

**DEVELOPING SELF-DIRECTED WRITERS
THROUGH ADOPTING ASSESSMENT AS
LEARNING PRACTICES**

~ HOLY FAMILY CANOSSIAN SCHOOL (KOWLOON TONG)~

Concerns



- Students' performance in writing is comparatively weaker than that of other skills
- Writing tasks can be refined for the explicit teaching of writing skills
- The assessment of the writing could be planned better to help students develop into reflective learners → promote assessment as learning

Self-directed Learning

- Key characteristics:
 - Learners' **control** and **self-management**
 - Personal **autonomy in context**
 - Tendency of **self-learning** (e.g. independent pursuit of learning outside school)
 - Learners' **reflection**

Modes of Assessment

Mode of Assessment	Description
	<p>Under “Assessment as Learning”, students should <i>understand their learning targets, monitor their learning progress, reflect on what to learn and the learning strategies to adopt based on feedback, adjust their learning methods and future learning targets, or even plan for their future direction of learning.</i> In the long run, students should become their own best assessor and provide feedback for their own learning. (Basic Education Curriculum Guide (Primary 1-6))</p>

The project



Level: P6

Target skill: Writing

No. of students: 125



***Different measures to
enhance assessment
literacy***

Strategies applied:



Strategies applied:

1. *Use data effectively*
to inform
planning

*Improving the
teaching of
writing &
assessment
literacy*



(i) Looking into TSA data to identify students' general strengths and weaknesses in writing

Students' writing

How can we understand the strengths and weaknesses of our own students?

- *Factual accuracy* in story writing
- *Some relevant ideas* with *some details* provided in e-mail writing
- *Limited range of vocabulary, sentence patterns, cohesive devices and verb forms* used with grammatical mistakes made
- *Spelling mistakes* found

Hong Kong students' general performance



(ii) Administering pre-test to find out writing problems in school

Collecting school-specific learning evidence



Making use of internal and external data to inform planning

Teach BC skills + other writing skills



Content	Language	Organisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Relevant ideas- Elaboration of ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use a small range of sentence patterns- Correct use of tenses- Punctuation- Subject-verb agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decide on the sequence of content- Use of cohesive devices- Appropriate paragraphing- Correct text structure and features

Strategies applied:

1. *Use data effectively*
to inform
planning

2. *Review and refine* the
design of the
writing tasks

*Improving the
teaching of writing
& assessment
literacy*

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graph TD; A[Improving the teaching of writing & assessment literacy] --> B[1. Use data effectively to inform planning]; A --> C[2. Review and refine the design of the writing tasks];
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The diagram illustrates the relationship between teaching and assessment literacy and two strategies. A central dark blue rounded rectangle at the bottom contains the text "Improving the teaching of writing & assessment literacy". Two arrows point upwards from this rectangle to two ovals above it. The left oval is light blue and contains "1. Use data effectively to inform planning". The right oval is light yellow and contains "2. Review and refine the design of the writing tasks".

Criteria for designing writing tasks



- ✓ Teach students to write **a variety of text-types**
- ✓ Make each writing task **meaningful** and **purposeful**
- ✓ Themes of the writing tasks aligned with the themes of the GE unit → students could **put the target language items learned into use**
- ✓ Wider coverage of **writing skills**
- ✓ **Scaffolding** to provide **content** and **language** input
- ✓ Engage Ss in doing **SDL** tasks to **prepare for writing**

Exposure to different text types

6A textbook:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>The task</i>	Text-type covered
1	When I grow up	Write an article for the school magazine to share with your fellow students what you want to be when you grow up and how you would prepare for your future career	School magazine article
3	Fascinating films	Write a film review to promote a film that you like	Film review
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Problems in our world• How can we help?	Write a poster to help our world	Poster
7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Special times of the year• Happy New Year!	Write about a festival for tourists in a guide book. Suggest what tourists can do in Hong Kong during this festival and give them some travel tips so that their trip can be more enjoyable	Tourist guide book page

Strategies applied:

1. *Use data effectively* to inform planning

2. *Review and refine* the design of the writing tasks

3. Improve the teaching of writing – promote **SDL & e-learning** in writing lessons

Improving the teaching of writing & assessment literacy

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graph TD; A([1. Use data effectively to inform planning]) --> D[Improving the teaching of writing & assessment literacy]; B([2. Review and refine the design of the writing tasks]) --> D; C([3. Improve the teaching of writing - promote SDL & e-learning in writing lessons]) --> D;
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Elements of a writing lesson

Specifying the text-type taught

Sharing learning objectives – promote assessment as learning

Providing opportunities for students to share their learning from the self-directed learning tasks

Engaging students in using e-tools for brainstorming and organising writing ideas

Group writing using iPads

Share learning outcomes and promote *assessment for learning*

Strategies applied:

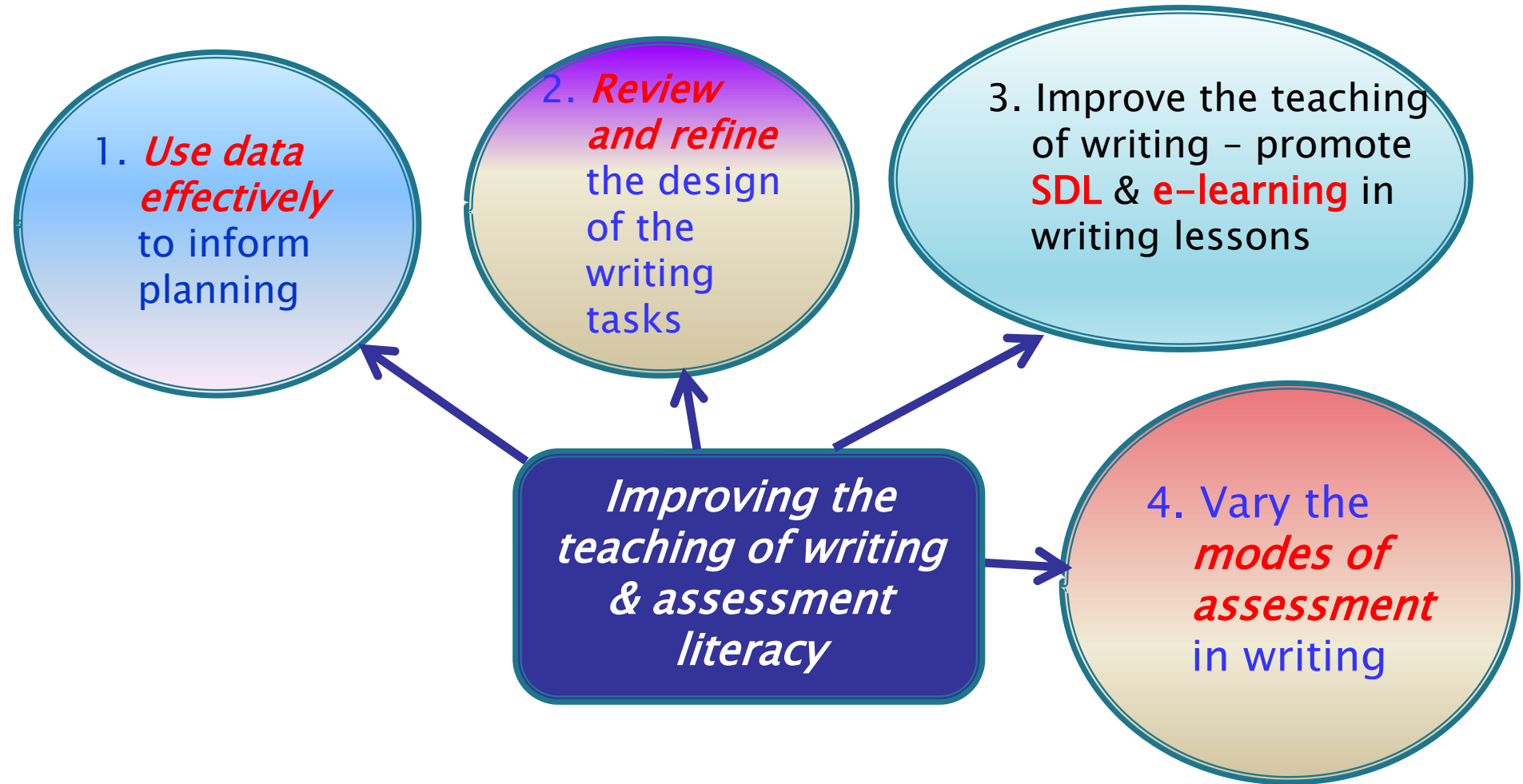
1. *Use data effectively* to inform planning

