Innovating in the CLIL classroom and beyond: the PbC Assessment Framework





The Playing beyond CLIL Assessment Framework

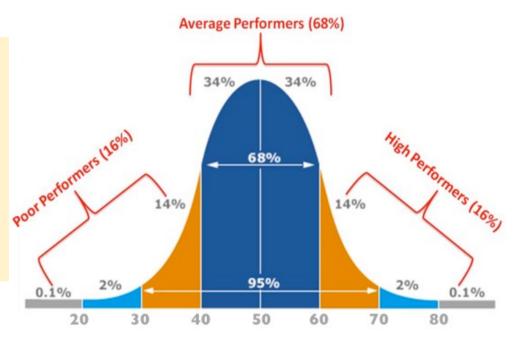
Q: How do we create learning environments which enable all learners to experience and achieve deeper learning?





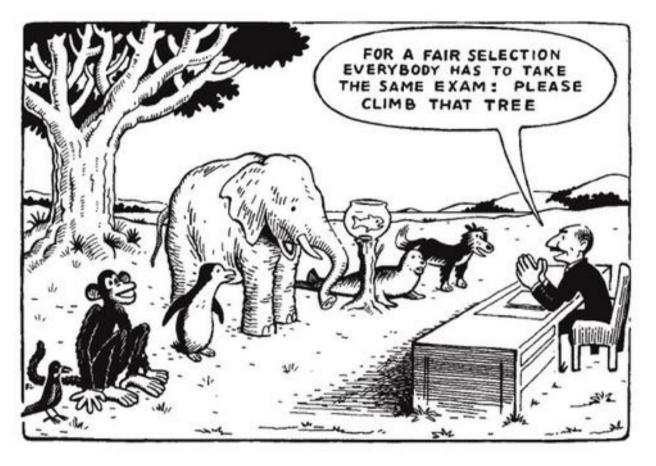


Diversity is not a pedagogic inconvenience which labels individuals, underpinned by flawed measures of ability



Enabling all learners to learn is not an option





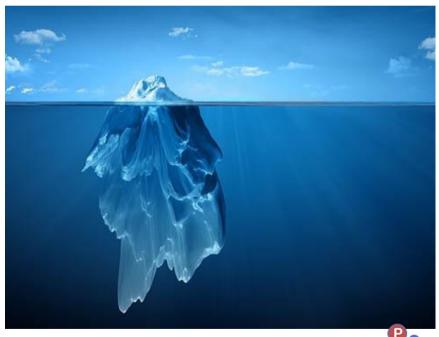






Deeper learning







Why is multimodality so great?

Knowledge Construction

Information acquisition is added to the learners memory and integrates multiple representations to improve learning outcomes.

Engagement

Learners become agents of their own meaning making by empowering them to be accountable and motivate by multiple ways to take in knowledge, skill, or concept.

Diverse Learners

One size, style, or type of learning does not "fit" all. It puts the learning content into context for the learner regardless of their background or experience.

Reasons why learners appreciate a multimodal approach!

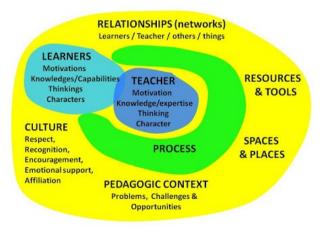
https://culturalorganizing.org/the-problem-with-that-equity-vs-equality-graphic/





The Playing beyond CLIL Assessment Framework

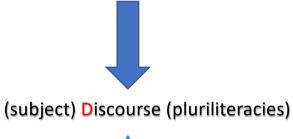
A: We can be guided by a conceptual framework focusing on multimodal engagement where assessment is dynamic, where student learning is scaffolded and progression in subject disciplines is mentored in meaningful ways for all learners whatever their ability

