**Assessment in Science at Dobcroft Nursery Infant School**

At this school, the purpose of assessment is to check what children have understood, know and remember. This helps us to identify what we need to teach them next. We use both **formative** and **summative** strategies for different reasons.

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| **Formative assessment** | * Occurs during the learning. * Allows teachers and children to change strategies mid-learning. * Identifies areas for improvement. * Gives opportunities for children to implement feedback and get additional support. |
| **Summative assessment** | * Occurs at the end of the learning process. * Provides a final evaluation of knowledge and skills. * High stakes testing that often involves ranking children. * Provides children with a grade. |

**Our assessment strategies**

The table below describes the range of assessment strategies used at DNIS. These strategies are used for a number of reasons including: improve recall and fluency of crucial knowledge, skills and concepts, to check understanding, to inform teaching/planning and to assess children’s starting points and progress.

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| **Method of assessment** | **Formative/**  **summative** | **Notes**  **Use the questioning guide in the table below to support question generation** |
| Questioning  Low stakes | formative | Tips for effective questioning:   * Start Broad, Then Narrow: Begin with open-ended questions and follow up with specifics. * Pause for Thought: Allow children time to process and respond. * Tailor Questions to Levels: Adapt prompts to suit different learning abilities. |
| Observation  Low stakes | formative | Observing children’s interactions, thought processes and skills when completing tasks, answering questions or in conversation informs feedback and future teaching. |
| Flash back  Low stakes | formative | Each section should have a clearly defined purpose e.g. retrieval from previous lesson, last week and last block etc.  Or  Retrieval of component knowledge required e.g. for time: 5 times table, fractions,1/2 and 1/4 , etc. |
| BBQ  (bring it back questions)  Low stakes | formative | These are questions based on crucial knowledge (pre written) across all subjects for the teaching done so far. These can be used at any point in the day when you have a spare few minutes. You can use them as you wish, e.g. as a whole class or as a “best of 3” type scenario. |
| Purple Mash quiz  Low stakes | formative  summative | Quizzes are made to test crucial knowledge. |
| Concept map  Low stakes | formative  summative | Linked to crucial knowledge. Teacher gives a blanked out knowledge organiser with key words left as aide memoires for children to add to. It can be used as a tool to inform teaching at the start of a block, through out the teaching block to embed new learning or as an end of block assessment to show progress. |
| Standardised Testing  High stakes | summative | White Rose Science end of topic assessment  White Rose of term assessments. |

**How we ensure progress as a result of assessment**

When gaps in knowledge or misconceptions are identified, we use the following strategies to ensure these are addressed.

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| **Strategy** | **Notes** |
| In the moment | Address misconceptions verbally to individuals or small groups |
| Same day interventions | Conducted with children who have been identified as not gaining secure understanding within the lesson. Recorded in books or verbal. |
| Morning work | Used as pre-learning, or to address misconceptions or to further embed knowledge to improve fluency. |
| Adapting future lessons | * Altering the sequence of lessons as required i.e. adding in an additional lesson based on observation/assessment of starting points of children’s knowledge and skills. * adding misconception in to flashback/BBQ etc. so it is revisited as part of the lesson/day * Implementing a learning stop. * Providing additional 1:1 or small group support to identified children in subsequent lessons. |
| Adaptations | Learning is adapted (based on previous lessons and/or knowledge of the child) to ensure all children are successful |
| Communication with parents | Ongoing with parents of children that don’t have an individualised home learning book but occasionally need additional support and personalised learning is sent home. |