

Junior Cycle Graphics

Guidelines for the Classroom-Based Assessments

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Introduction

This document, *Junior Cycle Graphics: Guidelines for the Classroom-Based Assessments* provides:

- general information on Classroom-Based Assessments
- detail of the nature and scope of the Classroom-Based Assessment described in the specification for Junior Cycle Graphics
- the Features of Quality used to describe the level of achievement for each Classroom-Based Assessment
- guidelines for schools, teachers and students on completing the Classroom-Based Assessments.

These guidelines should be used in conjunction with the curriculum specification for Junior Cycle Graphics and the NCCA's online assessment support material for junior cycle, which includes further details of the subject learning and assessment review process and other aspects of junior cycle assessment set out in these guidelines.

All documentation can be accessed at <https://curriculumonline.ie/Junior-cycle/Junior-Cycle-Subjects/Graphics>. An outline of assessment in junior cycle can be found in the Framework for Junior Cycle 2015, which can be accessed at <https://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Policy-Reports/Framework-for-Junior-Cycle-2015.pdf>.

Classroom-Based Assessments: General Information

Classroom-Based Assessments are best described as the occasions when the teacher assesses the students using the specific task(s) set out in the subject specification. They are included within the time allocated for Graphics, which is a minimum of 200 hours. The Classroom-Based Assessments and the Features of Quality, which support teacher judgement, are set out in these guidelines.

Although the assessment is similar to the ongoing assessment that occurs every day in class, in the case of Classroom-Based Assessments, the teacher's judgement is recorded for Subject Learning and Assessment Review (SLAR) and is used in the school's reporting to parents and students. Students prepare for the Classroom-Based Assessments over specified periods of time in second and third year.

The results of other projects, homework or tests undertaken by the students in the course of their normal classwork do not add up to the award of a descriptor for the Classroom-Based Assessment.

The autonomy of the school in preparing students for the Classroom-Based Assessments

These guidelines set out a range of options for the Classroom-Based Assessments so that they can suit the particular needs and circumstances of students and the school. Students and teachers have a choice of topics and formats for the Classroom-Based Assessments in Graphics. A variety of possibilities are presented as to how the Classroom-Based Assessments can be conducted and presented for assessment to allow students to pursue their own interests and motivations. For both Classroom-Based Assessments, students are encouraged to use a variety of support materials and to present their work in a variety of formats. Within the parameters set by these guidelines, the range of themes and topics for the assessments can be determined independently by the school, teachers and students.

How the school supports the completion of the Classroom-Based Assessments

How the school supports the completion of the Classroom-Based Assessments

The school supports the completion of the assessments by:

- ensuring that the NCCA *Junior Cycle Graphics Specification* and *Junior Cycle Graphics Guidelines for the Classroom-Based Assessments* are provided to teachers
- supporting teachers in recording the level descriptors awarded to each student
- retaining records and pieces of work, as appropriate, for the purposes of Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings
- applying the guidelines for Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings
- applying inclusive assessment practices and ensuring accessibility of assessment for all students

- reporting the outcomes of Classroom-Based Assessments to students and their parents/guardians as part of the school's on-going reporting procedures and through the Junior Cycle Profile of Achievement (JCPA).

Further information can be found at <http://www.ncca.ie/en/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting>

To facilitate providing feedback to students during their engagement with assessment, the process of completing the Classroom-Based Assessments should be viewed as part of teaching and learning, and not solely for assessment purposes. It is envisaged that teachers will guide, support and supervise throughout the process.

Support may include

- clarifying the requirements of the task
- using annotated examples of student work to clarify the meaning and interpretation of the Features of Quality to students
- providing instructions at strategic intervals to facilitate the timely completion of the assessments
- providing supports for students with special educational needs (SEN)

Note that only work which is the student's own can be accepted for assessment in the JCPA.

Inclusive assessment practices

Schools facilitate inclusive assessment practices whether as part of ongoing assessment or Classroom-Based Assessments. Where a school judges that a student has a specific physical or learning difficulty, reasonable supports may be put in place to remove, as far as possible, the impact of the disability on the student's performance in Classroom-Based Assessments. These supports e.g. the support provided by a special needs assistant or the support of assistive technologies, should be in line with the arrangements the school has put in place to support the student's learning throughout the year.

Classroom-Based Assessments in Graphics

There are two Classroom-Based Assessments in Graphics. They are assessed at a common level. They relate to learning outcomes and are scheduled to be undertaken by students in a defined time period within class contact time to a national timetable (as advised by the NCCA) in the school calendar. This timetable for Classroom-Based Assessments for all subjects will be provided on an annual basis at www.ncca.ie/junior-cycle and at www.curriculumonline.ie/Junior-cycle. The Classroom-Based Assessments for Graphics and indicative timings are outlined in Table 1 below.

