

Integrated reading and writing tests: assessing the academic writing construct

Christopher Smith
University of Sheffield
ELTC

Overview

- **Academic writing**
- **Reading-to-write tests**
- **The new reading-to-write test**
- **The ratings scale**
- **Discussion**



The Domain: Academic Writing

Academic writing

Must be 'text-responsible'

(Leki and Carson, 1997)

Academic writing

- **Relies on sources, not anecdotes.**

(Moore and Morton 2005)

Academic writing

- **Relies on sources, not anecdotes.**
- **Citations and references**

(Moore and Morton 2005)

Academic writing

- **Relies on sources, not anecdotes.**
- **Citations and references**
- **Summarisation and description**

(Moore and Morton 2005)

Academic writing

- **Informational**
- **Impersonal / abstract**
- **Non-narrative**
- **Not generally persuasive**
- **Not situation dependent**

(Nesi and Gardner 2012)

Academic writing

- **Knowledge demonstration**
- **Logical reasoning**
- **Knowledge translation**
- **Developing arguments**
- **Critical evaluation**

(Nesi and Gardner 2012)

Testing academic writing

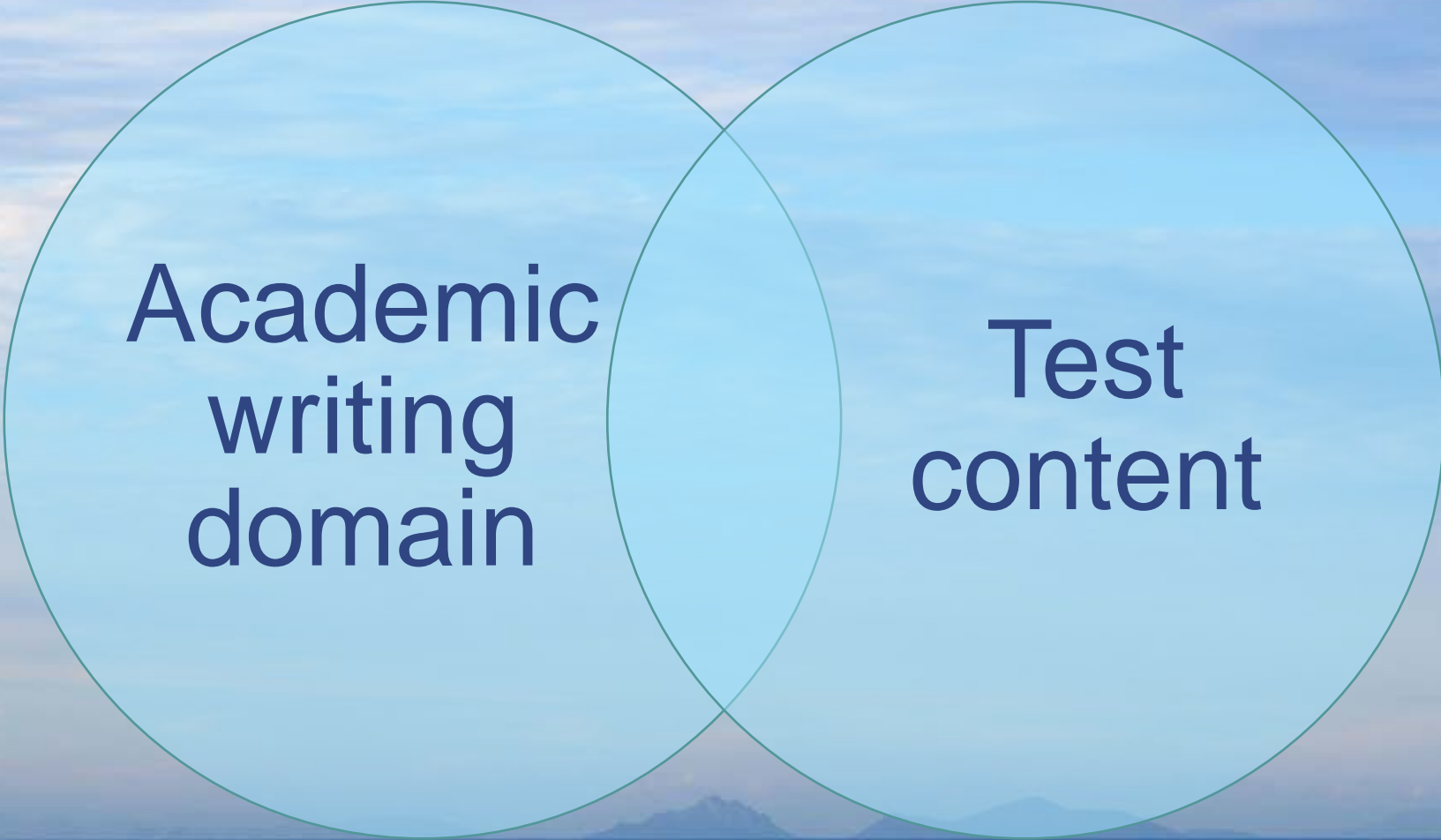
Why is this important?

