Perfecting mode of assessments: Changes of views towards assessment in English Teaching and Learning



STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

- 1. Background of OLR
- 2. General changes of assessment mode in English teaching and learning (Classroom level)
 - Introduction of peer and self-assessment activities (Writing)
 - Other formative assessment strategies
- 3. Changes in Panel policies (Departmental level)
 - Curriculum modification
 - 2 Item analysis for reading paper across all forms
 - 3 Reading paper analysis form
- 4. Changes of teachers' views towards assessment
- 5. Projection to the future

HOW DO WE USUALLY ASSESS STUDENTS' LEARNING?

- Tests and exams?
- Vocab quizzes? Grammar quizzes?
- Writing? Composition? News clippings?
- Project? Portfolio work?

*a	These are things that you have	
	We go to next that the food of London is no	1014
7	Tradition life will as to landon Fun tomorrow !	ony .
10	inhomention from the internet. The Landon type in very high records search a high please it with go to listen type.	t



Is there a more effective and efficient way of carrying out assessment to enhance Teaching and Learning?

You have not got a clear concept about where things are

Be careful with the firmat of the writing.



OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY COLLEGE

A Catholic girls' school founded by the Sisters Announcers of the Lord in 1971 Purity and Charity

- Catholic girls' secondary school
- Band 1 intake; dutiful, well-behaved learners; passive at times

Objectives:

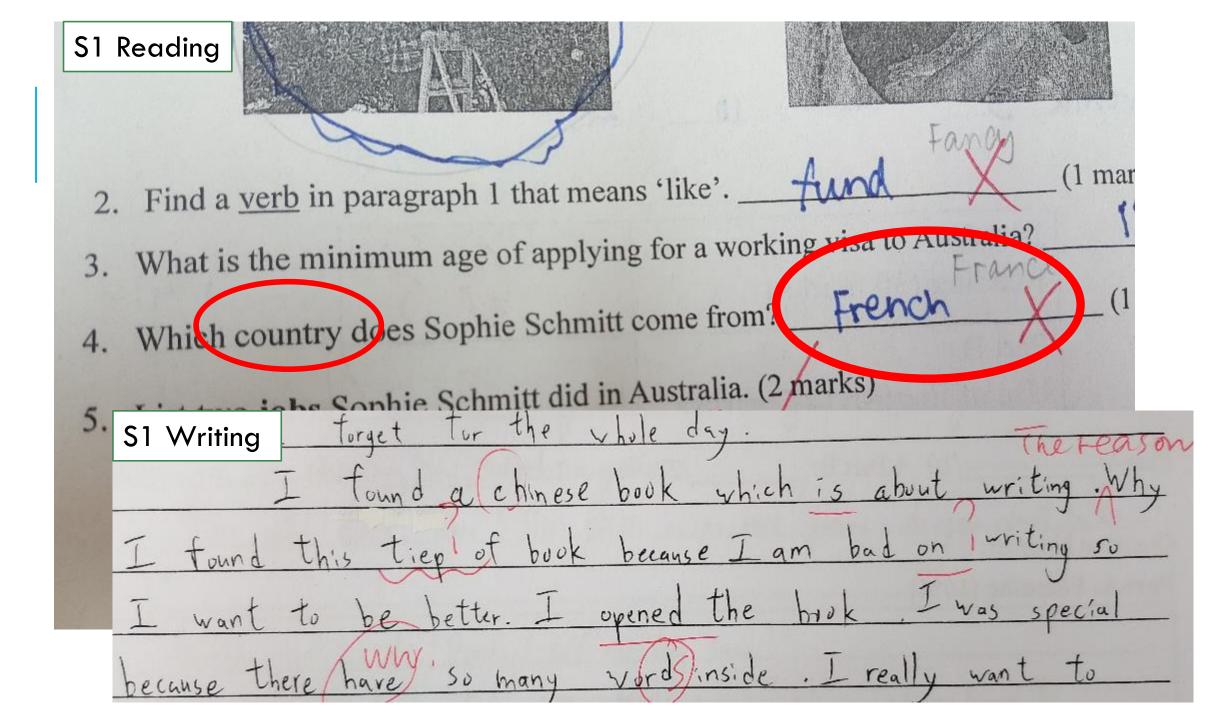
- √ To enhance students' confidence and sense of responsibility in learning
- ✓ Students attain good results in DSE

Curriculum features:

- Drama lessons
- English Literature
- Phonetics
- News journal, short writing, presentation, letters to the editor
- Portfolio work, reflection, live culture performance review
- In-class debates and discussion
- Co-curricular activities: Wednesday English activities, Public Speaking Competition, Battle of the Books, Debate team, etc.

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT PRACTICES AND STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE

	Previous assessment practice	Students' performance
Assessment tools	 Teachers' observation Questioning, written and verbal feedback (teachers reveal answers to students) Marking of tests and exams, assignments, writing (Internal assessments) DSE result analysis, statistical reports (External assessments) 	 Dutiful learners, good at factual questions Used to be spoon-fed Weak in high-order thinking skills (inferencing, tone and register, logical development of ideas, etc.)
Responsibility of learning	Teachers push students to learn → passive learners	 Lack understanding of what they are doing/learning
Beliefs and views of our students	Teachers view students by impression and observation.	Make the same mistake over and over again



2.1 CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT MODE: WRITING

S1 Writing

- 3 double lessons
- Composition: Writing a story:
- 'A Experience on the MTR'

S1 English – Amazing Experiences
Composition 3: Writing a story

41			
Name:	() Date:	Ψ.
41			
Question:			
The school is organising a st	ory writing competition:		
41			
Submit the story to our web			
Content guidelines: .			
We're looking for stories ab	out a remarkable experience t	taking the MTR. It can be	something that

Your story should have:

- An eye-catching title√
- Detailed description of the setting
- Problem / conflict and its solution

Since you take the MTR every day, you want to participate in the competition. Write the story.

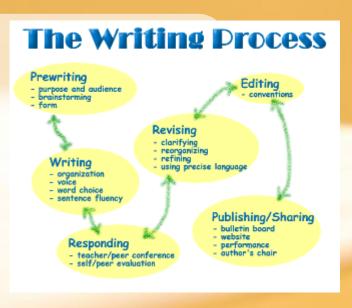
really happened to you or you can use your imagination – just make it seem like a real story!

J

Teacher writes the topic on the blackboard and students start writing

Using scaffolding to teach writing

Process writing



NEEDS ANALYSIS - STUDENTS' 'PROBLEM'

RECOUNT VS STORY



Setting

Characters

Problem*

Solution

Point of view



Collaborativewriting

Creating success criteria with students

Collective feedback time

First draft (groupwriting)

Teachers comments

Students' final draft (individual work)

Focus marking

Collaborative writing



Creating success criteria with students

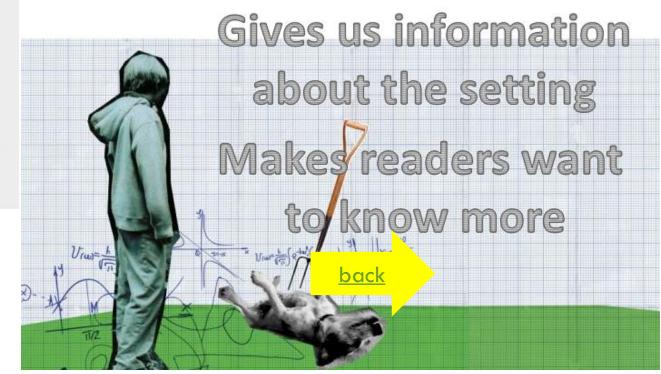
What makes a good opening?

'It was 7 minutes after midnight. The dog was lying on the grass in the middle of the lawn in front of Mrs Shears' house. Its eyes were closed. It looked as if it was running on its side, the way dogs run when they think they're chasing a cat in a dream. But the dog was not running or asleep. The dog was dead. There was a garden fork sticking out of the dog.'



The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time (2003)

A good story opening



Collective feedback time

Focus on learning objectives

Allow students to be active learners

A platform to involve students in their learning

Create a positive atmosphere



Allowing students to rewrite

Give students space to evaluate their own work (whether they have achieved the learning objectives

Safeguard for less able students



The weining of a working day something something happened in Admiralty station. The station was At that time, "Ah!!!" The sound of the woman was very Gerrifying. She was pumped by a man

Group work

(A Tragic experience) In the evening of a marking day. If not something (tragic happened in Amounty station, it will by a mormal evening. Since Suddenly, the sound of a noman scream (Ah!!!) terrifying toly She was pumped by a man rocket stronge and mysterions

De Opposito, Question, Speech

An excellent opening! It's very effective as it gives reader information about the setting. The use of 'crowded'. 'Jostle' also helps us readers visualize the picture.

good use of opposite and speech!

happened next!



Students' second draft

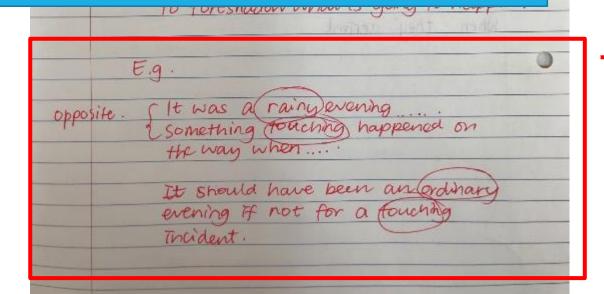
Teacher's comments (aligned with learning objectives) Students who have not achieved the learning objectives YET

A touching experience on the MTR.

