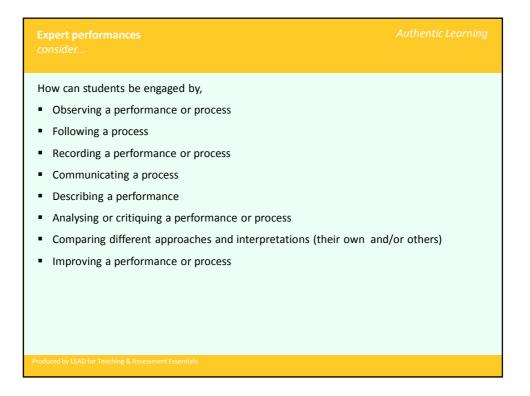
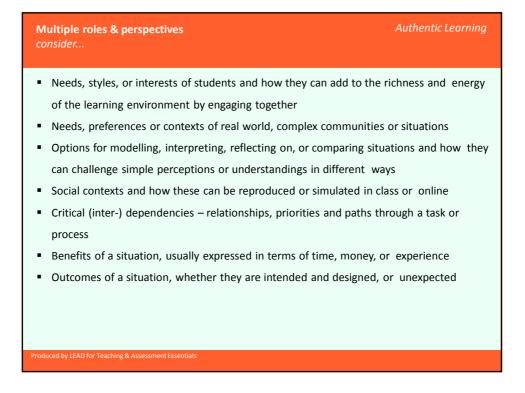


An authentic context consider	Authentic Learning
How can the student or student group learn by,	
<ul> <li>Analysing a situation or the requirements of a group</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Planning, for example, by defining and organising tasks, identifying p</li> </ul>	priorities, setting out
a timeline, or by managing risks, assumptions, or by stating benefits,	, costs and impacts.
<ul> <li>Performing or simulating an action and evaluating it</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Deciding what to do in responses to changing conditions or data</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Observing and responding to a process, including their own actions</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Managing the expected or unexpected</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Evaluating the quality or outcomes of a project or piece of work and</li> </ul>	deciding how to
improve it	
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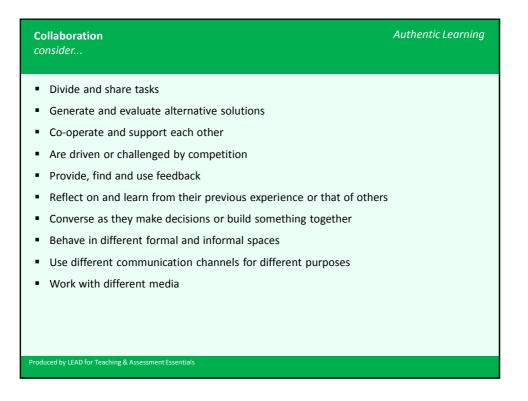


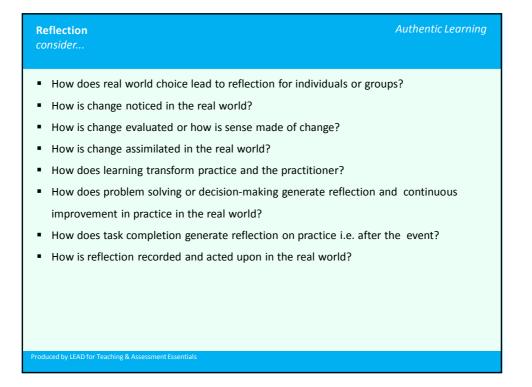


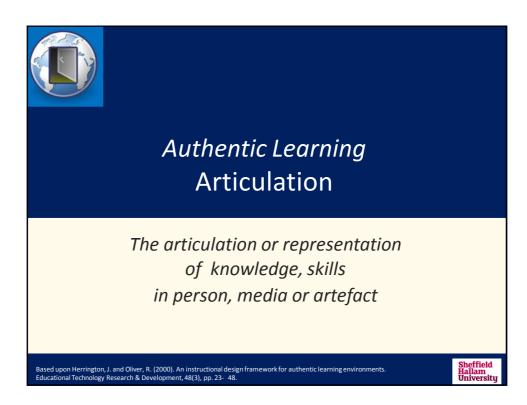




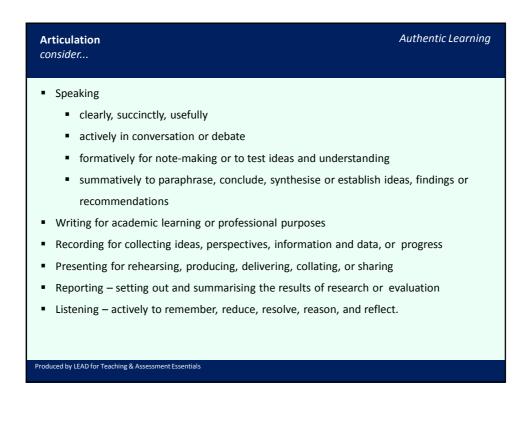


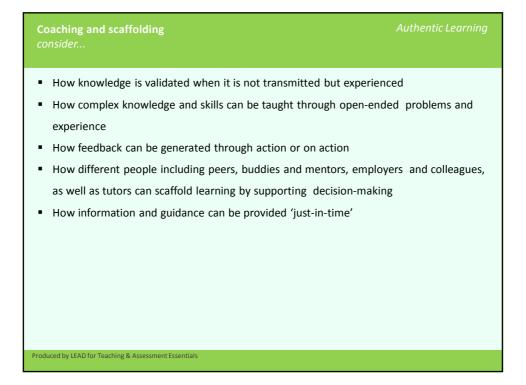




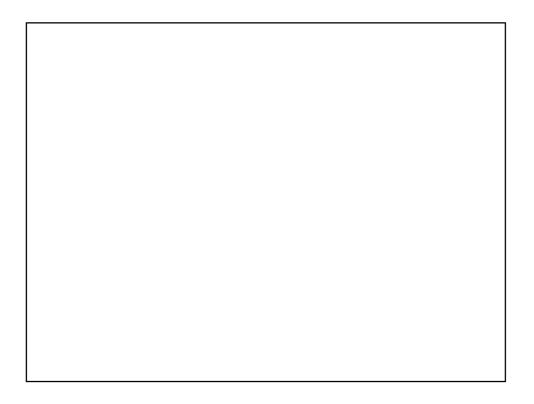












Authentic Learning

## Authentic assessment consider...

- Imagine your students in the short or long term future. How are they applying their learning and how can assessment prepare them for this?
- What does success look like in a complex world and is it measured?
- What does 'the genuine article' mean for you and your students?
- Authenticity is meaningful: something clear, useful and generalisable.
- How can students evaluate their learning in a meaningful way?
- How the learner or group can design, lead, carry out or evaluate a task?
- Drawing upon, involving or changing something in the 'real world', proving "it's not just academic".
- Using constructed or applied knowledge not recalled or recognised
- How the learner can act as a central character, supporting actor, observer or client
- Directly producing evidence and using it.

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