NATIONAL CERTIFICATES (VOCATIONAL)

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

ROADS
NQF LEVEL 2

September 2007
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SECTION A: PURPOSE OF THE SUBJECT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

This document provides the lecturer with guidelines to develop and implement a coherent, integrated assessment system for Roads in the National Certificates (Vocational). It must be read with the National Policy Regarding Further Education and Training Programmes: Approval of the Documents, Policy for the National Certificates (Vocational) Qualifications at Levels 2 to 4 on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). This assessment guideline will be used for National Qualifications Framework Levels 2-4.

This document explains the requirements for the internal and external subject assessment. The lecturer must use this document with the Subject Guidelines: Roads to prepare for and deliver Roads. Lecturers should use a variety of resources and apply a range of assessment skills in the setting, marking and recording of assessment tasks.

SECTION B: ASSESSMENT IN THE NATIONAL CERTIFICATES (VOCATIONAL)

1 ASSESSMENT IN THE NATIONAL CERTIFICATES (VOCATIONAL)

Assessment in the National Certificates (Vocational) is underpinned by the objectives of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). These objectives are to:

- Create an integrated national framework for learning achievements.
- Facilitate access to and progression within education, training and career paths.
- Enhance the quality of education and training.
- Redress unfair discrimination and past imbalances and thereby accelerate employment opportunities.
- Contribute to the holistic development of the student by addressing:
  - social adjustment and responsibility;
  - moral accountability and ethical work orientation;
  - economic participation; and
  - nation-building.

The principles that drive these objectives are:

- **Integration**
  To adopt a unified approach to education and training that will strengthen the human resources development capacity of the nation.

- **Relevance**
  To be dynamic and responsive to national development needs.

- **Credibility**
  To demonstrate national and international value and recognition of qualification and acquired competencies and skills.

- **Coherence**
  To work within a consistent framework of principles and certification.

- **Flexibility**
  To allow for creativity and resourcefulness when achieving Learning Outcomes, to cater for different learning styles and use a range of assessment methods, instruments and techniques.

- **Participation**
  To enable stakeholders to participate in setting standards and co-ordinating the achievement of the qualification.

- **Access**
  To address barriers to learning at each level to facilitate students’ progress.
• **Progression**
To ensure that the qualification framework permits individuals to move through the levels of the national qualification via different, appropriate combinations of the components of the delivery system.

• **Portability**
To enable students to transfer credits of qualifications from one learning institution and/or employer to another institution or employer.

• **Articulation**
To allow for vertical and horizontal mobility in the education system when accredited pre-requisites have been successfully completed.

• **Recognition of Prior Learning**
To grant credits for a unit of learning following an assessment or if a student possesses the capabilities specified in the outcomes statement.

• **Validity of assessments**
To ensure assessment covers a broad range of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes (SKVAs) needed to demonstrate applied competency. This is achieved through:
  - clearly stating the outcome to be assessed;
  - selecting the appropriate or suitable evidence;
  - matching the evidence with a compatible or appropriate method of assessment; and
  - selecting and constructing an instrument(s) of assessment.

• **Reliability**
To assure assessment practices are consistent so that the same result or judgment is arrived at if the assessment is replicated in the same context. This demands consistency in the interpretation of evidence; therefore, careful monitoring of assessment is vital.

• **Fairness and transparency**
To verify that no assessment process or method(s) hinders or unfairly advantages any student. The following could constitute unfairness in assessment:
  - Inequality of opportunities, resources or teaching and learning approaches
  - Bias based on ethnicity, race, gender, age, disability or social class
  - Lack of clarity regarding Learning Outcome being assessed
  - Comparison of students' work with other students, based on learning styles and language

• **Practicability and cost-effectiveness**
To integrate assessment practices within an outcomes-based education and training system and strive for cost and time-effective assessment.

2 **ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

The assessment structure for the National Certificates (Vocational) qualification is as follows:

2.1 **Internal continuous assessment (ICASS)**
Knowledge, skills values, and attitudes (SKVAs) are assessed throughout the year using assessment instruments such as projects, tests, assignments, investigations, role-play and case studies. The internal continuous assessment (ICASS) practical component is undertaken in a real workplace, a workshop or a “Structured Environment”. This component is moderated internally and externally quality assured by Umalusi. All internal continuous assessment (ICASS) evidence is kept in a Portfolio of Evidence (PoE) and must be readily available for monitoring, moderation and verification purposes.