Testing academic writing

Why is this important?

- **Validity of score interpretation and use**

Testing academic writing



Academic
writing
domain

Test
content

Testing academic writing

Why is this important?

- **Validity of score interpretation and use**
- **Positive washback**

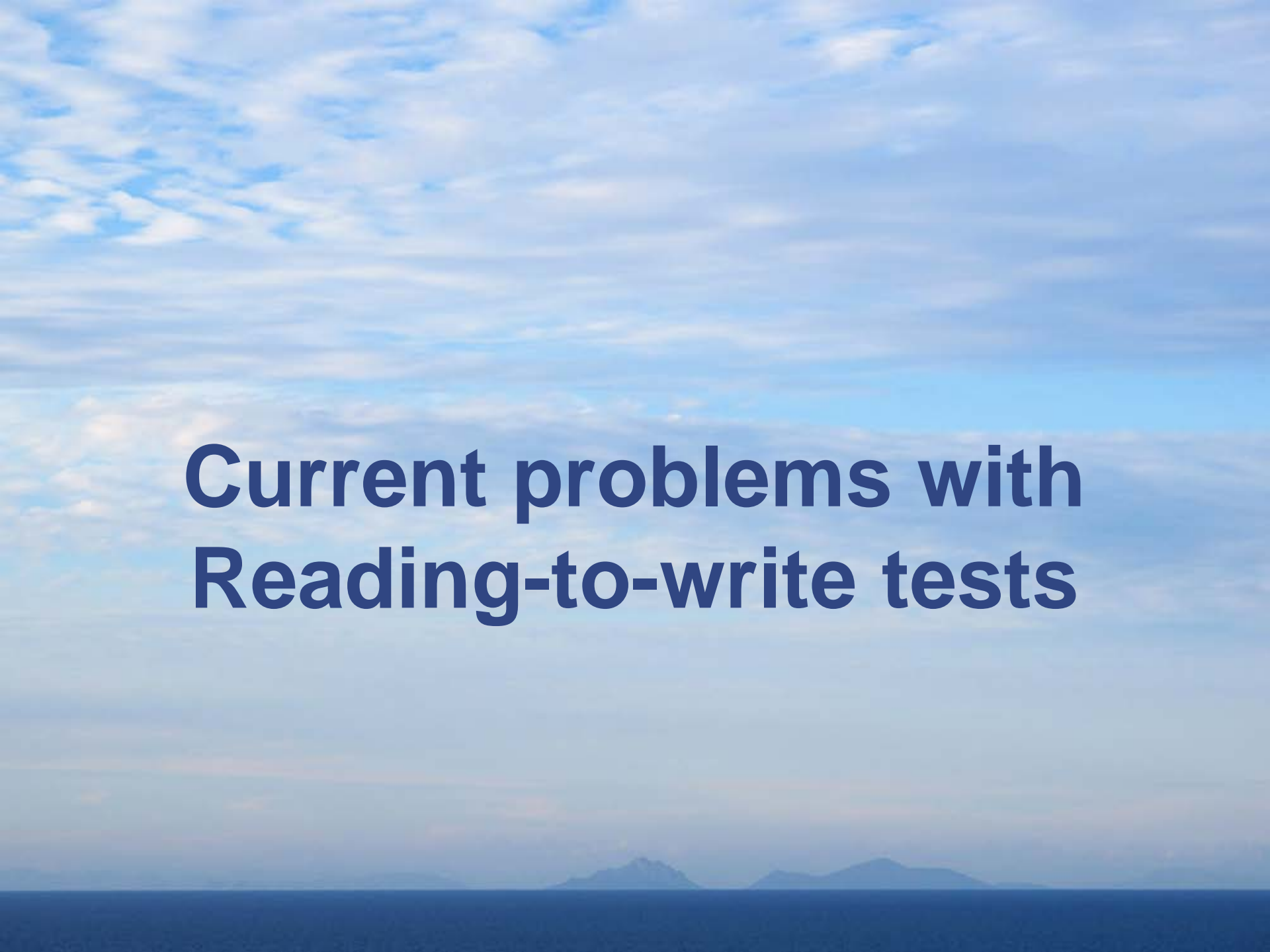
Testing academic writing

Why have an exam?

Testing academic writing

Why have an exam?

Why design a new test?



Current problems with Reading-to-write tests

Integrated Tasks Overview

1. Mining texts
2. Synthesising ideas
3. Language transformation
4. Organisational structure
5. Connecting ideas

(Knoch and Sitajalabhorn, 2013)

Integrated Tasks Overview

1. Mining texts
2. Synthesising ideas
3. Language transformation
4. Organisational structure
5. Connecting ideas
6. *Criticality – commenting on texts*

Reading-to-write test task 1

- 1. Summary of a text**
- 2. Opinion essay on the topic of the text**

(Asención Delaney, 2008; Wu, 2013)

Reading-to-write test task 1

- **Summary task**
 - **No critical evaluation**

Reading-to-write test task 1

- **Summary task**
 - No critical evaluation
- **Opinion essay**
 - Not text-responsible

Reading-to-write test task 1

- **Summary task**
 - No critical evaluation
- **Opinion essay**
 - Not text-responsible
- **Both tasks on the same topic**
 - Risk of topic bias

Reading-to-write test task 2

- Read 2-3 texts,
- Write essay on position
- Elicits discourse synthesis

(Gebril & Plakans, 2009, 2013; Plakans & Gebril, 2012; Plakans, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; Wolfersberger, 2013)

Reading-to-write test task 2

Some people believe that global warming is damaging our planet. Others believe that global warming is not a serious problem.

Which point of view do you agree with? Why?

Give reasons and support your writing with examples.

(Gebriel & Plakans, 2009)