Classroom-Based Assessments	Format	Student preparation
Communicating through sketching	<p>Graphically communicate their ideas using two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional sketching techniques</p> <p>Response may be presented in a wide range of formats</p> <p>Students can collaborate, but each student must present an individual piece of work</p>	During a maximum of 3 weeks with support/guidance from teacher
Graphical presentation skills	<p>Researching an area related to the domain of the SEC project</p> <p>Students must individually present a piece of work</p> <p>Response may be presented in a wide range of formats</p>	During a maximum of 3 weeks, with support/guidance from teacher

Table 1: Classroom-Based Assessments for Graphics

Classroom-Based Assessment 1: Communicating through sketching

Communicating through sketching provides opportunities for students to engage in practical, authentic learning experiences giving them the opportunity to develop their skills to become competent in communicating through sketching. Students will be asked to choose a stimulus theme to graphically communicate their ideas using two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional sketching techniques. The theme is agreed between the student and the teacher and can be individual to student or broad enough to allow an entire class to respond with varying responses. Examples of the stimulus themes can be found on p.11 - 12.

Regardless of the stimulus theme the student opt to respond to, their response should be conducted through the lens of:

- researching of ideas
- geometric concepts¹
- sketching representation
- communicating their Classroom-Based Assessment.

As part of their final submission, using the above lens, students will present the Classroom-Based Assessment in a suitable format, to be decided upon in agreement with the teacher that captures the students work throughout the Classroom-Based Assessment.

The learning outcomes assessed will, to an extent, depend on the topic chosen and the media in which the work is presented.

¹ Geometric concepts are abstractions which are grounded in geometric principles and constructions.

Guidelines for completion of the Classroom-Based Assessment

Figure 1 sets out the process for conducting a Classroom-Based Assessment. The aim of this process is to provide guidance for teachers as they support their students completing their Classroom-Based Assessments.

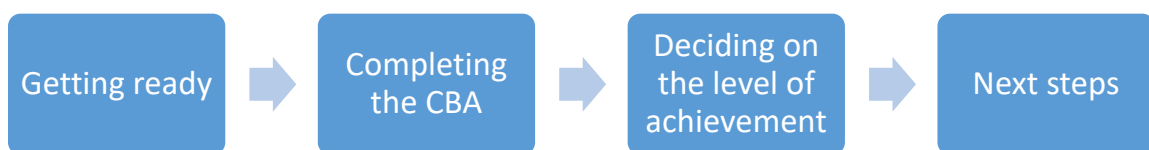
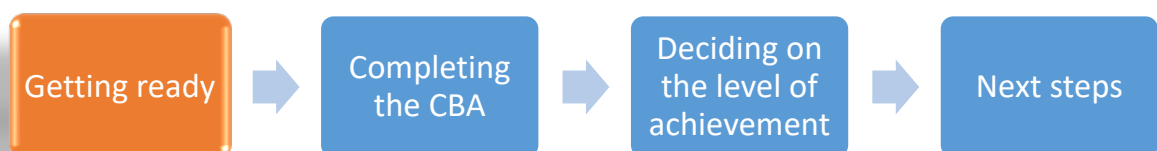


Figure 1 Process for conducting a Classroom-Based Assessment: Communicating through sketching

Getting ready



Student preparation

For this Classroom-Based Assessment, students should have developed some knowledge, understanding and skills across the three strands of study of Graphics before engaging with **Communicating through sketching**. As part of the ongoing teaching, learning and assessment of the learning outcomes for Graphics, students should have opportunities to experiment with sketching techniques along with some experience in researching ideas which will help them to engage meaningfully with **Communicating through sketching**. Where opportunities arise, their curiosity should be fostered to explore topics and ideas that are of interest to them and they should be encouraged to identify relevant links between classroom learning and everyday life. Such experiences

will be of benefit to them as they engage with **Communicating through sketching** at a level appropriate to their age and stage of learning.

This Classroom-Based Assessment promotes student curiosity and engagement when students:

- are encouraged to explore their surroundings for examples of geometric concepts
- identify and choose a stimulus theme that will form the focus of their response
- choose the format(s) in which to present their response
- consider a wide variety of media sources to ensure a broader range of perspectives are researched and considered
- collaborate through the discussion and exploration of the researched ideas.

Whilst the Classroom-Based Assessment is summative, it has a formative value and should be used as a tool to provide feedback to students, parents and teachers on student progress and learning. At an appropriate moment in their learning, students should be familiarised with the Features of Quality that will be used to judge the quality of their work.

Teacher preparation

Planning for teaching, learning and assessment should develop students' knowledge, understanding, skills and values across the learning outcomes of the specification incrementally in advance of, and during the completion of the Classroom-Based Assessment. The role of the teacher should be to guide, support, enable and provide direction to students as they complete their Communicating through sketching Classroom-Based Assessment.

