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APPENDICES

Apdx 1: Learning Outcomes

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LIST of ABBREVIATIONS

CA	<i>Continuous Assessment</i>	Phrs	<i>Phrases</i>
LG	<i>Letter Grade</i>	RDG	<i>Reading</i>
LST	<i>Listening</i>	Sntcs	<i>Sentences</i>
L-Texts	<i>Long texts</i>	SPK	<i>Speaking</i>
Ltrs	<i>Letters</i>	S-Texts	<i>Short texts</i>
MAX	<i>Maximum</i>	Wds	<i>Words</i>
NS	<i>Number Score</i>	WRT	<i>Writing</i>

GLOSSARY

<i>Summative Assessment</i>	Assessment <u>of</u> student learning. Its purpose is to <i>measure</i> and report on standards of learning. Typically done by awarding marks, grades, etc.
<i>Formative Assessment</i>	Assessment <u>for</u> student learning. Its purpose is to <i>improve</i> students' learning. Typically done through self-assessment, giving feedback, etc.
<i>Two-way Speaking</i>	Speech which involves two (or more) participants interacting with each other, i.e. reacting and responding to what is said by the other participant(s). Typical contexts include: socialising, exchanging information, telephone conversations, discussion, negotiation, transactions, etc.
<i>One-way Speaking</i>	Speech which involves a speaker and a listener (or group of listeners), with few, if any, responses from the listener(s). Typical contexts include: narratives, descriptions, instructions, announcements, presentations, etc.
<i>Pronunciation</i>	One of several criteria used in the assessment of Speaking. It includes four main aspects: (a) individual sounds (phonemes); (b) word-stress; (c) sentence-stress/ rhythm; (d) intonation. Assessment focuses mainly on how easy (or difficult) it is to understand what the speaker says.
<i>Electronic sources</i>	Technological means of transmitting human speech, such as cassette-player; radio; television; film/video; internet; telephone. Contrasted with 'live' speech, heard directly from the speaker.
<i>Electronic texts</i>	Spoken texts heard from electronic sources.