

Language Assessment

What Do We Need to Know?



EDUCATION IS WHAT REMAINS AFTER ONE HAS FORGOTTEN WHAT ONE LEARNED IN SCHOOL.

> ALBERT EINSTEIN



Language Assessment: How we got to where we are now



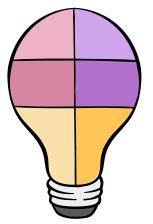
Pre Scientific



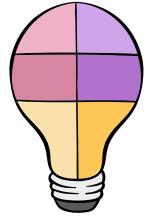
Psychometric Structuralist



Humanistic



Social Integrative/



Communicative

Classical Method







Theory First

From Traditional to Alternative Assessment

- One Shot Tests
- Summative
- Individualised Projects
- Decontextualised test tasks
- Judgemental
- Standardised
- Teacher Proof
- Intrusive
- Exclusion of the student
- Assessment of learning

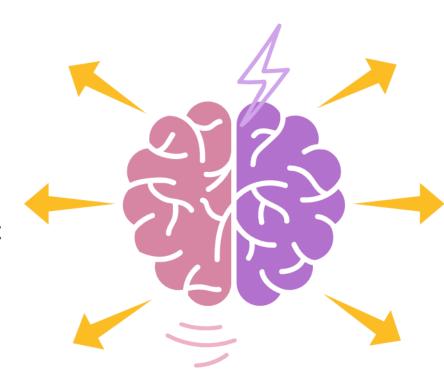


- Formative
- Group Projects
- Contextualised test tasks
- Developmental
- Classroom based
- Teacher Mediated
- Integrated
- Inclusion of the student
- Assessment for learning



New Test Formats

- Multiple choice, filling in the blanks, essays, cloze tests, summaries
- Portfolios, Reflections, Diaries, Journals
- Self-Assessment, Peer-Assessment
- Alternatives in Assessment



Question

How do tests and assessment help in teaching and learning?





The General Assessment Process

Preparing/selecting the tool/task	1
Collecting the data	2
Analysing, understanding and interpreting the data using Professional Knowledge	3
Making judgements	4
Deciding what to do and making recommendations	5

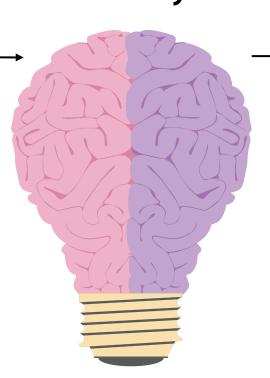
Against this Backdrop, what kinds of knowledge, skills and awareness do we, as educators, need?

Language Assessment Literacy

What?

 A repertoire of competencies that enable an individual to understand, evaluate and create language tests and analyze test data (Pill & Harding, 2013)

 The single most costeffective way to improve education (Popham, 2018)



Why?

- Accurate feedback/ information to students and teachers to help facilitate better learning
- Better able to guide learners to move from one level to another



Norm vs Criterion Referenced



In-betweeners



Moving Up the Scale



Tests with the Power to Discriminate

Norm Referenced involving referencing against the performance of others; Criterion Referenced – against a set criteria

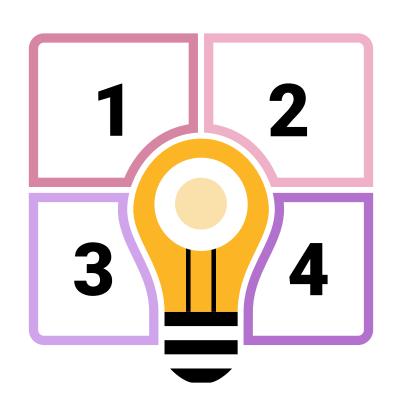
Discriminate between students that are not clear cut A and F students

The use of a medley of test types, performance based assessment and a reference scale / rubrics

Parts of a Test (Wesche)

Stimulus Material

Learner Response



Task Posed to the Learner

Scoring Criteria

TOEIC Speaking Test

Question 3: Describe a picture

Directions: In this part of the test, you will describe the picture on your screen in as much detail as you can.

