



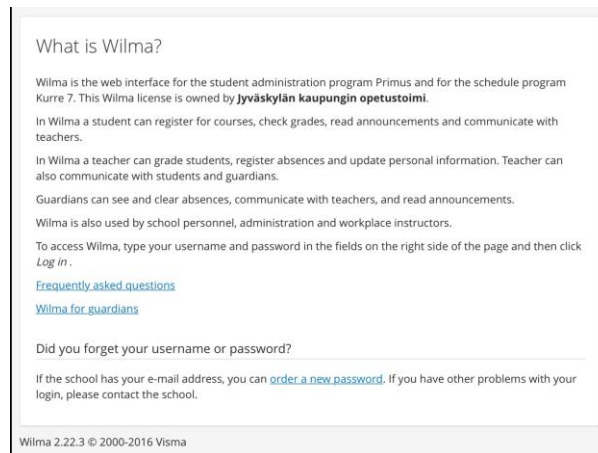
# The assessment system of basic education in Finland

## Tests in Finland

- There are no compulsory national tests for pupils in basic education in Finland.
- There are some national tests available in mathematics, English and Swedish, but those are voluntary and teachers can choose if they want to use those or not.
- Teachers decide and create what kind of tests they use.
- First national examination is at the end of upper secondary school (students are 18-19 years old).

## Main types of assessment are:

- The continuous assessment during the course. The most important tool for teacher of continuous assessment is [Wilma](#).
- Final assessment in the end of every course. (grades 4-10)



### 1 - What is Wilma?

## Assesment is guided by curriculum

- Teachers are responsible for the assessment on the basis of the objectives written in the Curriculum.
- The grades are given end of every course. Each student receives a printed report once every school year.
- Grades in the final basic education certificate are given by the teachers (students are 16 years old).
- To support teachers in the assessment, the curriculum provides the criteria for *good performance* at the end of grade six and grade nine.

## Objectives of the assesment

- One task of basic education is to develop the pupils' capabilities for self-assessment – it should be asked after each course.
- The purpose is to support the growth of self-knowledge and study skills and to help the pupils to learn to be aware of their progress and their learning process.
- The teachers provide opportunities for the pupils to develop their skills for self-assessment and peer assessment so that they can both give and receive constructive feedback.
- Assessment supports the pupils as life-long learners.

## The new curriculum

- Reformation of the assesment is in progress.
- In first school assessment charts for class 3-6 in Jyväskylä. .
  - 1 = remember
  - 2 = undestand

