# 'Language-friendly' Assessment Design



Example of an assessment item (exam) designed using the concepts of accessible written instructional language

# **Year 7 Science – Earth & Space Sciences**

### This example includes the following:

#### **Unit Analysis Table**

The unit analysis table outlines the curriculum content being covered in the unit of study drawn from Year 7 Earth and Space Sciences. The table identifies the curriculum intent – what students need to know, do, and think about in order to address the satisfactory requirements of the Achievement Standard from the Australian Curriculum with context.

Further information about the process of gaining curriculum clarity through the unit analysis processes can be found here:

- School Inclusion From Theory to Practice (Teaching and Learning):
   https://school-inclusion.com/inclusion-in-action/teaching-and-learning/
- Inclusive Education Café Recording (Inclusive Curriculum Provision three-part series):
   https://school-inclusion.com/inclusive-ed-cafe/

#### **Summative Assessment**

The exam has been designed using the concepts of 'language-friendly' written instruction. The concepts utilised in the exam would have been taught and utilised throughout the unit of study prior to assessment. Additional concepts such as explicit vocabulary instruction would have also formed part of the teaching and learning process. There would have been an overall focus on universally designing accessible oral and written instructional language across the unit of study.

This 'language-friendly' assessment design would be administered to all students in the class. The concepts used maintain the rigour of the curriculum intent, and therefore do not alter the complexity of the knowledge and skills that students are required to demonstrate.

### The concepts used include:

- Clear learning objective and success criteria
- Advanced organiser
- Important information is easy to find
- Visual prompts/cues
- Accessible font size and spacing
- Student friendly definitions (glossary)
- Colour coding to match tasks with associated questions
- Enough space to respond on the assessment item
- Clear instructions
- Sentences are short and simple

To draw comparison, the original assessment task has also been included. It highlights the significant improvement in the design and written instructional language that has occurred.

In addition, students may access further adjustments to the task during its administration (eg. accessing via assistive tech or utilising a scribe), and/or have personalised adjustments made to the task itself (eg. adjustment to the complexity for a student engaging with an alternate access point on the sequence of achievement). However, an assessment of this nature reduces common barriers from the outset, and therefore minimises the need for additional adaptation. To further enhance the accessibility of this task, pairing it with Universal Design for Learning (UDL) concepts (eg. providing choice in the ways students demonstrate their learning) would further enhance its design.

Further information about the concepts of 'language-friendly' instruction and assessment design can be found here:

- Links Resources: https://linksresources.com.au/
- Graham, L.J., Tancredi, H., Willis, J. et al. (2018). Designing out barriers to student access and participation in secondary school assessment. The Australian Educational Researcher. 45, 103-124. Retrieved from:
  - https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13384-018-0266-y
- Inclusive Education Cafe Recording (Remote Learning Providing 'language-friendly' instruction):

https://school-inclusion.com/inclusive-ed-cafe/

# **Unit Analysis Table**

I must know	be able to do	and think about	Differentiation:	Supplementary Adjustments:
Relative positions of Earth, the sun and moon     Size and distance     Direction of orbit of     the Earth and moon     Length of orbit times     for the Earth and     moon	Create a labelled diagram of the Earth, moon and sun system with the direction of rotation, revolution, and length of revolution.	What information do I need to show in this diagram?  Have I included labels and label lines?	Provide lists of what is to be included Step-by-step demonstration Think Alouds Concrete representations Strong and weak examples Modelled and guided practice	Provide cut-outs of the components for students to arrange into a diagram  Provide a list of key vocabulary for students to apply to diagram
Movement of Earth affects:  • Tides (spring and neap)  • Eclipses (lunar and solar)  • Phases of the moon	Calculate differences in tide heights.  Compare similarities and differences between neap and spring tides.	What math operation is used to find the difference? When I look at the graph, what information can I see about the moon phases?	Provide formulas  Enlarge and improve clarity of graphs  Use of graphic organiser (Venn Diagram)  Use of multimodal representations of tides	Provide calculations  Provide cut-outs of the components for students to arrange into a diagram