Where possible, it is recommended that teachers discuss the Classroom-Based Assessment with colleagues and plan any teaching and learning that may be required. Teachers are encouraged to facilitate students to see the relevance in what they are learning to everyday living. A non-linear approach across learning outcomes and strands is suggested in the Graphics specification. This will provide opportunities for students to experience interactions, interconnections and implications across different areas of study. In order to prepare for the Classroom-Based Assessment, teachers should familiarise themselves with the following documentation available on www.curriculumonline.ie:

- *Junior Cycle Graphics Specification*
- *Junior Cycle Graphics Guidelines for the Classroom-Based Assessments*

- annotated examples of student work
- assessment and reporting in junior cycle (<https://www.ncca.ie/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting>).

Completing CBA 1



Communicating through sketching will be completed within a three-week period. In this Classroom-Based Assessment, students will engage in, and submit a response that includes the four areas of activity below which contribute to the generation of their evidence of learning and achievement:

1. researching of ideas
2. geometric concepts
3. sketching representation
4. communicating their Classroom-Based Assessment.

1. Researching of ideas

Once the students and teacher have decided on the stimulus theme for the Classroom-Based Assessment, students should try to define their idea(s) by brainstorming key words, phrases and other pieces of information that will assist their research. The chosen stimulus theme can be framed in a question or statement, a sample of how these may be formed can be found below.

- Design a new crest for the school wall
- A suitable bin for recycling in the classroom
- Two-dimensional vs three-dimensional, which is the better view?
- A water bottle suitable for travelling on a bike

- How do companies brand their merchandise?
- A reusable drinking cup
- Exploring geometry around me

This list is not intended to be exhaustive but serves to offer suggestions as to the possible choices.

Each student will be required to research their stimulus theme to assist them in generating a response for their final submission. Students are encouraged to gather data and information from different sources. Each individual student must conduct their own research using some field (primary) research and/or some desk (secondary) research. Appendix A offers some possible headings students may include in their final submission. It is important that each student records the source(s) of all the information gathered in order to assess its reliability and quality, and to ensure that the sources used can be referenced in the task. They should be encouraged to search effectively, evaluate and synthesise material.

2. Geometric concepts

Once a solution to their stimulus theme has been formed, students should identify relevant key geometric concepts that are present in their solution. Students should be encouraged to experiment in developing and representing the geometric concepts through sketching prior to developing their final submission. As part of their final submission, students should be able to communicate what geometric concepts are evident in their solution.

3. Sketching representation

Students will be required to develop a two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional representation of their solution. The representation should be accurately proportioned and offer a clear visual of their response to their theme. The student can represent their sketch/s using any appropriate drawing tools for their Classroom-Based Assessment.

4. Communicating their Classroom-Based Assessment

Each student will present their response as their final submission. The response should be presented to demonstrate personal understanding of geometric concepts in terms of their response. Students

should be encouraged to identify which information best communicates their work and choose the most suitable medium in which to present it.

Evidence of learning

The students are required to capture their Classroom-Based Assessment using any format that is appropriate for presenting their solution. As part of the final submission, the following should be visible:

- Evidence of the research of ideas conducted by the student
- Identified geometric concepts
- The two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional sketched representation(s)

Any work accompanying the sketched representation(s) can be presented in any suitable format. For example:

- In written form, such as a report
- In digital form, such as a blog, a video or slide presentation
- In visual form, such as a graphic presentation or a display
- In audio form, such as a podcast or a voice-over

This list is not intended to be exhaustive but serves to offer suggestions as to the possible choices.

Deciding on the level of achievement: Communicating through sketching



Features of Quality

There are four level descriptors of achievement in each Classroom-Based Assessment: *Exceptional*, *Above expectations*, *In line with expectations*, and *Yet to meet expectations*. All work submitted is judged to fit one of these four descriptors. Teachers use the Features of Quality, set out in these guidelines, to decide the level of achievement in each Classroom-Based Assessment.

When using the Features of Quality to assess the level of student achievement in a Classroom-Based Assessment, teachers use 'on-balance' judgement. The teacher should read the Features of Quality (starting with Yet to meet expectations) until they reach a descriptor that best describes the work being assessed. While it should be noted that none of the descriptors imply faultless achievement, evidence of work for the award of Exceptional should closely match the criteria for that level within the Features of Quality. Where it is not clearly evident which quality descriptor should apply, teachers must come to a judgment, based on the evidence from the student's work, to select the descriptor that best matches the student's work overall. This 'best fit' approach allows teachers to select the descriptor that 'on balance' describes the work being assessed.

Teachers should not assume that the results of a group of students being assessed will follow any particular distribution pattern, as the students' work is being judged only against the Features of Quality rather than other students' performances. Teacher judgements about the quality of student work, with the aim of arriving at a shared understanding of standards and expectations, are supported by annotated examples of student work published on <https://curriculumonline.ie/Junior-cycle/Junior-Cycle-Subjects/Graphics> by the features of quality in these guidelines; and by collaboration and discussion with colleagues during Subject Learning and Assessment Review (SLAR) meetings.

