

Portfolio Assessment in Second / Foreign Language Pedagogy

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Abstract

Portfolio as a collection of artifacts has been employed for a long time in different creative professions as one way to display one's talents, competences, and accomplishments for career advancement and social recognition. In second/foreign language education, portfolio has been enthusiastically received by classroom teachers as an alternative to the traditional testing characterized as formalized, time-restricted, one-shot, and inauthentic. This paper provides a critical review of the literature on portfolio assessment and offers an example of how it can be

portfolios for different purposes, particularly in the realm of education -Frown, 7<<C. !f one
looks #p GportfolioH in the Merriam%5ebster dictionary

formative assessment, on student motivation, learning, and achievement among 4= D /rst% year *rench and Spanish classes &hey fo#nd that +ing#a*olio promoted intrinsic motivation, increased tas1%val#e, and cataly\$ed more acc#rate self%assessment of learning

However, there are also many challenges in PA implementation, partic#larly its practicality and reliability Eegarding practicality, which can be anatomi\$ed into time, cost, effort and administration, PA is often critici\$ed for drawbac1s in each of these dimensions !t is reported that the implementation of PA is time%cons#ming and demanding for teachers and challenging for st#dents +o -7<4<. writes in her action research article that she had to give feedbac1 and responses to st#dents' wor1 and to meet overloaded e' pectations from the administration3

&he reading and grading load was enormo#s, as was that of answering st#dents' 2#estions *or 2#estions ! co#ld not answer, ! had to spend time locating answers as well -p D=.

Bespite the greatly red#ced n#mber of 2#estions, the reading and grading load was still very heavy &o meet the administration's deadline for s#bmitting /nal grades, ! was forced to write short comments and had no time to correct grammatical errors &he si' entries ! had insisted on to establish the habit of reading newspapers had become a massive b#rden for me -p D?.

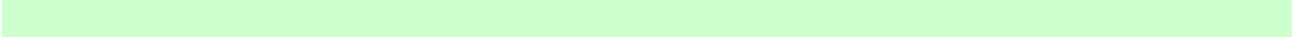
Moreover, the artifacts st#dents complied for the portfolio were varied and dif/c#lt to grade consistently +i1e reliability, validity is one of the most important and controversial iss#es in lang#age assessment and portfolio assessment Eeliability is Gprecondition for validityH -Frown, 7<<C, p 77<., that is, the assessment m#st be reliable to be valid Oevertheless, meeting reliability demands for PA is not impossible !n one empirical st#dy, the reliability of PA was con/rmed, as Song and A#g#st -7<<7. concl#ded3 Gwhen caref#lly cond#cted with clear eval#ation standards, PA can be relied #pon as a basis for ma1ing (#dgments abo#t the writing pro/ciency of)S+ st#dentsH -p =8. Additionally, Farootchi and Oeshavar\$ -7<<7. probed the correlation of PA and teacher%generated tests among =< !ranian 4=%year%old female high%school sophomores and fo#nd that Gthe portfolio assessment scores correlate, to a reasonable degree, with those of the achievement testH -p 7D9. Bespite the 2#estionability of the instr#ments -the fact that they were teacher%made tests and the manners in which portfolios were assessed. in this report, consistency in PA can be reached with caref#lly planned implementation &he iss#e of PA validity has been grad#ally addressed Mai, Og#yen, and , rif/n -7<44. are among the /rst researchers to st#dy and af/rm the validity for portfolio writing assessment in a long%term pro(ect &hey wor1ed with a gro#p of teachers and st#dents from a research%based instit#tion in ; ietnam to develop the assessment criteria for PA Strictly following the instr#ment development proced#res -drafting, panelling, piloting, trialling, and /nali\$ing., the researchers reviewed the literat#re in second lang#age writing and portfolio assessment, and then incorporated the local teachers' e' pterise to validate the constr#ct As a res#lt of the /rst two stages, a portfolio writing assessment instr#ment of two domains, si' capabilities, 8= indicators, and 48D criteria was designed which was both theory%driven and conte't%relevant &he a#thors concl#ded that Gdesigning an empirical instr#ment for a formal assessment of portfolios is a feasible tas1 for concerned researchers and teachersH -p 4?C.

Discussion

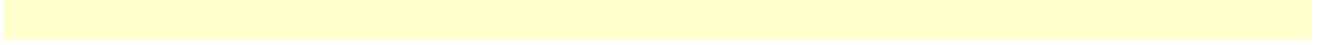
The central issue of any testing and assessment activity is validity. Traditionally, validity was treated as a composite of different types, including criterion, content, and construct (Lronbach & Meehl, 1986). However, this treatment could be misleading if one believed that one type of validity can compensate for the others. Messick (1995) proposed a unitary view of validity by taking it out of tests and focusing more on test interpretations and uses. He elucidated that validity is an integrated evaluative judgment of the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical rationales support the accuracy and appropriateness of inferences and actions based on test scores or other modes of assessment (Cronbach & Meehl, 1986). According to this view, the concept of inherently valid assessment is relative and myopic (Frown & Hudson, 1990). PA as well as other types in the family of alternative assessment should be treated equally with other testing and assessing protocols in terms of validity. PA is more beneficial for process-based, longitudinal, and performance assessment when compared to its use for high-stakes purposes where decision makers have to pick out a limited number of people among many. This is not to argue for the traditional forms of testing—standardized, one-time ones. Either, this is to say that the issue of validity should be taken seriously when implementing PA. Whenever possible, a combination of multiple sources of evidence drawn from a variety of testing and assessment sources is the best option to assure fairness.