2. *Review and refine* the design of the writing tasks

3. Improve the teaching of writing – promote **SDL & e-learning** in writing lessons

Improving the teaching of writing & assessment literacy

4. Vary the *modes of assessment* in writing



Types of assessment



Assessments

Self-assessment



Peer assessment



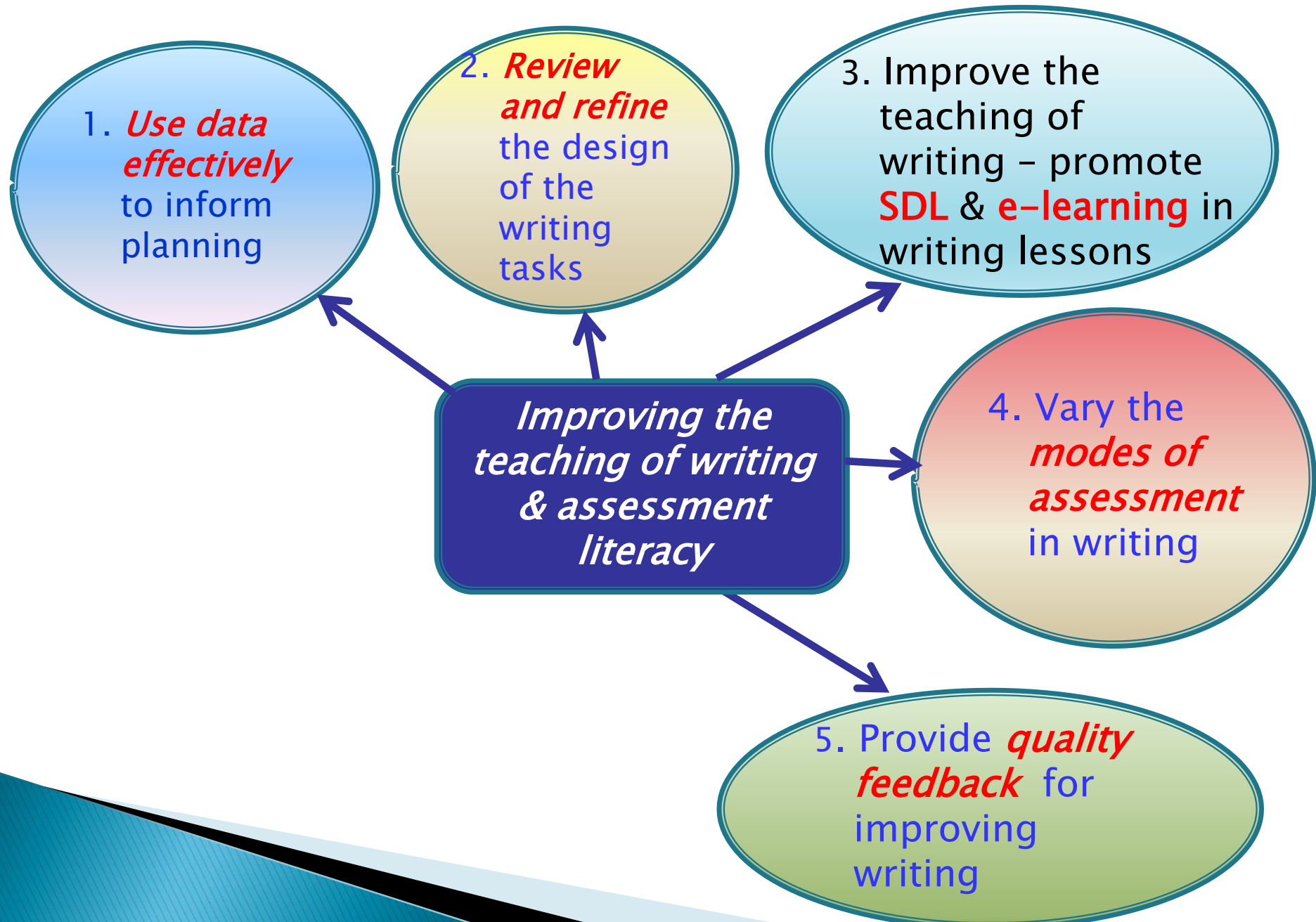
Teacher assessment



Parent assessment



Strategies applied:



Types of feedback

Use of marking codes

Precise written feedback

Analyse each writing task and exam results in detail and share the strengths and weaknesses with students

a. Marking codes used

<u>Marking Code</u>	
Symbol	Meaning
t.	tense
sp.	spelling
p.	punctuation
<u>prep.</u>	preposition
^	missing word
<u>art.</u>	article
//	new paragraph
?	unclear
pron.	pronoun
v.	verb
pl.	plural
s.	singular
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
<u>w.w.</u>	wrong use of word

Improvement made in giving feedback



Teachers have learned how to give feedback...

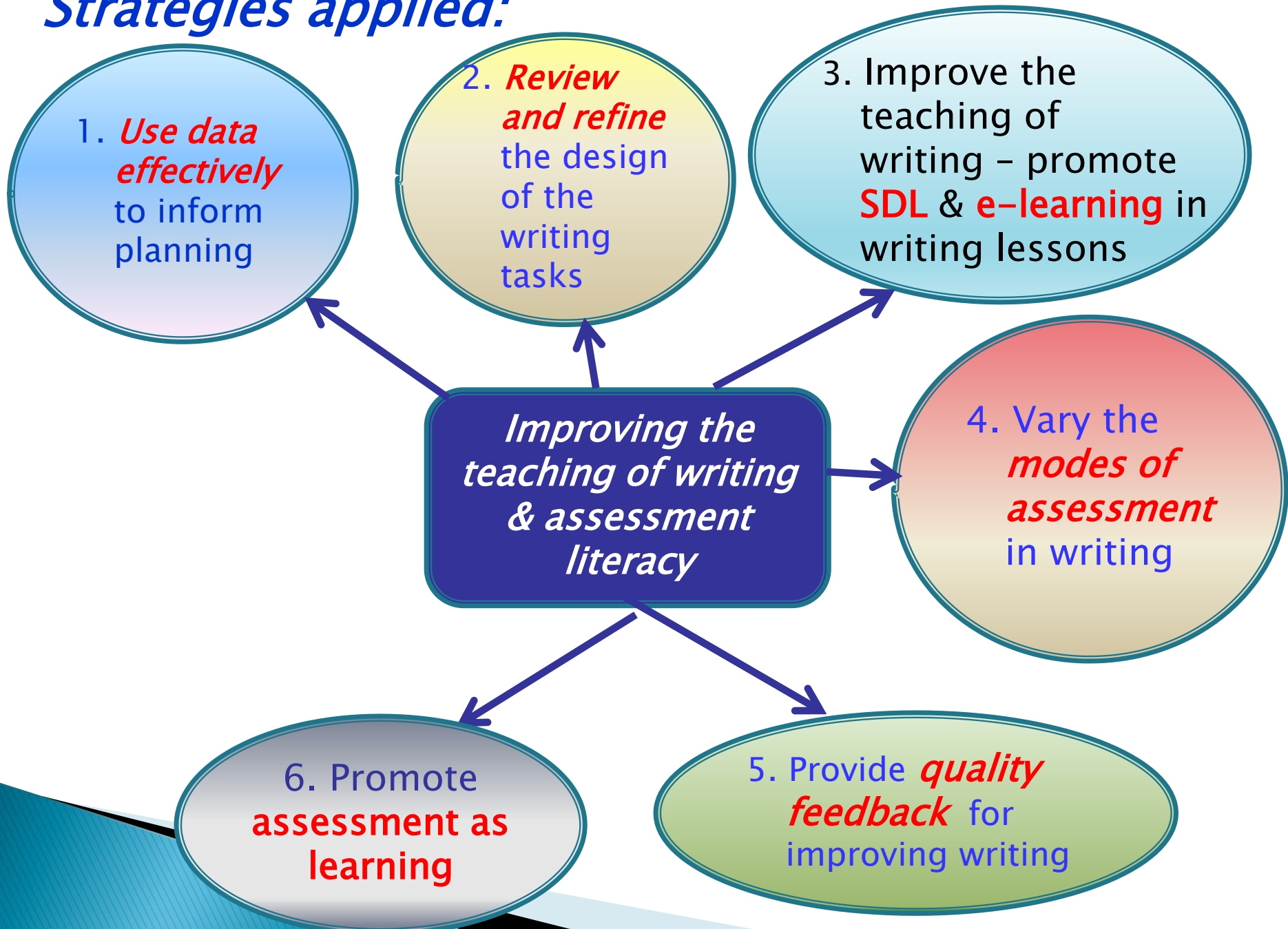
(i) to motivate students to learn

(ii) to help students improve performance

(iii) as a tool for promoting continuous learning

*(iv) to build and maintain communication with the
students*

Strategies applied:



Assessment as learning

~ Having students develop and monitor their own learning goals