Features of Quality: Communicating through sketching	
Exceptional A piece of work that reflects these Features to a very high standard. While not necessarily perfect, the strengths of the work far outstrip its flaws, which are minor. Suggestions for improvement are easily addressable by the student.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The work submitted was developed using an effective research method with a range of sources resulting in a comprehensive understanding of the stimulus theme.▪ The work submitted demonstrated an excellent understanding and use of geometric concepts.▪ There was excellent use of two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional representations in the solution.

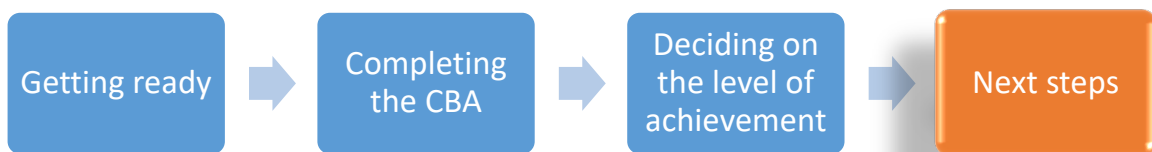
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presentation of the solution is of an excellent standard; using a highly effective medium which allowed for a critical consideration of what information best communicates the task.
<p>Above expectations</p> <p>A piece of work that reflects these Features very well. The student shows a clear understanding of how to complete each area of the task. Feedback might point to the necessity to address some aspect of the work in need of further attention or polishing, but on the whole the work is of a high standard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The work submitted was developed using an effective research method which led to an in-depth level of understanding of the stimulus theme. ▪ The work submitted demonstrated a very good understanding and use of geometric concepts. ▪ There was a very good use of two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional representations in the solution. ▪ The solution was presented to a very high standard, using an effective medium, with careful consideration of what information accurately communicates the task.
<p>In line with expectations</p> <p>A piece of work that reflects most of these Features well. It shows a good understanding of the task in hand and is free from significant error. Feedback might point to areas needing further attention or correction, but the work is generally competent and accurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The work submitted was developed using an appropriate research method which led to some level of understanding of the stimulus theme. ▪ The work submitted demonstrated a good understanding and use of geometric concepts. ▪ There was a good use of two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional representations in the solution. ▪ The solution was well presented, using an appropriate medium, with careful consideration of what information to communicate to best showcase the task.
<p>Yet to meet expectations</p> <p>A piece of work that falls somewhat short of the demands of the Classroom-Based Assessment and its associated Features. Perhaps the student has made a good attempt, but the task has not been grasped clearly or is marred by significant lapses. Feedback will draw</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The work submitted was developed using an ineffective research method which led to a lack of understanding of the of the stimulus theme. ▪ The work submitted demonstrated little to no understanding and use of geometric concepts. ▪ There was little or no use of two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional representations in the solution.

attention to fundamental errors that need to be addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The solution was presented in an unsuitable format resulting in an ineffective communication of the Classroom-Based Assessment.
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These Features of Quality will be applied to authentic examples of student work. Arising from this process:

- adjustments may be made to the Features of Quality
- amended Features of Quality, where necessary, will be published in the assessment guidelines
- annotated examples of student work will be published on www.curriculumonline.ie.

Next steps



Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting

Shared understanding of standards within junior cycle will arise through professional discussion in Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings, where staff bring their own examples of student work and compare their judgements with other colleagues and with annotated examples of student work provided by the NCCA. Over time, this process will help develop a greater understanding of standards and ensure consistency of judgement about student performance.

Samples of **Communicating through sketching** by students will be gathered/recorded for discussion at the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings. In preparation for the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting, each teacher will identify one sample of students' work for each descriptor, where feasible, and will have these available for discussion at the meeting. Any audio or audio-visual recording device, such as a tablet, mobile phone, laptop or video camera, available in the school can be used for this purpose. School device rather than personal devices should be used. The recording should take place with cognisance of child protection guidelines and in line with the school's

acceptable use and data protection policies. [This only applies to subjects where students will be recorded]

Further details on managing and participating in the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting are included in the Appendix and are available online at <https://www.ncca.ie/en/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting/slar-meetings>.

Recording and reporting results from Classroom-Based Assessments

Following the Subject Learning and Assessment Review, each individual teacher re-considers the judgement they had made of their student's work, based on the outcomes of the meeting, and where necessary makes the appropriate adjustments to the level of achievement awarded to the work. The descriptors awarded are used in reporting progress and achievement to parents and students as part of the school's ongoing reporting procedures and through the Junior Cycle Profile of Achievement (JCPA).

Where it arises that a student does not submit any work for their Classroom-Based Assessment, a descriptor cannot be awarded, as there is no work to discuss against the Features of Quality. In such cases, 'Not reported' should be selected when inputting results for the JCPA. Further information in relation to reporting Classroom-Based Assessment descriptors for the JCPA is available from the DES at the following link: <https://www.education.ie/en/Schools-Colleges/Services>Returns/Post-Primary-Online-Database-P-POD-Project/>

Using feedback

Providing effective feedback is a crucial step in **Communicating through sketching** to support learning. Students will be informed of the Descriptor they have been awarded once the SLAR meeting has taken place and its outcomes have been processed. However, effective feedback goes beyond the naming of the Descriptor awarded. Feedback on the strengths of the student's work, and on areas for improvement can be used to support their future learning. Further information on the use of feedback can be found at <https://www.ncca.ie/en/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting/focus-on-learning>.