In a sunny Friday evening, a young woman ...adj.)

and her son went home. When they orrived, kowloon a tong Station, the touching story happened on the way they usent home. Suddenly went home. Suddenly

Using students' work as an assessment Students learn through their own work

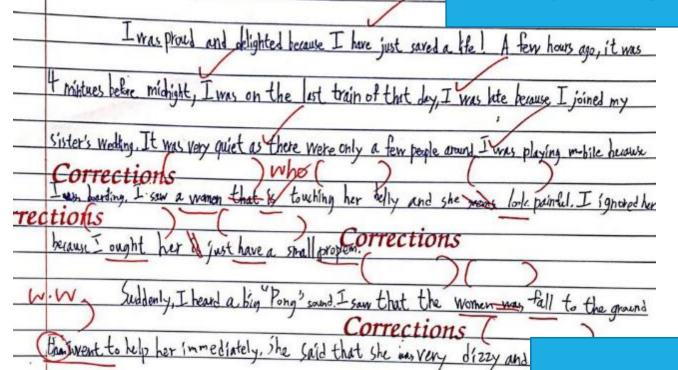


Teacher gives
comments or even
samples for guided
writing (very weak
students)



Adelightful experience in Mi

The work of a weak student



staff for help. He help me to call gag and sent his to hospital. She had said

she sent to hospital. I felt delight because I help someone and she respective

Focus marking -opening -tense

Focus marking allows students' deep learning

Interesting story with an offective opening. Corrections pay attention tange (use past tense)

Corrections

Focus marking and focus correction

, very very important."

strangers and me to the

	V 21	train. When I woke up, I already arrived at hom
((Para 1) see My mind tra 5)	Sincere name please? Vivian ara 7) Tears came do nothing asleep, ever evi appeared I have just k	I knew that I have got a valuable lesson. That will go into my heart, ever ever forever,
every happening n I a who create could join his a woke do you kn (Para 2) <	What I was sad, "Take me, accompaire Vivian, my sister, the Press to my eyes. The Now, to said, "Vivian	A very interesting story with a lot of details. It's very enjoyable reading your story!
Edwara 4) When wheat I u to me She ta b do year pleary > What and saw fara 3) of us, "You to men the door in How my heart. I asked hands, "It	they at forget way Y	good use of digatogues! good attempt using a variety of adj. and adv.

Checklist_←

Please check that your composition fulfils the following criteria and tick the boxes.

You need to submit this checklist together with your composition.

Specifically designed for this writing task

2.	The opening paragraph presents a conflict and grabs readers' attention. \square
3.	There is a climax (the most exciting part) in the story. $\Box \!$
4.	I have resolved the story with an ending that deals with the conflict. $\square_{^{d}}$
5.	I described how the characters feel. \square

- I used adjectives, adverbs, and dialogues to make the story interesting. □
- I used connectives and adverbs of sequence to show sequence of actions. □

The opening paragraph introduces the setting and characters. The opening paragraph presents a conflict and grabs attention. There is a climax in the story. The story is resolved with an ending. When the story is resolved with an ending. When the story is resolved with their peer-evaluation.
There is a <u>climax</u> in the story. \square_{+} The story is resolved with an ending. \square_{+} Marking rubrics
The story is resolved with an ending. Marking rubrics
Marking rubrics
checklist
The organization is togical and sensible. $\square P$
₽
Overall comments:

Question 2

You went back to the school library with your friend to study for the mid-year exam. In the library, you experienced something that you could not forget for the whole day.

Write a diary entry about what you experienced in the school library. Write how you felt about what happened as well.

Part B: Writing (90%) Looking in the mirror, the bandage on my head makes me si Eng/Writing what have happened today.
Today has a sunny day. The weather was great but these was
something bad happened to me

Formative assessment in classroom > Summative assessment in exam

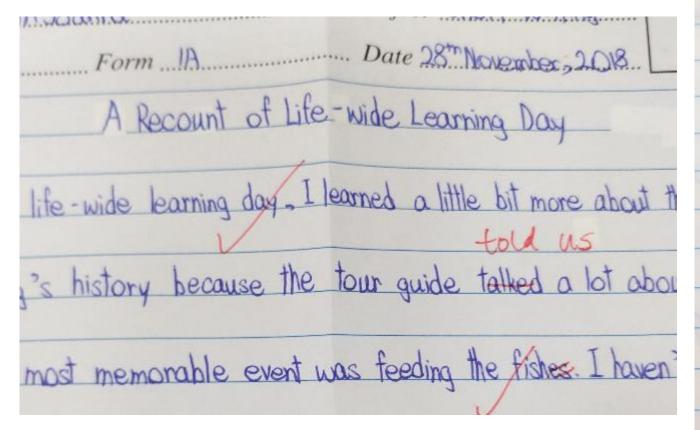
CHANGE

Students learn / improve through assessment

Students become more responsible and involved in their learning \rightarrow self-directed learning

Follow up – Constant practice fostering learning habits(Short writing tasks)

Revisiting learning objectives consciously.

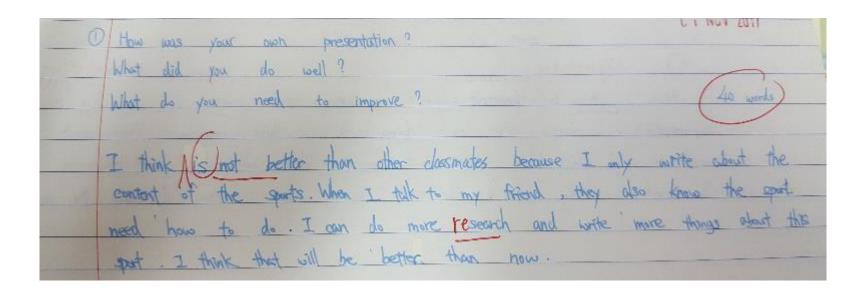


A Scary Halloween story 11th Novem. "Come on, Lucy! Don't be such a coward is so exciting!". Bella cried. She was really the "Shouldn't you think twice before going in may be dangerous," Lucy hesitated. Bella h waited ages to go into the haunted house the corner of the street since last Hallow

2.2 OTHER FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES

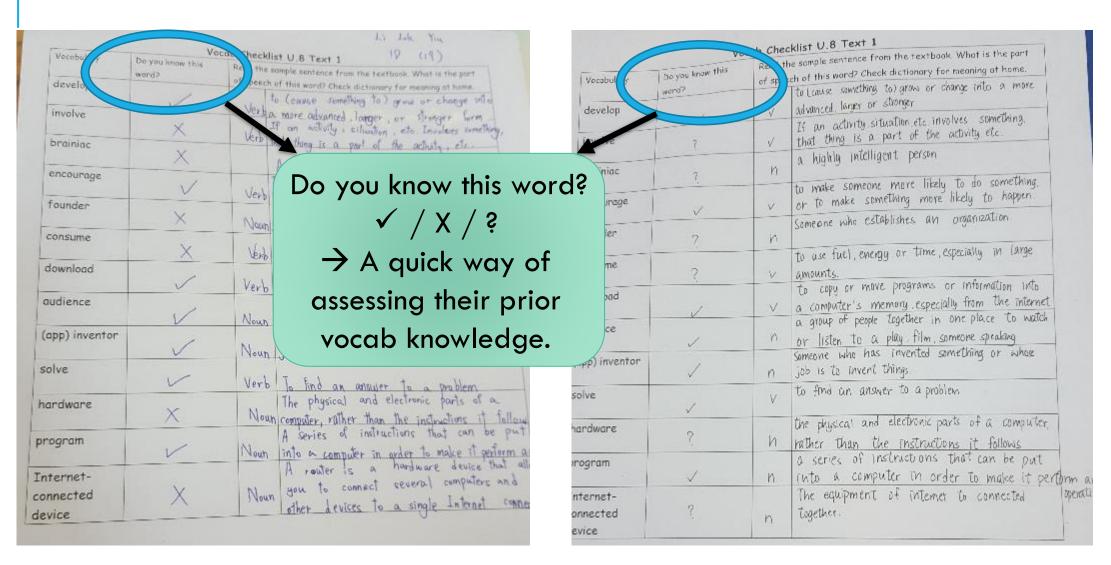
Particularly effective in reading and listening lessons

(i) Demonstration stations (Pre-task)



- Needs analysis
- Check to see if we need to pre-teach certain vocabulary items
- Not all vocab included as some are reserved for vocab questions while teaching

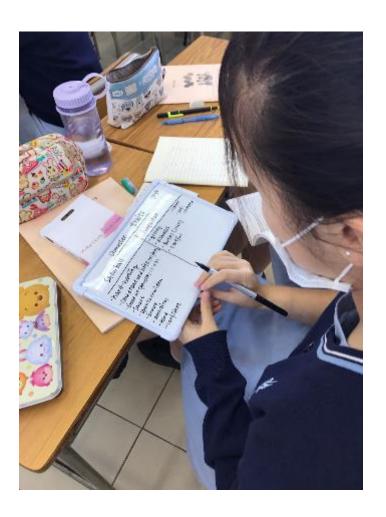
(ii) Vocab inventory

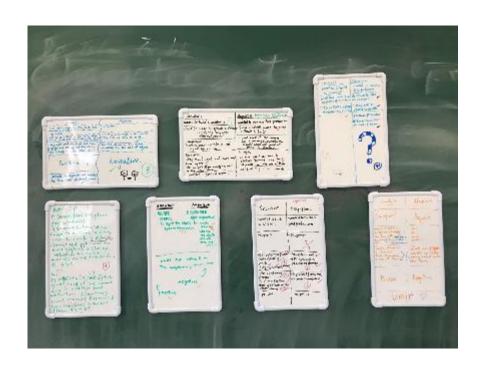


Using whiteboards as an assessment tool:

- Work in pairs/groups -> Discussion of inference questions is enhanced.
- Teacher can assess each student's work and give instant feedback. (Give points, competition mode, positive encouragement, etc.)
- Students can comment on each other's answers (whiteboard demonstration).

(iii) Using mini-whiteboards







Question 4: What does the speaker mean when she says her daughter 'does not have to wear the cape all by herself'?

Metaphor / Symbol

O I'll make sure she knows she does not have to wear the cape all by herself

Answer:

She means that her daughter does not have to be on her own whenever she does not get help from others.





Q7 What is the irony presented in the bullet point 'pushing the limits'? (20)

Irony questions: 2 parts, opposite in meaning

The writer thinks doing the minimum in workplace must be good enough,

but actually it is not good as this attitude will force the supervisor to take action and require the employee to do more.

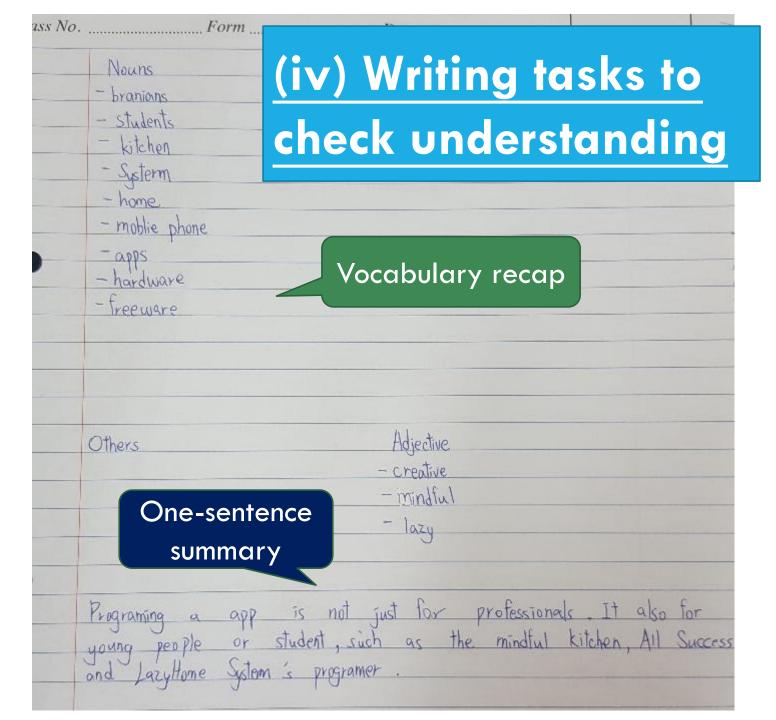
good enough, otherwise it wouldn't be the minimum. Those who live by that code, who do the absolute minimum to get by, know what the limits are and are always there. They track their attendance and always hit right at the minimum. This is quie ironic in that this work attitude pushes the supervisor to the edge until the supervisor is forced to take action.

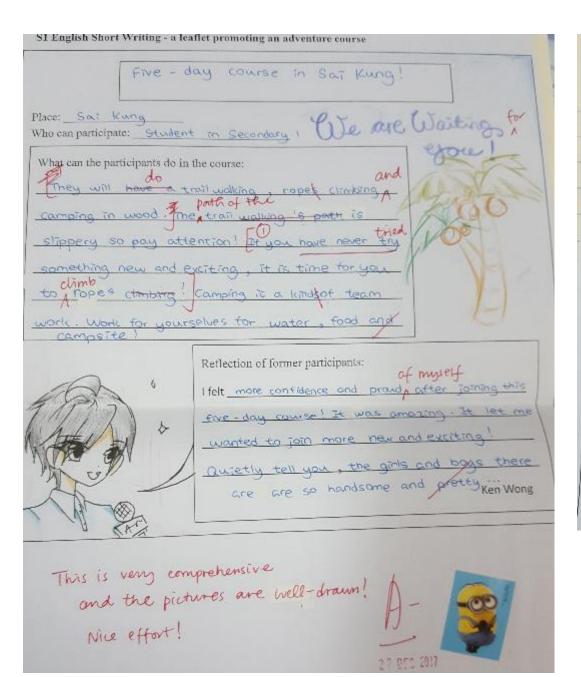
Pushing the Limits – I was once

told that the minimum must be

Figurative language: irony question (Ig. U.3)