You will have 30 seconds to prepare your response. Then you will have 45 seconds to speak about the picture.



Question

How would you adapt parts of the test (according to the Wesche model) to make it easier or more difficult?



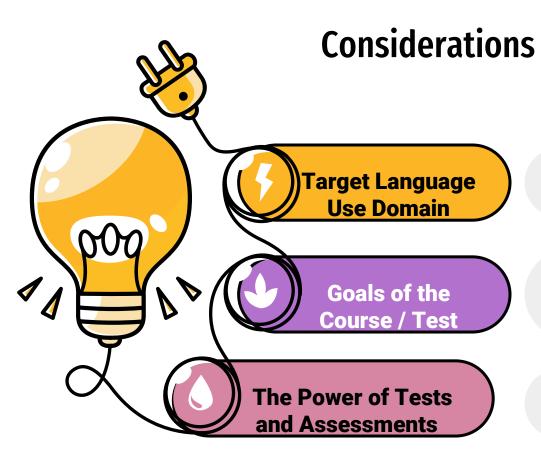
Worth and Value of a Test/Assessment

Test Usefulness

Bachman and Palmer

Validity, Reliability and **Practicality Authenticity and Directness** Interactiveness **Impact**

Ethics/Fairness, Use, Abuse and Misuse



How well does the test reflect or meet the TLUD?

What were the goals and objectives of the course (EAP, GE?)

Washback effects of tests to drive learning

Matching the test to the **Target Language Use Domain**

17		M	1

Based on the given topic and thesis statement, complete an outline and write two body paragraphs. You may use ANY excerpts provided on pages 4 and & to support your

: Stress Management Topic

: Individuals can manage stress in two effective ways. Thesis

Statement

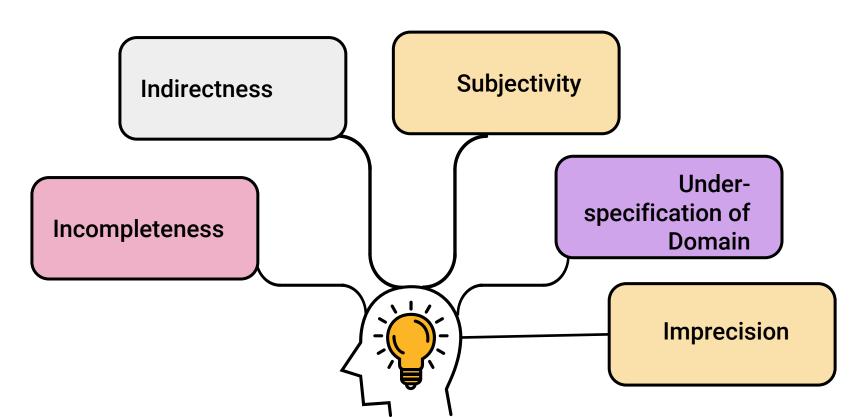
PART 1:

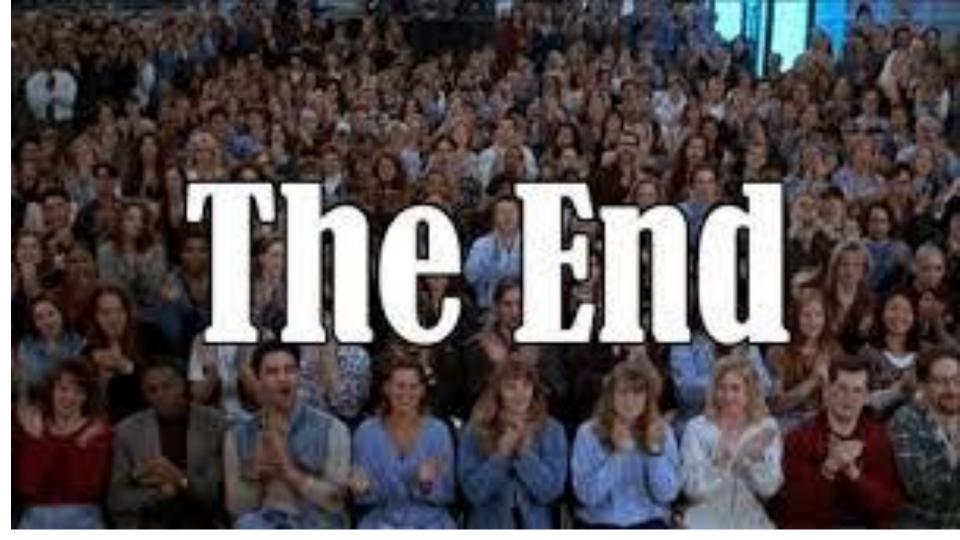
Complete the outline below.