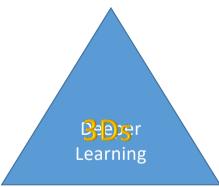






The Playing beyond CLIL Concept





Drama-based Learning Events

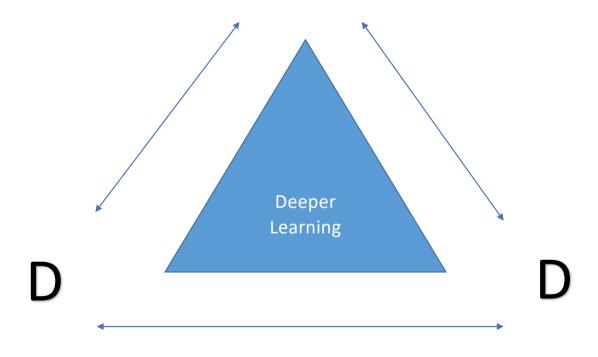
Dynamic Assessment





The Playing beyond CLIL Concept for deeper learning

(subject) Discourse

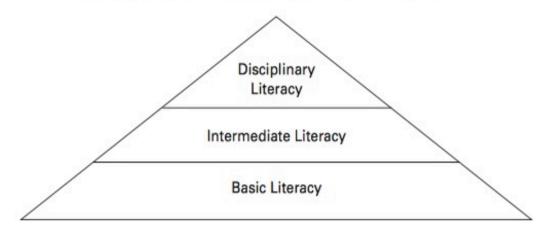






Discourse (subject literacies)

The Increasing Specialization of Literacy Development



Basic Literacy: Literacy skills such as decoding and knowledge of high-frequency words that underlie virtually all reading tasks.

Intermediate Literacy: Literacy skills common to many tasks, including generic comprehension strategies, common word meanings, and basic fluency.

Disciplinary Literacy: Literacy skills specialized to history, science, mathematics, literature, or other subject matter.







Subject literacy involves the use of reading, reasoning, investigating, speaking and writing required to learn and form complex content knowledge appropriate to a particular discipline.

Subject literacy is interpreted as a path towards critical thinking and knowledge application as well as towards social participation

McConachie

(2010: 16)



why subject literacies matter Erasmus+ Programme

Basic reading skills do **not** automatically evolve into more advanced skills over time.

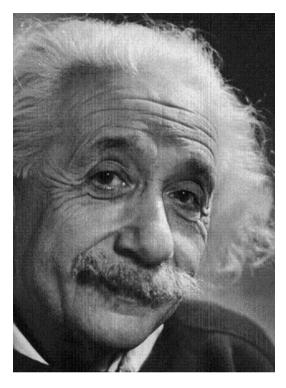
Instead, there is a critical but often ignored need for <u>transparently teaching disciplinary literacies</u> which highlight the differences in the language,

(across languages (pluriliteracies)

This draws attention to tools used by experts in those disciplines to construct and communicate knowledge and in the ways that individual disciplines construct and interpret the texts.

Shanahan & Shanahan (2011)











Behaving like....thinking like....

Communicating like......

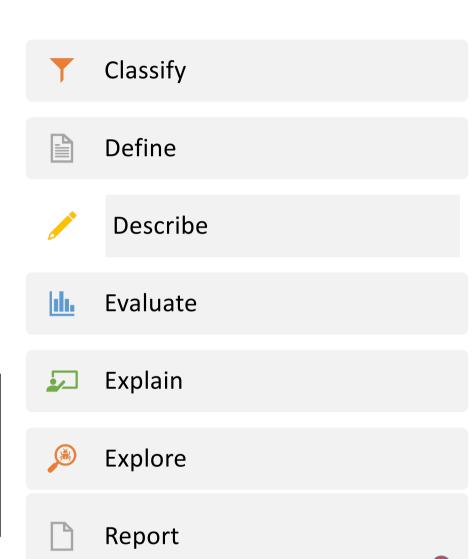
Using the language (discourse) of...........

Discourse (subject literacies) is much much more than subject specific vocabulary

Tools for deeper learning

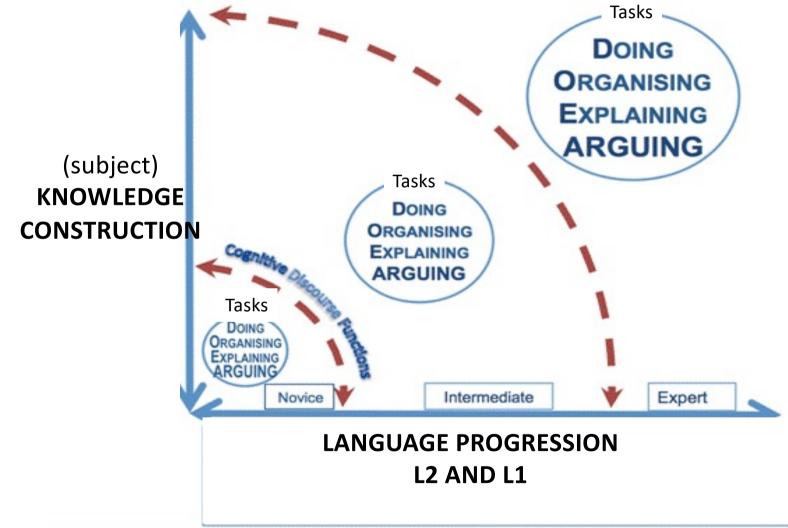


Cognitive **Discourse** Functions
enable subject specific
higher-order thinking (concepts) and
deeper learning in any curriculum area