Relationship between different eclipses	Draw (use) on evidence to support conclusions about tides through referencing trends in data.  Creates an annotated diagram to explain how the relative positions of Earth, the sun and moon affect tides and solar eclipses.	What characteristics are the same about spring and neap tides? What characteristics are different? What tide is represented in the graph?	Scaffolded levels of complexity (Blooms questioning and Critical and Creative Thinking sequence)  Graphic organisers to capture thoughts and ideas	Provide a list of key vocabulary for students to apply to diagram  Reduce the number of statements to respond to
	Agree/disagree with statements and explain why	thinking? How does it support my thinking?  Where are the Earth and moon (relative to the sun) during a solar eclipse?  How can I demonstrate this in a diagram?  Have I included labels?  What important information needs to be annotated to explain my thinking?  Do I agree with this statement about?  Why/why not?  What evidence supports my thinking?		

Differences between labelled and annotated diagrams	<b>Label</b> and <b>annotate</b> diagrams	What are the similarities and differences between labelled and annotated diagrams?  What do annotations provide?	Modelled and worked examples in class	Scaffolds and prompts  Printed cloze annotations
	Communicate ideas using scientific language and appropriate representations	Have I used scientific vocabulary?  Do my responses make sense?  Have I answered the question?	Explicit vocabulary instruction:  Student friendly definitions Word recall/use games Word walls Freyer models Semantic mapping Visual representations  Paragraph construction:  Modelled responses Co-construction Modelled and guided practice Scaffolds – sentence starters, use of SWEEP structure	Use of assistive technology Use of a scribe Video recording/discussing response with the teacher Using concrete models to support communication of ideas through movement of objects Short/dot-point responses

NB: Differentiation and Supplementary Adjustment examples are general. These practices require application to a class context and personalisation for students.



### My Learning Goal:

I am learning to explain phenomena experienced on Earth due to the relative positions of the Earth, the moon and the sun. I will do this using scientific language and appropriate representations.



#### I will be successful when I can:

- **Explain** how the relative positions of the Earth, the sun and the moon affect phenomena on Earth
- **Use** evidence to support conclusions
- Communicate ideas using scientific language and appropriate representations

#### Tasks:

#### What I have to do





calculate



explair







- 1. Create a scientific diagram of the Earth, sun and moon system
- 2. Calculate differences in tide heights
- Compare spring and neap tides. Explain why observations represent neap and spring tides
- 4. Create and annotate a diagram to demonstrate a total solar eclipse
- 5. **Agree/disagree** with statements about a lunar eclipse. **Explain** why you agree or disagree using scientific knowledge and evidence

# **Assessment Glossary**

Term	Visual	Definition
Agree	agree	Think the same thing or have the same opinion
Annotate	annotation	Add notes or comments
Calculate	2×8=	Find the answer using maths
Coherent	easy to understand	Logical, well-organised, clear and easy to understand
Communication	communication	Share your ideas and thoughts
Concise	concise	To the point, not using unnecessary information
Conclusions	conclusion	A final decision or opinion
Disagree	disagree	Think something different or have a different opinion
Explain	explain	To tell or show why something happens, what causes it
Justify	proof	To provide a good reason for something. Prove something is right
Scientific Language	science ABO ABO Ianguage	Technical words used in science with specific meanings about the topic

