City University of Hong Kong Course Syllabus

offered by Department of English with effect from Summer Term 2022

Part I Course Overv	iew
Course Title:	Testing and Evaluation in Language Studies
Course Code:	EN5466
Course Duration:	1 semester
Credit Units:	3
Level:	P5
Proposed Area: (for GE courses only)	☐ Arts and Humanities ☐ Study of Societies, Social and Business Organisations ☐ Science and Technology
Medium of Instruction:	English
Medium of Assessment:	English
Prerequisites: (Course Code and Title)	Nil
Precursors: (Course Code and Title)	Nil
Equivalent Courses : (Course Code and Title)	Nil
Exclusive Courses: (Course Code and Title)	Nil

Part II Course Details

1. Abstract

(A 150-word description about the course)

This course aims at helping students to identify key issues in language testing and evaluation. Students will learn to describe basic test statistics and analyse the characteristics of good language assessments. They will apply this knowledge to the construction, revision, and administration of valid and reliable language assessments.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

(CILOs state what the student is expected to be able to do at the end of the course according to a given standard of performance.)

No.	CILOs#	Weighting* (if applicable)	learnii	ed ulum re ng outc e tick v	omes
			A1	A2	A3
1.	Designing standard procedures in assessment, and applying this knowledge of standard procedures to the construction, revision and administration of assessments	20%	√	✓	√
2.	Critiquing and selecting appropriate assessment tools to assess different language skills	30%	√	✓	√
3.	Analysing the validity, reliability and washback effect of a language test/method of assessment	30%	✓	✓	√
4.	Analysing and interpreting test scores	20%	✓	~	√
* If w	rejohting is assigned to CHOs, they should add up to 100%	100%		•	

 $[\]ast$ If weighting is assigned to CILOs, they should add up to 100%.

A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to self-life problems.

A3: Accomplishments

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

[#] Please specify the alignment of CILOs to the Gateway Education Programme Intended Learning outcomes (PILOs) in Section A of Annex.

3. Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

(TLAs designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs.)

		O No	•		Hours/week
	1	2	3	4	(if applicable)
he course book and nded readings	~	✓	✓	✓	5 hours / week
e book supplemented by ded readings contains on related to ALL topics dealt e course. Students are d to have completed the signment of the week before					over 13 weeks
e lecture and student in- rities	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.5 hours / week
be one 2.5 hours lecture k over 11 weeks. In the ey concepts related to esting and evaluation will be and explained. Students will fferent assessments by he key concepts in language t and relate the concepts to assessment constructions istrations that they are ith.					over 11 weeks
scussion	✓	√	✓	✓	0.5 hr/week
destions/issues related to each following lecture will be ine after each class. Students in the reading to the week and post their to the questions/issues before ing class. The discussion dents to share their own esting and assessment and viewpoints on the issues classmates. They can practise analysing, interpreting and concepts covered in the					over 11 weeks
/small group consultations inducted in the middle and at the course to provide on students' application of the	✓	√	✓ ·	✓	45 mins in 2 meetings
nd cl an c cin /s: nd th	viewpoints on the issues assmates. They can practise alysing, interpreting and oncepts covered in the mg mall group consultations aucted in the middle and at the course to provide	viewpoints on the issues assmates. They can practise alysing, interpreting and oncepts covered in the ng mall group consultations and at the course to provide students' application of the	viewpoints on the issues assmates. They can practise alysing, interpreting and oncepts covered in the ng mall group consultations acted in the middle and at the course to provide students' application of the	viewpoints on the issues assmates. They can practise alysing, interpreting and oncepts covered in the ng mall group consultations acted in the middle and at the course to provide students' application of the	viewpoints on the issues assmates. They can practise alysing, interpreting and oncepts covered in the ng mall group consultations fucted in the middle and at the course to provide students' application of the

4. Assessment Tasks/Activities (ATs)

(ATs are designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs.)

