



70059845

(EDAHODS)

Question 1.

1.1.1] Teacher assesses learners at the beginning of a new set of learning activities to find out what they already know and can demonstrate.  
- It is used to determine the learners level of understanding.

1.1.2] The ongoing gathering of information over a period of time, designed to monitor and support learning. It can be formal or informal, informal can be in the form of oral question, observing learners.

1.1.3] Usually applied as a final judgement on a learning unit or programme.  
End of grade 7 - learner move to high school. Used to determine if learners are ready to move from one grade to the next.

1.1.4] Continuous formal and informal monitoring of learners progress, encourages a diagnostic dimension which points out learners individual strengths and needs, used to identify barriers to learning.

1.1.5] Used to evaluate the appropriateness of the education system.



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1.2.1] Encourages students to learn certain subjects

- Scripts are usually marked in a rush.

1.2.2] Assesses writing style a useful transferable skill.

- Can cause lack of equality as some students may have never been shown how to write essays

1.2.3] Allows students to develop their strategies for taking on research.

- Time consuming for student and for marking staff.

1.2.4] Contains evidence reflecting a wide range of skills and attributes

- Can encourage cheating re ownership of work.

1.2.5] Learners will be encouraged to ~~to~~ learn from each other.

- Some learners may be dormant and not participate in the group.

## Question 2.

2.1.1] To improve teaching.

- Teachers who were

- to provide information about teachers, learners and schools.



- to drive the curriculum and teaching
- to act as a selection and certifying device.

### 2.1.2] Improve teaching and learning

- identify current shortcomings in the learners performance
- identify barriers to learning
- give feedback to learners, parents, guardians and other stakeholders about learner's progress
- help the learners to use the feedback to set targets for improving their performance

### 2.1.3] Curriculum and Assessment Policy statement

- National Protocol for Assessment Grades R-12

- National Policy Pertaining to the Programme and Promotion Requirements of the National Curriculum

### Statement grades R-12

- National curriculum Statement:

### Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statements - Further Education and Training Grades 10-12

### 2.1.4] Help us to understand the child

- Be able to plan for the child
- Develop a relationship with the child



### Question 3

Subject : Social science (History).

Grade 9 :

Topic : Apartheid.

Knowledge : Define apartheid.

How did Ap Name some of the places where Dutch settlers first stayed at.

Understanding : Explain how the Khoi San and other black people ended up working for Dutch settlers.  
Make a comparison between democracy and apartheid.

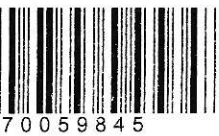
Application : Write a short summary about how black people were affected by the apartheid regime.

: Identify and mention at least three countries that are not democratic in Africa.

Analysis : Analyse the Constitution we have in democracy and the one we had under the apartheid regime.

: Mention some of the differences we have under democracy that were not there during apartheid.

Evaluation : What could be done to make sure that the rights in the



Constitution are not abused.

: What aspects of our democracy would you criticize.

Creative : Design a poster where you mention some of the rights in the constitution.

: Formulate a method that would help people to be aware of their rights

#### Question 4.

4.17 Observation-based assessment

- This type of assessment allows the ~~te~~ teacher to collect different kinds of evidence for different learners at different times. It can be formal or informal, it usually aims at assessing learners while they are performing a practical activity or interacting with one another.

b) Proper based assessment.

- Pen and paper assessments can be in the form of tests, examinations, case studies, assignments, reports or portfolios.

Although the application of skills can be tested, recall plays the biggest role in memory



Oral assessment.

- This method of assessment involves stating questions verbally. Oral assessments can be informal and have advantage of providing immediate feedback. Verbal questions and answers assessments are effective for learners who cannot express themselves as well in the written assessments.

SELF-ASSESSMENT.

a) There are different forms of assessments that can be applied.

b) It is important to use different kinds of assessments in the classroom. It ensures learner inclusivity and diversity.

c) I would focus more on learners who have barriers to learning, making sure they are not left behind.

d) Identifying learners with learning barriers, it is sometimes difficult to differentiate between lazy learners and learners with learning barriers.

e)