## Designing Dynamic Assessment for Vocabulary

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BACKGROUND: Authentic assessments are central to culturally responsive communication evaluations for students from linguistically and culturally diverse backgrounds. Dynamic assessment (DA), one form of authentic assessment, aligns with the convergent evidence framework presented by Castilla-Earls et al. (2020) for evaluating bilingual students. DA involves observation of learning using a test-teach-retest structure. Based on evidence from a recent metaanalysis on the use of DA for diagnosing language disorders in bilingual children, DA is supported as one approach to differentiate bilingual speakers with a language disorder (Orellana et al., 2019).

Although SLPs are responsible for conducting culturally responsive evaluations (ASHA, 2010) many SLPs lack confidence with accurate identification of children with language disorders who speak more than one language (e.g., Guiberson \& Atkins, 2012). Further, many SLPs lack confidence knowing how to go about assessing bilingual students using DA (Gormon, 2015).

## OBJECTIVES

Participants will be able to: (a) explain a rationale for using DA for vocabulary; (b) identify three common DA components \& (c) design a DA task using the Dynamic Assessment Vocabulary: Planning Checklist:

## BACKWARD DESIGN

$\longrightarrow$ Determine learning outcomes and how to measure
$\longrightarrow$ Select teaching procedure, words, \& activities
$\longrightarrow$ Analyze student learning (performance \& modifiability) through test-teach-retest

VOCABULARY OUTCOMES: CONTENT EXAMPLES

Identify (written words, pictures, sentences, \&/or passages)
Name (label word)
Categorize (objects, pictures, written words) Define or describe (student-friendly definitions, categories, attributes, synonyms, examples) Infer (from within word, sentence, or short passage)
Use word-learning strategy
Use word in context


VOCABULARY SCORING EXAMPLES
Rating Scales $\quad$ Total Points Correct

## Points awarded

 based on rubric-type scaleGellert \& Arnbak (2020) described what constituted 2 points, 1.5 points, 1 point, or 0 points
each response.

MODIFYABILITY SCALE EXAMPLE
Modifiability Scale \& Learning Strategies Checklist (Peña, 2000)
MODIFIABILITY SCALE: Examiner effort (scale of 0-3, extreme to slight); Child responsivity (scale of 0-3, none to high); Transfer (scale of 0-2, low to high)
LEARNING STRATEGIES (further sub-skills included in checklist). Scale of 0-2 (none/some/most)

| Attention/discrimination | Comparative behavior |
| :--- | :--- |
| Planning | Self-regulation/awareness |
| Transfer | Motivation |



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> TEACHING PROCEDURE EXAMPLES

General Learning Structures
Mediated Learning Experience (MLE; Gormon 2015. Lidz, 1991: Peña et al, 2007)
Cue/Do/Review (Ehren, 2008; Spielvogel \& Ehren, 2021)
Vocabulary-Specific Instruction
Robust Vocabulary Instruction (e.g., Beck et al., 2008; 2013)

Research protocols used for word-level skills, excluding morphology-only instruction (e.g., Kapantzoglou et al., 2012; Mitchell et al., under review; Peña, 2000; Petersen et al., 2020)

DA VOCABULARY: PLANNING CHECKLIST



