

Assessment Literacy for Linguistically and Culturally Diverse students with implications for staff development in HE

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Outline

Introduction: rationale, context & aims

Key findings from the literature review

Key design principles

Implementation in 5 pilot modules (2 exemplars)

Evaluation: methodology and some preliminary findings

Implications for HE educators



Introduction: rationale

New ways of **working** during the pandemic led to unprecedented changes in the **workplace** (De Lucas et al., 2020)

Universities underwent a similar paradigm shift in curriculum delivery and management, with implications for practice and learning, including the role played by digital technology and face to face teaching (Dwivedi et al., 2020; Carolan et al., 2020)

Educators/Lecturers had to rethink their role within the Higher Education system (Rapanta et al., 2021), including how to support student learning.

Linguistically and **culturally diverse** students face further **challenges**, including engaging with **unfamiliar assessment practices**, leading to an **attainment gap** with home students (Kerridge and Simpson, 2019)

More inclusive practices in assessment post pandemic are therefore essential to the development of an innovative and adaptable global workforce



Introduction: context

- A large department within Sheffield Business School focusing on Business & Management courses at UG and PG
- 2,000-3,000 international students studying Business & Management/ Finance/ Service Sector in Sheffield Business School, including in partner in institutions in Hong Kong, Botswana and Shanghai.



Introduction: aims of the project

The project aims to promote and embed a change in practice to improve assessment literacy for all students, with particular attention to the needs of the linguistically and culturally diverse international student body



The Literature review: Focus

- □ Studies, both pre and during Covid, have focused on the international student academic and cultural experience within the UK (Bamford, 2008, 2020; Foster, 2020)
- ☐ The BAME/BME students' attainment gap have also been explored, e.g. Berger and Wild (2017) calling for more inclusive approach to LTA.
- ☐ The **review** focuses on the role that **assessment design** can play in improving **assessment literacy** and students' **ability to engage** successfully in the process.



Some definitions

Assessment literacy can be defined as "the **ability** to **design**, **select**, **interpret**, and **use** assessment **results** appropriately for education decisions" (Quilter and Gallini 2000, 116).

Inclusive assessment refers to the **design** and **use** of **fair** and **effective** assessment **methods** and **practices** that enable **all** students to demonstrate what they know, understand, and can do (Kaur, 2017).

Multimodal assessment refers to a wide range of applications that **enable** students/ tutors to **share**, **comment**, **create**, and **discuss digital contents** via a range of medium such as text, visual, audio, tactile, gestural, and spatial representations. (Curwood, 2012; Silseth and Gilje, 2017).



Literature review: Key findings

The role of assessment **for** and **as** learning which incorporate **choice**, **formative tutor** & **peer feedback** in improving performance and skills(Boud, 1995; Boud & Falchikov, 2006, 2007; Benson & Brack, 2010)

The benefits of **involving** students in **assessment design** (e.g. developing rubrics/co-constructing assessment) (Grainger, 2021; Kaur, 2017; Kilgour et al., 2020; Andrews et al., 2018)

The importance of scaffolding the learning/ assessment process to improve assessment literacy, reflection and student autonomy independently and in collaboration with peers (e.g. online formative assessment/ e.portfolios) (e.g. Ma et al., 2021; Zou et al., 2021)



Literature review: Key findings

Multi-modal assessment, can cater for a range of needs and learning preferences (e.g. Ross, Curwood & Bell, 2020; Cartner & Hallas, 2020)

The importance of considering the development of meta-affective knowledge and emotional intelligence when designing formative learning activities/assessment (Raccanello et al., 2022; O'Leary, 2014, 2018).

Effective learning from (and about) **assessment** is not just about tutor to student feedback but also the **ability** and **opportunities** to **self** and **peer** assess.(Sadler, 2010).

Key design principles

S u C u

Scaffold the assessment task (and learning) through interrelated activities to promote assessment literacy e.g. online portfolios

Consider the cognitive, affective and behavioural domains when designing activities e.g conflict resolution in groupwork

Build in opportunities for **social**/ **collaborative** learning/ assessment **activities** through **multimodal** assessment (see definition)

Include a diagnostic self/ peer assessment as a starting point where possible.

