

Education, Training and Development Practices Sector Education and Training Authority

AEAA CONFERENCE 2025

Differentiated Assessment Implementation between Quintiles 1-3 & 4-5 Primary Schools in South Africa: Teachers' Perspectives

Sub-Theme: Ensuring inclusive assessment to address diverse learners' abilities, talents and competencies.

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BACKGROUND

South African Education System

- Rigid standardised curricula and assessments
- Limited teacher autonomy to innovate contextresponsive teaching and learning strategies.
- Diverse competences, talents and abilities when assessing learners are not adequately considered.

Differentiated Assessment

Mechanism to address the abovementioned gap by supporting learners' diverse learning needs, talents and backgrounds.





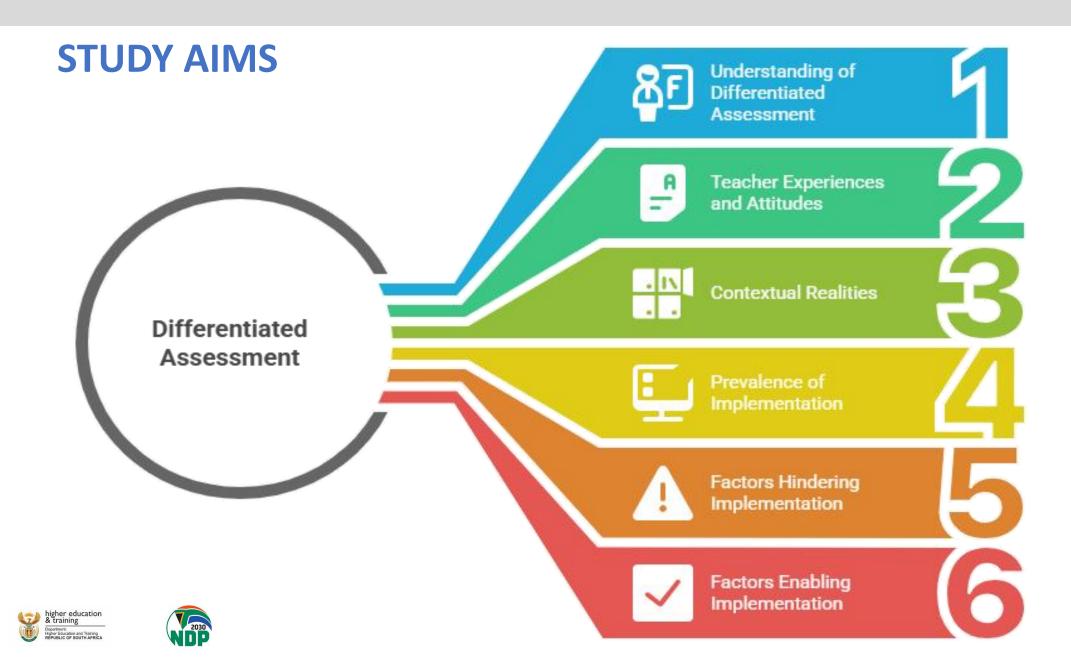


HYPOTHESIS: DIFFERENTIATED ASSESSMENT (DA)

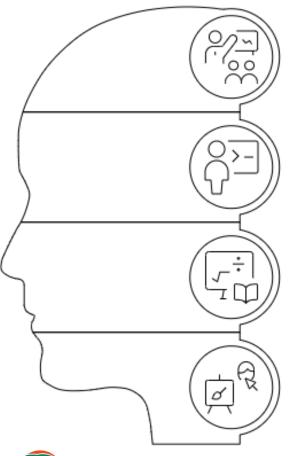
Favourable Overcrowded Classroom Classrooms QQQ Conditions Insufficient Adequate Teaching Teaching Resources Resources Limited Ample Professional Development Professional Development Quintiles 1-3 Quintiles 4-5







THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING



Presenting Information

Teachers' methods of delivering content to suit diverse learners

Accommodating Learning Styles

Adapting teaching to match various learning preferences

Assessment Procedures

Evaluating student knowledge through multiple expression forms

Encouraging Multiple Expressions

Allowing students to demonstrate knowledge in diverse ways





METHODOLOGY

A mixed-methods Approach

Non-experimental, descriptive survey design to explore patterns between Quintiles 1-3 and Quintiles 4-5 relationships in teachers' experiences with DIFFERENTIATED ASSESSMENT.

