

## HOW ASSESSMENTS EVALUATE STUDENT PROGRESS IN PHILIPPINE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Assessment is a crucial aspect of education and plays a vital role in determining the learning outcomes of students. Secondary schools are responsible in the Philippine educational system for ensuring that students obtain the required knowledge and abilities to succeed in their chosen career choices. To attain this objective, secondary schools must accurately measure students' academic progress using a variety of assessment strategies.

Standardized testing is one of the most used assessment strategies in secondary schools in the Philippines. This method is commonly used to evaluate students' knowledge and abilities in several topics, such as English, mathematics, and science. Typically, standardized examinations are taken at the conclusion of each academic year, and the results are used to determine whether or not students advance to the next grade level.

Secondary schools in the Philippines employ classroom assessments in addition to standardized tests to evaluate students' learning progress. Assessments in the classroom can take numerous forms, including quizzes, tests, essays, projects, and presentations. Often, these tests are designed to determine whether or not students have grasped specific topics or concepts covered in class.

Performance assessment is another type of evaluation utilized in secondary schools in the Philippines. Students' capacity to apply their knowledge and abilities to real-world circumstances is measured by performance evaluation. This type of evaluation

can take many forms, including problem-solving exercises, experiments, simulations, and other hands-on tasks.

Moreover, portfolios, self-evaluation, and peer assessment are encouraged by the Filipino educational system. The portfolio is a compilation of student work that demonstrates their growth and accomplishments during the academic year. Self-evaluation and peer evaluation include students reflecting on their own learning progress or evaluating the work of their peers.

Nonetheless, despite the availability of numerous assessment methodologies, there are obstacles to implementing effective evaluations in Filipino secondary schools. Assuring the fairness, validity, and dependability of evaluations is one of the greatest issues. Developing assessments that are connected with the curriculum and learning objectives is another difficulty.

In conclusion, evaluation is vital for gauging academic achievement in secondary schools in the Philippines. In addition to standardized testing, classroom assessments, performance evaluation, and alternative assessments are utilized to evaluate the learning outcomes of children. Schools must continue to create and enhance their assessment systems to ensure that students obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for success in their chosen career routes.

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