High Stakes EAP Assessment: Enabling Useful Score Inferences

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Questions

- What do score users want?
 - Challenges
- What does a student need to be able to do at College/University?
- How should this be represented in an EAP assessment?
 - Some answers and some more questions



What do score users want?

	Test Taker	Teacher	College/ University administrator
Fast results	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Fraud prevention			\checkmark
Score verification			\checkmark
Diagnostic feedback	\checkmark	~	
Beneficial study outcomes	\checkmark	~	~



Enabling Useful Score Inferences

- Challenges
 - Language is important for learning but it is not the only factor.
 - Language proficiency tests assess language. University courses assess understanding of subject matter.
 - Language proficiency is typically measured before students begin their studies but academic grades are finalized at the end of a semester or year.
 - Correlations between language test scores and academic performance (as measured by GPA) tend to be low e.g. r = .33

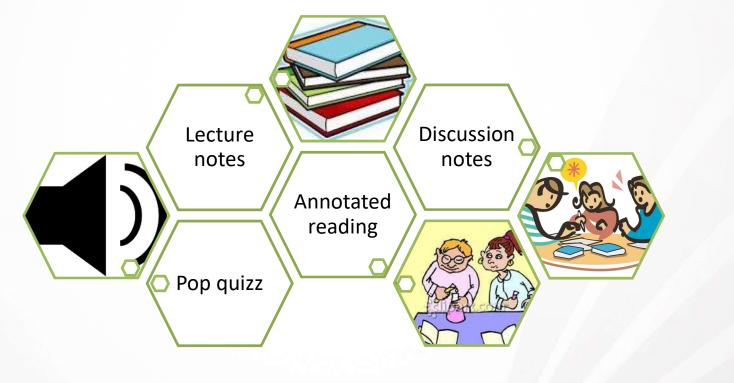
(Banerjee, 2003; Cho & Bridgeman, 2012)



Contexts of Language Use In College/University Supporting academic activities (e.g. study groups, meetings with an advisor) Core academic activities (e.g. lectures, labs, essays) Social activities (e.g. cafeteria chat)

Multimodal Nature of College/University Study

Typical study week (for one course)





Language-enabled activities in College/University

Activities	Reading	Listening	Writing	Speaking
Understand extended talk on a complex topic (lectures)		✓		
Read 10 – 20 pages of text (textbooks/ journal articles)	\checkmark			
Ask questions				\checkmark
Make presentations	\checkmark	✓		~
Write essays	\checkmark	~	~	9
Take quizzes and exams	\checkmark	\checkmark	~	



Assessment activities in College/University

Activity	% final grade
Exams	44
Tests Quizzes	16
Assignments	12
Essays Reports	11
Individual/Group presentations	4
Lab work	4
Attendance Participation	3
Other (e.g. studio work, peer review and critique)	6

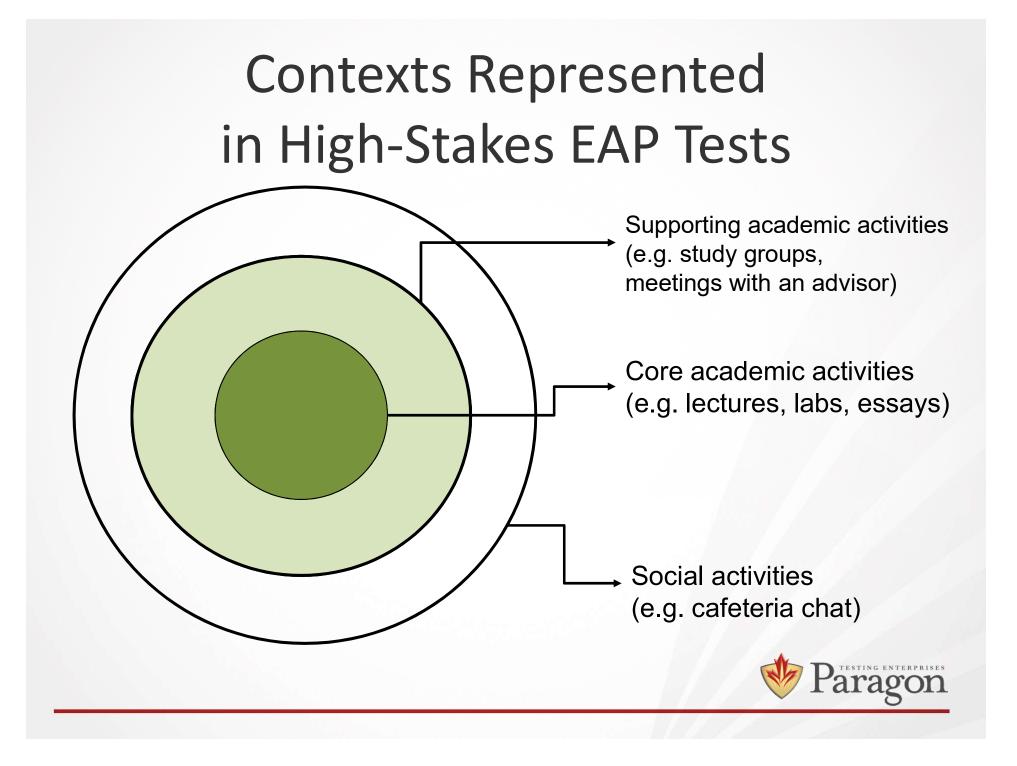
(Paragon Testing Enterprises, 2015)



Enabling Useful Score Inferences

Construct representativeness	Practicality
 What university activities should the test capture? What is essential to represent the target language use domain? How closely should the test replicate the activities? What language varieties/accents should it include? 	 How long can the test be? How should the test be delivered?





CAEL Assessment Target Language Use Domain

"ability to *use* English as it is used in Canadian universities and colleges. It allows test takers to experience what it is like to participate in a Canadian post-secondary classroom" - CAEL Assessment Testing Office



Levels of Integration

- Tasks reflect core academic activities (lectures, reading, essays, quizzes)
- Topics are taken from first-year university curriculum (e.g. ecology | forestry)
- Test takers have to incorporate what they have learned from their reading and the lecture to write their essay



(Choi, 2016)

Language assessment is:

&

The art of compromise

A constant source of new questions

Give

Take





Current Investigations

- Use of PowerPoint Slides
 - Ubiquitous in post-secondary teaching contexts
 - Relatively scant research
 - 68 lectures | social sciences and engineering
 - Multimodal analysis (frequency and types of visuals | relationship between text and visuals)
 - Corpus-based analysis (lexical and syntactic complexity)



Current Investigations

- Assessing speaking: the perspectives of university instructors and experienced raters
 - 5 experienced ESL raters | 3 university instructors
 - 50 speech samples
 - Each rater evaluated 20 samples (x-matched dataset) | provided a score and a justification for that score
 - Task completion prioritized by the university instructors



Questions? Comments?



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