Assessment Tasks/Activities	CILO No.			Weighting*	Remarks	
	1	2	3	4		
Continuous Assessment: 100%						
Online discussion posting Questions/issues related to language testing and evaluation will be posted on the online discussion board to help students identify, describe and apply the concepts covered in the course. Students are encouraged to do continuous revision throughout the course and to read and comment on their classmates' questions and viewpoints.	~	~	~	✓ ·	10% of course total (Individual work; to be assessed individually)	
Individual Assignment One individual assignment will be given to students to help them apply concepts covered in the course to the development and revision of an assessment. To complete the assignment, students need to follow two key steps that a classroom test/assessment developer needs to go through before re-administering a test/method of assessment to another group of students. In following both steps, students need to apply concepts learnt in the course to generate their own assessment. (Cont. on next page)	~	~	~	✓	90% of course total (Individual work; to be assessed individually)	

Individual Assignment (cont.)						
Step 1 – Critique an existing test / assessment & suggest how it can be improved.						
Step 2 – Revise/Construct the test / assessment & pilot it.						
At the end of the two steps, students need to submit a 15-page report describing, explaining and evaluating the processes taken to revise and develop the test/assessment.						
In Step 1, students need to apply concepts learnt in the first few lessons of the course to evaluate the test/assessment they have chosen. After completing Step 1, students need to submit their comments briefly in bullet points.						
In Step 2, students need to implement the revision plan they have suggested in Step 1, interpret and analyse the pilot findings and evaluate the final test/assessment using all concepts learnt in the course. After completing Step 2, students need to submit the final version of the test/assessment with annotations of piloting findings.						
After each step, students will receive comments on their work in a face-to-face consultation. Students will also receive suggestions on their individual test development practice related to the assignment.						
Examination: <u>0%</u> (duration:	 , if a	pplic	able)	_ <u></u>)	 	

* The weightings should add up to 100%.

100%

Marking breakdown and CILOs	Weighting	
Online discussion posting	out the	10%
Constructing and administering assessments following standard development procedures (CILO 1)	18%	
Choosing appropriate assessment tools to assess different language skills (CILO 2)	15%	
• Evaluating the validity of a test (CILO 3)	10%	
• Evaluating the reliability of a test (CILO 3)	10%	90%
• Evaluating the test scores of a test (CILO 4)	18%	
Evaluating the washback effect of a test (CILO 3)	7%	
Revising a test effectively (CILO 2)	12%	

5. Assessment Rubrics

(Grading of student achievements is based on student performance in assessment tasks/activities with the following rubrics.)

Assessment Task 1: Online Discussion Posting

Criteria: Content, adequacy, purpose, language

Excellent (A+, A, A-)	Good (B+, B, B-)	Fair (C+, C, C-)	Marginal (D)	Failure (F)
 Shows full understanding of main concepts and their application; All relevant information is included in discussion and analysis; 	 The main concepts are competently discussed and applied; The information included in discussion and analysis of concepts is sufficient; 	 The concepts selected for analysis are sufficient and partially applied; Only partial information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts; 	 ◆ The concepts selected for analysis are sketchy and inadequate; ◆ Incomplete information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts; ◆ The analysis is not informative or 	 ◆ The concepts selected for analysis are highly inadequate; ◆ Very limited or inaccurate information is incorporated in conceptual analysis; ◆ The analysis is not at all
 The topic is comprehensively analysed and explained; 	 The topic is sufficiently analysed and explained; 	 Only partial analysis is provided; 	comprehensive; The purpose of the conceptual	comprehensible; ◆ The purpose of the conceptual
 The purpose of the analysis of concepts is completely achieved; Style and tone are highly appropriate. 	 The purpose of the conceptual analysis is achieved; Style and tone are appropriate. 	 The purpose of the conceptual analysis is partially achieved; Style and tone are somewhat appropriate. 	analysis is not adequately achieved;◆ Style and tone are inappropriate.	analysis is not achieved in any way;Style and tone are completely inappropriate.

