

Standardized and Localized Foreign Language Testing: The PELEx Case in Costa Rica

Dr. Allen Quesada-Pacheco allenquesada@gmail.com

July 5th, 2024

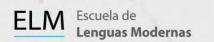




















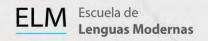








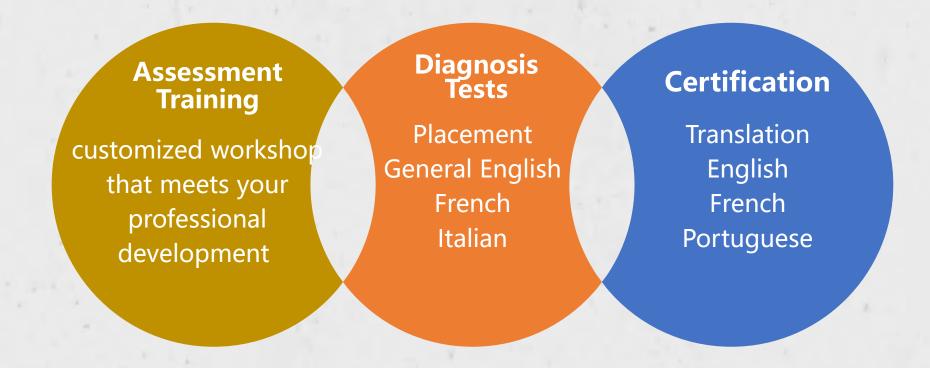




PELEx Services



Research-based Outreach Program



informing, raising awareness of asssessment-related issues

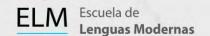
















PELEx Refrence framework

The Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) is an internationally recognized framework of reference for describing language proficiency (A1-C1).

- -American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL), American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages Proficiency Guidelines),
- -The Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB),
- The ILR (Interagency Language Roundtable) proficiency scale, and
- -WIDA (Wisconsin, Delaware, Arkansas Assessment language framework)

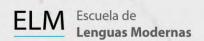


















EF EPI

EF English Proficiency Index

A Ranking of 111 Countries and Regions by English Skills

- Very high
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Very low



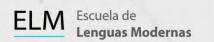














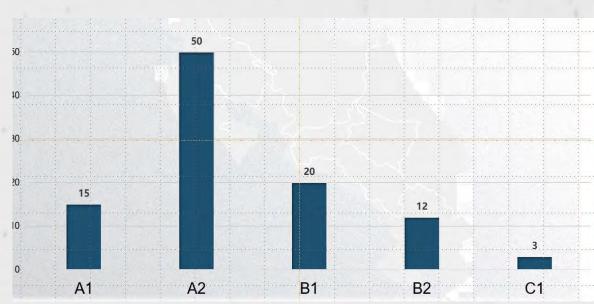


English Proficiency Index











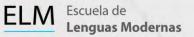








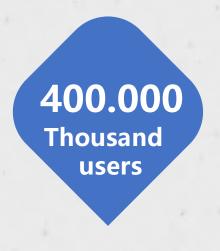






PELEx: Glocal Language Tests











People we reached in 2017–24

We are present on the ground

Building connections since 2010

Languages we assess In translation

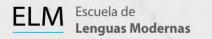














PELEx: Glocal Language Tests





7
Provinces





People we reach in primary
Secondary
University
Companies

We are present on the ground & online

& multistage testssince 2023

ILTA
LAALTA
ALTE
CIECPE

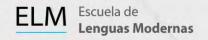
























03

ALTE Auditing System



Interinstitutional Squad of Quality Standards for High-Impact Standardized Tests in the Costa Rican Academic and Professional Context



Comisión interinstitucional de estándares de calidad para pruebas de alto impacto en el contento académico y profesional contentes se