Online Questionnaire - consisting of closed and open-ended questions The instrument was designed to elicit information on the following:

- Teacher experience,
- Assessment procedures,
- DA conceptual understanding and implementation,
- DA training,
- Access to resources,
- Perceived challenges,
- Recommendations and classroom strategies.

SAMPLING

n = 126 primary school teachers participated in the study.

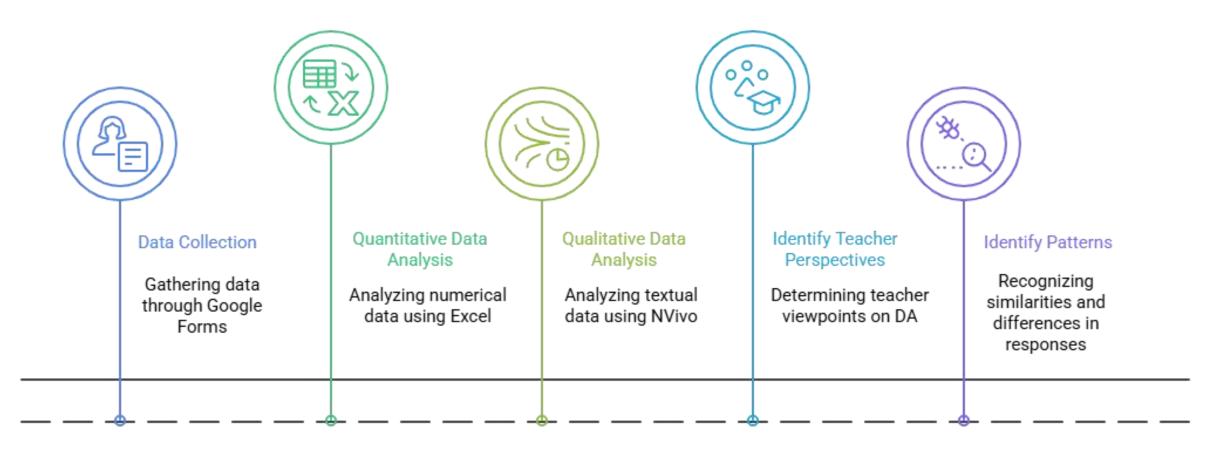
The Snowball sampling technique was selected to disseminate the questionnaire





METHODOLOGY

Data Collection and Analysis Process



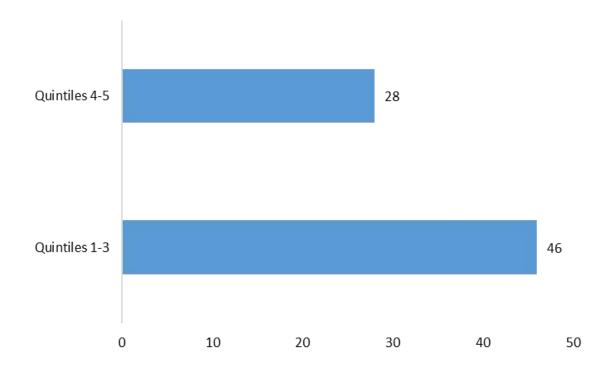


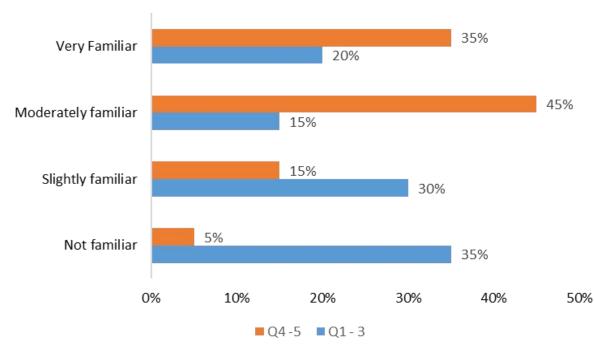


Comparison of class sizes and levels of familiarity with the concept of DA between quantiles.

