

ALLEGATO 8 – FASE 2

TEST

Le domande sono tratte da <http://www.ecvet-secretariat.eu/en/faq-page#t2n969> . Le abbiamo riportate tutte per completezza ma sarà cura dell'insegnante di inglese:

- Selezionare le domande più consone agli argomenti trattati (potrebbero essere anche 4 o 5) eventualmente semplificandole
- Metterle in un ordine congruente
- Decidere se tenerle in inglese o tradurle in italiano
- Decidere quali strumenti di traduzione o documenti mettere a disposizione degli allievi
- Far eseguire il test individualmente, a coppie o per piccoli gruppi

Le risposte corrette sono in GIALLO

	Questions	Answers
1	What are learning outcomes?	Learning outcomes are statements of what a student knows, understands and is able to do on completion of a learning process. Learning outcomes are statements of what a student knows on completion of a learning process.
2	How are learning outcomes described?	Learning outcomes are described using the English terminology and descriptors. Learning outcomes are described using the terminology and descriptors existing in the different qualifications systems.
3	How are learning outcomes used in ECVET?	To implement ECVET it is necessary that qualifications are described using student's terminology. Student terminologies are grouped to create sentences To implement ECVET it is necessary that qualifications are described using learning outcomes. Learning outcomes are grouped to create units
4	What is a unit and how does it relate to a qualification?	A unit is a component of a qualification, consisting of a coherent set of knowledge, skills and competence that can be assessed and validated A unit is a component of learning outcomes, consisting of a coherent set of knowledge, skills and competence that students said to have
5	How can ECVET be used in a qualifications system that does not use units?	In countries where qualifications are not designed in terms of units or where they do not allow for the accumulation of units, it is possible to use ECVET for mobility purposes by creating units used only for mobility. In countries where qualifications are not designed in terms of units or where they do not allow for the accumulation of units, it is not possible to use ECVET for mobility purposes.
6	How can learning outcomes be grouped to clustered to create units?	Units should be constructed and organised in a coherent way with regard to the overall qualification. Units should be constructed and organised in a coherent way with regard to the teachers.
7	How should units be described when using ECVET?	Two aspects are important: the clarity of the terminology used as well as the way the text is organised in a user-friendly manner Units should be described in legible and understandable terms by referring to the knowledge, skills and competence contained in them.
8	What are ECVET points?	ECVET points are a component of a qualification, consisting of a coherent set of knowledge, skills and competence that can be assessed and validated ECVET points are a numerical representation of the overall weight of learning outcomes in a qualification and of the relative weight of

		units in relation to the qualification.
9	How many ECVET points are allocated to a qualification and how is it done?	<p>Allocation of ECVET points to a qualification is based on using a convention according to which 60 points are allocated to the learning outcomes expected to be achieved in a year of formal full time VET.</p> <p>Allocation of ECVET points to a qualification is based on using a convention according to which 10 points are allocated to the learning outcomes expected to be achieved in a year of formal full time VET.</p>
10	What is the difference between ECVET points and credit?	<p>While credit is related to the qualification structure and description, ECVET points are linked to a person and his/her personal achievement</p> <p>While credit is related to a person and his/her personal achievement, ECVET points are linked to the qualification structure and description.</p>
11	What is credit?	<p>Credit for learning outcomes (i.e. credit) designates individuals' learning outcomes which have been assessed and which can be accumulated towards a qualification or transferred to other learning programmes or qualifications.</p> <p>Credit for learning outcomes (i.e. credit) designates groups' learning outcomes which have been assessed and which can be accumulated towards a qualification or transferred to other learning programmes or qualifications</p>
12	What is credit transfer?	<p>Is the process through which learning outcomes achieved in one context can be taken into account in another context.</p> <p>Is a process through which learners can acquire qualifications progressively by successive assessments and validation of learning outcomes</p>
13	What is credit accumulation?	<p>Is a process through which learners can acquire qualifications progressively by successive assessments and validation of learning outcomes.</p> <p>Is the process through which learning outcomes achieved in one context can be taken into account in another context.</p>
14	How is credit transfer organised in the framework of ECVET partnerships?	<p>ECVET does not provide a template or a taxonomy concerning the format of learning outcomes descriptions.</p> <p>In the framework of ECVET partnerships, credit transfer is foreseen in the learning agreement. This agreement specifies which learning outcomes are to be achieved during the mobility and how these will be assessed.</p>
15	Is it possible to transfer learning outcomes that do not correspond to a full unit?	<p>Yes it is possible, depending on the rules concerning assessment, validation and/or recognition in the qualifications system.</p> <p>Not, it is impossible.</p>
16	Who organises the assessment of learning outcomes?	<p>The hosting institution organises the assessment of learning outcomes as specified in the Learning agreement. The assessment can be done by teachers, trainers, employers, etc.</p> <p>The hosting institution organises the assessment of learning outcomes as specified in the Learning agreement. The assessment can be done by students.</p>
17	Where are the assessment requirements described?	<p>After to the mobility period the partners discuss and agree the way(s) in which learning outcomes will be assessed.</p> <p>Prior to the mobility period the partners discuss and agree the way(s) in which learning outcomes will be assessed during the mobility period.</p>
18	How does ECVET facilitate validation of non-formal and informal learning?	<p>ECVET don't facilitates this process because it describes only the knowledge required for a qualification and the associated units.</p> <p>ECVET facilitates this process because it describes the knowledge, skills and competence required for a qualification and the associated units. This makes it easier for the competent institution to identify what learners' have already achieved in comparison to</p>

		what is required in view of a qualification.
19	What is a Memorandum of Understanding?	A MoU establishes partnership's procedures for cooperation in the world
		A MoU is an agreement between competent institutions which sets the framework for credit transfer.
20	Why is a Memorandum of Understanding needed?	Credit transfer is supported by mutual trust between the competent institutions involved.
		Credit transfer is supported by the banks of all Europe
21	Why is a learning agreement needed?	Recognition of credit achieved during organised mobility is facilitated by the use of learning agreements.
		Learning agreements ensure that the hosting and the home institutions as well as the student, have information about the allergies and student's problems
22	What is a learning agreement?	A learning agreement is an individualised document which sets out the conditions for a specific mobility period.
		A learning agreement is an group document which sets out the conditions for a long life mobility period.
23	What is a personal transcript?	Is a record of learning achievements. It contains information on learners' assessed learning outcomes, units and ECVET points awarded.
		Is the personal curriculum
24	Who are the competent institutions involved in ECVET?	"Competent institution" means an institution which is responsible for designing and awarding qualifications or recognising units or other functions linked to ECVET, such as allocation of ECVET points to qualifications and units, assessment, validation and recognition of learning outcomes, under the rules and practices of own country.
		"Competent institution" means an institution which is responsible for designing and awarding qualifications or recognising units or other functions linked to ECVET, such as allocation of ECVET points to qualifications and units, assessment, validation and recognition of learning outcomes, under the rules and practices of participating countries.