Querying a result

Queries in relation to the Descriptors awarded for the Classroom-Based Assessments, where they arise, will be dealt with by the school.

Classroom-Based Assessment 2: Graphical presentation skills

Graphical presentation skills provides opportunities for students to develop and demonstrate skills in researching and investigating the domain in which the project will be situated and present their findings graphically through any appropriate graphic media. The domain will change each year and will be related to the project the students will undertake in that same academic year. The domain will be developed by the State Examinations Commission and issued by the NCCA online through www.curriculumonline.ie.

The student can graphically present the Classroom-Based Assessment through any appropriate media that captures and best communicates their response. To help structure their approach to the Classroom-Based Assessment, the students should focus their work through the lens of:

- research and analysis
- exploring concepts
- graphical presentation.

The learning outcomes assessed will, to an extent, depend on the topic chosen and the media in which the work is presented.

Guidelines for completion of the Classroom-Based

Assessment: Graphical presentation skills

Figure 2 sets out the process for conducting a Classroom-Based Assessment. The aim of this process is to provide guidance for teachers as they support their students completing their Classroom-Based Assessments.

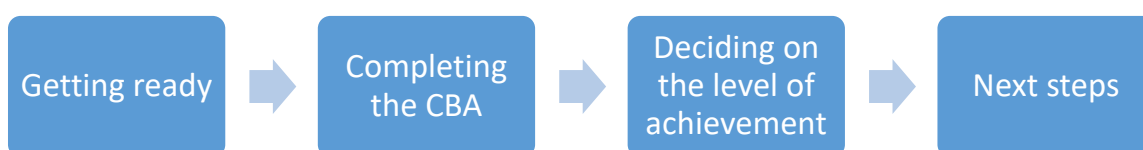
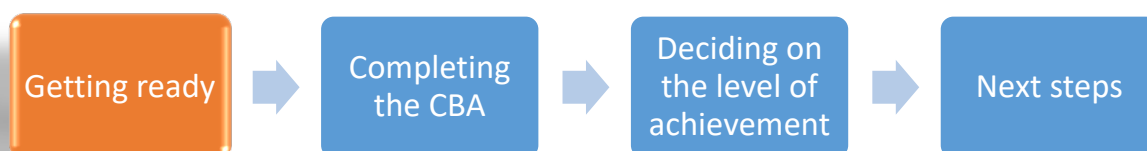


Figure 2: Process for conducting a Classroom-Based Assessment: Graphical presentation skills

Getting ready



Student preparation

While **Graphical presentation skills** focus on researching and graphically presenting, students should have developed sufficient knowledge, skills, values and understanding to undertake the second Classroom-Based Assessment. As part of the ongoing teaching, learning and assessment of the learning outcomes for Graphics, students should have developed their research skills to allow them to effectively investigate and inform them of their upcoming project.

Whilst the Classroom-Based Assessment is summative, it has a formative value and should be used as a tool to provide feedback to students, parents and teachers on student progress and learning. At an appropriate moment in their learning, students should be familiarised with the Features of Quality that will be used to judge the quality of their work.

Teacher preparation

Planning for teaching, learning and assessment should develop students' knowledge, understanding, skills and values across the learning outcomes of the specification incrementally in advance of, and during the completion of the Classroom-Based Assessment. The role of the teacher should be to guide, support, enable and provide feedback to students as they complete their **Graphical presentation skills** Classroom-Based Assessment.

Where possible, it is recommended that teachers discuss the Classroom-Based Assessment with colleagues and plan any teaching and learning that may be required. Teachers are encouraged to facilitate students to see the relevance in what they are learning to everyday living. A non-linear approach across learning outcomes and strands is suggested in the Graphics specification. This will provide opportunities for students to experience interactions, interconnections and implications across different areas of study. In order to prepare for the Classroom-Based Assessment, teachers should familiarise themselves with the following documentation available on www.curriculumonline.ie:

- *Junior Cycle Graphics Specification*
- *Junior Cycle Graphics Guidelines for the Classroom-Based Assessments*
- annotated examples of student work
- assessment and reporting in junior cycle (<https://www.ncca.ie/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting>)

Completing CBA 2



Graphical presentation skills will be completed within a three-week period. In this Classroom-Based Assessment, students will engage in, and document the three areas of activity which will contribute to the generation of their evidence of learning and achievement:

1. research and analysis
2. exploring concepts
3. graphical presentation.