1. Co-assessment

- teachers and students collaborate in the assessment process



Writing conferences

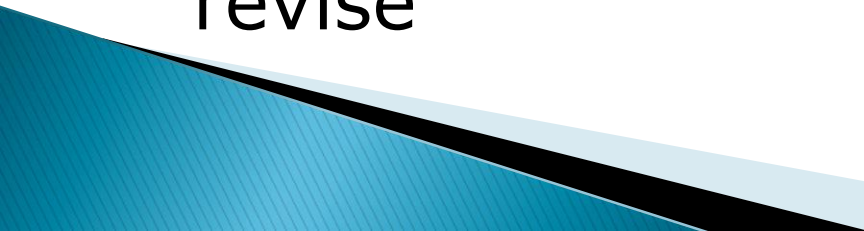
2. Self-assessment

- done with clear rubrics so that students know what requirements they need to satisfy



Writing portfolios

Purposes of conducting writing conference

- ▶ Provide students with personalised feedback for reflection
 - Provide students with immediate feedback or immediately ask for clarifications
 - ▶ promote positive attitudes about writing and increase students' motivation to revise
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Content page

1. Writing task record
2. Writing skills sheet
3. Marking codes
4. Writing tasks
5. Self-assessment form (after writing conference)
6. Mid-year reflection
7. Parents' evaluation

With the promotion of assessment as learning, students...

were more reflective and accountable for their learning.



