# A comprehensive picture of benchmarks & and lessons learnt



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## **Design Considerations**

- Consider previous work
- Aligning research and the area of support
- Criteria development and definitions
- Method relevance
- Inclusivity



## **Design Considerations**

Data Quantitative **African** Test **African Research and** Early grade collection data analysis development language language policy reading writers linguists interpretation





Sample size

Representivity

Language competency

Reliability

Data completeness

Replicability

Correlations and prediction

Longitudinal data





### **Language Distinctions**

## **Diacritics**

- Afrikaans, Sepedi and Tshivenda are the only languages in South Africa that use diacritics
- Tshivenda has 4 dental consonants with a circumflex accent below the letter
  (d, l, n, t) and an overdot for velar nasal (n)
- As opposed to their plain alveolar counterparts (d I n t) with diacritics changes the word meaning
  - Example "tamba" versus "tamba"

## N D L N T n d l n t





## **Analysis and use**

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	SCHOOL	CLASSROOM
Establishes definition of reading proficiency	Standards and targets that school leaders can aim towards	Standard against which to measure learner skills
Clearly communicates standards and targets	Standardises assessment practices across and within schools	Identify early on learners at risk of not being able to read.
Monitor progress	Identify the extent of remedial support required	Adapt instructional focus to meet learners' needs



#### BENCHMARKING EARLY GRADE READING SKILLS

### Analysis and use

• Simplicity of measures and communication

• Comprehensiveness of measurement

Correct emphasis on skills

Supporting remediation and support









What next

1.Information

2. Dissemination

- 2. Remediation
- 3. Early Intervention

1. Reading with meaning





## Thank you



https://www.education.gov.za/Research, Monitoring Evaluation Reports.aspx



