

# Interdependencies – Curriculum, Assessment and Pedagogy

A national policy perspective

Abigail Barnett
Deputy Director

8th December 2017













### Interdependencies and the importance of alignment

Content and structure of this session:

- Understanding your system its complexity and resilience
- Control factors and curriculum coherence
- Aspects of the curriculum
- The landscape of assessment
- Approaches to teaching and learning
- Next steps



#### Coherence at policy making level

"A system is regarded as 'coherent' when the national curriculum content textbooks, teaching content, pedagogy, assessment and drivers and incentives are all aligned and reinforce one another."

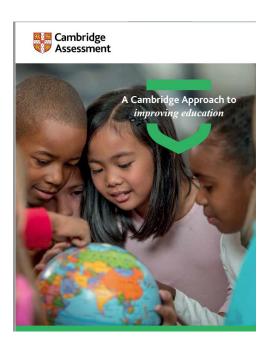
Tim Oates, CBE
Group Director for Assessment
Research and Development,
Cambridge Assessment





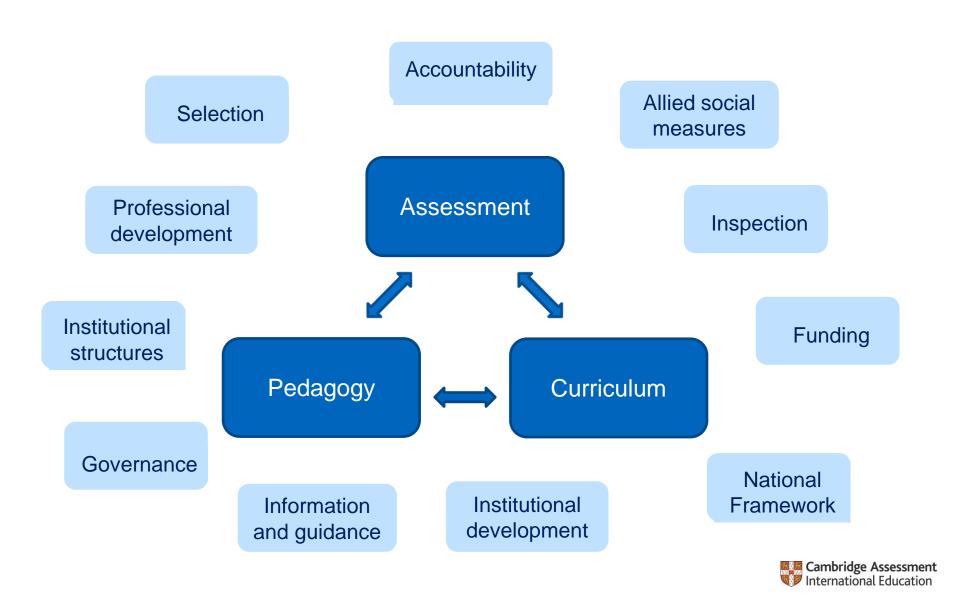
#### Coherence when managing your system

Analysis through the lens of "control factors" and "curriculum control (alignment)" point to the importance of careful management of the alignment of the different elements of each system, effected through constant monitoring and "fine tuning" - and abandonment or revision of those innovations and changes which initially appeared to hold promise but which monitoring suggests are not working"





#### The elements of an education system



#### Control and policy instruments

- Studies have shown
   that control is necessary
   to promote coherence
- Control need not come from top-down measures

 Elements of the system should interact in ways
 that reinforce each other





### Ideas helping us to understand the curriculum

| Curriculum manifestation         | Definition  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| The intended curriculum          | Sets out what learner should know, understand and be able to do |
| The enacted or taught curriculum | What is happening in the classroom                              |
| The assessed curriculum          | What are learners tested on as a measure of their performance   |
| The learned curriculum           | What learners actually learn                                    |
| The hidden curriculum            | The experience of being in school, including Ethos and culture  |



### How is the curriculum articulated and where?

| Curriculum specification options                  | Present in current system? |
|---|----------------------------|
| national standards                                |                            |
| curriculum 'frameworks'                           |                            |
| aims statements                                   |                            |
| subject specifications                            |                            |
| textbooks   |                            |
| schemes of work                                   |                            |
| support materials                                 |                            |
| subject discipline models/domain specifications   |                            |
| subject sequencing                                |                            |
| subject combination criteria/baccalaureate models |                            |

Once all the sources of curriculum specification have been identified, it is then possible to evaluate the current approach to curriculum development, progression and structure.



