



# Asking the Right Questions

## Assessing Language Skills

Sheri Rhodes  
 Mount Royal College  
 srhodes@mtroyal.ca

Definitions:

**Evaluation** – in general the systematic gathering of information for purposes of decision making

**Assessment** – measure of a person’s ability, that is what the person knows or can do

**Test** – the actual procedure for measuring ability, for example the performance of a written or oral task; means of examination

Consider the role of the test? Is it a tool for formative or summative assessment?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement Tests</li> <li>• Diagnostic Tests</li> <li>• Progress or Achievement Tests</li> <li>• Proficiency Tests</li> <li>• Portfolio Assessments</li> </ul>	<p>Validity Does it test what we want it to test?</p> <p>Reliability Are the results of the test consistent?</p>
--	--

*Perhaps the essential insight of a quarter of a century of language testing (both research and practice) is that good teaching and testing are, or ought to be, nearly indistinguishable.” (Oller 1991)*

<b>Discrete</b>	<b>Integrative</b>
-----------------	--------------------

Indirect			Direct	
Multiple Choice Gap-Fill and Cloze Transformation Sentence Re-ordering Error Correction Match				
Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	Grammar and Vocabulary

Marking Indirect vs. Direct Assessment items

## **Steps in Test Design (Harmer, 2007)**

- 1. List the things you want to test.**
- 2. Decide how important each item is.**
  - Give them more time or space on the test**
  - Weight the marks to reflect the importance**
- 3. Consider the test situation.**
- 4. Write the test.**
- 5. Consult and share.**
- 6. Test the test. (the trial)**
- 7. Reflect and refine.**

## **Another List to Consider (Brown and Hudson)**

- 1. Require students to perform, create, produce, or do something**
- 2. Use real-world contexts or simulations**
- 3. Allow students to be assessed on what they normally do in class every day**
- 4. Use tasks that present meaningful instructional activities**
- 5. Focus on processes as well as products**
- 6. Tap into higher-level thinking and problem-solving skills**
- 7. Provide information about both the strength and weaknesses of students**
- 8. Are multi-culturally sensitive when properly administered**
- 9. Ensure that people, not machines, do the scoring using human judgment**
- 10. Encourage open disclosure of standards and rating criteria**
- 11. Call upon teachers to perform new instructional and assessment roles**