



Assessment Policy

PHILOSOPHY OF ASSESSMENT

Assessment plays a vital role in driving instruction and providing students, parents, staff members and the community with feedback on progress towards educational goals. We strive to provide students with concepts to develop the skills they need in order to be reflective and responsible members of a global society.

PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSMENT

Assessment is....	• Ongoing throughout the year
	• Standard and flexible
	• Differentiated and balanced between what students do, say and write to promote learning
	• Contributing to the promotion of life-long learning and ownership of learning
	• Varied
Students...	• Need a clear understanding of the <i>REASON</i> for the assessment
	• Need to know <i>WHAT</i> is being assessed
	• Need to know <i>CRITERIA</i> for success
	• Need to know the <i>METHOD</i> by which the assessment will be made
	• Will be informed of this information before as well as throughout the assessment task
	• Perform at their best when they are given exemplars of the standards and objectives they are trying to achieve (shown at the beginning of each task)
• Always play an active role in their assessment process	

PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT

Two main purposes of assessment:

	Includes	Example
Assessment <u>for</u> learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-assessment and formative assessment • Information gathered helps direct teaching strategies • Content, pacing and differentiation addresses the learning needs of the whole class as well as needs of the individuals • Continual feedback, in reference to the achievement goals, assists learners in assessing their strengths, identifying areas that still need to be worked on and in taking action in order to reach their learning targets. 	<p>Pre-assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing prior knowledge • Discussion <p>Formative assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tests/quizzes • Oral presentations
Assessment <u>of</u> learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves authentic assessment tasks that clearly relate to the learning goals • Summative assessment tasks will inform students, parents and the school of the evaluation process in order to communicate levels of achievement • Based upon student needs, they should be given the opportunity to demonstrate their learning in a variety of ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a reading response based on a book that relates to the current unit of inquiry • Research projects • Exhibition in Cycle 3, Year 2

ASSESSMENT PRACTICES

Planning for Assessment:

- Planning of assessments (formative and summative) takes into consideration multiple forms of assessment.

Teachers....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utilize backwards planning to effectively design and write units with the assessment and purpose in mind
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan assessments collaboratively to ensure standardization across grade levels

Forms of assessment include:	• Project-based (use of technology or IT component)
	• Observations
	• Open-ended tasks
	• Quizzes
	• Direct observation
	• Group work
	• Peer/self-evaluation
	• Quick write/journal entry
	• Responses
	• Pre-assessment/post-assessment
	• End-of-cycle exams
	• LES (Learning and Evaluation Situations)
	• ES (End-of-Cycle Evaluation Situations)
• Use of rubrics/checklists	

Analysis of Assessment:

- Grade level and/or cycle teams meet regularly to inform and shape future instruction and to determine the need for interventions and adaptations for learning styles and multiple intelligences.
- Assessment practices are regularly reviewed with the Standards and Practices of the International Baccalaureate Organization in mind, while meeting the Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (MEES) regulations.

Assessment strategies	• Teachers may create and/or build rubrics with students' input to design assessment tasks
	• Assessment needs to involve the learner so that the student can take ownership of their learning
	• Teachers use both peer/self-assessments in the classroom
	• Self-assessment and peer-assessment are an integral part of the learning process
	• Pre-assessments are used by teachers for planning differentiated instruction and by the students to set goals and to create action plans
	• Assessments need to be adapted and/or modified to meet the needs of the students with special needs
	• Students can be given a choice of assessment tasks to complete in order to show their understanding of the central idea
	• Students share their learning and understanding
	• Students use their prior knowledge to build on and guide the inquiry process

Feedback and reporting on assessment:

Teachers...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feedback to students and parents outside of the regular reporting periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback is provided through agenda, notes, on Google Classroom, telephone or personal meetings
Students...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are provided with regular and on-going feedback regarding their progress • Are formally informed of academic progress on a quarterly basis through a first communication, three standardized report cards and parent-teacher conferences (due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education modified the formal reporting periods with a first communication, Term 1 report card, second communication, and Term 2 report card) • Evidence of learning and progress are showcased in student portfolios. This will include students' goals and reflections 	
Parents...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are formally informed of academic progress on a quarterly basis through a first communication, three standardized report cards and parent-teacher conferences • Parents of students with an IEP are formally informed 	