- 1. Vocabulary recap
- One-sentence summary (Assess students' grasp of the main idea)
- 3. Graphic organisers
- Sentence-making challenge (Main idea + revising grammar items learnt)
- 5. Writing tasks (informative article writing, promotion leaflets, letters to a friend introducing a place)



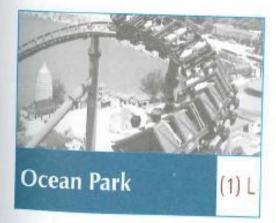


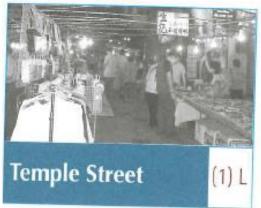
S1 English Short Writing - a leaflet promoting an adventure course Do you mant to challenge yourself ? Place: Sai Kung Who can participate: climbing ropes What can the participants do in the course: The participants can do trail walking, climbing ropes, etc. like climbing ropes, you the top you will feel an unforgettable moment Not part of the introduction to the course, more like feeling Reflection of former participants:

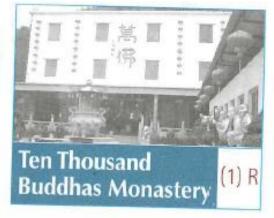
Exercise 2 Where do we go? (8 marks)

Listening lessons

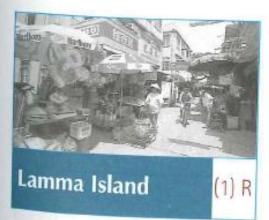
Leo and Rosa are tourists from Spain. They are discussing the places they want to visit. Listen to their conversation. Put an 'L' to mark Leo's choices and an 'R' for Rosa's choices in the boxes.

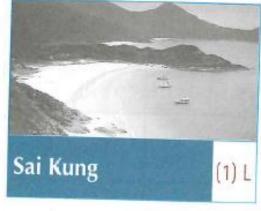


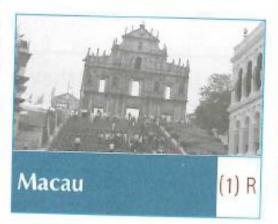












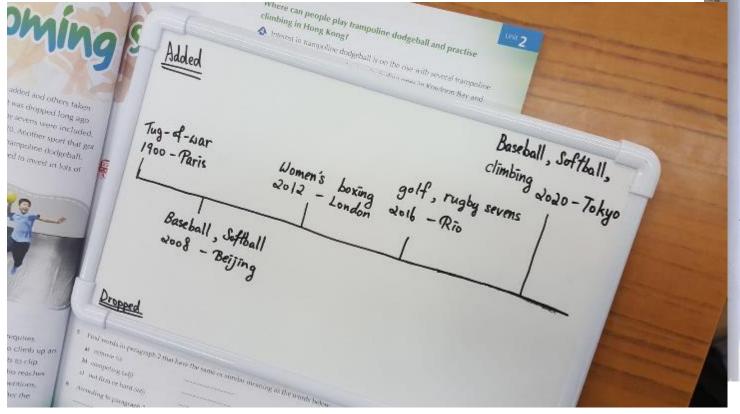


Rosa will petre to 90 to Ten thoughd Bubbhas Monastery and Lamma Ish One-sentence summary Leo will go to ocean Park because he enjoy riding exciting ride and see animak 2 Leo R Rosa - Interesting V Ten thouard Bubbhas V Lam Tusen Wastry exacting rides V Lampa Island - nice 1: stasick V Sai Kung - sunbathing V Temple street

- exploe more V Tsui sha Tusi Curtural centre V Marour formo -famous building ROSA will go to Tsai sha Tusi artural centre because of the god

Graphic organisers

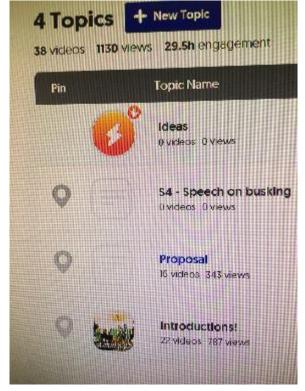
- It assesses students' understanding of the passage by asking them to summarise, organise, and paraphrase important information mentioned in the text.