On average, how many learners do you teach in one class?

How familiar are you with the Concept of Differentiated Assessment?





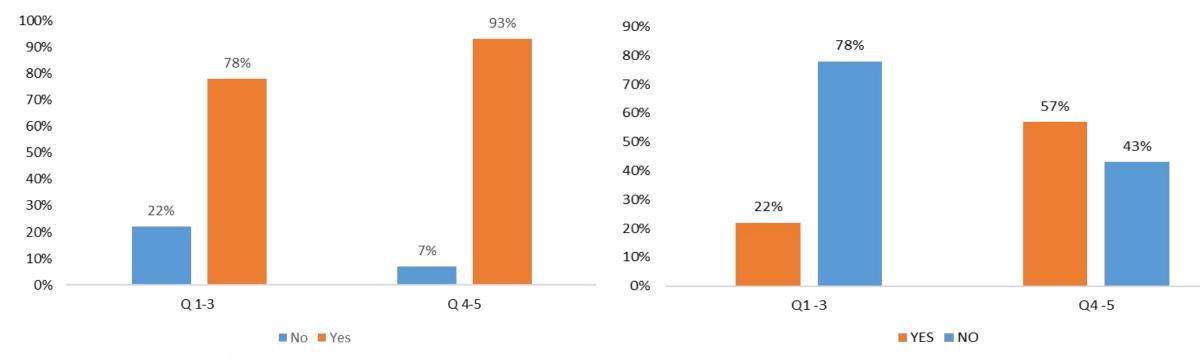




Prevalence of both differentiated instruction and differentiated assessment between quantiles

Do you structure your lessons based on the specific needs of the learners you teach?

Do you differentiate learners' assessment based on their abilities?

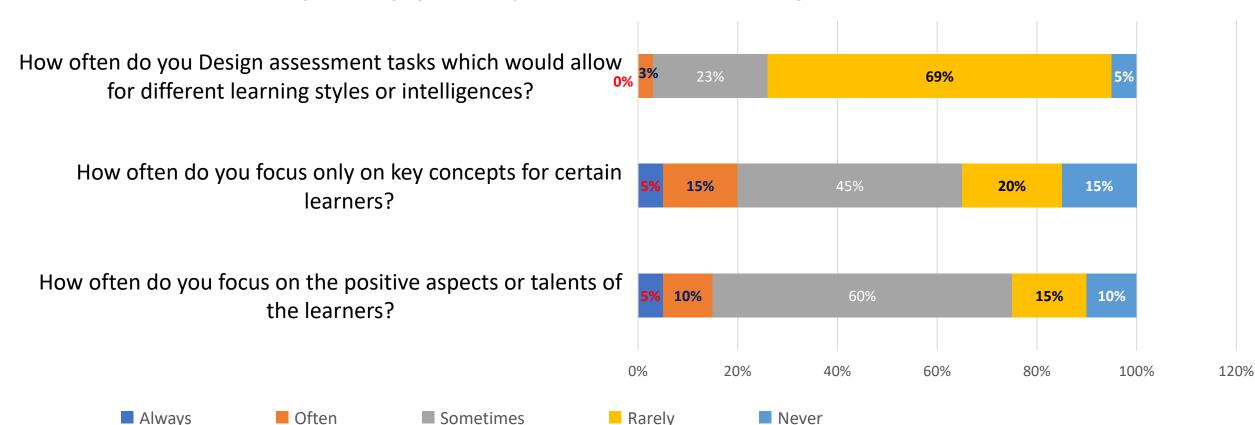






The extent to which assessment is made to accommodate different learners

Assessment Design encouraging stimulating interest and motivation for learning, n=126