# **Marking Guide**

	essable ments	Aspects of Task	Α	В	С	D	E
Science Understanding	Earth and space sciences	Explains how the relative positions of Earth, the sun and moon affect phenomena on Earth.	Creates an annotated diagram to explain how the relative positions of Earth, the sun and moon affect tides and solar eclipses.  Agree or disagree with statements about lunar eclipses and explain why by using scientific evidence.	Creates an annotated diagram to explain how the relative positions of Earth, the sun and moon affect tides and solar eclipses.  Agree or disagree with statements about lunar eclipses and explain why.	Creates an annotated diagram to explain how the relative positions of Earth, the sun and moon affect tides and solar eclipses.  Agree or disagree with statements about lunar eclipses.	Explains the relative positions of the Earth, the moon and sun using an annotated diagram.	Explains the relative position of the Earth, the sun and moon using a diagram.
Science Inquiry Skills	Processing and analysing data and information	Draw on evidence to support conclusions.	Draws on two or more pieces of evidence to support conclusions about tides by referencing relevant trends and relationships in data.	Draws on evidence to support a conclusion about tides by referencing relevant trends and relationships in data.	Draws on evidence to support a conclusion about tides by referencing data.	Draws on evidence to support a conclusion about tides.	Draws on a piece of evidence to support a conclusion about tides.
Science Inc	Communicating	Communicate ideas using scientific language and appropriate representations.	Concise and coherent communication of ideas, using relevant scientific language and appropriate and accurate representations.	Coherent communication of ideas using relevant scientific language and appropriate and accurate representations.	Communication of ideas using scientific language and appropriate representations.	Communication of ideas using inconsistent scientific language and appropriate representations.	Fragmented communication of ideas using some scientific language.

**Create** a **scientific diagram** of the Earth, moon and sun system. **What to include:** 



Sun



Arrows showing direction of **rotation (spin)** of the Earth and Moon



**Earth** 



arrow

arrow

around

Arrows showing direction of **revolution (around)** of the Earth and Moon



Moon

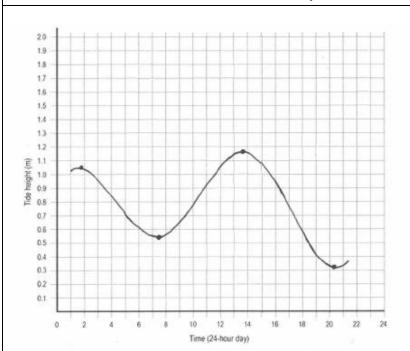


Label the parts of your diagram



Tidal data for two separate days has been graphed below:

#### **Observation A - Neap Tide**



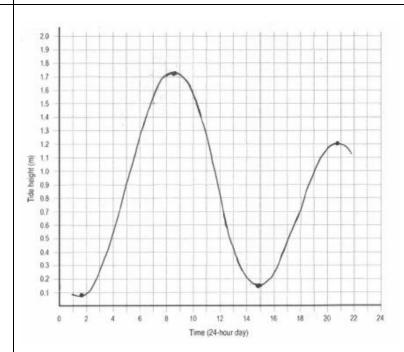
a) **Calculate** and **record** the difference in height between the highest and lowest tides recorded for the day.

Observation A		
	ne 1	
Moon	Phase	
Last Quarter		
Time (24hr) Tide Height (m)		
01:59	1.04	
7:30 0.55		
13:40	1.18	
20:17	0.32	