2.2 **External summative assessment (ESASS)**
The external summative assessment is either a single or a set of written papers set to the requirements of the Subject Learning Outcomes. The Department of Education administers the theoretical component according to relevant assessment policies.
A compulsory component of external summative assessment (ESASS) is the integrated summative assessment task (ISAT). This assessment task draws on the students’ cumulative learning throughout the year. The task requires integrated application of competence and is executed under strict assessment conditions. The task should take place in a simulated or “Structured Environment”. The integrated summative assessment task (ISAT) is the most significant test of students’ ability to apply their acquired knowledge.

The integrated assessment approach allows students to be assessed in more than one subject with the same integrated summative assessment task (ISAT).

External summative assessments will be conducted annually between October and December, with provision made for supplementary sittings.

3 MODERATION OF ASSESSMENT

3.1 Internal moderation
Assessment must be moderated according to the internal moderation policy of the Further Education and Training (FET) college. Internal college moderation is a continuous process. The moderator's involvement starts with the planning of assessment methods and instruments and follows with continuous collaboration with and support to the assessors. Internal moderation creates common understanding of Assessment Standards and maintains these across vocational programmes.

3.2 External moderation
External moderation is conducted by the Department of Education, Umalusi and, where relevant, an Education and Training Quality Assurance (ETQA) body according to South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and Umalusi standards and requirements.

The external moderator:
- monitors and evaluates the standard of all summative assessments;
- maintains standards by exercising appropriate influence and control over assessors;
- ensures proper procedures are followed;
- ensures summative integrated assessments are correctly administered;
- observes a minimum sample of ten (10) to twenty-five (25) percent of summative assessments;
- gives written feedback to the relevant quality assuror; and
- moderates in case of a dispute between an assessor and a student.

Policy on inclusive education requires that assessment procedures for students who experience barriers to learning be customised and supported to enable these students to achieve their maximum potential.

4 PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF INTERNAL CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT (ICASS)
The period of validity of the internal continuous assessment mark is determined by the National Policy on the Conduct, Administration and Management of the Assessment of the National Certificates (Vocational).

The internal continuous assessment (ICASS) must be re-submitted with each examination enrolment for which it constitutes a component.

5 ASSESSOR REQUIREMENTS
Assessors must be subject specialists and should ideally be declared competent against the standards set by the ETDP SETA. If the lecturer conducting the assessments has not been declared a competent assessor, an assessor who has been declared competent may be appointed to oversee the assessment process to ensure the quality and integrity of assessments.

6 TYPES OF ASSESSMENT
Assessment benefits the student and the lecturer. It informs students about their progress and helps lecturers make informed decisions at different stages of the learning process. Depending on the intended purpose, different types of assessment can be used.
6.1 Baseline assessment
At the beginning of a level or learning experience, baseline assessment establishes the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes (SKVAs) that students bring to the classroom. This knowledge assists lecturers to plan learning programmes and learning activities.

6.2 Diagnostic assessment
This assessment diagnoses the nature and causes of learning barriers experienced by specific students. It is followed by guidance, appropriate support and intervention strategies. This type of assessment is useful to make referrals for students requiring specialist help.

6.3 Formative assessment
This assessment monitors and supports teaching and learning. It determines student strengths and weaknesses and provides feedback on progress. It determines if a student is ready for summative assessment.

6.4 Summative assessment
This type of assessment gives an overall picture of student progress at a given time. It determines whether the student is sufficiently competent to progress to the next level.

7 PLANNING ASSESSMENT
An assessment plan should cover three main processes:

7.1 Collecting evidence
The assessment plan indicates which Subject Outcomes and Assessment Standards will be assessed, what assessment method or activity will be used and when this assessment will be conducted.

7.2 Recording
Recording refers to the assessment instruments or tools with which the assessment will be captured or recorded. Therefore, appropriate assessment instruments must be developed or adapted.

7.3 Reporting
All the evidence is put together in a report to deliver a decision for the subject.

8 METHODS OF ASSESSMENT
Methods of assessment refer to who carries out the assessment and includes lecturer assessment, self-assessment, peer assessment and group assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LECTURER ASSESSMENT</th>
<th>The lecturer assesses students’ performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELF-ASSESSMENT</td>
<td>Students assess their own performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEER ASSESSMENT</td>
<td>Students assess another student or group of students’ performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP ASSESSMENT</td>
<td>Students assess the individual performance of other students within a group or the overall performance of a group of students against given criteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE
All evidence collected for assessment purposes is kept or recorded in the student’s Portfolio of Evidence (PoE).