1. Research and analysis

An area of focus for completion of the Classroom-Based Assessment is developing a student's research skills on a prescribed area. Students should try to define their idea(s) such as brainstorming key words, phrases and other pieces of information that will assist their research. Each student will be required to gather data and information from different sources to research the domain of the project. Each individual student must conduct their own research using some field (primary) research and/or some desk (secondary) research. Appendix A offers some possible headings students may include in their response. It is important that each student records the source(s) of all the information gathered in order to assess its reliability and quality, and to ensure that the sources used can be referenced in the task. They should be encouraged to search effectively, evaluate and analyse material.

2. Exploring concepts

After completing their initial research, students should be encouraged to identify and explore relevant concepts associated with the domain. These concepts can relate to the domain as a whole, or, to distinct aspects of the domain. Students can draw on existing knowledge but should support their work with research to enhance their knowledge of their identified concepts. By exploring concepts relevant to the domain, students should be able to show a genuine understanding of the domain and should consider what key information will be needed to accurately communicate their findings.

3. Graphical presentation

Each student will graphically present on what they have learned having completed the Classroom-Based Assessment. The information should present their own work to demonstrate personal understanding of the knowledge and ideas relevant to the project's domain. Students should be encouraged to identify which information best communicates their work and choose the most suitable medium in which to present it.

Evidence of learning

The student's response to their Classroom-Based Assessment can be produced in any format that is appropriate for capturing their reflection. For example:

- In written form, such as a report
- In digital form, such as a blog, a video or slide presentation
- In visual form, such as a graphic presentation or a display
- In audio form, such as a podcast or a voice-over. Where audio is chosen, a visual component is expected to accompany the final submission.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive but serves to offer suggestions as to the possible choices in presenting the Classroom-Based Assessment.

Deciding on the level of achievement



Features of Quality

There are four level descriptors of achievement in each Classroom-Based Assessment: *Exceptional*, *Above expectations*, *In line with expectations*, and *Yet to meet expectations*. All work submitted is judged to fit one of these four descriptors. Teachers use the Features of Quality, set out in these guidelines, to decide the level of achievement in each Classroom-Based Assessment.

When using the Features of Quality to assess the level of student achievement in a Classroom-Based Assessment, teachers use 'on-balance' judgement. The teacher should read the Features of Quality (starting with Yet to meet expectations) until they reach a descriptor that best describes the work being assessed. While it should be noted that none of the descriptors imply faultless achievement, evidence of work for the award of Exceptional should closely match the criteria for that level within the Features of Quality. Where it is not clearly evident which quality descriptor should apply, teachers

must come to a judgment, based on the evidence from the student’s work, to select the descriptor that best matches the student’s work overall. This ‘best fit’ approach allows teachers to select the descriptor that ‘on balance’ describes the work being assessed.

Teachers should not assume that the results of a group of students being assessed will follow any particular distribution pattern, as the students’ work is being judged only against the Features of Quality rather than other students’ performances. Teacher judgements about the quality of student work, with the aim of arriving at a shared understanding of standards and expectations, are supported by annotated examples of student work published on <https://curriculumonline.ie/Junior-cycle/Junior-Cycle-Subjects/Graphics> by the features of quality in these guidelines; and by collaboration and discussion with colleagues during Subject Learning and Assessment Review (SLAR) meetings.

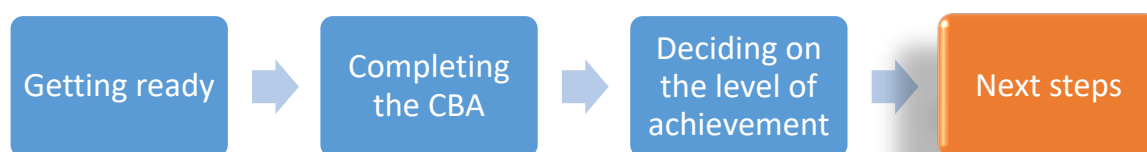
Features of Quality: Graphical presentation skills	
<p>Exceptional</p> <p>A piece of work that reflects these Features to a very high standard. While not necessarily perfect, the strengths of the work far outstrip its flaws, which are minor. Suggestions for improvement are easily addressable by the student.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The research method chosen demonstrated a comparison of a range of sources which led to the production of a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the data/findings. ▪ The response demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of a range of concepts in relation to the domain. ▪ The presentation of the findings is of an excellent standard; using a highly effective media which allowed for a critical consideration of what information best communicates the Classroom-Based Assessment.
<p>Above expectations</p> <p>A piece of work that reflects these Features very well. The student shows a clear understanding of how to complete each area of the task. Feedback might point to the necessity to address some aspect of the work in need of further attention or polishing, but, on the whole the work is of a high standard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The research method chosen was effective for the domain and generated an in-depth level of analysis of the data/findings. ▪ The response demonstrated a high level of understanding of concepts relevant to the domain. ▪ The findings are presented to a very high standard, using an effective media, with careful consideration of