Mapping Pluriliteracies Development

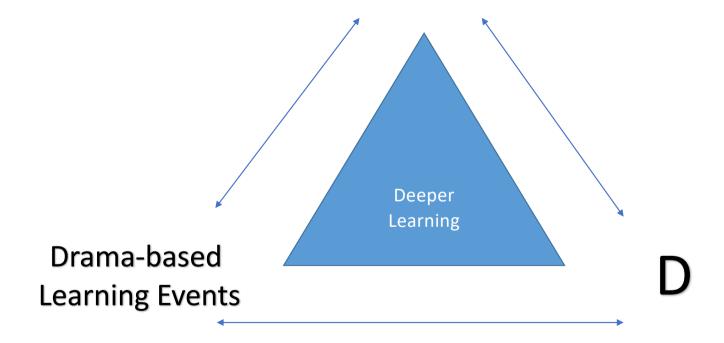






The Playing beyond CLIL Concept

(subject) Discourse (e.g. science literacies)







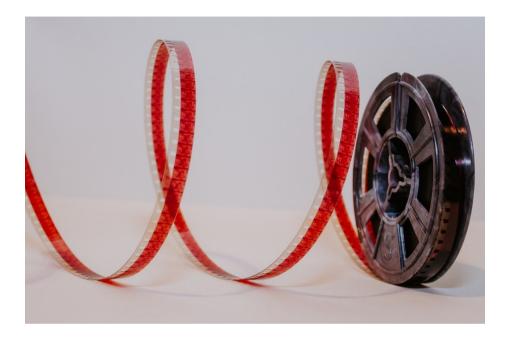


Drama-based approaches to learning

Learning Events (preparing for and enacting) are inclusive, enabling and interactive for all learners









Drama-based Learning Events

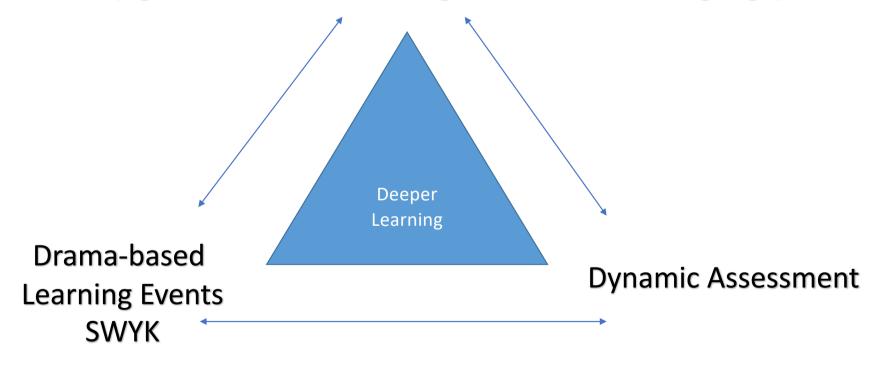
Their effectiveness depends on:

teacher preparation, reverse engineering, clear learning goals and outcomes (concepts and subject literacies in the CLIL language) with ongoing feedback to learners to promote progression in both subject disciplines and language use. They provide creative and motivating opportunities for learners to deepen and demonstrate their learning through SWYK

Easy to say but challenging to do

The Playing beyond CLIL Concept

(subject) Discourse (eg science literacies using more than one language)





Dynamic Assessment is......

- an approach which seeks to identify the skills that an individual possesses as well as their learning potential
- highly interactive and process oriented
- formative and involves the teachers/peers scaffolding learning, providing informal and formal feedback and always looking at how learning can be progressed.
- is fundamentally about mentoring **learning** (not the learner)
- about learning conversations, drafting and reiterations, storyboarding, practising, perfecting, deepening and moving forwards (Watch Austen's Butterfly)





DYNAMIC ASSESSMENT

- "...assessment which seeks to identify the skills that an individual child possesses as well as their learning potential."
- "...is highly interactive and processoriented."