The following table summarises a variety of methods and instruments for collecting evidence. A method and instrument is chosen to give students ample opportunity to demonstrate the Subject Outcome has been attained. This will only be possible if the chosen methods and instruments are appropriate for the target group and the Specific Outcome being assessed.
# METHODS FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment instruments</th>
<th>Observation-based (Less structured)</th>
<th>Task-based (Structured)</th>
<th>Test-based (More structured)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>• Observation</td>
<td>• Assignments or tasks</td>
<td>• Examinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class questions</td>
<td>• Class questions</td>
<td>• Projects</td>
<td>• Class tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer, student, parent discussions</td>
<td>• Lecturer, student, parent discussions</td>
<td>• Investigations or research</td>
<td>• Practical examinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Case studies</td>
<td>• Oral tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Practical exercises</td>
<td>• Open tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Demonstrations</td>
<td>• Open-book tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Role-play</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Interviews</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment tools</th>
<th>Observation sheets</th>
<th>Checklists</th>
<th>Marks (e.g. %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Observation sheets</td>
<td>• Checklists</td>
<td>• Rating scales (1-7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lecturer’s notes</td>
<td>• Rating scales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Comments</td>
<td>• Rubrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Focus on individual students</th>
<th>Open middle: Students produce the same evidence but in different ways.</th>
<th>Students answer the same questions in the same way, within the same time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Subjective evidence based on lecturer observations and impressions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10 TOOLS FOR ASSESSING STUDENT PERFORMANCE

**Rating scales** are marking systems where a symbol (such as 1 to 7) or a mark (such as 5/10 or 50%) is defined in detail. The detail is as important as the coded score. Traditional marking, assessment and evaluation mostly used rating scales without details such as what was right or wrong, weak or strong, etc.

**Task lists** and **checklists** show the student what needs to be done. They consist of short statements describing the expected performance in a particular task. The statements on the checklist can be ticked off when the student has adequately achieved the criterion. Checklists and task lists are useful in peer or group assessment activities.

**Rubrics** are a hierarchy (graded levels) of criteria with benchmarks that describe the minimum level of acceptable performance or achievement for each criterion. It is a different way of assessment and cannot be compared to tests. Each criterion described in the rubric must be assessed separately. Mainly, two types of rubrics, namely holistic and analytical, are used.

## 11 SELECTING AND/OR DESIGNING RECORDING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS

The selection or design of recording and reporting systems depends on the purpose of recording and reporting student achievement. **Why** particular information is recorded and **how** it is recorded determine which instrument will be used.

Computer-based systems, for example spreadsheets, are cost and time effective. The recording system should be user-friendly and information should be easily accessed and retrieved.

## 12 COMPETENCE DESCRIPTIONS

All assessment should award marks to evaluate specific assessment tasks. However, marks should be awarded against rubrics and not simply be a total of ticks for right answers. Rubrics should explain the competence level descriptors for the skills, knowledge, values and attitudes (SKVAs) a student must demonstrate to achieve each level of the rating scale.

When lecturers or assessors prepare an assessment task or question, they must ensure that the task or question addresses an aspect of a Subject Outcome. The relevant Assessment Standard must be used to create the rubric to assess the task or question. The descriptions must clearly indicate the minimum level of attainment for each category on the rating scale.
13 STRATEGIES FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE

A number of different assessment instruments may be used to collect and record evidence. Examples of instruments that can be (adapted and) used in the classroom include:

13.1 Record sheets
The lecturer observes students working in a group. These observations are recorded in a summary table at the end of each project. The lecturer can design a record sheet to observe students’ interactive and problem-solving skills, attitudes towards group work and involvement in a group activity.

13.2 Checklists
Checklists should have clear categories to ensure that the objectives are effectively met. The categories should describe how the activities are evaluated and against what criteria they are evaluated. Space for comments is essential.

SECTION C: ASSESSMENT IN ROADS

1 SCHEDULE OF ASSESSMENT

At NQF levels 2, 3 and 4, lecturers will conduct assessments as well as develop a schedule of formal assessments that will be undertaken in the year. All three levels also have an external examination that accounts for 50 percent of the total mark. The marks allocated to assessment tasks completed during the year, kept or recorded in a Portfolio of Evidence (PoE) account for the other 50 percent.