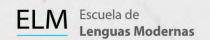












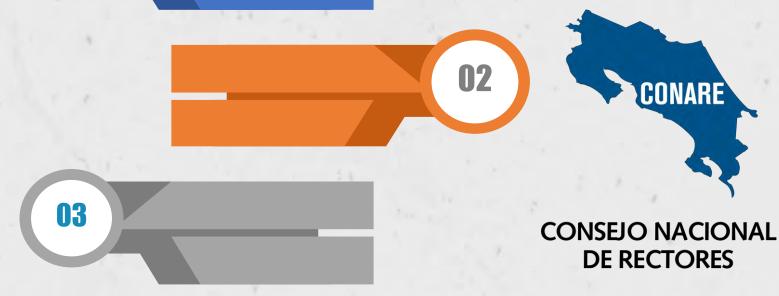














DE RECTORES

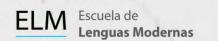














Family of Tests















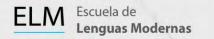












Development of PELEx Language Tests



The UCR digital English Language tests are designed to comply with the basic principles of standardized assessment such as:

- a. Practicality of the test. (8000 students per day) and results in real time.
- b. Reliability. Results consistent with the needs of the students.
- c. **Validity**. Research conducted to find evidence of the validity of the content, its consequences or impact, among others.
- d. Authenticity. Authentic tasks that can be extrapolated to classroom contexts.
- e. **Impact**. The interpretation of results (assigning a CEFR band) useful for different stakeholders.

Our testing policy has proudly embraced a zero-paper approach, significantly minimizing our environmental impact

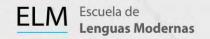














PELEX FRAMEWORK



UCR-PELEX

Test prep logistics Technical issues Platform security Data privacy





PELEX-MEP Planning

Levels and group identification and selection/modalities
Sampling of groups

Test results Delivery

Stakeholders Test use, Scoreboard by student, institution, región, modality,province, transparency







PELEX-Communication

Teams meetings with MEP stakeholders (English teachers, technicians, Directors, National and regional English advisors



Psychometrics, score reporting CEFR level
PreA1 to C1





Test Application by PELEX

Follow up operation, monitoring, call center, proctoring, etc

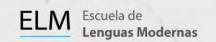
















Usability testing

considerations:

Authoring software

Navigation

Page layout

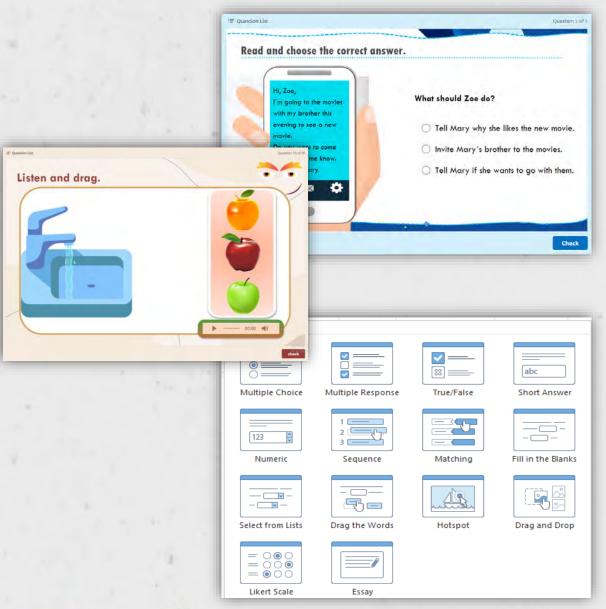
interface design

Colors

item type

The primary aim of good interface design is to reduce to a minimum construct-irrelevant variance that could be attributed to test method (Messick, 1989)

Construct irrelevant variance (CIV) is the introduction of extraneous, uncontrolled variables that affect assessment outcomes and therefore its validity.



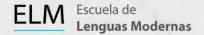














Reliability and Evidence of Validity

I. Test construction

- a. Methodological and referential framework
- b. Purposes of Testing
- c. Construct and sub-constructs of the test
- d. Cut-off points and their respective criteria
- e. Technical-scientific validity studies related
- to the concurrence of Results with other tests





III. Test Grading

- a. Scoring processes to ensure the accuracy of the result.
- b. Interpretation of scores
- c. Return of results to different populations, and uses and usefulness of the results

II. Exam Administration

a Established procedures for the application and administration of the test

b. If applicable, adaptation or modifications made



IV. Analysis of Consistency

- a. Statistical and psychometric studies on the level or degree of Item discrimination
- b. Studies on the consistency of the items
- c. Consistency studies between judges for oral and written production (validation by expert judgment)
- d. Task consistency analysis

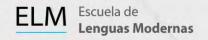














Adaptive and MST TESTS







Adaptive testing based on a candidate's level of ability.