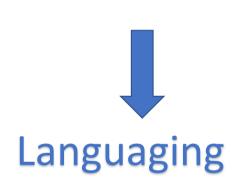
Retrieved from http://www.asha.org/practice/multicultural/issues/
Dynamic-Assessment/

Learning conversations
Learning Logs
Rubric mapping
Task engagement
Collaborative interaction





Pluriliteracies development using Show What You Know Learning Events depends on





The process of meaning making and shaping knowledge and experience through language (Swain) when learners use their own language to show what they know or are in the process of knowing which leads to meaningful feedback/feed forward

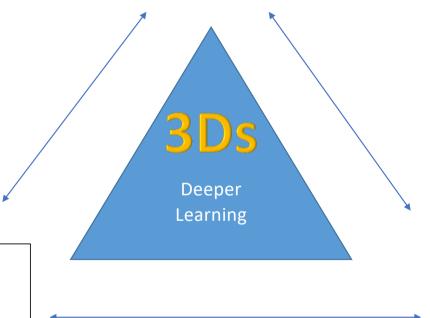






The Playing beyond CLIL Concept

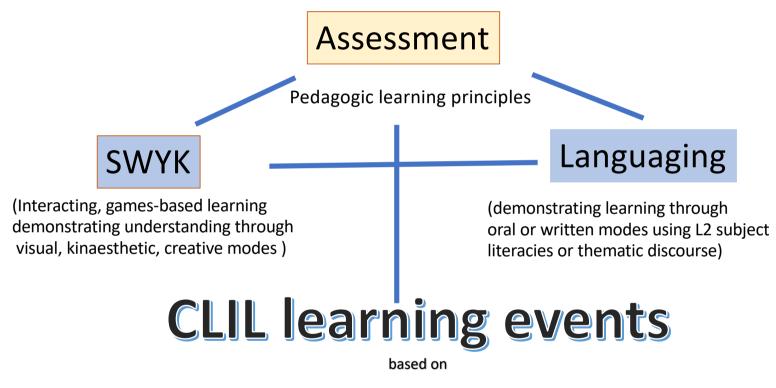
(subject) Discourse (Pluriliteracies)



Drama-based
Learning Events
Show What You Know

Dynamic Assessment formative & summative feedback & feedforward for learner potential

PbC - A Framework for Assessment



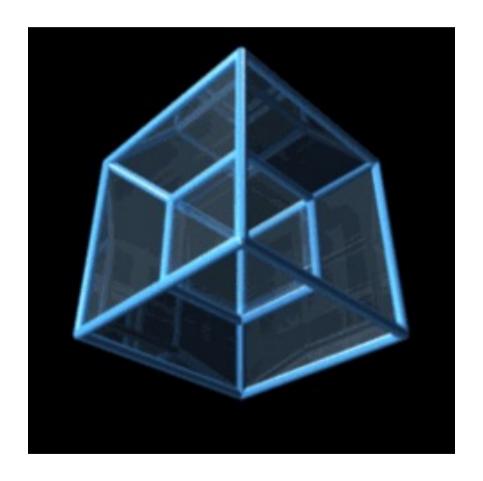
Pluriliteracies Principles

D - dynamic assessment; D - drama-based learning; D - subject/thematic discourse





SWYK









The teacher's craft, pedagogic knowledge and expertise lie in task design....

Tasks must embed DDD and be transparent for everyone in the SWYK map that is the RUBRIC





Constructing your Map: the Rubric

Rubrics are

- Created with learners
- Understood by learners
- Used by learners and teachers
- A mapping tool to monitor progress
- Formative and provide ongoing feedback
- Summative (teacher, peer and self) dynamic assessment (feedback and feed forward)

Aim

Objectives

Concepts

Language

Enactment

Engagement





Rubrics are your essential mapping tool use them, play with them, test them out change them but above all share them with your learners

Reflect on how you could use a rubric for each SWYK Learning Event during the PbC programme