Outline

Body Paragraph 1	
Topic Sentence :	
Supporting Point 1 :	
Supporting Detail:	
Supporting Point 2 :	
Supporting Detail :	
Concluding Sentence	
	(1 mark)

Accommadating for the Limitations of a Test







- Lay of the land
- Language Assessment Literacy
- Test Usefulness
- Target Language Use Domains
- Parts of a Test
- Process of Test Construction

Target Language Use Domain



Jupiter



Venus

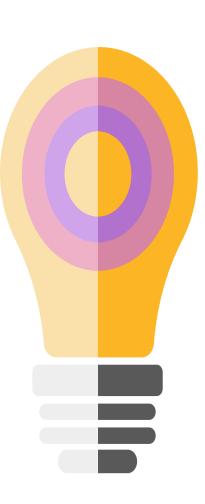
It has a beautiful name, but it's terribly hot, more than Mercury



Mars

Mars is actually a cold place. It's a planet full of iron oxide dust

It's a gas giant and also the biggest planet in the Solar System



It's the smallest planet in the Solar System

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

Venus has a very poisonous atmosphere

Earth is the planet where we all live on



It's composed mostly of hydrogen and helium

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun

It's a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust

Ceres is located in the main asteroid belt

Mercury

It's the smallest planet in the Solar System

Jupiter

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

Saturn

It's composed of hydrogen and helium

Mars

It's a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust

Venus

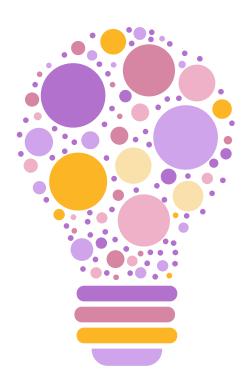
Venus has a poisonous atmosphere



Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun

Jupiter is a gas giant and the biggest planet

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun



Despite being red, Mars is a very cold place

Earth is the third planet and it harbors life

Venus has a beautiful name, but it's hot

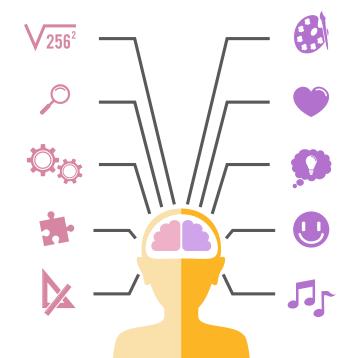
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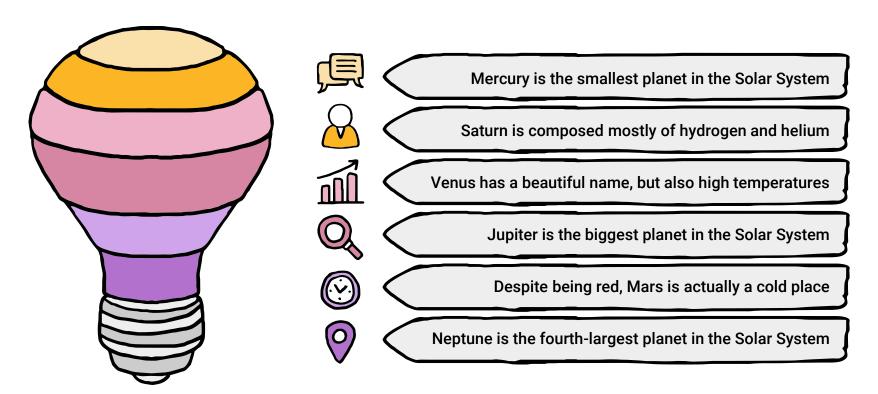
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Speak for 1 to 3 minutes about the topic below

