



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATES (VOCATIONAL)

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

NQF Level 2

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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 Introduction to Governance 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: Introduction to Governance* to prepare for and deliver Introduction to Governance. 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 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 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 ESASS 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 ESASS is the **integrated summative assessment task (ISAT)**. This assessment task draws on the student's 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 ISAT is the most significant test of students' ability to apply acquired knowledge.

The integrated assessment approach allows students to be assessed in more than one subject with the same 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 assessor; and
- moderates in case of a dispute between an assessor and a student.

Policy on inclusive education requires that assessment procedures be customised for students who experience barriers to learning, 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 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.

LECTURER ASSESSMENT	The lecturer assesses students' performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.
SELF-ASSESSMENT	Students assess their own performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.
PEER ASSESSMENT	Students assess another student's or group of students' performance against given criteria in different contexts, such as individual work, group work, etc.
GROUP ASSESSMENT	Students assess the individual performance of other students within a group or the overall performance of a group of students against given criteria.

9 INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE

All evidence collected for assessment purposes is kept or recorded in the student's 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 that 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			
	Observation-based (Less structured)	Task-based (Structured)	Test-based (More structured)
Assessment instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation • Class questions • Lecturer, student, parent discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assignments or tasks • Projects • Investigations or research • Case studies • Practical exercises • Demonstrations • Role-play • Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examinations • Class tests • Practical examinations • Oral tests • Open-book tests
Assessment tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation sheets • Lecturer's notes • Comments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklists • Rating scales • Rubrics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marks (e.g. %) • Rating scales (1-7)
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on individual students • Subjective evidence based on lecturer observations and impressions 	<p>Open middle: Students produce the same evidence but in different ways.</p> <p>Open end: Students use same process to achieve different results.</p>	Students answer the same questions in the same way, within the same time.

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. These 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. Using rubrics is a different way of assessing 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 be simply be a total of ticks for right answers. Rubrics should explain the competence level descriptors for the skills, knowledge, values and attitudes (SKVAs) that 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 INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

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 PoE account for the other 50 percent.

The PoE and the external assessment include practical and written components. The practical assessment in Introduction to Governance 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

Introduction to Governance, 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

RATING CODE	RATING	MARKS %
5	Outstanding	80-100
4	Highly competent	70-79
3	Competent	50-69
2	Not yet competent	40-49
1	Not achieved	0-39

The programme of assessment should be recorded in the Lecturer's Portfolio of Assessment for each subject. The following at least should 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 PoE must include at least:

- A contents page
- The assessment tasks according to the assessment schedule
- The assessment tools or instruments for the task
- A record of the marks (and comments) achieved for each task

Where a task cannot be contained as evidence in the PoE, its exact location must be recorded and it must be readily available for moderation purposes.

The following units guide internal assessment in Introduction to Governance Level 2:

NUMBER OF UNITS	ASSESSMENT	COVERAGE
2	Formal written tests	One or more completed topics
1	Internal written exam	All completed topics
3	Practical assessments	Must cover the related Subject Outcomes

ASSESSMENT OF INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE LEVEL 2

3 INTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF SUBJECT OUTCOMES IN INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE – LEVEL 2

Topic 1: Basic Governance Concepts

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
1.1 Define key concepts related to governance and government that support the Constitution	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy is defined The Constitution, constitutional values and human rights are defined The term governance is defined The term government is defined Intergovernmental relations is defined The importance of the above concepts is explained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define democracy Define Constitution, constitutional values and human rights Define the term governance Define the term government Define intergovernmental relations Explain the importance of the above concepts
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essay defining terms concerned and differences between terms, with an example of each 	

Topic 2: Foundation of the South African Constitutional State

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
2.1 Describe the development of the South African Constitution	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pre-1994 background to the commencement of the South African constitutional state is explained The processes resulting in the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 are explained The structure of the South African state as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 is explained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the pre-1994 background to the commencement of the South African constitutional state Explain the processes resulting in the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 Explain the structure of the South African state as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussion comparing the pre-1994 state and post-1994 constitutional state 	

Topic 3: Basic values of the South African Constitutional State

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
3.1 Explain what the key elements of a democratic state are	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key elements of the South African democratic state are defined The key objectives of democratic governance in South Africa are defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the key elements of the South African democratic state: <i>Range: Human dignity, achievement of equality, advancement of human rights and freedoms, non-racialism, non-sexism, supremacy of the constitution, rule of law, universal adult suffrage, national common voters' role, regular elections, multi-party system of democratic government</i> Define the key objectives of democratic governance in South Africa: <i>Range: Accountability, Responsiveness, Participatory governance, Inclusivity, Transparency</i>
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group assignment on the core components of the democratic South African state 	

