflect on theoretical knowledge	Minimum of 1 worksheet/test/activity per term in order for 20 % of rating codes to reflect on theoretical knowledge
Minimum of 4 practical assessment tasks or activities in order for 80% of rating codes to reflect on different practical skills	Minimum of 4 practical assessment tasks or activities in order for 80% of rating codes to reflect on different practical skills	Minimum of 4 practical assessment tasks or activities in order for 80% of rating codes to reflect on different practical skills	Minimum of 4 practical assessment tasks or activities in order for 80% of rating codes to reflect on different practical skills

In Creative Arts and Art and Crafts, a minimum of 4 practical assessment tasks should be completed. Refer to the Physical Education learning programme for assessment.

Assessment in the Differentiated Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement is underpinned by the objectives of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). These objectives are to:

- Create an integrated national framework for learning achievements
- Facilitate access to and progression within education, training and career paths
- Enhance the quality of education and training
- Redress unfair discrimination and past imbalances and thereby accelerate employment opportunities
- Contribute to the holistic development of the learner and preparation for the world of work by addressing:
 - social adjustment and responsibility;
 - moral accountability and ethical work orientation;
 - resilience and adaptability;
 - economic participation and entrepreneurial skills; and

- nation-building.

The principles that drive these objectives are:

- **Integration**

To adopt a unified approach to education and training that will strengthen the capacity of learners to adapt to the requirements of the workplace.

- **Relevance**

To be dynamic and responsive to workplace needs and a range of employment fields.

- **Credibility**

To demonstrate national and international values and recognition of qualification and acquired competencies and skills.

- **Coherence**

To work within a consistent framework of principles

- **Flexibility**

To allow for creativity and resourcefulness when achieving skills to cater for different learning styles and use a range of assessment methods, instruments and techniques.

- **Participation**

To enable stakeholders to participate in setting standards and co-ordinating the achievement of the qualification.

- **Access**

To address barriers to learning at each level to facilitate learners' progress.

- **Progression**

To ensure that the qualification framework permits individuals to move through the levels of the national qualification via different, appropriate combinations of the components of the delivery system.

- **Articulation**

To allow for vertical and horizontal mobility in the education system when accredited pre-requisites have been successfully completed.

- **Validity of assessments**

To ensure assessment covers a broad range of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes needed to demonstrate applied competency. This is achieved through:

- clearly stating the skill to be assessed;
- selecting the appropriate or suitable evidence;
- matching the evidence with a compatible or appropriate method of assessment; and
- selecting and constructing an instrument(s) of assessment.

- **Reliability**

To assure assessment practices are consistent so that the same result or judgment is arrived at if the assessment is replicated in the same context. This demands consistency in the interpretation of evidence; therefore, careful monitoring of assessment is vital.

- ***Fairness and transparency***

To verify that no assessment process or method(s) hinders or unfairly advantages any learner. The following could constitute unfairness in assessment:

- Inequality of opportunities, resources or teaching and learning approaches
- Bias based on ethnicity, race, gender, age, disability or social class
- Lack of clarity regarding topic, content or skill being assessed
- Comparison of learners' work with that of other learners, without taking into account differences in learning styles, language and culture.

- ***Practicability and cost-effectiveness***

To integrate assessment practices within the teaching and learning process and strive for cost and time-effective assessment.

4.3 Managing Assessment

4.3.1 Types of Assessment

Assessment benefits the learner and the teacher. It informs learners about their progress and helps teachers make informed decisions at different stages of the learning process. Depending on the intended purpose, different types of assessment can be used.

- **Baseline assessment** At the beginning of a year or learning experience, baseline assessment establishes the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that learners bring to the classroom. This knowledge assists teachers to plan learning programmes and learning activities flexibly enough to accommodate a wide range of learning styles and learning needs. This assessment should be done at three levels, namely to determine:

Progress with the curriculum

- Are learner learning what they were taught?
- Are they at the right entry point to 'grasp' the content worked on in the classroom?
- Are they practising and performing as expected?
- Are they applying the facts, concepts and/or skills being learned?

Interests

- Are learners engaged in the lessons and activities?
- Are they showing interest in a new topic or area of study?
- Are they sharing their interests with others?