#### Difference in tide heights:

Highest Tide - Lowest Tide =

## **Observation B - Spring Tide**

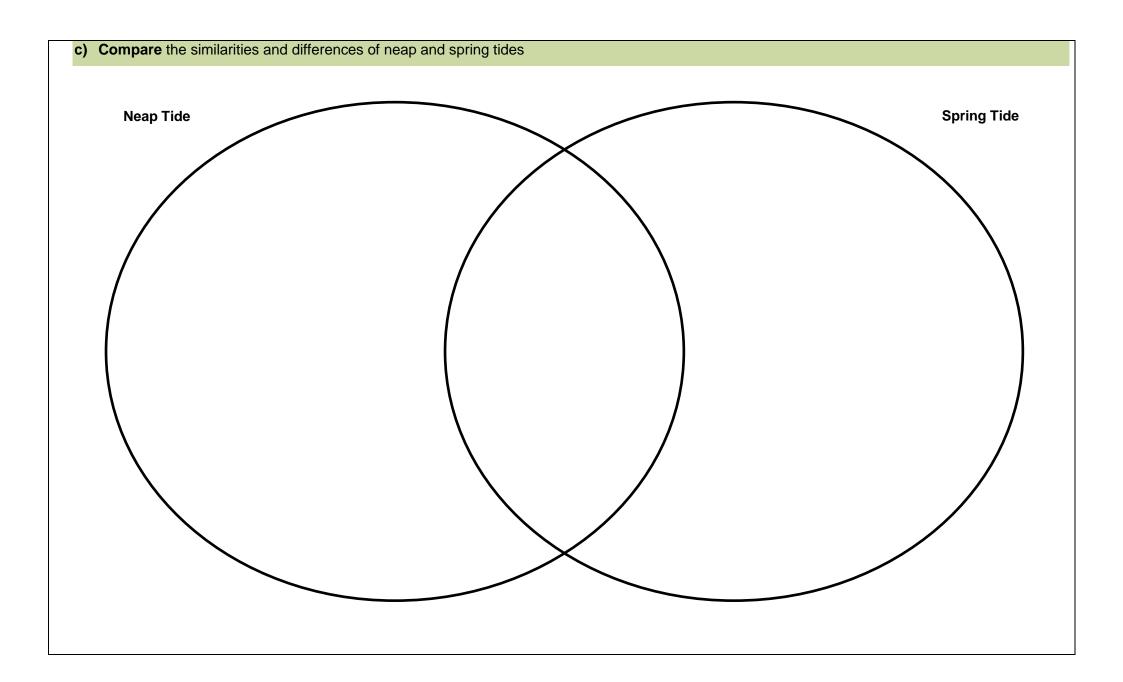


b) **Calculate** and **record** the difference in height between the highest and lowest tides recorded for the day.

Observ	Observation B		
Jun	e 22		
Moon	Phase		
New Moon			
Time (24hr) Tide Height (m)			
01:48	0.07		
08:34	1.72		
14:57	0.15		
20:48	0.32		

## Difference in tide heights:

Highest Tide - Lowest Tide =



d) Observation A represents a Neap Tide.	e) Observation B represents a Spring Tide.
Apply (show) scientific understanding and reasoning to explain why.	Apply (show) scientific understanding and reasoning to explain why.
Explain relationships and trends from the data.	Explain relationships and trends from the data.
Use two or more pieces of evidence to support your reasoning	Use two or more pieces of evidence to support your reasoning
Create a labelled diagram to support your explanation.	Create a labelled diagram to support your explanation.
Labelled Diagram:	Labelled Diagram:

Create an annotated diagram to show the relative positions of Earth, the moon and the sun, during a total solar eclipse.



Sun

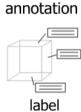


**Annotations** – short sentence about the parts of your diagram and what they are showing



Earth

Moon



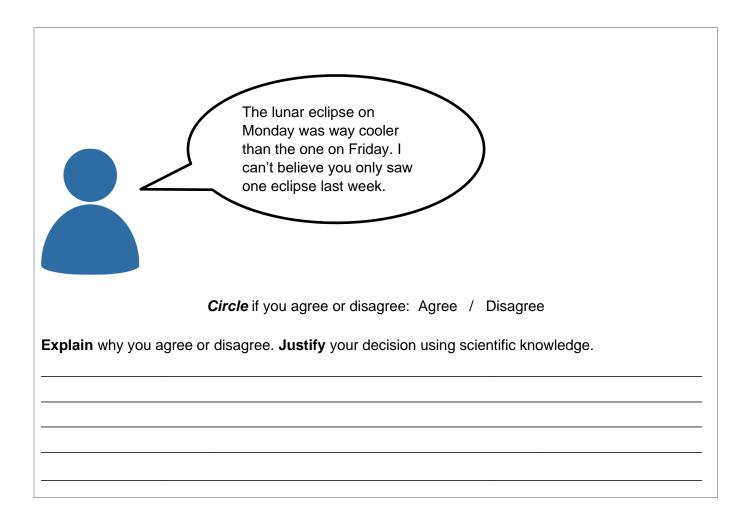
Label the parts of your diagram



Earth



Question 4	
	ow. State whether you agree or disagree with each statement. Explain why I justify your decision using scientific knowledge.
	We were really lucky to see the lunar eclipse last week. Not everyone on Earth gets to see them.
	Circle if you agree or disagree: Agree / Disagree
Explain why you agree or	disagree. <b>Justify</b> your decision using scientific knowledge.
·	
	The last time I saw a lunar
	eclipse it was during a gibbous moon, they are
	really rare.
	Circle if you agree or disagree: Agree / Disagree
Explain why you agree or	disagree. <b>Justify</b> your decision using scientific knowledge.