Reading-to-write test task 2

- **Test-wiseness strategy**

Reading-to-write test task 2

- **Test-wiseness strategy**
- **Undermines content validity**

Reading-to-write test task 2

- **Logical reasoning**
- **Evidence → position**

Reading-to-write test task 2

- **Logical reasoning**
- **Evidence → position**
- **Position → find evidence in support**

Reading-to-write test task 2

- **Logical reasoning**
- **Evidence → position**
- **Position → find evidence in support**
- **Confirmation bias**

Reading-to-write test task 2

Fundamental problem:

Asks for personal response to topic

Reading-to-write test task 3

- **TOEFL iBT**
- **Integrated task**
 - Reading then listening
 - Then write about differences
- **Independent task**
 - Opinion essay on different topic

Reading-to-write test task 3

Summarize the main points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

ETS Website; <http://www.ets.org/Media/Tests/TOEFL/pdf/SampleQuestions.pdf>;
date accessed: 31/01/2014

Reading-to-write test task 3

- **Multiple tasks better than one**
(Weir, 2005; Weigle, 2002)

Reading-to-write test task 3

- **Multiple tasks better than one**
(Weir, 2005; Weigle, 2002)
- **Integrated task: no personal response**

Reading-to-write test task 3

- **Multiple tasks better than one**
(Weir, 2005; Weigle, 2002)
- **Integrated task: no personal response**
- **Independent task: different topic**

Reading-to-write test task 3

- **Multiple tasks better than one**
(Weir, 2005; Weigle, 2002)
- **Integrated task: no personal response**
- **Independent task: different topic**
- **Lack of critical evaluation**



The New Reading-to-Write Test

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- **Two texts**
 - **Simplified language**
 - **Opposing viewpoints**

The New Reading-to-Write Test

What are the differences between the arguments in the two texts?

Which do you think is stronger, and why?

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- 1. Summary – Yes**
- 2. Paraphrase – Yes**

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- 1. Summary – Yes**
- 2. Paraphrase – Yes**
- 3. Referencing – Sometimes**
- 4. Critical thinking – Usually**

The New Reading-to-Write Test

1. Mining texts – Yes
2. Synthesising ideas – Yes
3. Language transformation – Yes
4. Organisational structure – Yes

The New Reading-to-Write Test

1. Mining texts – Yes
2. Synthesising ideas – Yes
3. Language transformation – Yes
4. Organisational structure – Yes
5. Connecting ideas – Not so much
6. Criticality – Not always

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- **(Introduction)**
- **Summary 1**
- **Summary 2**
- **Judgement**

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- **What are the differences between the arguments in the two texts?**

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- **What are the differences between the arguments in the two texts?**
- **Summarise the arguments in the two texts.**

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- Which do you think is stronger, and why?

The New Reading-to-Write Test

- Which do you think is stronger, and why?
- Using evidence from the texts, show which argument is better and why.



The marking criteria

The marking criteria

1. Used exact words from CEFR

“Can do” changed to “has done”

The marking criteria

1. **Used exact words from CEFR**
“Can do” changed to “has done”
2. **4 criteria; 8 levels;**
Criteria not analytic
Too many levels

The marking criteria

- 1. Used exact words from CEFR**
“Can do” changed to “has done”
- 2. 4 criteria; 8 levels;**
Criteria not analytic
Too many levels
- 3. 8 criteria; 4 levels**
Yet to be trialled

Discussion

- **The new test**
- **The marking criteria**

A blue sky with light clouds and a dark blue sea at the bottom.

Thank you

References

- Asención Delaney, Y. (2008). Investigating the reading-to-write construct. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 7(3), 140–150. doi:10.1016/j.jeap.2008.04.001
- Gebriel, A., & Plakans, L. (2009). Investigating source use, discourse features, and process in integrated writing tests. *SPAAN FELLOW*, 1001, 47, 7.
- Knoch, U., & Sitajalabhorn, W. (2013). A closer look at integrated writing tasks: Towards a more focussed definition for assessment purposes. *Assessing Writing*, 18(4), 300–308. doi:10.1016/j.asw.2013.09.003
- Leki, I., & Carson, J. (1997). “Completely Different Worlds”: EAP and the Writing Experiences of ESL Students in University Courses. *TESOL Quarterly*, 31(1), 39. doi:10.2307/3587974
- Moore, T., & Morton, J. (2005). Dimensions of difference: a comparison of university writing and IELTS writing. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 4(1), 43–66. doi:10.1016/j.jeap.2004.02.001
- Nesi, H., & Gardner, S. (2012). *Genres across the Disciplines: Student writing in higher education*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Plakans, L. (2008). Comparing composing processes in writing-only and reading-to-write test tasks. *Assessing Writing*, 13(2), 111–129. doi:10.1016/j.asw.2008.07.001
- Plakans, L. (2009). Discourse synthesis in integrated second language writing assessment. *Language Testing*, 26(4), 561–587. doi:10.1177/0265532209340192
- Weigle, S. C. (2002). *Assessing Writing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Weir, C. J. (2005). *Language Testing and Validation: An Evidence-Based Approach*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Wolfersberger, M. (2013). Refining the Construct of Classroom-Based Writing-From-Readings Assessment: The Role of Task Representation. *Language Assessment Quarterly*, 10(1), 49–72. doi:10.1080/15434303.2012.750661
- Wu, R.-J. R. (2013). Native and non-native students’ interaction with a text-based prompt. *Assessing Writing*, 18(3), 202–217. doi:10.1016/j.asw.2013.01.001