Assessment Task 2: Individual Assignment

Criteria: Content, presentation, purpose, language

Excellent (A+, A, A-)	Good (B+, B, B-)	Fair (C+, C, C-)	Marginal (D)	Failure (F)
 The topic is extremely well-presented and analysed; All relevant information is excellently covered; The purpose of analysing and presenting the material is completely achieved; Style and tone are highly appropriate. 	 ◆ The topic is competently presented and very well analysed; ◆ The information is sufficiently covered; ◆ The purpose of analysing and presenting the material is achieved; ◆ Style and tone are appropriate. 	 ◆ The topic is adequately presented and is analysed reasonably well; ◆ Only part of the information is covered; ◆ The purpose of analysing and presenting the material is partially achieved; ◆ Style and tone are somewhat appropriate. 	 The topic is sketchily presented and analysed inadequately; Only limited information is included; The purpose of analysing and presenting the material is not fully achieved; Style and tone are inappropriate. 	 The topic is not adequately presented and is not analysed; No relevant or accurate information is included; The purpose of analysing and presenting the material is not achieved in any way; Style and tone are completely inappropriate.

Part III Other Information (more details can be provided separately in the teaching plan)

1. Keyword Syllabus

(An indication of the key topics of the course.)

Basic Concepts

- Constructive alignment
- Proficiency tests and achievement tests
- Subjective testing and objective testing
- Norm-referenced testing and criterion-referenced testing
- Assessment of learning and assessment for learning
- Washback
- Validity
- Reliability
- Fair testing practices
- Code of ethics for language testers

Testing tools and testing procedures

- Assessing different learning skills
- Evaluating with tests and without tests
- Performance assessments
- Diagnostic assessments
- Standardised tests
- Writing multiple choice items
- Steps in test development
- Test specifications
- Trialling and piloting
- Moderating items
- Setting assessment criteria
- Training markers

Test evaluation and interpretation of test scores

- Item analysis and content analysis
- Item facility, analysis of distractors, item discrimination
- Dichotomous scale
- Partial credit scoring
- Item-test correlation
- Classical testing theory
- Item response theory
- Inter-rater reliability and intra-rater reliability

2. Reading List

2.1 Compulsory Readings

(Compulsory readings can include books, book chapters, or journal/magazine articles. There are also collections of e-books, e-journals available from the CityU Library.)

1. Hughes, A. & Hughes, J. (2020). *Testing for language teachers (3rd Edition)*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

2.2 Additional Readings

(Additional references for students to learn to expand their knowledge about the subject.)