Develop students evaluative judgment through self and peer assessment

Develop clear **criteria/rubric** and create **opportunities** for students **to apply these** e.g. self/peer assessment of work and/or co-creation of the rubric text

Create space for self and collaborative reflection

Create opportunities for engaging with interim feedback (self/peer or tutor)

Implementation examples



Module Academic and Professional Excellence (AF, BF, CF occurrences)

Reasons for changes to assessment	To prepare and support a diverse international cohort better for the two assessment tasks. Currently, Task 1 requires students to undertake independent research and to select a company and a competitor and then analyse the CSR practices of those companies using academic models and theories as tools. Task 2 (a) requires students to prepare and deliver a group presentation. Task 2 (b) requires students to write an individual reflection.
Proposed changes to assessment	For Task 1, the following changes have been proposed: In groups, the students will research and choose individually an industry sector — and identify companies within the sector — with the guidance of seminar tutors. The classes will be delivered in IT rooms which will facilitate this. For Task 2, the following changes have been proposed: Introduction of peer assessment/feedback during the formative, practice, Dragon's Den group presentations. This would also help the students with their individual reflections.

Implementation examples



Module Academic and Professional Excellence (AF, BF, CF occurrences)

Assessment design protocols covered

(Delete as appropriate)

Scaffold the assessment task (and learning) through interrelated activities to promote assessment literacy e.g. online portfolios

Build in opportunities for social/ collaborative learning/ assessment activities through multimodal assessment (see definition)

Develop students' evaluative judgment through self and peer assessment.

Create space for self and collaborative reflection.

Create opportunities for engaging with interim feedback (self/ peer or tutor).



Implementation examples

Module	Strategic Marketing Management and Decision Making				
Reasons for changes to assessment	Students struggle to understand and apply some of the key marketing concepts that are needed for this portfolio assessment.				
Proposed changes to	Break-down assessment brief in-class to explain how to structure report.				
assessment	Provide exemplar template for assessment brief with bulleted list of what we would expect in each section (use this to demonstrate to students how metrics can inform the plan at different stages).				
	Consider whether to refer students to examples online of marketing plans.				
	Put students in learning sets at the start of the block delivery and allocate a fictional company to each set. Then arrange formative activities that support the set to populate the exemplar template step-by-step as they work through the teaching block.				
	Learning sets share their group work at the end of the block for the purpose of peer group formative assessment.				
	Revisit delivery of marketing metrics part of module.				
	Students work on a company of their choice, as before, for the summative individual portfolio assessment and end that with a piece of self-reflection.				



Methodology

- Evaluation
- The evaluation is a mixed method approach:
- an evaluation pre and post intervention using an assessment literacy measurement instrument using Smith et al's (2011).
- Qualitative interviews to gauge student's experience of the assessment post intervention in 22/23.
- □ The success of the interventions will also be evaluated through standard quantitative measures such as MEQs and student performance as reflected by their grade.

Sheffield Hallam Business Preliminary findings- Survey: N=61

Country	UK: 43.75%	Botswana: 56.25	Hong Kong: 0		
Gender	Male: 18.75	Female: 81.25			
Level of study	L6: 37.5%	L7: 62,5%			
One assignment complete	60%	Last assignment completed	33.33%		
Understanding how to apply rules	86.67%	Assessment procedure clear	80%	Understanding how to apply assessment	86.7%
Understanding the criteria	100%	Do what I need to get the grade I want	100%	Assessment show me how much of the course content I understand	86.7%



Implications for HE Educators

- Increase choice e.g. a selection of live projects
- Peer support: Learning sets (group practice) & peer feedback/ assessment
- Tutor support: formative feedback/ exemplars for guidance
- Use of online portfolio-based assessment
- Increase opportunity for self-reflection
- Scaffold learning through interrelated activities

Thank you for Listening

Questions and Comments?

· References/bibliography

- Click on the link to access the full bibliography: here
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