



Principles of Assessment Mapping	
(unit code: unit name)	
<p>Validity</p> <p>Assessments actually assess what it claims to assess and what it has been designed to assess, against the standards, reflects the elements, performance criteria and evidence guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrate knowledge and skill with practical application; • evidence related to the unit of competency; • Judgement made about competence must be based on sufficient and current evidence. 	<p>Justification statements for the assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Reliability</p> <p>Reliability refers to the degree of consistency and accuracy of the assessment outcomes. That is, the extent to which the assessment could provide similar outcomes for candidates with equal competence at different times or places, regardless of the assessor conducting the assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Fairness</p> <p>An assessment is fair when it does not disadvantage particular learners or groups of learners. This may mean that assessment methods are adjusted for particular learners (such as people with disabilities or cultural differences) to ensure that the method does not disadvantage them because of their situation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Flexibility</p> <p>Flexibility refers to the opportunity for a candidate to negotiate certain aspects of their assessment with their assessor. All candidates should be fully informed of the purpose of assessment, the assessment criteria, methods and instruments used, and the context and timing of the assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •