ICT for Language Learning (edition 9) 2016 A Platform for Oral Proficiency Diagnosis and Targeted Teaching

Dr Fan Jinghua
Singapore Centre for Chinese Language
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore



Flowchart of Presentation

- Changes in language learning and assessment Need for Integrated Teaching
- Integrated Platform for Language Diagnosis and Learning Framework
- Language Proficiency Diagnostic Rubric
- Diagnostic Activities, Conventional activities, Targeted Teaching Activities
- Summary



- from instructing body to learning body
- The essentials: not prescribed, but described

Space in Which Learning Happens:

- from physical world to integral reality
- Face-to-face learning experience to be redefined
- Human-human relation mediated by machine

Purpose of Assessment:

- from assessment of learning to assessment for learning
- End-product internally evaluated, not external quality controlled

<u>Changes in Language Learning</u>

Environment:

- Language lab (mono-modal) in decline
- Classroom in semi-virtual reality on the rise



<u>Changes in Language Learning</u>

Methodology:

- Communicative approach still underlying the paradigm
- Task-based language learning,
- Corporative and collaborative learning
- Differentiated instruction; targeted teaching
- Form-focus, explicit teaching



Changes in Language Learning

Assessment:

- Assessment for learning vs. assessment of learning
- Formative assessment vs. summative assessment





Need for Integrated Language Teaching

Teaching and Learning Environment:

- Integral reality: we are now constructed partially by virtual reality.
- Integrated Learning;
 - * Learning takes place everywhere, not only taught in the classroom; Seamless and Mobile; Blended.
 - * Learning should be "contemporary."

Methodology and Principles:

- Learning program upon request;
- Learning program customized/individualized;
- Input Enhancement (Structured Input)

Assessment:

- Proficiency descriptors framework
- Diagnostic assessment for self-assessment





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Integrated Platform: Background Process

Oral proficiency diagnostic interactive activities

Teacher-Assessor's knowledge of diagnostic rubrics, criteria, data bank of targeted teaching activities



Describable tracks of targeted teaching activities according to students' need







Diagnosis: Language Lab model to assign diagnostic interactive activities to groups of students (with audio recording)

Analysis: Teacher assesses student output, analyzes errors, and assigns tracks of targeted teaching activities to different students

Targeted Teaching:

Students follow their tracks of targeted teaching activities.

Another cycle of **Diagnosis--- Analysis---Targeted Teaching**

Oral Proficiency Diagnostic Rubrics

Aspects of Competence		Stage I Low M High		Stage II L M H		Stage III L M H		age IV M H	Remarks		
Language Forms	Vocabulary (topic-related)	Error	s notec	d							Error Analysis
	Grammar (incl. collocation & word order)	Errors noted						Error Analysis			
	Sentence Structure	Error	s noted	d							Error Analysis
	Pronunciation & Intonation	Error	s noted	d							Error Analysis
Interaction	Responsive Turns Turn-Taking Initiative Turns Content Coherency										Error Analysis
		Erro	s note	ed						I.E.	

Oral Proficiency Diagnostic Rubrics

Category of Competence	Aspects of Competence	Proficiency Indicator Description	Four Stages of Proficiency		
	Vocabulary	Topic-related word use	P1 Norm-		
	Grammar	Grammatical acceptability	referenced Low, middle, high		
Linguistic	Structure	Variety of sentence structures	in each stage; With typical errors recorded for analysis and targeted teaching		
Competence	Pronunciation Intonation	Pronunciation and prosody naturalness			
Communicative Competence	Interaction Content & Coherency	 Responses: sufficiency Turn-taking: smoothness Initiations: Content coherence and quantity 			

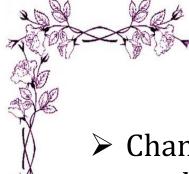


Diagnostic Activities

	Promote the spontaneous output;					
	➤ Ensure maximum variety of linguistic forms					
	and communicative functions					
Purposes	> Each activity having a focused form and					
	function to ensure the precision of diagnosis.					
	➤Stimulate the impulse for interaction;					
	➤ Interactive for the communicative					
Rationale	competence.;					
for Design	➤ Different types of activities to be fair for					
J	different students;					
	➤ Different themes to ensure fairness for					
	different knowledge backgrounds					



	Conventional Activities	Targeted Teaching Activities
Purpose	 In line with progress prescribed in syllabus: For all students regardless of individual differences; The same standard and requirement; The same methods and expected results 	 ✓ adjust the prescribed textbooks and content; ✓ Tailored for the students' need after diagnosis; ✓ Targeted for the specific strengths and weaknesses; ✓ Individualized instructions for different students;
Rationale for Design	 Holistic approach for all the aspects of proficiency; Unit by unit with theme-based content 	 ✓ respond to individual weakness, prevent and correct errors; ✓ Enhance input to improve output in specific skills.
Characteristics	 Activities with uniform general use; Assumed uniform students' level and progress; Comprehensive abilities; Closely related to text-content; Contents in different themebased unit s not necessarily in lineal progression 	 ✓ respond to specific students' learning needs; ✓ Differentiated instructions; ✓ Activities with specific linguistic and communicative functions; ✓ Creative use of teaching materials; ✓ Progressive abilities with separate emphasis on error prevention and correction



Summary 小结

- Changed learning environment requires for changed teaching and assessment
- ➤ Integrated platform make it possible language teaching, learning and assessment to take place at one-and-all location
- Proficiency descriptors as guidelines
- ➤ Proficiency diagnostic rubrics to diagnose and assess students' performance
- Diagnostic activities for real-time, spontaneous output;
- > Targeted teaching activities to enhance input and output



one red dot is too big for Singapore 719 km² (Rome 1285km²)

Singapore: English 2nd language for all the races: Chinese, Indian, and Malay.

Thank You!

Dr Fan Jinghua
Singapore Centre for Chinese Language
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

email: jinghua.fan@sccl.sg