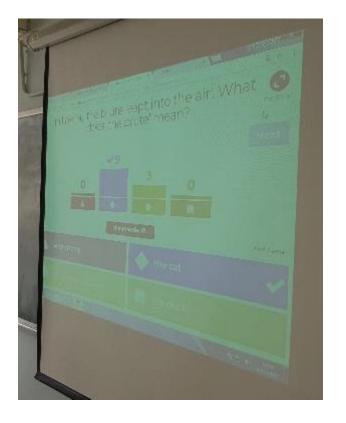
Snowball	Napoleon
wanted to build a wildmill	wanted to increase food production
Support	Tagainse
> Supply the farm	-> wasted time
nith electrical ower olight, warminite	they would all starve to death.
Sendont more ageons Stirnprebellion monganimals on the	->procure firearms

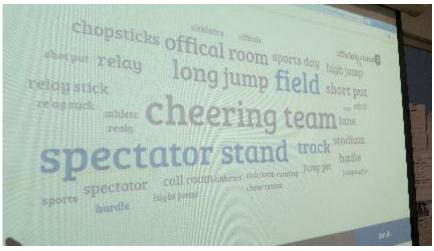
(v) E-learning tools

Use e-learning tools to achieve assessment goals, NOT a must-have fun activity in classroom.









3. CHANGES IN PANEL POLICIES (DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL)

3.1. Curriculum Modification

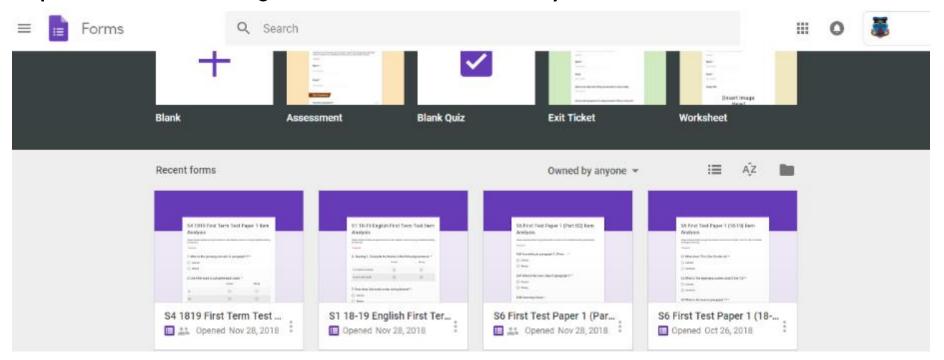
- Cut (part of the) modules to make time for assessment activities
- □ Allow time for deep learning and student participation

Week	₽	LE U.4	- LE U.4 Vocab	 Past continuous tense LE 	Unit 6₽	ST: A	Pale 5₽
13-16₽		<u>Amazing</u>	(text 2) ₽	pp.74-75√		experience in	4
₩.		experiences.	4	4)		summer↓	Phonetics 4
42		(Text 2)	 Hong Kong 	₽		Ą	WS 5 /31/
		4	tourist attractions₽			Composition 3:₽	/ə/↩
		JTA Unit 15₽	 Types of 			A	101*
		4	transport⊬			experience on the	11 D' 42
		Reading Quiz	 Places in Hong 			MTR (LEpp.77-	Unseen <u>Dict</u> 3₊
		24	Kong ₽			80)₊₋	
			4			Plot structure.	Reader Test –
			(Word building:			₽	Pale ₽
			Prefixes forming			(Grammar focus:	₽
			new words)⊬			past tense, past	₽
			4			continuous,	
			Vocab Quiz 2₽			adverbs of	
			43			manner/	
						frequency).	
						4	
						*FOCUS	
						MARKING↓	
						(opening of a story	
						+ tenses) ₽	

3.2. Item analysis across all forms: Google form



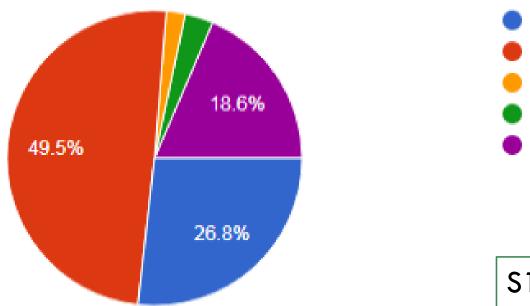
- More specific, solid data
- Teachers can adjust their teaching and paper setting accordingly
- More thoughts on the teaching of specific question types
- Deeper understanding on our students' ability



Forms

- [3] Alex found out that his professor is not all 100% happy with his dependence on
- 5. computers. 'One day, my professor asked me: "How many spelling or grammar mistakes do you think you have made in your latest assignment?"' Alex explained. 'I thought that was a
 - 6. Is his professor happy with Alex's use of computers? How did Alex know that?