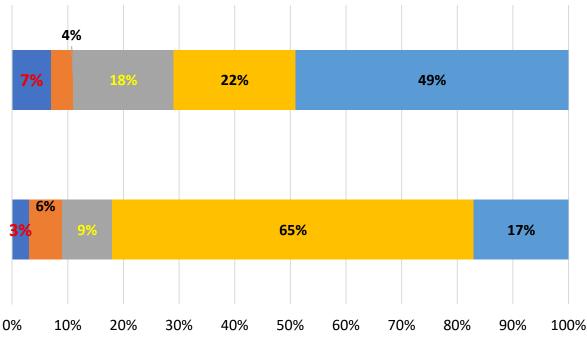




The extent to which assessment is made to accommodate different learners

Assessment design encouraging Multiple means of representation, n=126

How often do you use technology, aids or other special arrangements to undertake assessment tasks?



How often do you vary assessment activities?







The extent to which assessment is made to accommodate different learners

Assessment design to encourage multiple means of action and expression, n=126

18%

How often do you pace or scaffold the assessment activities?

to 11% 39%

42%

26%

28%

9%

100%

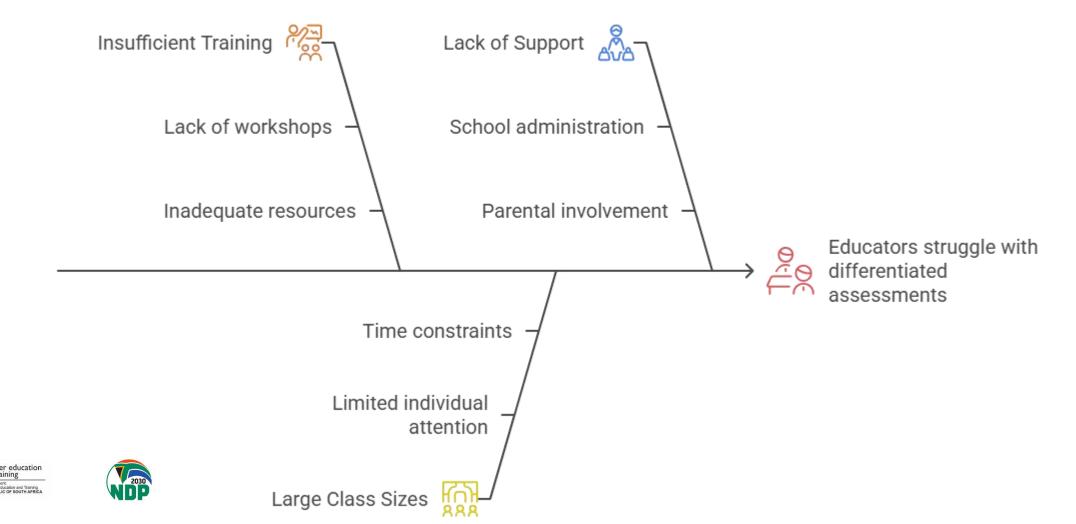
How often do you allow for tests and assignments to be taken orally as well as in written form?







Challenges faced by educators in implementing differentiated assessments.



Various ways in which teachers respond to learner diversity (abilities, talents, skills, competencies) in the classroom during assessments.

"I use different types of assessments, such as written tests and oral tasks. I allow extra time for learners with learning challenges and break down the assessment into the question to them, and they figure out the answer manageable tasks". (Participant 1)

"I explain the work to all of them at once, then call my learners who struggle with words and numbers. Read on their own. The group need guidance to get to the answer". (Participant 2)

"Help them, give them more time to answer the questions". (Participant 3)

"I use the One-on-one method" (Participant 4)

"We have different assessments on different topics or assessment terms. We also do other creative assessments to cater to the diverse needs of learners". (Participant 5)

"Using cognitive level questioning". (Participant 6)