Choose a plant or animal that you have learned about and that you think is interesting. Describe some of the challenges or dangers the organism faces and explain how it has adapted for survival.









Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and is only a bit larger than the Moon



Venus

Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun



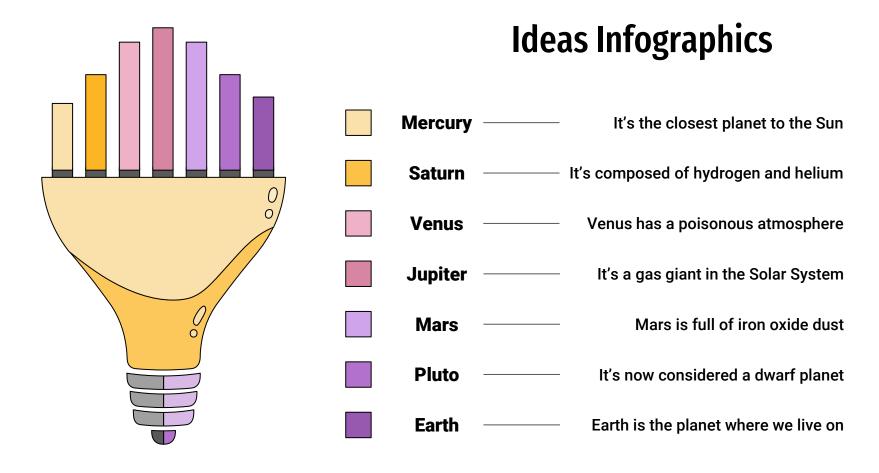
Saturn

Saturn is the ringed one. It's composed mostly of hydrogen and helium

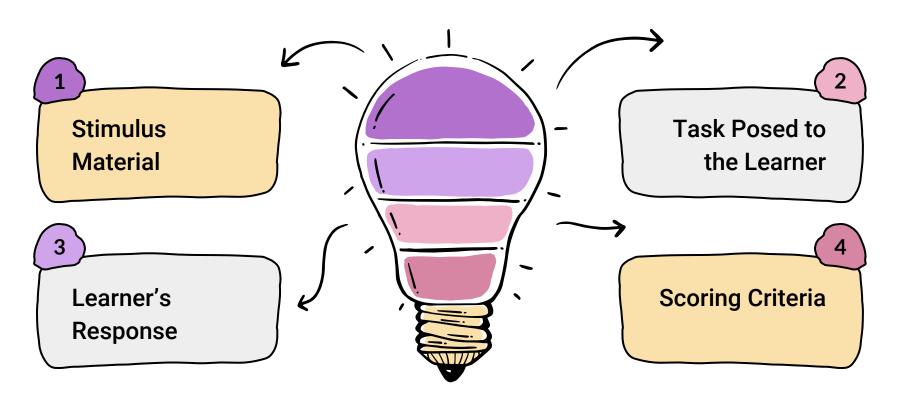


Mars

Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust



Parts of a Test



Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun

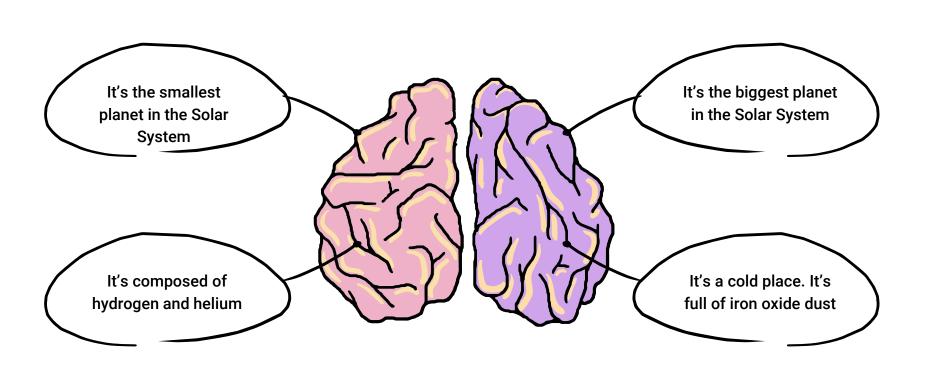


Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



Jupiter is the biggest planet in the Solar System



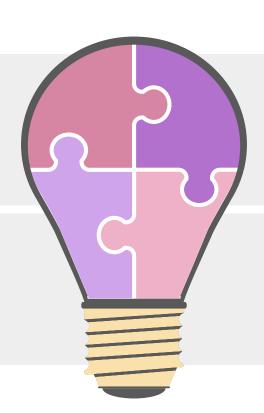


Basic Idea

The smallest planet The biggest planet The beautiful planet

Business Idea

The smallest planet
The biggest planet
The beautiful planet



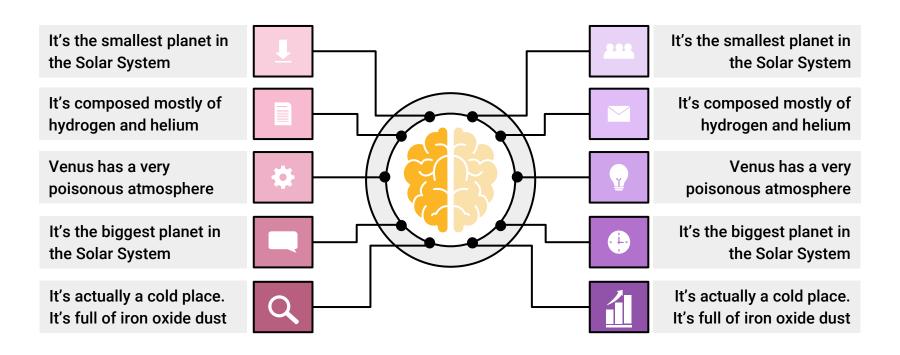
Advanced Idea

The smallest planet
The biggest planet
The beautiful planet

Professional

The smallest CAA
The biggest planet
The beautiful planet

Mercur y	Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System	
Jupiter	Jupiter is the biggest planet in the Solar System	
Saturn	Saturn is composed of hydrogen and helium	
Mars	Mars is a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust	



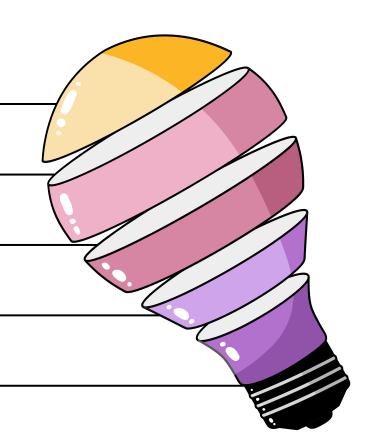
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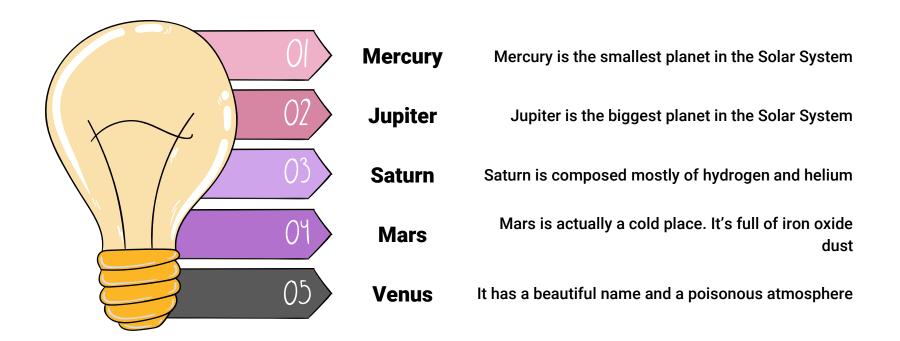
It's the smallest planet in the Solar System