97 responses

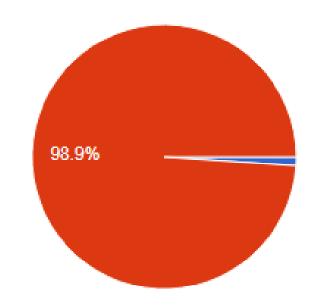


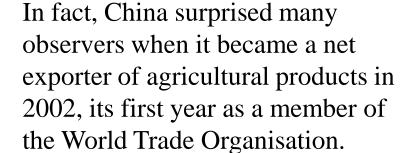
0 mark1 mark2 marks2.5 marks3 marks

S1 English First Term Test (Reading)

S6 Paper 1 First Term Test

Q49 What does 'A great deal' (line 23) mean?





Correct

Wrong

A great deal has changed since then, however. In 2012, WTO said...

3.3. Reading paper: Question format analysis form

Our Lady of the Rosary College. English Panel – Reading Paper Question Format/Type Analysis.

Level: S Year:			
----------------	--	--	--

Reading Paper: First Term Test / Second Term Test / Mid-year Exam / Final Exam

J																	
¢	Question Formate							Question Type/Purpose								٠	
Q no.₽	M.C.₽	T/F/ NG¢	Gap₽	Match↔	Short₽	Com- plete Sen.€	Seq₽	Spec. Fact⊄	Ref.₽	Main / Sup Detail↔	Inf.₽	High order Inf.₽	Vocab43	Tone/ Mood↔	Parap- brase*	Others+2	÷
ę.	43	42	₽	42	₽.	42	₽	43	42	₽	42	42	₽	₽	₽	₽	٦
ē.	42	٠	₽	42	٠	42	₽	47	₽	₽	42	ته	e)	ė.	4	₽	٦
÷	٩	٩	₽.	e e	٩	٦	₽.	٩	٠	₽.	٠	ب	₽	÷.	4	₽.	Ç
₽J	₽	٩	₽	÷.	₽	٠	₽	₽	4	₽	4	٠	٠	₽	÷.	٩	ته
¢	₽	₽.	₽	e e	₽.	₽.	₽	4	₽	₽	₽	¢.	ė.	¢.	₽	₽	تها
t)	₽	٩	٠	e)	₽ ⁰	ت	₽.	₽	٠	₽.	٠	٠	٠	٠	₽	٦	Ç
٠	₽	٠	₽.	÷.	٠	٠	₽	٠	₽.	₽	٠	٠	÷.	÷.	÷.	₽	ته
			_	_			_		_	_	_	_				_	1.

S1 Reading Mid-year Exam

12. Which of the following does the statements that apply. (2 marks)

Statements	Tic
(i) She had a hard time being without technology.	
(ii) She now has respect for those who choose to live without technology.	
(iii) She has learned a lot from this challenge.	
(iv) Others should not try this challenge.	

13. Would you like to go a day without the technology? Why or why not? (2 marks for content; 1 mark for grammar)

Analysis of our reading paper:

- ◆ Tracing the assessment experience of our \$4 students in current year
 - ◆ Reading paper 2015-16 (S1)
 - ◆ Reading paper 2016-17 (S2)
 - ◆ Reading paper 2017-18 (\$3)
- Bring implications to our teaching of reading skills in S4 in the current year.

4. CHANGES OF VIEWS TOWARDS ASSESSMENTS

	Previous mode of assessments	Changes after the project
Assessment tools	 Teachers' marking of tests and exams, assignments, writing Questioning Written and verbal feedback (teachers reveal answers to students) 	 Incorporation of formative assessment activities in classroom Writing tasks as consolidation Peer assessment and self-assessment tasks New tools (e.g. whiteboards, e-learning tools, etc.)
Responsibility of learning	Teachers push students to learn → Passive learners	 Students' <u>self-directed learning</u> → Student are empowered, taking up the responsibility to <u>learn actively</u>
Beliefs and views of our students	Teachers view students by impression and observation.	 Teachers are <u>well informed</u> of our students' ability → use of <u>specific data</u>.
Teachers' attitudes	Teachers are more aware of incorporating assessment tools in classrooms to enhance learning → Assessment literacy enhanced	

Assessment for/as a part of teaching and learning

- √ We assess students' learning progress and get feedback to
- 1) do needs analysis, and;
- 2) further adjust teaching strategies.
- ✓ Students are given immediate feedback / do reflection on their own learning.

Assessment (Pre-task, formative assessment)

> Focus: Self/Peer assessment

Teaching and Learning

- √ We incorporate assessment as a part of our classroom teaching and learning.
- √ We are more conscious in changing lesson activities into assessment tasks.

5. PROJECTION TO THE FUTURE — CONTINUATION OF OUR WORK

- Keep exploring student-centred assessment methods in classroom that benefit teaching and learning
- Disseminate good practices within the English panel / school
- Language Arts lessons (Drama, English Literature)
- Strengths:
- Keen and devoted English teachers
- Challenges:
- Resources and time constraint
- Trial-and-error
- Nature of language learning