





Meeting Standards in Assessing Speaking: Monitoring and Improving the Quality of Examinations in Italian

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- 1. Format of CELI (CErtificato di Lingua Italiana) speaking component
- 2. Validation in the test production process
- 3. Monitoring rating process: a case study







CELI speaking component – structure

interview (3 tasks)monologue (self-introduction), Format:

communicative tasks

from 8 (A2) to 20 minutes (C2) Length:

Reference to the CEFR descriptors: General oral production and General oral

interaction, Monologue: describing experiences, Transactions to

obtain good and services + argumentation

Rating scale: holistic for A2 level, analytic (4 criteria, from 1 to 5 points per

criterion) for all other exams

Rating decentralised in the CELI Examination Centres (raters in pair)

Training and monitoring

Profilo della Lingua italiana. Livelli di riferimento del QCER A1,A2,B1,B2:

fundamental tool as reference in order to define the construct,

but also to define the tasks, the criteria and to support

the rating process







CELI speaking component – analytic rating criteria

Vocabulary

(competenza lessicale)

Grammatical accuracy

(competenza morfosintattica)

Pronunciation and fluency

(pronuncia e intonazione)

Socio-cultural competence

(competenza socioculturale)







CELI speaking component and VALIDATION PROCESS





All these test/exam qualities are part of the validation process

- Validity
- Reliability
- Authenticity
- Practicality
- Fairness
- Usefulness
- Impact
- Ethical test use

Test
Validation
(justification)
process





Validity - Validation

"Validity is an integrated evaluative judgement of the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical rationales support the adequacy and appropriateness of inferences and actions based on test scores " (Messick 1989)

"To validate an interpretation or use of measurements is to evaluate the rationale, or argument for the proposed conclusion and decisions (...).

Ultimately, the need for validation derives from the scientific and social requirement that public claims and decisions be justified." (Kane 2006).







CELI speaking component validation

Validation goes through all the test production process.

This presentation is focused on two particular aspects:

- 1. Training of raters
- 2. Monitoring of the rating process through a specific case study







Training of raters

- Currently around 5000 raters trained (in over 400 examination centres)
- Training session in Perugia twice a year (before June and Nov. exam sessions)
- Training in Italy and abroad







Steps of the training

Training of raters on:

- **a. CEFR descriptors** (*General oral production, g. o. interaction, monologues...*): Familiarisation
- b. Performance samples: Benchmarking videos for adults and students in the school between 13 and 17 years old, CELI exams videos
- c. Materials: Tasks to elicit performances
- **d. Rating**: Rating criteria and scales; in addition to CELI videos, live exams and students from the University to be rated

Profilo della lingua italiana





CELI speaking exams monitoring rating process

Need of monitoring the rating process to provide evidence on how criteria and scales are meaningfully and consistently applied by raters in the examination centre.

Monitoring is an on-going process.





Monitoring rating process, a case study

Where and when? IIC Athens (one of the main CELI examination centres), June session 2013

Methodology:

Training of examiners (according to previous modality)

99 students' performance monitored (from CELI 1-A2 to CELI 5-C2)

357 scores given (CELI 1: 1 scoring criteria; CELI 2-5: 4 scoring criteria)

18 examiners – 14 pairs

1 examiner from Perugia as standard







Monitoring raters' behaviour

More in detail:

Raters' severity/leniency – consistency (both individual and paired)

Each rater first assigned scores individually (standard rater included), and after that each pair agreed the final score

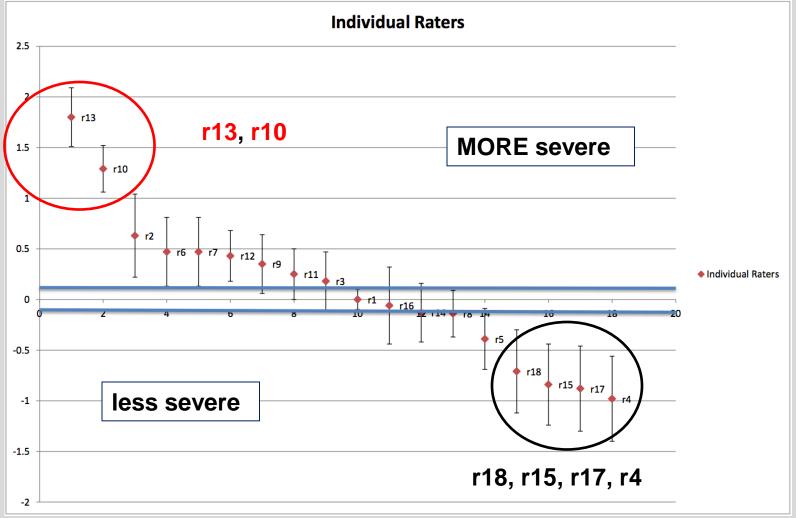
Analyses run: Many-Facet Rasch Measurement (MFRM), ICC correlations