	what information accurately communicates the Classroom-Based Assessment.
<p>In line with expectations</p> <p>A piece of work that reflects most of these Features well. It shows a good understanding of the task in hand and is free from significant error. Feedback might point to areas needing further attention or correction, but the work is generally competent and accurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The research method chosen was appropriate for their area of learning and generated a suitable analysis. ▪ The response demonstrated some level of understanding of concepts relevant to the domain. ▪ The findings are well presented, using an appropriate media, with careful consideration of what information best communicates the Classroom-Based Assessment.
<p>Yet to meet expectations</p> <p>A piece of work that falls somewhat short of the demands of the Classroom-Based Assessment and its associated Features. Perhaps the student has made a good attempt, but the task has not been grasped clearly or is marred by significant lapses. Feedback will draw attention to fundamental errors that need to be addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The research method chosen for the domain was ineffective and the analysis of the data/findings lacks depth. ▪ The response demonstrated little or no understanding of concepts relevant to the domain. ▪ The findings are presented in an unsuitable format resulting in an ineffective communication of the Classroom-Based Assessment.

These Features of Quality will be applied to authentic examples of student work. Arising from this process:

- adjustments may be made to the Features of Quality
- amended Features of Quality, where necessary, will be published in the assessment guidelines
- annotated examples of student work will be published on www.curriculumonline.ie.

Next steps



Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting

Shared understanding of standards within junior cycle will arise through professional discussion in Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings, where staff bring their own examples of student work and compare their judgements with other colleagues and with annotated examples of student work provided by the NCCA. Over time, this process will help develop a greater understanding of standards and ensure consistency of judgement about student performance.

Samples of **Graphical presentation skills** by students will be gathered/recorded for discussion at the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings. In preparation for the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting, each teacher will identify one sample of students' work for each descriptor, where feasible, and will have these available for discussion at the meeting. Any audio or audio-visual recording device, such as a tablet, mobile phone, laptop or video camera, available in the school can be used for this purpose. School rather than personal devices should be used. The recording should take place with cognisance of child protection guidelines and in line with the school's acceptable use and data protection policies. [This only applies to subjects where students will be recorded]

Further details on managing and participating in the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting are included in the Appendix and are available online at <https://www.ncca.ie/en/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting/slar-meetings>.

Recording and reporting results from Classroom-Based Assessments

Following the Subject Learning and Assessment Review, each individual teacher re-considers the judgement they had made of their student's work, based on the outcomes of the meeting, and where necessary makes the appropriate adjustments to the level of achievement awarded to the work. The descriptors awarded are used in reporting progress and achievement to parents and students as part of the school's ongoing reporting procedures and through the Junior Cycle Profile of Achievement (JCPA).

Where it arises that a student does not submit any work for their Classroom-Based Assessment, a descriptor cannot be awarded, as there is no work to discuss against the Features of Quality. In such cases, 'Not reported' should be selected when inputting results for the JCPA. Further information in relation to reporting Classroom-Based Assessment descriptors for the JCPA is available from the DES at the following link: <https://www.education.ie/en/Schools-Colleges/Services>Returns/Post-Primary-Online-Database-P-POD-Project/>

Using feedback

Providing effective feedback is a crucial step as part of **Graphical presentation skills** to support student learning. Students will be informed of the Descriptor they have been awarded once the SLAR meeting has taken place and its outcomes have been processed. However, effective feedback goes beyond the naming of the Descriptor awarded. Feedback on the strengths of the student's work, and on areas for improvement can be used to support their future learning. Further information on the use of feedback can be found at <https://www.ncca.ie/en/junior-cycle/assessment-and-reporting/focus-on-learning>.

Querying a result

Queries in relation to the Descriptors awarded for the Classroom-Based Assessments, where they arise, will be dealt with by the school.

The State Examination Commission project

All instructions for the State Examination Commission project will be issued by the State Examination Commission and will be available for students during their third year of Junior Cycle.

Appendix A: Student research template

CBA title:	
Title of your project:	
Student name:	
Method of research:	Primary research <input type="checkbox"/>
	Secondary research <input type="checkbox"/>
Outline briefly the purpose of the research	
Method of research: Explain briefly why you have chosen your method of research	
Sources: List your source(s) of information	
Summary: Using sketches and/or annotations give a brief summary of what you found as a result of your research	

Evaluation of findings: Think critically about the following questions and using sketches and/or annotations communicate your thoughts.

(a) Were your findings as to be expected or otherwise? Give a reason for your answer.

(b) Is the source of your research reliable? Give a reason for your answer.

(c) Is the information one-sided or biased? Give a reason for your answer.

Conclusion: Based on your findings what is are your key observations

Appendix B: Support for teacher judgement:

Subject Learning and Assessment Review

Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings enable teachers to collaboratively reach consistency in their judgments of student work against common, externally set Features of Quality. Greater understanding of standards and expectations will develop over time as teachers come together in professional discussion to reflect on the quality of their own students' work, informed by the subject specification, assessment guidelines and other support material including annotated examples of students' work provided by the NCCA.

Overview

The review process is centred on teachers discussing student work at structured meetings. It will play an important role in helping teachers to develop an understanding of standards and expectations by enabling them to reflect on the evidence of students' work and to share the learning and teaching strategies supporting that work.