Topic 4: Human Rights

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
4.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the human rights and freedoms entrenched in Chapter 2 (Bill of Rights) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terms human rights and fundamental freedoms are explained The central role of human rights and freedoms in the South African constitutional state are understood The main categories of human rights and freedoms as contained in Chapter 2 (Bill of Rights) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 are defined by the student and examples given Information about the ordinary citizens' views about the rights and freedoms are gathered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the terms human rights and fundamental freedoms Understand the central role of human rights and freedoms in the South African constitutional state Define the main categories of human rights and freedoms as contained in Chapter 2 (Bill of Rights) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (with two examples of each) Gather information about the ordinary citizens' views about the rights and freedoms: <i>Range: Non-discrimination and affirmative action, access to housing, access to health care, access to social grants</i>
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on ordinary citizens' views about human rights and freedoms 	

Topic 5: *Trias Politic* (the Three Arms of Government): the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
5.1 Explain the role and function of the Legislature within the South African context	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key concepts relating to legislature and legislation are described The role, purpose and function of the legislative arm of government are explained Three levels of legislative activity are described The legislative process is explained Information is collected and organised on how a current by-law in a municipality is enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the key concepts relating to legislature and legislation Explain the role, purpose and function of the legislative arm of government Describe the three levels of legislative activity: <i>Range: Parliament (national), Provincial Legislature (provincial), Municipal Council (local)</i> Explain the legislative process Collect and organise information on how a current by-law in a municipality is enacted
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written test on the legislative arm of government Report on the process followed as regards the enactment of a municipal by-law 	

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
5.2 Explain the role and function of the Executive within the South African context	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key concepts relating to the executive arm of government are described • The role, purpose and function of the executive arm of government are explained • The three levels of executive government are described • Government in South Africa is explained with reference to the public service at national, provincial and local level • Information about the ordinary citizen's views on the accessibility and effectiveness of the student's ward councillor is gathered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the key concepts relating to the executive arm of government • Explain the role, purpose and function of the executive arm of government • Describe the three levels of executive government: <i>Range: President and Ministers of the Cabinet (national), Premiers and Members of the Executive Council (provincial), Mayor and Members of the Municipal Council (local)</i> • Explain government in South Africa with reference to the public service at national, provincial and local level • Gather information about the ordinary citizens' views about the accessibility and effectiveness of your ward councillor
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion comparing students' notes relating to the information gathered of community perceptions in respect of ward councillors 	

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
5.3 Explain the role and function of the Judiciary within the South African context	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key concepts relating to the judicial arm of government and the independence of the judiciary are described • The role, purpose and function of the judicial arm of government are explained • The difference between constitutional, criminal and civil matters is explained • The structure, systems and functions of the Constitutional Court is described in respect of constitutional matters • The structure, systems and functions of the Supreme Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Magistrates' Courts and other lower level courts (e.g. Community Courts, Small Claims Court, etc.) are described • The structure, systems and functions of Traditional Courts are described 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the key concepts relating to the judicial arm of government and the independence of the judiciary • Explain the role, purpose and function of the judicial arm of government • Explain the difference between constitutional, criminal and civil matters • Describe the structure, systems and functions of the Constitutional Court in respect of constitutional matters • Describe the structure, systems and functions of the Supreme Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Magistrates' Courts and other lower level courts (e.g. Community Courts, Small Claims Court, etc.) • Describe the structure, systems and functions of Traditional Courts
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<p>Detailed presentation on the structure, systems and functions of on of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional courts, • magistrates' courts, • High Court, • Supreme Court of Appeal, or • Constitutional Court 	

SUBJECT OUTCOME	
5.4 Explain the relationship between the three arms of government	
ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The constitutional framework for determining the relationship between the three arms of government is described 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the constitutional framework for determining the relationships between the three arms of government
ASSESSMENT TASKS OR ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written test on the relationship between the three arms of government 	

4 SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE – LEVEL 2

4.1 Integrated summative assessment task (ISAT)

A compulsory component of the external assessment (ESASS) is the **Integrated Summative Assessment (ISAT)**, which is a major assessment task that draws on students' cumulative learning achieved during the year. The task requires *integrated application of competence* and is executed and recorded in compliance with assessment conditions.

Two approaches to the (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 during 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 during the year but the competencies are assessed cumulatively in a single assessment or examination session at the end of the year.

The 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 ISAT.

4.1 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 is suggested.

LEVEL 2	KNOWLEDGE AND COMPREHENSION	APPLICATION	ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION
	30%	50%	20%