Throughout the PA literature in second language pedagogy, more attention has been paid to writing than other language skills. This is replicable, as I presented earlier in this paper, in terms of the widespread employment of PA deriving from composition studies and writing pedagogy and in terms of the shift to a more process-based approach. With technological advancement, an array of user-generated content platforms including blogging and social media is available for PA enthusiasts to incorporate into their writing programs. Portfolios have been on the increase in PA literature. However, there is scant discourse on PA in reading, listening, and speaking. It could be more illuminating to see more studies exploring how other language skills can be 'portfolioed,' particularly with the availability of many handy technologies such as

Appendix
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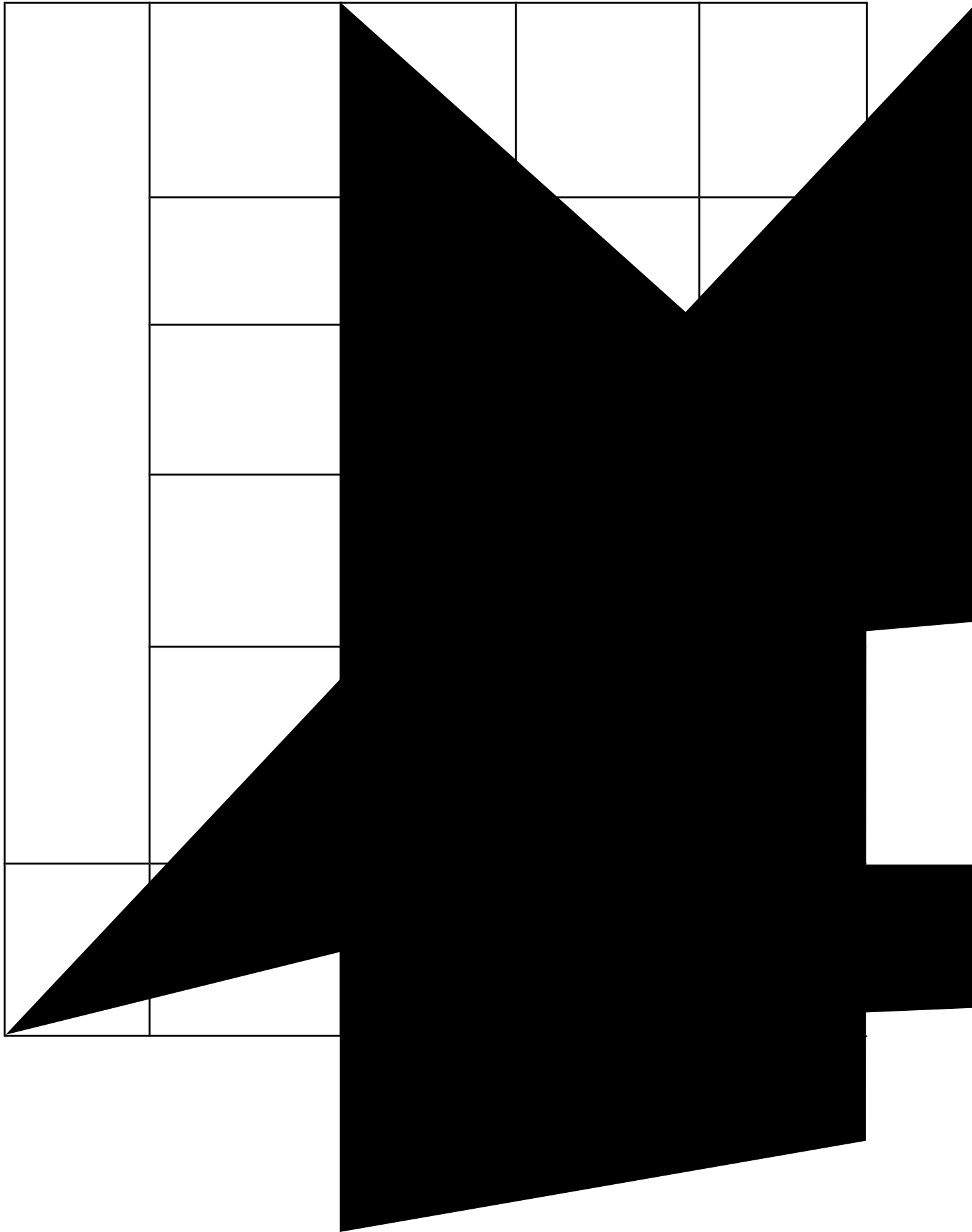
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6 / IC C < Pro.ect /eOection
 Adapted from <http://www.earlycollegeconference.org>

&ba;se' plain
&ba;se' plain

Criteria	=)	1	>
EeKective &hin1ing	&he reKection e' plains the st#dent's own thvsA			





Focus on the task	Consistently stays focused on the task and what needs to be done ; every self-directed	*occasionally on the task and what needs to be done most of the time : the group		