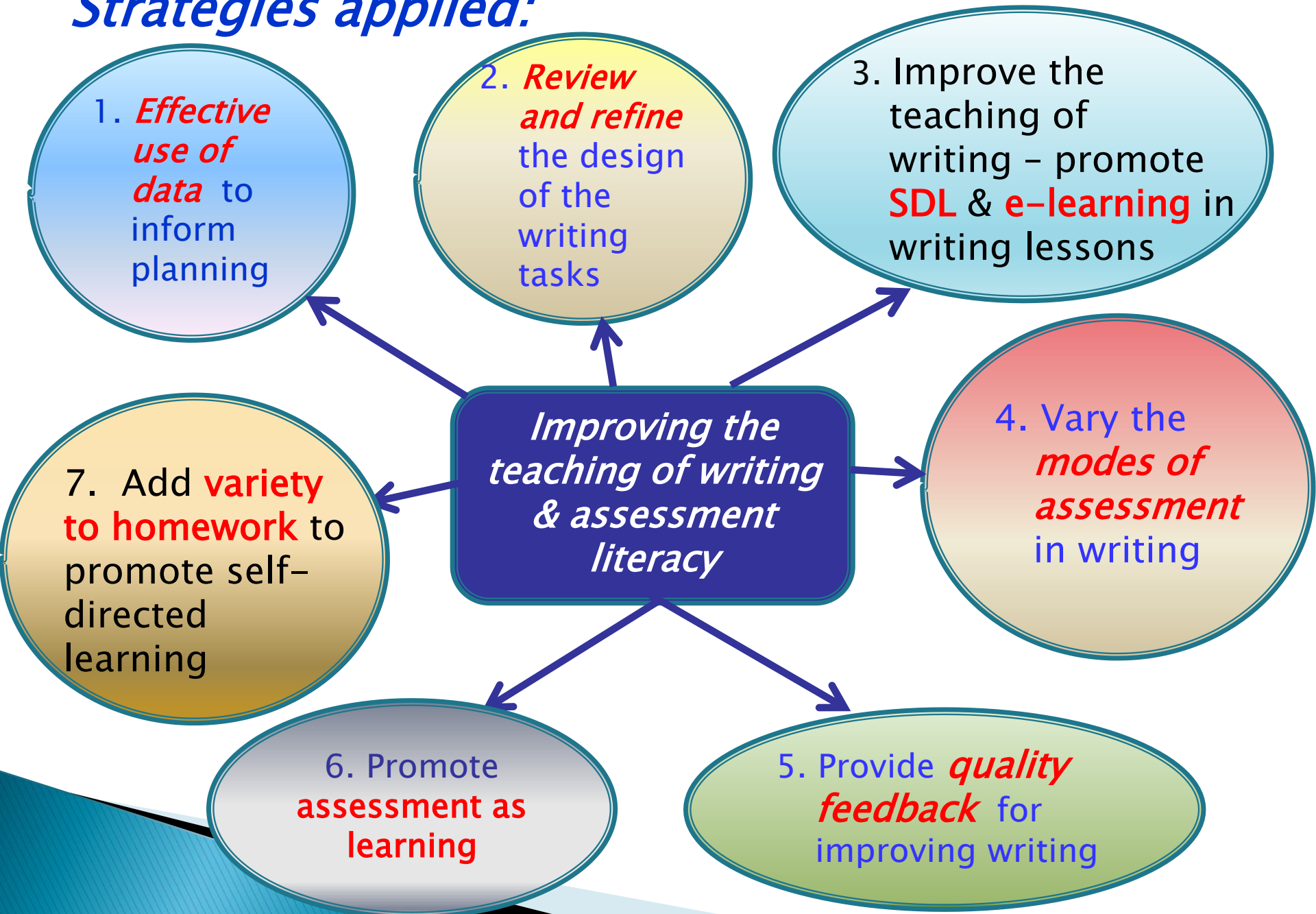
could identify their own strengths and weaknesses.



learned to set learning goals.



Strategies applied:



Characteristics of the newly designed homework to sustain students' interest in learning

- ☆ Made use of [STAR](#) and other materials to create post-writing SDL tasks
- ☆ Allowed Ss to have choices of homework
- ☆ Made use of the post-writing SDL tasks to give students more practices on the 4 language skills
- ☆ Engaged Ss in doing self-reflection as a way to promote assessment as learning
- ☆ Built a link between homework and everyday life experience
- ☆ Enhanced Ss' creativity

Progress



Teachers have made use of meaningful homework to...

- develop Ss' self-directed learning skills
- increase students' interest and motivation to do homework
- consolidate the targeted skills taught
- develop students' creativity
- cater for Ss' diverse needs



Impact

Student learning



Assessment as learning promoted

- ✓ Become reflective learners
- ✓ Higher motivation to learn with meaningful self-directed learning homework designed
- ✓ Awareness of the learning content raised
- ✓ Able to review their own learning progress and set achievable learning goals
- ✓ More reflective and analytical to mistakes due to enagement in various modes of assessment

Teacher development



- ① Facilitated the implementation of various kinds of assessment in the writing curriculum
- ② Made effective use of data to inform learning and teaching
- ③ Provided quality feedback
- ④ Set meaningful homework

Curriculum and assessment literacy development



- ✓ Greater variety in the modes of assessment
- ✓ Effective use of data
- ✓ Higher validity of the questions set for the test and exam papers
- ✓ Better alignment made among learning, teaching and assessment

Improving
assessment
literacy

Conclusion



- Students had developed a better understanding of the desired learning outcomes and success criteria.
- There was shared understanding of standards and expectations of learning and assessment between teachers and students.
- Greater transparency of the assessment process was provided.