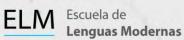




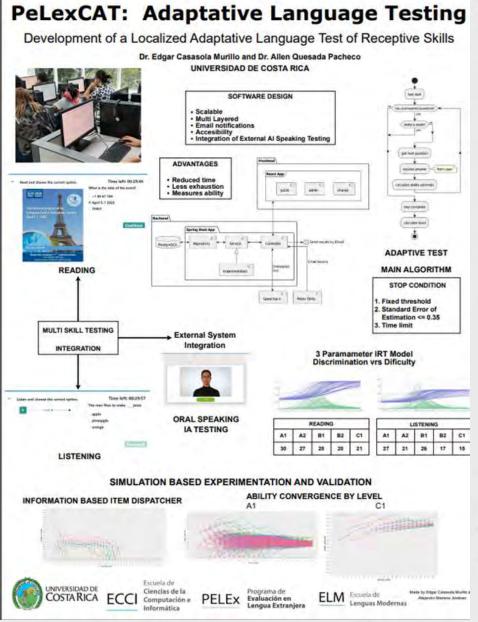














Localized Automated Speaking Test for EFL Learners



Proficiency CEFR level for Primary and Secondary School in Costa

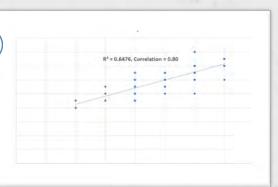


Localized (CR) Oral Task Development

- A. Read-aloud
- B. Ask a question
- C. Tell a picture-based story
- D. Share an opinión and rationale
- E. Open-ended question



Reliability & Calibration



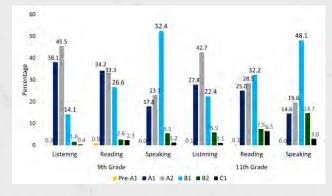
High Precision Scoring: Machine-Human

Speaking Application- August 2023 (primary & secondary)

TEYL

	CEFR	3-q Quiz scores	Q5 scores in 5-q test	5-q Quiz scores
	A0	9%	9%	13%
	A1	61%	72%	67%
	A1+	13%	1%	10%
	A2	9%	6%	6%
	A2+	4%	8%	4%
	B1	4%	4%	0%
	B1+		1%	

Secundaria





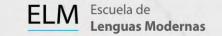




response tasks









Stakeholders Use of Test

S[2=24

Scoreboard Preparation: The results are compiled into detailed reports that may include individual scores, class or group performance, and aggregated data by institution, region, modality, and province



Direct Communication: The results are sent to relevant stakeholders, which may include educational institutions, regional education authorities, teachers, and administrators.

•Stakeholder Meetings: Meetings are often held with key stakeholders, such as language teachers, school directors, and regional advisors, to review the results.

•Interpretation Sessions: Sessions may be conducted to help stakeholders understand the data, trends, and implications of the test results.





Curriculum Adjustments: Changes or enhancements to the curriculum may be implemented to better align with the identified needs and performance levels.

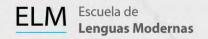














Remember

"No test is perfect. It's important to consider them as one of many tools for assessment as and for learning. They should be used in conjunction with other evaluations and observations to get a well-rounded understanding of an individual's language abilities."

"The PELEX language tests provide a comprehensive and environmentally sustainable assessment of language proficiency, offering detailed insights into individual and group performance that help guide educational improvements and professional development."

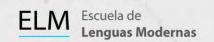














Standardized and Localized Foreign Language Testing: The PELEx Case in Costa Rica







Allen Quesada-Pacheco e-mail: allenquesada@gmail.com July 5th, 2024