1	Alderson I.C. (2000). Assessing reading Combaides IIV. Combaides IIIii.
1.	Alderson, J.C. (2000). Assessing reading. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
2.	Alderson, J. C. (2005). <u>Diagnosing foreign language proficiency: The interface between</u>
3.	learning and assessment. Continuum. Alderson J.C. Brunfaut, T. & Herding J. (2014). Towards a theory of diagnosis in second
5.	Alderson, J. C., Brunfaut, T., & Harding, L. (2014). Towards a theory of diagnosis in second and foreign language assessment: insights from professional practice across diverse
4.	fields. Applied Linguistics 2014: 1–26.
4.	Alderson, J. C., & Wall, D. (1993). Does washback exist? <i>Applied Linguistics</i> , 14(2), 115-
	129.
5.	Alderson, J. C., Clapham, C., & Wall, D. (1995). Language test construction and evaluation.
	Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
6.	Bachman, L.F. (2004). Statistical analyses for language assessment. Cambridge, UK:
	Cambridge University Press.
7.	Bachman, L. F. (2005). Building and supporting a case for test use. Language Assessment
	Quarterly, 2(1), 1-34.
8.	Bachman, L. & Damböck, B. (2017). Language assessment for classroom teachers. Oxford,
	UK: Oxford University Press.
9.	Bachman, L.F. & Palmer, A.S. (1996). Language testing in practice: Designing and
	developing useful language use. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
10.	Bachman, L. F., & Palmer, A. S. (2010). Language assessment in practice: Developing
	language assessments and justifying their use in the real world. Oxford: Oxford
11	University Press.
11.	Berry, R. (2011). Assessment trends in Hong Kong: Seeking to establish formative
	assessment in an examination culture. Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy &
10	Practice, 18, 199–211.
12.	Buck, G. (2001). Assessing listening. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
13.	Carr. N.T. (2011). Designing and analyzing language tests. Oxford, UK: Oxford University
1.4	Press. Corless D. Joughin G. & Liu N.E. (2007). How assessment supports learning. Learning.
14.	Carless, D., Joughin, G., & Liu, N.F. (2007). How assessment supports learning: Learning-
15.	oriented assessment in action. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press. Cheng, L. (2008). The key to success: English language testing in China. Language Testing,
	25(1), 15-37.
16.	Condon, W. (2013). Large-scale assessment, locally developed measures, and automated
	scoring of essays: Fishing for red herrings? Assessing Writing 18, 101-108.
17.	Davidson, F., & Lynch, B. K. (2002). Testcraft: A teacher's guide to writing and using
	language test specifications. Yale: Yale University Press.
18.	Davies, A., Brown, A., Elder, C., Hill, K., Lumley, T. and McNamara, T. (1999). Dictionary
	of language testing. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
19.	Douglas, D. (2010). <i>Understanding language testing</i> . Hodder Education.
20.	Fulcher, G. & Davidson, F. (2007). Language testing and assessment- An advanced resource
21	book. New York: Routledge.
21.	Fulcher, G. & Harding L. (2022). The Routledge Handbook of Language Testing (2nd Ed.).
22	London & New York: Routledge.
22.	Green, A. (2021). Exploring language assessment and testing (2nd Ed.). Routledge.
23.	Huhta, A. (2008). Diagnostic and formative assessment. In B. Spolsky & F. Hult (Eds),
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24.	Kane, M. (2012). Validating score interpretations and uses. Messick Lecture, Language
25	Testing Research Colloqium, Cambridge April 2010. Language Testing, 29(1), 3-17.
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	linguistic demands and their progression in secondary education. <i>International Journal of Pilingual Education and Pilingualism</i> , 1, 10, Potrioved from
	of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism, 1-19. Retrieved from
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28.	McNamara, T.F. (2000). Language testing. Oxford, UK: OUP.
29.	McNamara, T.F., Knoch, U. & Fan, J. (2019). Fairness, justice, and language assessment:
	The role of measurement. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
30.	Messick, S. (1996). Validity and washback in language testing. <i>Language Testing</i> , 13(3),
	241-256.
31.	Moskal, B.M. (2003). Recommendations for developing classroom performance assessments
	and scoring rubrics. Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation, 8(14). Retrieved
	from http://PAREonline.net/getvn.asp?v=8&n=14 .
32.	Purpura, J.E. (2004). Assessing grammar. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
33.	Rea-Dickins, P. (2001). Mirror, mirror on the wall: Identifying processes of classroom
	assessment. Language Testing, 18(4), 429-462.
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	of formative assessment. Language Testing, 17(2), 215–43.
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36.	Read, J. and Chapelle, C.A. (2001). A framework for second language vocabulary
	assessment. Language Testing, 18(1), 1-32.
37.	Wiegle, S.A. (2002). Assessing writing. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
38.	Weir, C. J. (2005). Language testing and validation: An evidence-based approach. Palgrave
	Macmillan.
39.	Zhang, Y., & Elder, C. (2009). Test review: Measuring the speaking proficiency of advanced
	EFL learners in China: The CET-SET solution. Language Assessment Quarterly, 6(4),
	298-314.
40.	Zou, S. & Xu, Q. (2017) A washback study of the Test for English Majors for Grade Eight
	(TEM8) in China. Language Assessment Quarterly, 14(2), 140-159.