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DLIFLC

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES IN BASIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMS AT DLIFLC

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Test Development

A Test Map for a Basic Program language course targets:

- -Course materials
- -Objectives & glossaries
- -Proper ILR level



ASSESSMENT PROGRESSION

SEMESTER I L0+ - L1/1+ SEMESTER II L1+ - L2 SEMESTER III L2 – L2+/3

LIMITED PROFICIENCY

WORKING PROFICIENCY

PROFESSIONAL PROFICIENCY



The Test Map

Create a Test Map:

- Which course objectives do I want to test?
- How many activities do I want my test to have?
- What types of activities?
- How many items per activity?
- How much time should the test take to administer?



Testing Challenges

- Task-based assessment
- Building achievement test with a proficiency component
- Developing mini-performance (Final Learning Objectives, or FLO) test at each unit
- Testing grammar in the listening modality



Final Learning Objectives: Skill and Knowledge Requirements

- Proficiency (4 FLOs): Global listening, reading, speaking, and [writing] at L2+/2+/2
- Performance (16 FLOs): Linguist job skills (transcribing, translating, interpreting)
- Content (5 FLOs): Comprehensive area studies
- Ancillary (8 FLOs): Enabling skills and knowledge (colloquial usage, manner/tone, accuracy phonetics, transliteration, text processing)



Grammar in Listening Comprehension

Grammar competency is importing for strong reading and writing skills. Why not listening skills?

- Grammar competency is a key job skill because linguists often use grammar cues to fill in missing information. They listen primarily.
- Student weakness is largely due to the lack of grammar instruction in the classroom.
- Outcomes on LC proficiency tests are consistently lower than on RC proficiency tests.



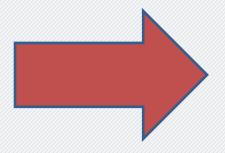
FROM A TYPICAL UNIT TEST BATTERY to TYPICAL COMPONENTS in RC and LC ASSESSMENT

READING

LISTENING

SPEAKING

FLO



VOCABULARY

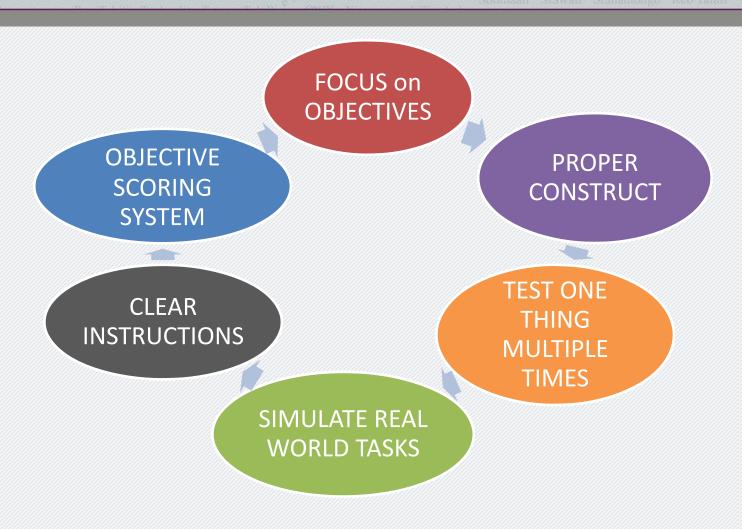
GRAMMAR

GENERAL COMPREHENSION

FLO

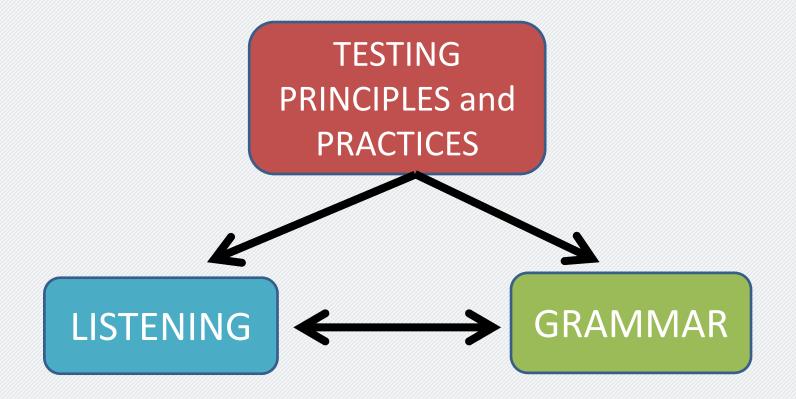


TESTING PRINCIPLES and PRACTICES





TESTER's CHALLENGES





SAMPLE TEST MAP

Sardu Caxa Тыла Seeltersk Setswana (224) Сповъньскъ Slinski Af Soomaali SiSwati Sranamongo Reo Tahiti Taqbaylit Tetun Т

Type of Activity	Sec	Sections		Objectives
Grammar (3 Activities)	Section I		LL 18-19	Identify Perfective vs. Imperfective aspect and time/season expressions (RU into EN) / 12 points
	Section II			Identify Genitive case (after prepositions из, с, от, у, около; after numbers 2, 3, 4; expressing Absence, Non-possession, Ownership/Possession; relationship between one person/object and another; Partitive Gen.)/ 14points
	Section III			Identify Perfective vs. Imperfective aspect and write the correct form of the verb (RU into RU) / 10 points
CRT (4 Passages)	Section IV	Passage 1 Passage 2 Passage 3 Passage 4		Understand vocabulary in context related to shopping tourism / 8 points Understand vocabulary in context related to shopping on weekends/ 6 points Understand vocabulary in context related to study/vacation abroad / 7 points Understand vocabulary in context related to business trips / 4 points
Numbers	Section V			Transcribe decontextualized numbers up to three digits in length (cardinal and ordinal) with the emphasis on 500-900 / 24 points
	Section VI			Transcribe numbers in context up to four digits in length (cardinal and ordinal) with the emphasis on 500-900 / 20 points
Transcription	Section VII			Transcribe the missing parts of the dialog / 10 points
Bonus Credit	Section VIII			Listening Comprehension (RU into EN) / 2 extra credit





Challenges for Listening Comprehension

LISTENING COMPREHENSION is a complex multifaceted cognitive skill that happens simultaneously and continuously. The listener must retain what has already been said, keep track of the developing message, and continue to process incoming speech at once. Listening presents these *unique challenges*:



Challenges for Listening Comprehension

- **SPEED** the presentation rate of the incoming message is controlled by the speaker.
- VARIATION speech is characterized by coarticulation and by irregularities in pronunciation, rate of delivery, and accent.
- **PERCEPTION** reflexes the listener has developed for processing L1 speech may be useless, or even hinder the ability to hear distinctions critical to the understanding of L2 speech.



Listening Comprehension: A Three-phase Process (perception, parsing, utilization)

- PERCEPTION the listener hears incoming speech and recognizes sounds
- PARSING the listener segments the incoming speech sounds into individual word units and processes them to construct the meaning of what was said
- UTILIZATION the listener goes beyond the surface meaning of the speaker's words and uses real-world knowledge, inferencing abilities, and contextual information to determine the speaker's intended or implied meaning



Techniques on how to listen

Students should

- be given an opportunity and prompted to plan before listening
- monitor their understanding as they listen
- practice listening selectively and redirect their attention as they listen
- evaluate their understanding
- expand upon their learning styles and stretch their comfort zone



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