

# Understanding Your Child's Assessment Results

A parent's guide to reading diagnostic reports and taking action

Your child has just completed a diagnostic assessment - congratulations on taking that step. This guide will help you understand what the results mean, what to focus on, and how to use the information to support your child's learning effectively.

## What the Assessment Measures

The Onedai diagnostic assessment is aligned to the Australian Curriculum (ACARA v9.0) and covers two core learning areas across multiple strands:

### English and Literacy

- **Language:** Grammar, vocabulary, text structure, spelling conventions
- **Literacy:** Reading comprehension, writing conventions, interpreting texts
- **Literature:** Literary devices, figurative language, author's craft

### Mathematics

- **Number:** Place value, fractions, decimals, operations, financial maths
- **Algebra:** Patterns, equations, order of operations
- **Measurement:** Length, area, perimeter, volume, time, money
- **Space:** Shapes, angles, symmetry, location and transformation
- **Statistics:** Data interpretation, graphing, probability, averages

## How to Read the Score

### Important Context

This is a diagnostic assessment, not an exam. Its purpose is to identify specific strengths and gaps - not to produce a grade or ranking. A score of 18/30 doesn't mean your child is "60%" - it means we've found specific areas where targeted support will make a measurable difference.

Score Range	What It Means	Recommended Action
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<b>24-30</b>	Strong foundations across most strands. Your child is working at or above year level.	Focus on extension and challenge. Ensure strengths are maintained while any minor gaps are addressed.
<b>16-23</b>	Solid base with clear areas for growth. Some strands are strong, others need attention.	Targeted tutoring on weak strands will produce visible improvement quickly. This is the most common score range.
<b>8-15</b>	Several foundational gaps identified. Your child will benefit significantly from structured support.	Regular weekly tutoring recommended. Focus on foundational concepts first - these unlock progress across all areas.
<b>0-7</b>	Significant gaps across multiple strands. This may indicate learning below year level in some areas.	Comprehensive support needed. A personalised learning plan with regular sessions will address gaps systematically.

## Making Sense of Strand-Level Results

The most valuable part of the report isn't the overall score - it's the strand-level breakdown. This tells you exactly which skills are strong and which need attention.

**Look for patterns, not individual questions.** If your child got one grammar question wrong, that's not a concern. If they missed all three language questions, that suggests a genuine gap in that strand that's worth addressing.

**English gaps often affect maths.** A child who struggles with reading comprehension will also struggle with maths word problems. If both English and maths scores are low, addressing literacy first often unlocks improvement across both.

**Maths gaps are usually specific.** A child might be excellent at number operations but struggle with fractions, or strong in geometry but weak in statistics. The strand breakdown reveals exactly where to focus - which is far more efficient than generic "maths tutoring."

## What to Do Next

### 1. Celebrate what's strong

Start by pointing out what your child did well. "You scored really well in the number strand - your times tables and place value knowledge are solid." Confidence matters as much as content.

### 2. Identify 1-2 focus areas

Don't try to fix everything at once. Pick the one or two weakest strands and focus there. Targeted effort on a specific gap produces faster results than spreading attention across everything.

### 3. Talk to your child's teacher

Share the assessment results with their classroom teacher. Ask: "Does this align with what you're seeing in class?" The teacher's perspective adds valuable context the assessment alone can't provide.

#### 4. Consider targeted tutoring

If the assessment reveals gaps in foundational skills (fractions, reading comprehension, grammar), targeted one-on-one tutoring with a qualified educator is the most effective intervention available. Group classes and apps help maintain skills, but closing gaps requires personalised attention.

#### 5. Re-assess in 8-12 weeks

Progress is measurable. After focused effort, re-running the diagnostic will show concrete improvement. This is motivating for your child and gives you confidence that the approach is working.

## Common Parent Questions

### "My child did worse than I expected - should I be worried?"

Assessment conditions matter. If your child was tired, rushed, or anxious, their score may not reflect their true ability. The diagnostic is a starting point, not a final verdict. If results seem unusually low, consider re-taking the assessment under calmer conditions, or discuss with a tutor who can explore further.

### "My child did well - do they still need tutoring?"

Students who score well benefit from extension and enrichment rather than remediation. A strong score means their foundations are solid - now is the perfect time to deepen understanding, tackle more complex problems, and build advanced skills that will give them an advantage in secondary school.

### "The score is different from their school grades - which is right?"

Both are valid but measure different things. School assessments include effort, participation, and accumulated work. A diagnostic assessment is a snapshot of specific skills on a specific day. Differences between the two can be informative - discuss with both the teacher and tutor.

### Free Diagnostic Assessment

See exactly where your child stands with our free 30-question, curriculum-aligned assessment.  
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