Rubric Construction	Task Sequence 1: Setting the scene	Task Sequence 2: Building/ Prioritising	Task Sequence 3: Practising/Refining	Performance	Reflection Feedback/feed forward
Concepts	Design brief Learning Brief Scaffolding needed (teacher)	Group/ individual work Are key concepts presented in	Pilot phase - Concept Check Technical Checks Language Checks	SWYK : final product	Reflection 1. Analysis of feedback – self and peer 2. Reflective questions:
Language (CDFs)		an accessible and curious way?	<u>Critical review</u>		Recommendations Follow through (webinar):
Enactment					
Engagement					

Preparing the task design rubric with learners

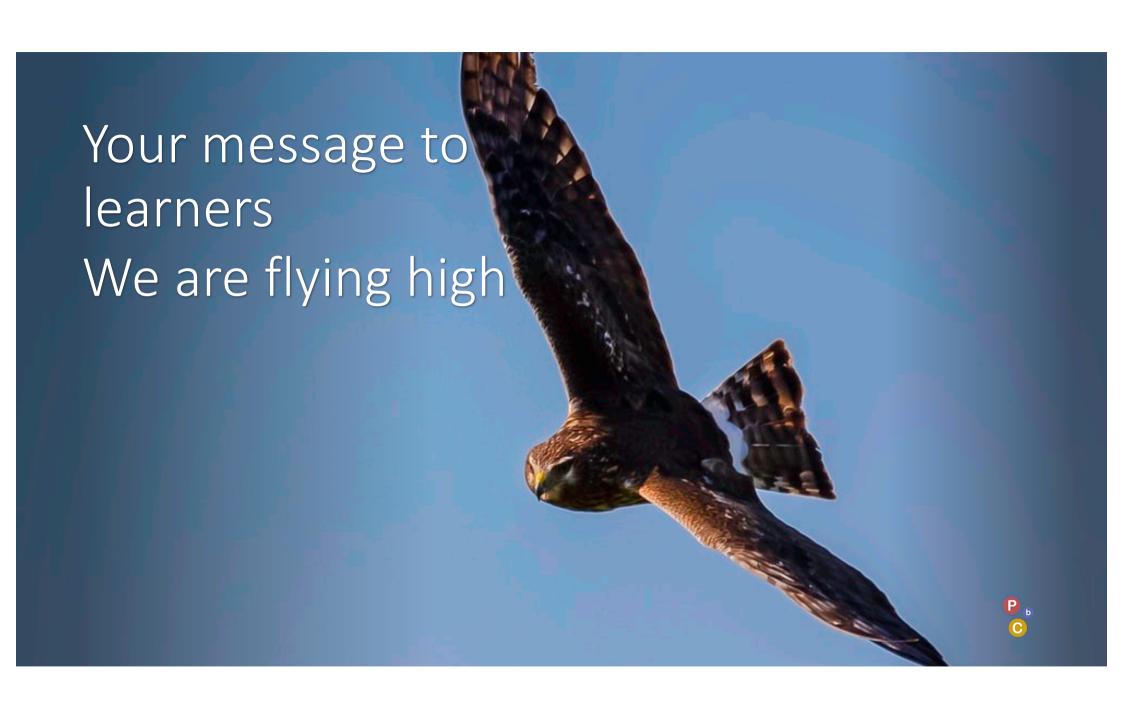
Criteria for Peer Assessment	2 (completed successfully)	1 (partially completed)	0 (not completed)
The SWYK			
Recommendations for future work: 1			
2			
3			

Criteria for Self Assessment	2 (successfully fulfilled)	1 (partially fulfilled)	0 (I did not fulfil)	Notes/ Score
I have learned about				
l can				
In preparing the Learning Event I				
In my group, I				
Reflections				

I feel a sense of achievement in that....

I now know I need to do...

My next steps are:





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acknowledgements

- Slide 1 https://www.nbcnews.com/better/news/can-you-spot-fake-news-your-feed-ncna854036 Gary Waters / Getty Images/Ikon Images
- Slide 2 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpZiPZwwXhM
- Slide 3 https://unsplash.com/photos/znhEe1cbbQE Elena Mozhvilo
- Slide 4 https://unsplash.com/photos/sAMiVRCZ6cg Ainur khnasanov
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- Slide 25 https://blogs.nottingham.ac.uk/studentlife/2016/01/14/surviving-the-exam-room/
- Slide 28 https://unsplash.com/photos/jMkIE-oPexU Thiebaud Faix
- Slide 30, 42 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xN4DxdiFrs