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

It's composed of hydrogen and helium

It's a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust





Mercury

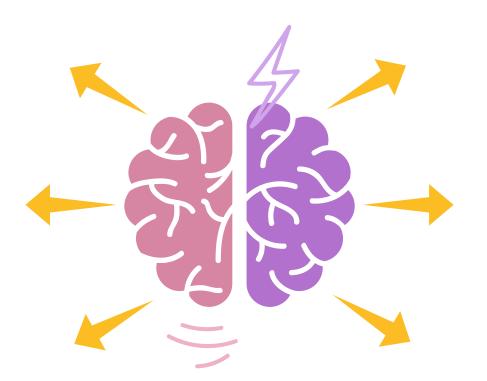
It's the smallest planet in the Solar System

Jupiter

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



Saturn

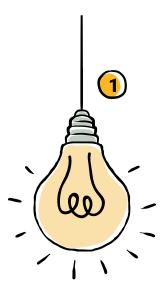
It's composed of hydrogen and helium

Neptune

Neptune is very far away from Earth

Mars

It's a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust



Mars

Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust



Jupiter

It's a gas giant and the biggest planet in the Solar System



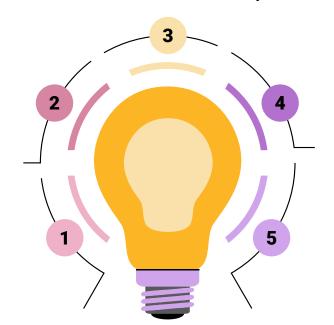
Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant, composed mostly of hydrogen and helium

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one in the Solar System

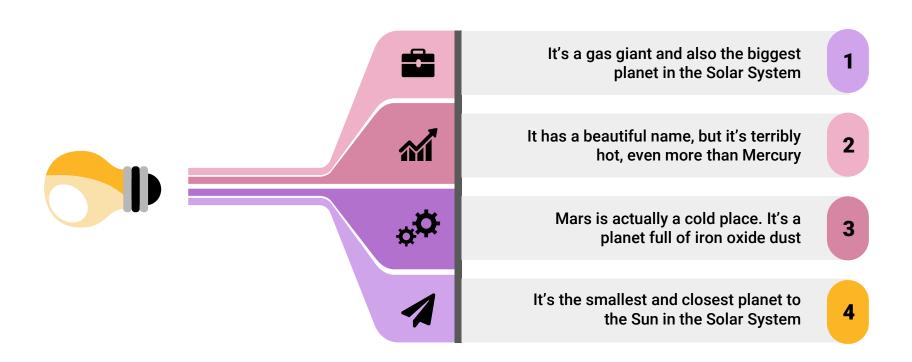
Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust

Jupiter is a gas giant and the biggest planet in the Solar System



Saturn is the ringed one. It's composed mostly of hydrogen and helium

It has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun

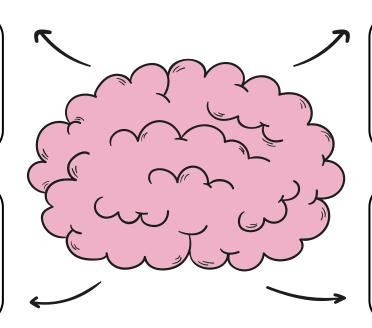


Mercury

It's the smallest and closest planet to the Sun in the Solar System

Mars

Mars is actually a cold place. It's a planet full of iron oxide dust



Jupiter

It's a gas giant and also the biggest planet in the Solar System

Venus

It has a beautiful name, but it's terribly hot, even hotter than Mercury

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