



This document has two parts, the first is the general principles of assessment in our school, and the second is the specific methodology for formative and summative assessment in this curriculum subject.

1. General Principles of Assessments

Why is Assessment Important?

Along with pedagogy and curriculum, assessment is a critical aspect in the learning continuum.

Assessment is very important for monitoring the progress pupils make in the curriculum, including the knowledge and skills that the children have acquired. Assessments help teachers and assistant teachers to plan next steps, to help set targets and goals, report to and involve parents in their children's learning and most importantly of all to encourage, inspire and motivate children to address misconceptions, to recall and to improve.

There are two main types of assessment: formative assessment and summative assessment. These are sometimes referred to as **assessment for learning** and **assessment of learning**, respectively. At some level, both happen in almost all classrooms.

Formative Assessments

Formative assessment takes place on a day-to-day basis during teaching and learning, allowing teachers and pupils to assess attainment and progress more frequently. It begins with diagnostic assessment, indicating what is already known and what gaps may exist in skills or knowledge. If a teacher and pupil understand what has been achieved to date, it is easier to plan the next steps. As the learning continues, further formative assessments indicate whether teaching plans need to be amended to reinforce or extend learning.

Effective formative assessment encourages learning by stressing the importance of recall, critical thinking, reasoning, and reflection thus creating a quality learning environment. Many techniques may be used to formally assess student learning. These include questioning (either directed or no-hands up), concept mapping, writing two or three sentences, the teacher observing (e.g. listening to reading) and recommending specific improvements, low stakes quizzes and so on.

Often formative assessments may not be recorded at all, except perhaps in the lesson plans drawn up to address the next steps indicated.

Assessment for learning is an ongoing iterative process that arises out of the thoughtful and sensitive interaction between teacher and learners.

“Human Learning presupposes a specific social nature and process by which children grow into the intellectual life of those around them.” Lev S. Vygotsky

Summative Assessment

Summative assessment sums up what a pupil has achieved at the end of a period of time, relative to the learning aims and objectives and the relevant national standards. The period of time between summative assessments may vary, depending on what the subject is and what the teacher or assistant teacher wants to find out. A summative assessment may take place at the end of a unit of work, at the end of a term or half-term, at the end of a year or, as in the case of the national curriculum tests, at the end of a key stage.

Typically summative assessments take place no more than three times a year. The results of summative assessments are reported to parents regularly so that they are fully involved in the child’s learning journey and are able to monitor the progress their child is making at useful intervals over the course of the academic year. To distribute workload and make the summative assessment meaningful, the school provides short termly assessments rather than one long one at the end of the year.

A summative assessment may be a written test, an observation, a conversation or a task. It may be recorded through writing, through photographs that the child takes themselves and shared with families via SeeSaw, through presentation and performance including Expert Showcase, other visual media, or through an audio or video recording. Whichever medium is used, the assessment will show what has been achieved. It will summarise attainment at a particular point in time and may provide individual, cohort and whole school “snap shot” data that will be useful for tracking progress, for informing stakeholders (e.g. parents, governors, etc.) and for defining whole school improvement plans.

To optimise the benefit of summative assessment the outcome data is analysed by teachers inform whole class next steps and teaching and learning (therefore also having formative benefits). The school uses the NFER PIRA and PUMA tests in this way, results are diagnosed to inform formative next steps.

Recording and Reporting Summative Assessments

Some summative assessments in the Core Subjects such as PIRA (Progress in Reading and Language Assessment) and PUMA (Progress in Understanding Mathematics Assessment) take place on Insight. For Foundation Subjects, Three Part Assessment Grids are used. Once noted these may be shared with the Curriculum Subject Leader.

The Termly Reports to parents/carers use the same language as the Assessment Grids to inform parents whether their child is Working Towards Age Related Expectation/Standard (ARE), At Expected Age Related Expectation/Standard or Above Expected Age Related Expectation Standard.

2. Specific Methodologies for This Curriculum Subject – Physical Education

Effective assessment in physical education engages, supports and motivates pupils to become competent, confident, creative and reflective movers. It can support and encourage young people to work together in order to excel in physically demanding and competitive activities.

Approaches to assessment must be meaningful and embedded throughout a high quality physical education curriculum; which enables learners to make progress and improve their attainment. Although locally determined and child-centred, physical education must be situated within a whole school approach to assessment and support a child's development across the whole curriculum.

Primary physical education key areas for assessment

Key Stage 1 Develop fundamental movement Physically motivated and confident Socially engaged	Key Stage 2 Applies and develops movement Effective in working together Reflective learners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental movement skills Agility, balance and coordination Competes with self Competes with others Cooperates with others Physical confidence Can evaluate and recognise success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply skills in different ways Link and sequence actions Communicate Collaborate Compete How to improve in sports and activities Evaluate and recognise success

P.E. at Milton Road is taught by both class teachers and coaches from Premier Sport

Class teachers

Class teachers largely follow the Cambridgeshire Scheme of Work, which provides Core Tasks to assess children against for every unit taught. There are detailed assessment grids for teachers to utilise to aid their evaluations.

Premier Sport

All professionals (from Premier Sport) who deliver lessons within curriculum time will continually assess the children they work with against their learning. They will also challenge all children to make progress, with summative assessments being completed at the end of each unit and a thorough PE report on children's progress compiled at the end of a school year.

Curriculum Subject – Physical Education(P.E.)
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Curriculum Subject Leader – Mary Williams
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Formative Assessment Methods

- core tasks (Cambridgeshire Scheme of Work)
- observations
- Premier Sport assessments - <https://schools.premier-education.com/login>

Summative Assessment Methods

- core tasks (Cambridgeshire Scheme of Work)
- Three part assessment grid informed by Cambridgeshire Scheme of Work assessment grid
- observations
- photographs and videos
- presentation and performance including Expert Showcase or assembly
- competitions
- Premier Sport assessments - <https://schools.premier-education.com/login>

Other Notes Relevant to this Subject:

Key stage 1

Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) and co-operative physical activities, in a range of increasingly challenging situations.

Pupils should be taught to:

- master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- perform dances using simple movement patterns.

Key stage 2

Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination
- play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending
- develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance
- perform dances using a range of movement patterns
- take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.
- swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- use a range of strokes effectively
- perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Appendix:

Example of Three Part Assessment Grid for Physical Education

Subject: Physical Education
Learning Objective:
Example Methodology for Assessment:
Above Expected Age Related Expectation Standard
At Expected Age Related Expectation/Standard
Working Towards Age Related Expectation/Standard (ARE)