Some results Severity/leniency of individual raters

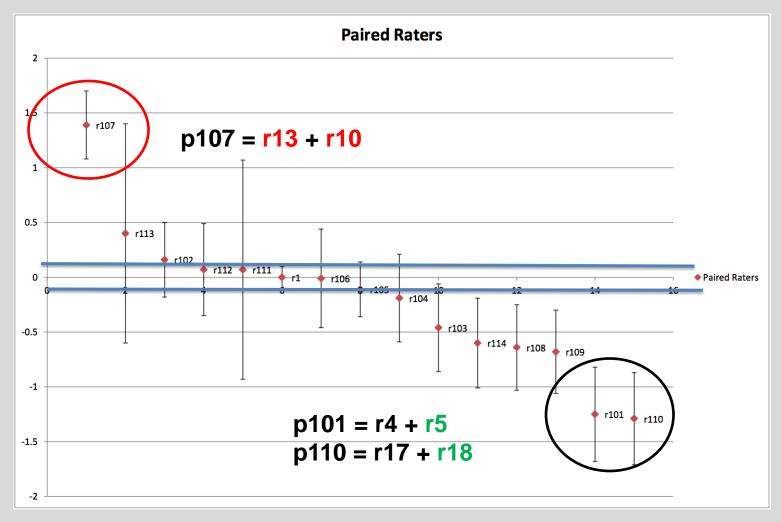








Some results Severity/leniency of paired raters



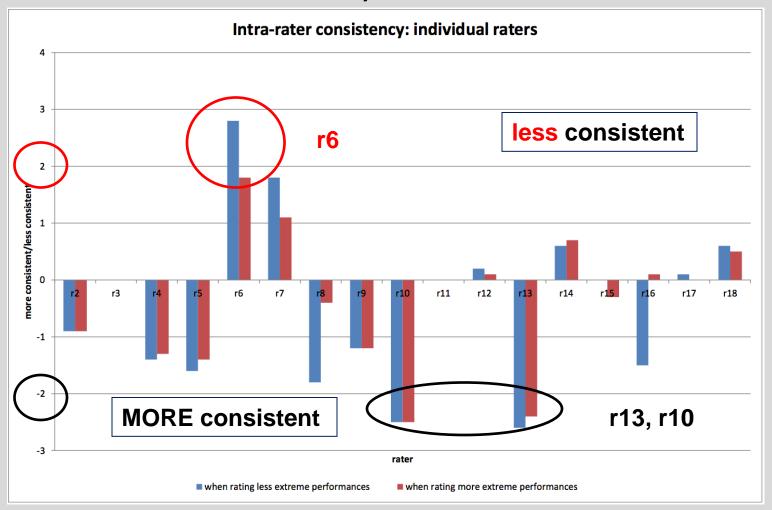






Some results

Intra-rater consistency of individual raters



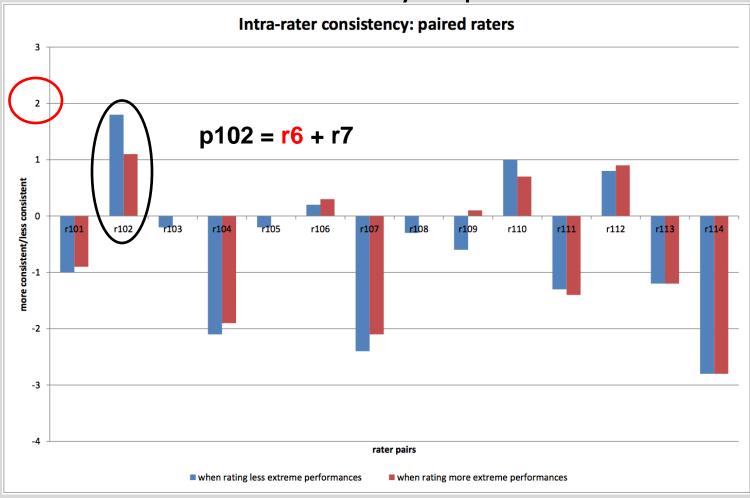






Some results

Intra-rater consistency of paired raters









Conclusions

Monitoring the rating process – further actions to be taken:

Training of raters according to results shown

Pairing raters in non-fixed pairs

Re-analysing results

Reproducing the process in other examination contexts







Grazie per l'attenzione Thanks for your attention

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