The Portfolio of Evidence (PoE) and the external assessment include practical and written components. The practical assessment in Roads must, where necessary, be subjected to external moderation by Umalusi or an appropriate Education and Training Quality Assurance (ETQA) body, appointed by the Umalusi Council in terms of Section 28(2) of the General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act, 2001 (Act No. 58 of 2001).

2 RECORDING AND REPORTING

Roads, as is the case for all the other Vocational subjects, is assessed according to five levels of competence. The level descriptions are explained in the following table.

Scale of Achievement for the Vocational component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RATING CODE</th>
<th>RATING</th>
<th>MARKS %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Highly Competent</td>
<td>70-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Competent</td>
<td>50-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not yet competent</td>
<td>40-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not achieved</td>
<td>0-39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The programme of assessment should be recorded in the Lecturer’s Portfolio of Assessment for each subject. The following should at least be included in the Lecturer’s Assessment Portfolio:

- A contents page
- The formal schedule of assessment
- The requirements for each assessment task
- The tools used for each assessment task
- Recording instrument(s) for each assessment task
- A mark sheet and report for each assessment task

The college must standardise these documents.

The student’s Portfolio of Evidence (PoE) must at least include:

- A contents page
- The assessment tasks according to the assessment schedule
- The assessment tools or instruments for the task
Roads
National Certificates (Vocational)

- A record of the marks (and comments) achieved for each task

Where tasks cannot be contained as evidence in the Portfolio of Evidence (PoE), its exact location must be recorded and it must be readily available for moderation purposes.
ASSESSMENT OF ROADS
LEVEL 2
3 INTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF SUBJECT OUTCOMES IN ROADS – LEVEL 2

Topic 1: Introduction to Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe different concepts concerning roads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARDS</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Earthwork activities are described.</td>
<td>• Describe earthwork activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Different road layers and surfaces are described.</td>
<td>• Describe different road layers and surfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The role of drainage in roads is explained.</td>
<td>• Explain the role of drainage in roads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe various materials used in road construction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARD</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • The characteristics and functions of various materials used in different layers during road construction are explained.  
  Range: Natural materials, concrete, asphalt and bitumen | • Explain characteristics and functions of various materials used in different layers of road construction.  
  Range: Natural materials, concrete, asphalt and bitumen |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain relevant road furniture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARDS</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Road furniture concepts are explained.  
  Range: Guardrails, road signs, anti-dazzle screens, road markings and studs | • Explain road furniture concepts.  
  Range: Guardrails, road signs, anti-dazzle screens, road markings and studs |
| • Health and safety regulations concerning road works are described. | • Describe health and safety regulations concerning road works. |

ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES FOR TOPIC 1

- **TASK BASED**
  - Practical exercises
  - Demonstrations
  - Observations

- **TEST BASED**
  - Class tests
  - Practical examinations
  - Written examinations

Topic 2: Installation and Maintenance of Road Furniture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain technology used to install and maintain road furniture and install guardrails correctly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARDS</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • The technology used to install road furniture is explained.  
  • The technology used to maintain road furniture is explained.  
  • Guardrails are correctly installed with necessary safety precautions taken. | • Explain the technology used to install road furniture.  
  • Explain the technology used to maintain road furniture.  
  • Install guardrails in accordance to safety precautions. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify and procure tools and plant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic 2: Roads

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS LEARNING OUTCOMES

• Tools and minor plant for installing and maintaining road furniture are identified.
• Road furniture is set out according to drawing details.
• Identify tools and minor plant for installing and maintaining road furniture.
• Set out road furniture according to drawing details.

ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES FOR TOPIC 2

• TASK BASED
  ▪ Practical exercises
  ▪ Demonstrations
  ▪ Observations

• TEST BASED
  ▪ Class tests
  ▪ Practical examinations
  ▪ Written examinations

Topic 3: Erection and Maintenance of Guardrails

SUBJECT OUTCOME

Explain the technology used to erect and maintain guardrails.

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS LEARNING OUTCOMES

• The technology used to erect and maintain guardrails is explained.
• Resources required for guardrail installation and maintenance are identified and procured.
• Guardrails are installed in accordance with safety precautions.
• Explain the technology used to erect and maintain guardrails.
• Identify and procure resources required for guardrail installation and maintenance.
• Install guardrails in accordance with safety precautions.

ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES FOR TOPIC 3

• TASK BASED
  ▪ Practical exercises
  ▪ Demonstrations
  ▪ Observations

• TEST BASED
  ▪ Class tests
  ▪ Practical examinations
  ▪ Written examinations

Topic 4: Painting of Road Symbols

SUBJECT OUTCOME

Paint road symbols.

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS LEARNING OUTCOMES

• Area to be painted is prepared.
• Material quantities are calculated from drawings.
• Protective clothing is identified and procured.
• Road symbols are painted using a spray gun.
• The quantities of materials used are recorded.
• Traffic is controlled during painting operations.
• Prepare the area to be painted.
• Calculate material quantities from drawings.
• Identify and procure protective clothing.
• Paint road symbols using a spray gun.
• Record how much material was used.
• Control traffic during painting operations.

ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES FOR TOPIC 4

• TASK BASED
  ▪ Practical exercises
  ▪ Demonstrations
  ▪ Observations

• TEST BASED
  ▪ Class tests
  ▪ Practical examinations
  ▪ Written examinations

Topic 5: Installation of Erosion Protection Products

SUBJECT OUTCOME

Explain the installation of erosion protection products.

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS LEARNING OUTCOMES

• Different erosion protection products are described and reasons for the use of these products are given.
• Describe different erosion protection products and give reasons for the use of these products.
### Topic 5: Gabion Baskets

**Range: Gabion baskets and other erosion protection products**

- The technology used to install gabion baskets is explained.
- The bedding is prepared to receive gabion baskets.
- Tools, equipment and personal protective clothing needed are identified.
- Assembled gabion baskets are anchored in position according to site requirements.

**Range: Gabion baskets**

- Explain the technology used to install gabion baskets.
- Prepare bedding to receive gabion baskets.
- Identify tools, equipment and personal protective clothing needed.
- Anchor assembled gabion basket in position according to site requirements.

### ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES FOR TOPIC 5

**TASK BASED**
- Practical exercises
- Demonstrations
- Observations

**TEST BASED**
- Class tests
- Practical examinations
- Written examinations

### Topic 6: Installation of Road Studs

**SUBJECT OUTCOME**

Plan and perform installation of road studs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARDS</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Different types of hand tools required are identified and procured.</td>
<td>Identify and procure types of hand tools required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road signs and traffic control devices are identified to comply with site requirements.</td>
<td>Identify road signs and traffic control devices to comply with site requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material quantities are calculated, procured and stored until they are needed.</td>
<td>Calculate material quantities and procure and store these materials until they are needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road studs are installed in a cost-effective and safe manner.</td>
<td>Install road studs in a cost-effective and safe manner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES FOR TOPIC 6

**TASK BASED**
- Practical exercises
- Demonstrations
- Observations

**TEST BASED**
- Class tests
- Practical examinations
- Written examinations

### Topic 7: Erection of Anti-dazzle Screen

**SUBJECT OUTCOME**

Inspect and prepare area to be screened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARD</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tools and protective clothing to be used are identified.</td>
<td>Identify tools and protective clothing to be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJECT OUTCOME**

Set out anti-dazzle screen and remove hazards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT STANDARDS</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The anti-dazzle screen is set out to project specifications and requirements.</td>
<td>Set out the anti-dazzle screen to project specifications and requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazards or obstructions are identified and removed.</td>
<td>Identify and remove hazards or obstructions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN ROADS – LEVEL 2

4.1 Integrated summative assessment task (ISAT)
A compulsory component of the external assessment (ESASS) is the integrated summative assessment task (ISAT). The integrated summative assessment task (ISAT) draws on the students’ cumulative learning achieved throughout the year. The task requires integrated application of competence and is executed and recorded in compliance with assessment conditions.

Two approaches to the integrated summative assessment task (ISAT) may be as follows:

The students are assigned a task at the beginning of the year which they will have to complete in phases throughout the year to obtain an assessment mark. A final assessment is made at the end of the year when the task is completed.

OR

Students achieve the competencies throughout the year but the competencies are assessed cumulatively in a single assessment or examination session at the end of the year.

The integrated summative assessment task (ISAT) is set by an externally appointed examiner and is conveyed to colleges in the first quarter of the year.

The integrated assessment approach enables students to be assessed in more than one subject with the same integrated summative assessment task (ISAT).

4.2 National Examination
A National Examination is conducted annually in October or November by means of a paper(s) set and moderated externally. The following distribution of cognitive application should be followed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL 2</th>
<th>KNOWLEDGE AND COMPREHENSION</th>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>