Characteristics

- What are their preferred learning styles (e.g., whole class teaching or pair work)?
- What are their responses to the content?
- What are their responses to the difficulty level of instruction?
- What are their responses to the pacing of instruction?
- What are their responses to the environment?
- **Diagnostic assessment** This assessment diagnoses the nature and causes of learning barriers experienced by specific learners. It is followed by guidance, appropriate support and intervention strategies. This type of assessment is useful to make referrals for learners requiring specialist assistance.
- **Formative assessment (Informal Assessment)** This assessment monitors and supports teaching and learning. It determines learners strengths and areas to be addressed and provides feedback on progress. It determines if a learner is ready for summative assessment.
- **Summative assessment (Formal Assessment)** This type of assessment gives an overall picture of the learner's progress at a given time.

4.3.2 Planning Assessment

An assessment plan should cover three main processes:

- **Collecting evidence** The assessment plan indicates which learning programme topics, content and skills will be assessed, what assessment method or activity will be used and when this assessment will be conducted.

The assessment tasks may be broken down (designed down) into smaller, achievable steps and support may gradually be withdrawn as the learner master the content/skills. Thus, designing down means to look at the assessment goal and dividing this into smaller components which are spread over a longer period.

Two or more grades may be straddled, in other words the evidence may be collected over more than one grade within a subject. But straddling should be carefully recorded and monitored through Form 125 of the SIAS Protocol.

- **Recording** The process of recording refers to the assessment instruments or tools with which the assessment will be captured or recorded. Therefore, appropriate assessment instruments must be developed or adapted.
- **Reporting** All the evidence is put together in a report to deliver a decision for the subject. Reporting must reflect the straddling that has been applied and should provide guidance to parents through meaningful descriptive paragraphs on what has been achieved and what the next expected outcomes are.

4.3.3 Methods of Assessment

Methods of assessment refer to who carries out the assessment and includes teacher assessment, self-assessment, peer assessment and group assessment.

TEACHER ASSESSMENT	The Teacher assesses learners' performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.
SELF-ASSESSMENT	Learners assess their own performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.
PEER ASSESSMENT	Learners assess another learner or group of learners' performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.
GROUP ASSESSMENT	Learners assess the individual performance of other learners within a group or the overall performance of a group of students against given criteria.

4.3.4 Assessment tools/instruments to execute assessment

An assessment tool is the instrument the teacher utilizes to execute the assessment. When choosing an assessment tool ensure that the tool:

- is appropriate for the selected assessment method
- provides the most valid and reliable information on the learners' performances
- measures the objectives of the lesson.

Examples of assessment tools are checklist, rubrics, questionnaires, worksheets and video recordings.

A **rubric** serves as an objective assessment tool that provides, at varying levels, clear descriptions of the characteristics of the tasks. The descriptions or criteria in the rubric enables learners to understand what the teacher expects from them and complete the task accordingly. Rubrics are either holistic or analytic.

Rubrics should explain the competence level descriptors for the skills, knowledge, values and attitudes (SKVAs) a learner must demonstrate to achieve each level of the rating scale.

The relevant content must be used to create the rubric to assess the task or question. The descriptions must clearly indicate the minimum level of attainment for each category on the rating scale.

Analytical descriptive rubrics focus on elements of the product or performances. Descriptive sentences are formulated for each of the seven rating codes, with the best performance reflected with a score of 7 and the poorest with a score of 1. This is the most reliable and trustworthy assessment tool.

Task lists and **checklists** are examples of a holistic rubric and show the learners what needs to be done. They consist of short statements describing the expected performance in a particular task. The statements on the checklist can be ticked off when the learner has adequately achieved the criterion. Checklists and task lists are useful in peer or group assessment activities.

Learners must do a minimum of 5 activities/projects/worksheets/tests per term. The teacher compiles the activities/worksheets/tests and these should consist of activities that require the learner to:

- Identify the correct answer/picture/object – the question as well as the answer may consist of images/objects, e.g. Boardmaker or clip art images;
- Match column A to B and both columns may consist of pictures/objects;
- Fill in the missing words. The missing words may be available to the learners (on a separate sheet or printed on the worksheet) and they can copy the words, or write the words on the dotted lines provided by the teacher;
- Perform a skill other than writing, e.g. to colour, to cut and paste in specified groups, to find pictures in a magazine and cut and paste in book; or
- Provide answers.

The following should at least be included in the Teacher's Assessment or Planning and Assessment File:

- Programme of Assessment for the grade
- The tools (rubric, checklist, etc.) used for each assessment task
- A mark sheet/record sheet for each assessment task

The learners Evidence must at least include:

- Classwork book

- Worksheet file

Evidence of learner performance must be available for quality assurance. This may be in the form of a Portfolio of Evidence (POE) which will include the learners' classwork books and the Support Needs Analysis (SNA).