# **Original Exam**

Science Understanding and Science Inquiry Skills
Question 1
<ul> <li>Draw an annotated scientific diagram of the Earth, moon and sun system.</li> <li>The diagram should include:</li> <li>arrows showing the direction of rotation and revolution of Earth and the moon</li> </ul>
how long each takes.

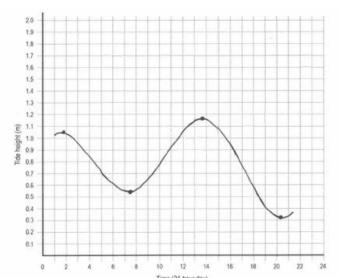
Tidal data for two separate days have been graphed below.

Interpret the graphed data to complete Questions (a) to (g) for Observations A and B.

(**Hint:** When reading the tidal graph, you will need to make estimates to calculate the heights of the tides.)

#### **Observation A**

b) **Complete** the missing tide heights on the table below, using the information presented in the tidal graph.



June 1		
Moon	phase	
Last quarter		
Time	Tide height	
24 h	m	
01:59	1.04	
07:30		
13:40	1.18	
20:17		

Observation A

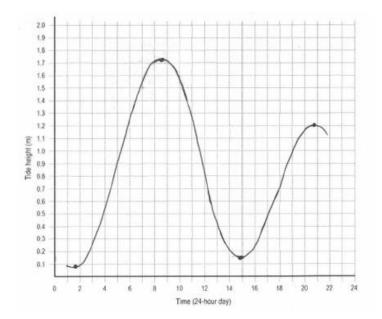
- c) Calculate and record the difference in height between the lowest and highest tides recorded for the day.
- d) Observation A represents a neap tide. *Apply (show)* scientific understanding and reasoning to *justify* why.
  - **Draw on (use)** two or more pieces of evidence to support your reasoning by explaining relationships and trends from the data.
  - Include (draw) a labelled diagram to support your explanation.

#### Question 2 cont.

#### Observation B

Further observations were taken approximately three weeks after Observation A.

e) **Record** the moon phase that matches the data profile:



Observation B June 22		
Moon phase		
Time 24 h	Tide height m	
01:48	0.07	
08:34	1.72	
14:57		
20:48	1.20	

- f) **Complete** the missing tide height on the table above, using the information presented in the tidal graph.
- g) **Calculate** and **record** the difference in height between the lowest and highest tides recorded for the day.
- h) Observation B represents a spring tide. *Apply (show)* scientific understanding and reasoning to *justify* why.
  - **Draw on (use)** two or more pieces of evidence to support your reasoning by explaining relationships and trends from the data.
- Include (draw) a labelled diagram to support your explanation.

Question 3
Draw an annotated diagram to show the relative positions of Earth, the moon and the sun, during a total solar eclipse.

Look at the cartoon below, which shows three students, Noah, Rika and Alvar, discussing eclipses.



Answer questions on the next page:

- a. **show** whether you agree or disagree with each student by circling agree OR disagree,
- b. **apply** your knowledge of moon phases and eclipses to **explain** why you agree or disagree with each student's statement and **justify** your decisions using scientific knowledge.

Read each statement below and complete the questions:
Noah states: "we were really lucky to see the lunar eclipse last week. Not everyone on Earth gets to see them"
Circle if you agree or disagree: Agree/Disagree
<b>Explain</b> why you agree or disagree with Noah's statement and <b>justify</b> your decision using scientific knowledge.
Rika states: "the last time I saw a lunar eclipse it was during a gibbous moon, they are really rare.
Circle if you agree or disagree: Agree/Disagree
<i>Explain</i> why you agree or disagree with Rika's statement and <i>justify</i> your decision using scientific knowledge.
Alvar states: "the lunar eclipse we saw on Monday was way cooler than the one we saw on Friday. I can't believe you only saw one lunar eclipse last week.
Circle if you agree or disagree: Agree/Disagree
Explain why you agree or disagree with Alvar's statement and justify your decision using scientific
knowledge.