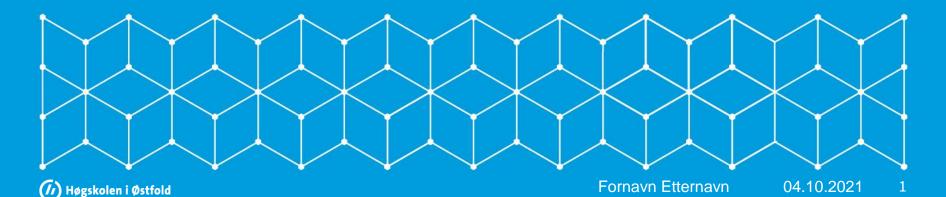


Peer Assessment in the English Classroom

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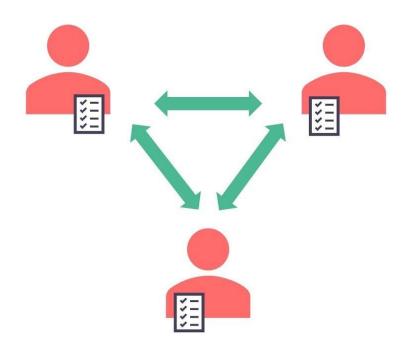




Workshop Outline:

- Padlet: Quick Questions
- What Is Peer Assessment (PA)?
- Why PA?
- Relevance in Light of LK20
- Practical Example: Job Application









What Is Peer Assessment?

- → A structured learning process for students to critique and provide feedback to each other on their work
 - based on a teacher's benchmarks
 - often accompanied by rubrics
 - peer assessment of work-in-progress or final product



What Is Peer Assessment? (continued)

- → A way to conduct *formative assessment* (underveisvurdering)
 - student involvement
 - student reflection on own learning
 - learning strategy



Theoretical Foundation: Why Peer Assessment?

- George Jardine 1774-1826 Glasgow Methods and advantages of peer assessment in writing
- Topping formative assessment (underveisvurdering)
- Topping Feedback. Face to face or otherwise; Can be one-way or reciprocal
- Computerized peer assessment (Tseng & Tsai 2007)



Theoretical Foundation: Why Peer Assessment? (continued)

- Sharpens motivation
- Development and execution of self-regulatory skills
- Feedback from adults: authoritative
- Feedback from peers: richer and open to negotiation. (Cole 1991)
- Promotes self-assessment, accountability, learner autonomy



Theoretical Foundation: Why Peer Assessment? (continued)

- Complements cooperative learning (Salend, Whittaker, Reeder, 1993)
- Increase in seeking and giving help. Change in attitude about seeking or giving help. (Ross, 1995).



Peer Assessment in LK20

→ Peer assessment not part of precept

From «Overordnet del»

«Ved å <u>reflektere over egen og andres læring</u> kan elevene litt etter litt utvikle bevissthet om egne læringsprosesser» (*Å lære å lære*)

From the English subject curriculum (SF/YF)

«Læreren skal legge til rette for <u>elevmedvirkning</u> og stimulere til lærelyst gjennom å ta i bruk <u>varierte strategier</u> og læringsressurser for å utvikle elevenes leseferdigheter og muntlige og skriftlige ferdigheter. Elevene skal få oppleve at det å <u>prøve seg fram alene og sammen med andre</u> er en del av det å lære et språk.»

«Med utgangspunkt i kompetansen elevene viser, <u>skal de få mulighet til å sette ord på hva de</u> <u>opplever at de får til, og reflektere over egen faglig utvikling.</u>»





How to Apply Peer Assessment

- Know the topic well beforehand (ought not be a completely new topic to pupils)
 familiarity with the topic
- Have clear understanding of guidelines to task and of the task itself (differentiation)
- Synthesize criteria with pupils
- Decide on the type of feedback and the pairing/grouping of pupils



Example: A Job Application (Rubric)

Criteria:	Well done:	To be improved	d:
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Example: A Job Application

Criteria:	Well done:	To be improved:
Layout: Is the letter laid out correctly? (Sender/recipient, date, salutation, complimentary close)	The salutation and complimentary close are placed correctly.	The order of sender and recipient. There is no date.
Formality and Tone: Is the language polite and formal? (formal words, no contractions, professional and polite tone)		
Content: Is the content relevant? (Are all the points well suited for a job application?)		
Structure: Is the text well structured and coherent? (Does it read well and is it divided into suitable paragraphs?)		
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Reflection on challenges: Your Voice

See reflections on padlet

Share your opinions/experiences freely





Reflection on Challenges (continued)

Social processes (Salomon & Globerson 1989):

Social processes can be affected by social bonds (friendships, popularity, enmity, power processes, etc), collusion to submit average scores



Conclusive Remarks:

- Peer assessment is a method to conduct formative assessment.
- Not obligatory in LK20, but recommended as a variant of conducting formative assessment
- Clear guidelines and fixed criteria (rubrics)
- Consider both advantages and challenges when applying peer assessment in the classroom



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