#### **Discussion**

- Think about your experience of curriculum in your current context.
- Can you come up with examples of good alignment?
- Are there any examples of misalignments in your context and any issues this may be causing?



#### The assessment landscape

- Map the totality of the assessments that a student will experience
- Consider all types of assessment experienced e.g.
  - formal high-stakes summative assessments
  - internal school assessments
  - informal continuous assessments etc



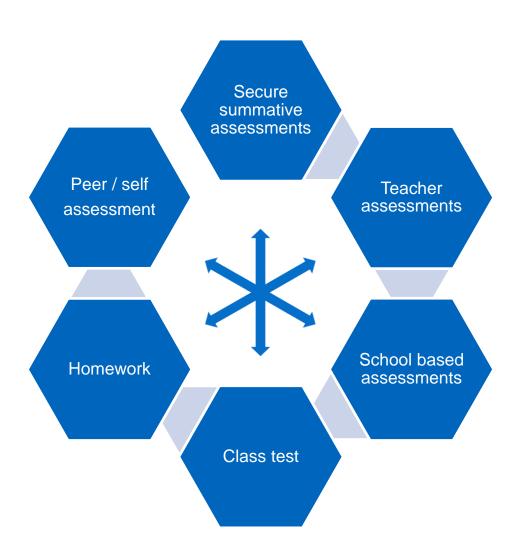


#### Coherence when managing your system

- When considering optimal design characteristics for future assessment systems it is necessary to bear in mind the underlying purposes of those systems. The fact that a system which is fit for one purpose will not necessarily be fit for all purposes is a fundamental consideration when evaluating the legitimacy of proposals. It is one of the most important messages for policy-makers to understand.
- ▶ (Newton 2007)



#### **Coherence of assessments**



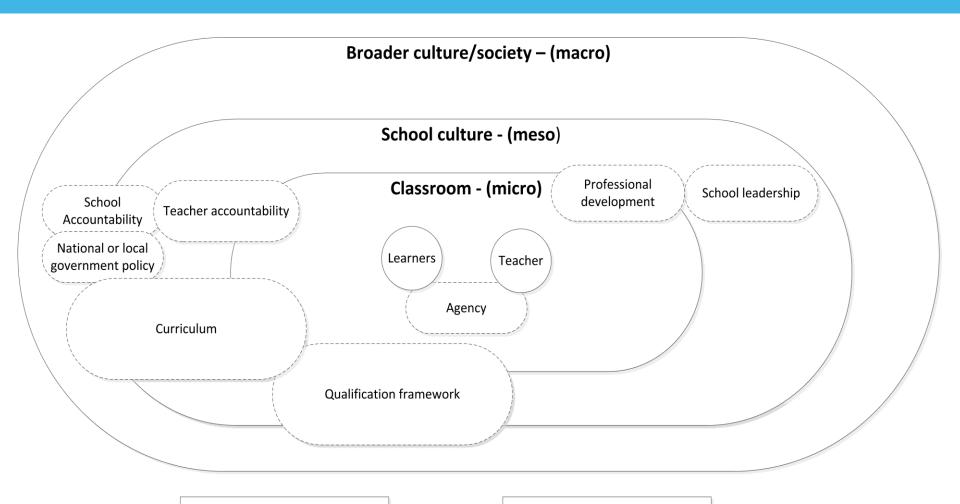


#### **Discussion**

- Think about your experience of the assessment landscape in your current context.
- Can you come up with examples of good alignment?
- ➤ Are there any examples of misalignments in your context and any issues this may be causing?



#### Influences on the classroom context



Teacher: content knowledge; pedagogical content knowledge; attitudes and beliefs

Learner: knowledge; engagement; willingness to participate



What did I choose to do? How did I plan? How can we encourage and What activities did I use? support teachers to change? Concrete experience Active What went well? What new ideas experimentation Reflection What activities were should I try next? engaging? What feedback did I get (both verbal and nonverbal)? **Abstract** conceptualisation How can I explain what happened? Why did a particular activity work?

Figure 2: Kolb's cycle of experiential learning. Based on Kolb (1984)

Why was a particular activity less

successful?



#### **Discussion**

- Think about teaching and learning in your current context
- Can you come up with examples of good alignment?
- Are there any examples of misalignments in your context and any issues this may be causing?





## Thank you Any questions?