"I use different methods to help every learner understand the concepts". (Participant 7)

"Assessment covers all learner abilities". (Participant 8)





CONCLUSIONS FROM THE STUDY

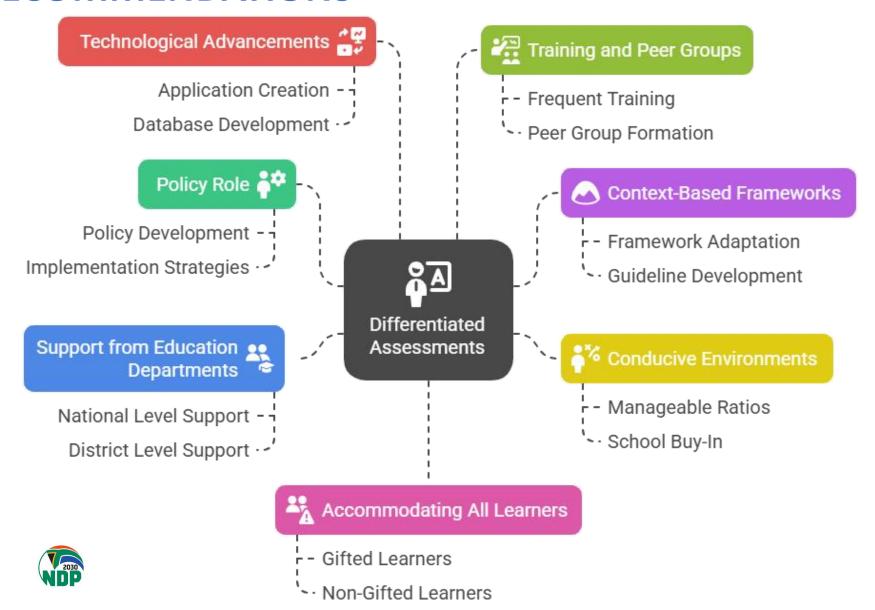
Differentiated Assessment in South African Schools

Characteristic	Quintile 1-3 Schools	Quintile 4-5 Schools
Implementation of Differentiated Assessment	Unlikely	Comparatively Likely
Teacher Support & Training	Lacking	Available
Standardized Assessments	Defaulted to	Less Emphasis
UDL Principles Applicability	Limited	More Applicable
Assessment Designs (Interest & Motivation)	Implemented Intermittently	More Consistent Implementation
Assessment Designs (Multiple Representation)	Infrequently/Never Implemented	More Frequent Implementation
Assessment Designs (Action & Expression)	Applied with Varying Frequency	More Consistent Application

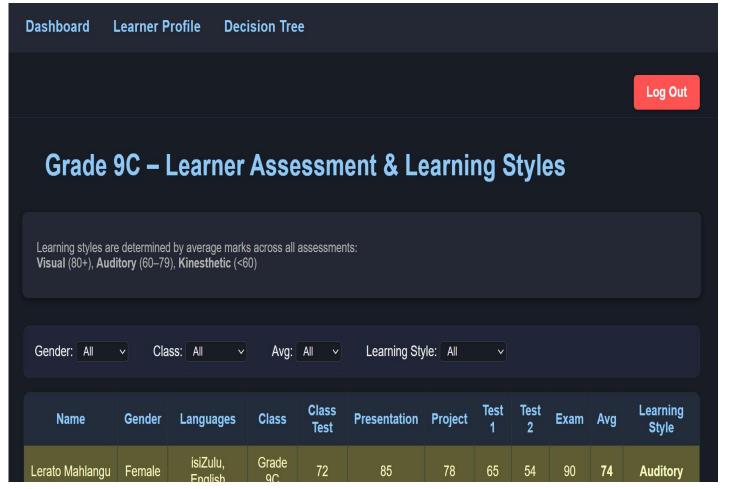




STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS



RECOMMENDATION: TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION









Education, Training and Development Practices Sector Education and Training Authority

Thank You



