Types of Assessment
Formative - can refer to a range of formal and informal assessment procedures used by teachers during the learning process - purpose is to modify teaching and learning activities accordingly
Summative - comes at the end of a learning acknowledgement, record and report on pupils' overall achievement/attainment
Evaluative - focus on the overarching performance of arrangements in a department, school or system.
Diagnostic - used to identify individual strengths, areas for improvement and to inform next steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Should Assessment look for children?</th>
<th>What does Assessment Look Like for Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Fair and valid</td>
<td>- Children are learning copying strategies for stress of modern life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Produce consistent results</td>
<td>- Tests at a young age – can increase confidence/ can be challenging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Be tailored to children and their abilities</td>
<td>- Low self esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not cause stress</td>
<td>- Anxieties about grading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consider outside effects that can change a child’s academic outcome, e.g., bullying</td>
<td>- Self-doubt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Key Points:
- Consider ethnicity and identity of children
- Reflect on views of family members
- Changing language and information so a child can understand
- Reflecting continually on the current circumstance surrounding the environment
- Written plans should focus on the needs of a child and improve their experiences

Types of Assessment:
- Questioning
- Projects
- Discussion
- Observation
- Practice Presentations

Pros:
- Learning schedule for children
- Check-ups on their learning
- Evaluation of what they may have already learnt
- Identifying disabilities
- Engaging what level they’re learning at
- Specialised skills
- Including play