The objectives of the review process are to achieve

- greater consistency of teachers' judgement
- better feedback to students
- greater alignment of judgements with expected standards

and to assure parents and others that students are receiving appropriate recognition of their achievements in line with standards and expectations.

The time for review meetings will be provided for in the school calendar from the allocated 22 hours of professional time for each full-time teacher each year. One teacher of each subject will be allocated two additional hours by school management to prepare for and coordinate each review meeting. This role will normally be rotated among the relevant teachers.

Each meeting will

- be subject-specific

- be approximately two hours long
- take place at a time as near as possible to the completion of the Classroom-Based Assessment
- involve the review of student work related to a specific Classroom-Based Assessment.

Where there is a single teacher of a subject in a school, the teacher can be facilitated to participate in a Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting in another school. In the case of an Irish-medium school, the single teacher of a subject can participate in a Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting in another Irish-medium school.

Facilitator's guide

Teachers will fulfil the role of facilitator during Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings on a rotational basis. The facilitator will model effective questioning during the discussion of the samples of student work focusing on how well students' work matches the Features of Quality. During review meetings, where it is not clearly evident which descriptor should apply, the group should look for the evidence in the student's work that matches all or nearly all of the Features of Quality associated with a particular descriptor. This 'best fit' approach allows teachers at the review meeting to select the descriptor that 'on-balance' best matches the work being assessed. The facilitator will submit a short report (see Appendix B) of the review meeting to the school principal.

Teachers should not assume that the results of a group of students being assessed will follow any particular distribution plan as the student's work is being judged only against the Features of Quality rather than other students' performance.

Before the meeting

As a first step, teachers may find it helpful to review some of the relevant NCCA-annotated examples prior to coming to decisions about their own students' work.

Once students have completed their Classroom-Based Assessment, the teacher will carry out a provisional assessment of the students' work based on the Features of Quality. These provisional assessments may be modified in light of the discussions that take place at the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting.

The teacher will make a note of the descriptor allocated to each student and any other point they may wish or find useful to refer to during and after the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting. This note will be for the teacher's own use.

In preparation for the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting, each teacher will identify one sample of student's work for each descriptor, where feasible, and will have these available for discussion at the meeting.

During the meeting

The facilitator leads the meeting and keeps the record of the decisions made in a template, which is used to generate the report of the meeting (see Appendix B). It is recommended that the meeting should generally follow this sequence:

- The facilitator explains that the purpose of the meeting is to support consistency of judgement about students' work and to develop a common understanding about the quality of student learning. The value of the meeting in providing feedback to students on how they might improve their work should also be highlighted.
- The facilitator asks one member of staff to introduce a sample of work they have assessed as Yet to reach expectations.
- Following a short introduction by the teacher, the facilitator leads a general discussion on the extent to which the student's work matches the relevant Features of Quality. If the meeting affirms the judgement, this is noted in the meeting record by the facilitator.
- Where there is a lack of agreement, the facilitator should refer to relevant annotated examples of student work provided by the NCCA and, if appropriate, a couple of examples of student work that other teachers in the group have assessed and awarded that descriptor to.
- The facilitator should look to establish consensus during the discussion of examples but the emphasis should be on developing teachers' professional knowledge and skills rather than on seeking unanimous agreement over every Feature of Quality in every example.
- The emphasis in affirming judgements during the review meetings should always be on a 'best fit' approach which allows teachers to agree the descriptor that 'on-balance' is most appropriate for the work being assessed.

- While reasonable time should be allowed for discussion, the facilitator should use his/her professional judgement to decide when it would be appropriate to proceed to the next sample.
- If possible, there should be discussion of at least two samples for each descriptor and the facilitator should ensure that each teacher has at least one of their samples discussed during the meeting.
- The process is repeated, in turn, with samples assessed as In line with expectations, Above expectations and Exceptional being discussed and shared in the group. At the end of the meeting, the facilitator briefly summarises the key points from the discussion.
- It is important that each teacher notes the implications of the decisions made during the meeting for the rest of the student work they have already assessed, particularly in the case of descriptors where their judgement did not align with the view of the majority of teachers at the meeting.

After the meeting

After the meeting, each teacher considers the assessment of their students' work based on the outcomes of the meeting and, where it is considered necessary, makes the appropriate adjustments to their provisional assessments. Following the Subject Learning and Assessment Review meeting, the facilitator submits their report from the meeting focusing on the outcomes of the discussion of student work at the meeting and submits it to the school principal.

The facilitator may also ask teachers, should they wish, to contribute some student work to a bank of examples

- to support the induction of new teachers
- to support future Subject Learning and Assessment Review meetings
- to use with students and parents in demonstrating the standard of work achieved.

Appendix C: Subject Learning and Assessment

Review Meeting: Facilitator's Report

Subject:	Date/time:
Attendance	
Key decisions taken	
Points of note for future review meetings	
Any further comment?	
Facilitator Date	