4. School-Based Assessment (SBA)

The **Programme of Assessment** takes place continuously. The programme of assessment should be recorded in the Teacher's assessment file or planning file (which may serve a dual purpose).

Eighty to hundred percent (80% - 100%) of formal assessment should consist of **practical tasks/activities/skills**. Each learner should do a variety of practical tasks and activities during each term as indicated in the learning programmes.

(Each Subject will add their subject specific table here after the public comments/changes have been completed. Currently the table to be added in this space is in the curriculum – section 4)

4.5. Recording and Reporting

Recording is a process in which the teacher documents the level of a learner's performance in a specific assessment task. It indicates learner progress towards the achievement of the knowledge and skill. Records of learner performance should provide evidence of the learner's progression. Records of learner performance should also be used to verify the progress made by teachers and learners in the teaching and learning process.

Reporting is a process of communicating learner performance to learners, parents, schools, and other stakeholders. Learner performance can be reported in a number of ways. These include report cards, parents' meetings, school visitation days, parent-teacher conferences, phone calls, letters, class or school newsletters, etc.

Good record keeping is essential in all assessment, particularly in continuous assessment. A record book or file must be kept up to date by each teacher. It should contain:

- learners' names;
- dates of assessment;

- name and description of the assessment activity;
- the results of assessment activities, according to Subject;
- comments for support purposes.

Teachers in all grades issue formal report cards quarterly indicating the competence level of the learner and as stated above also provide explanatory notes on what the learner has achieved per subject and what could be done by the parents at home to provide further stimulation.

The report cards may either be in narrative form that states the theory embedded in the skills and skill performed, or in a rating code as follows:

Rating code	Description of competence
7	Outstanding achievement
6	Meritorious achievement
5	Substantial achievement
4	Adequate achievement
3	Moderate achievement
2	Elementary achievement
1	Not achieved

The reports should always be a combination of both the narrative form and rating codes. All records must be accessible, easy to interpret, securely kept, confidential and helpful in the teaching and reporting process. The school assessment policy determines the details of how record books must be completed. Schools are required to provide quarterly feedback to parents, using a formal reporting tool, such as a report card. The schedule and the report card should indicate the overall level of performance of a learner.

NOTE:

Criterion referencing is best used to describe learner's performance in a skill. Teachers must make use of suitable analytical descriptive rubrics when assessing a learner's competence for a specific skill using practical demonstrations.

4.6. Moderation of Assessment

Moderation refers to the process that ensures that the assessment tasks are fair, valid and reliable. Moderation must be implemented at school as required. Comprehensive and

appropriate moderation practices must be in place for the quality assurance of all subject assessments. The Formal School-Based Assessment and the practical assessment tasks should be moderated internally and if necessary by the relevant subject specialists at the district.

4.6.1 Moderation serves five purposes:

- It must ascertain whether subject content and skills have been sufficiently covered.
- The moderator must ensure that the correct balance of cognitive demands are reflected in the assessments.
- The assessments and marking are of an acceptable standard and consistency.
- The moderator must make judgements about the comparability of learner performance across schools; whilst recognising that teachers teach in different ways.
- The subject specialist/moderator must identify areas in which a teacher may need development and support and must ensure that this support is provided.

4.6.2 Internal moderation

Assessment must be moderated according to the internal moderation policy of the School, Provincial and National Departments. Moderation is a continuous process. The moderator's involvement starts with the planning of assessment methods and instruments and follows with continuous collaboration with and support to the assessor. Internal moderation creates common understanding of topics and skills and maintains these across the learning programmes.

Moderation is therefore an on-going process and not a once-off end-of-year event.

4.7. General

This document should be read in conjunction with:

- White Paper 6 on Special Needs Education: Building an Inclusive Education and Training System (2001),
- *National policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement Grades R – 12*; and (NPPPPR) (2011)
- *National Protocol for Assessment Grades R – 12. (NPA) (2011)*
- *Guidelines for Responding to Diversity in the Classroom through the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statements (2011)*
- *Guidelines to Ensure Quality Education and Support in Special Schools and Special School Resource Centres (2013)*

- *Policy on Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support* (2014)
- *Guidelines for Full-service/Inclusive Schools* (2010)
- *Standard Operating Procedures for Assessment of Learners who Experience Barriers to Assessment* (2016).