

Assessment in my Subject

Think: What? When? How? Why?

Subject: PE

Subject Leader: Sophie Heron

Initial

- Teachers base the lessons on what has been taught in previous milestone/s and have an understanding of what is needed to show progression within the milestone (Basic, Advancing, Deep) and between the 3 milestones.
- Observations of children in initial lesson of unit being taught will identify children where lessons need to be adapted to recap particular skills or for individuals

Formative

- Informal observations take place in every lesson in order for teachers to adapt teaching activities as required
- Videos may be taken in some lessons and then replayed afterwards
- Lessons are adapted as required following the gaining of this information

Retrieval

- Retrieval tasks may form parts of some lessons, in particular the warm ups to enable prior learning from previous units or years to be recapped.
- Recapping skills during lesson – e.g., by asking children to explain what is important when we throw a ball underarm

Diagnostic

- Through informal lesson observations, teachers may identify children with skills gaps or gross motor difficulties. Teachers will then ensure any gaps are planned into subsequent lessons, or, if necessary, children will be referred for Smartmoves support strategy or fine motor support strategy group.

Summative

- Each unit from the PE long term planning has an associated Portrayal of Progress (POP) task. These are used at the end of every unit (half termly)
- The activity is set up and teachers will watch (or video) the task. Using the grid for the activity (as example below), teachers will then use the milestone progression to assess whether children are working at basic/advancing/deep.
- Teachers will write each child's initials on for anyone who working at a basic or deep level. Other children are all assumed to be working at advancing level.

POP TASK: target throw/golf
Students will increase their understanding of this fundamental movement knowledge by exploring:

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
	Aim consistently towards a target. Hit a target three times.	Hit a target three times in a row. Hit targets at two different distances.	Aim at a target. Every time you hit it, take one step back. Aim for three steps back in the process. Hit a target set at three different distances consistently.
	Use the force depending on the position of the target. Why does the ball go further when your arm goes back further?	Is it better to aim as close to the target as possible or past the target, or aim to get nearer to the target? Explain your answer. How do you swing your arm when you want to be forceful?	What factors do you need to take into account when deciding whether to take a high-risk shot? How did your throwing technique change when you threw at different targets?
	Be quiet when someone else is taking a shot.	Explain why it is important to be quiet when someone else is taking a shot.	What does etiquette mean in relation to golf?
	Set up a target for a partner to aim into.	Set up a target with an obstacle to make it more difficult for a partner.	Design a partner target for an opponent. Describe how you have made the target difficult to hit. Test out your hypothesis and make adjustments to the target.
	Do you enjoy playing outside? Give reasons for your choice.	How often do you play outside? What are the reasons for this?	Doctors say that playing outside is good for you. Why do you think that is?

- At the end of the academic year, progress and attainment is recorded in each child's end of year report through the colour coded boxes, and a short comment by the class teacher.

Holistic

- Photographs and videos capturing WOW moments
- WOW moments shared in newsletters and worship times
- Children working at deep level in PE are considered for enrichment events