

Assessing International Student Writing:

Applying a Writing-Center Approach



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- Define terms
- Reflect on differences
- Understand influential factors
- Consider motivation and purpose
- Apply a writing-center approach
- Share additional strategies







"Reading an ESL Writer's Text" (2011) by Paul Kei Matsuda & Michelle Cox



https://sisaljournal.org/archives/mar11/matsuda cox/







Key Terms







- International
- Multilingual
- English as Second Language (ESL)
- Difference¹
- Assessment

Introductions







- What differences have you noticed in international and/or multilingual student writing?
- •What challenges (if any) have these differences posed during assessment?

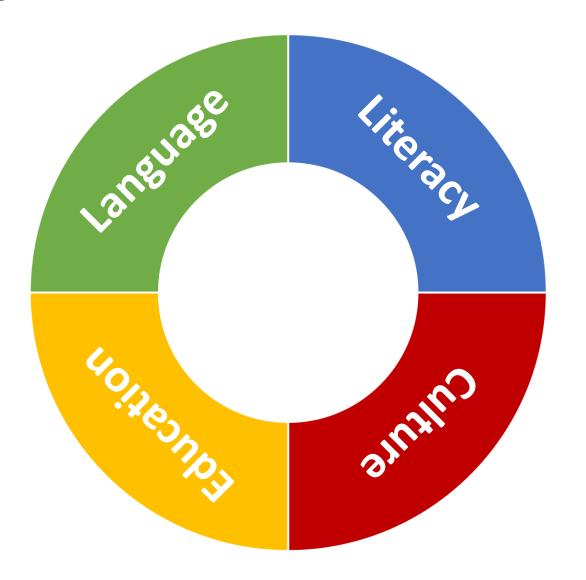








Our perceptions are influenced by...

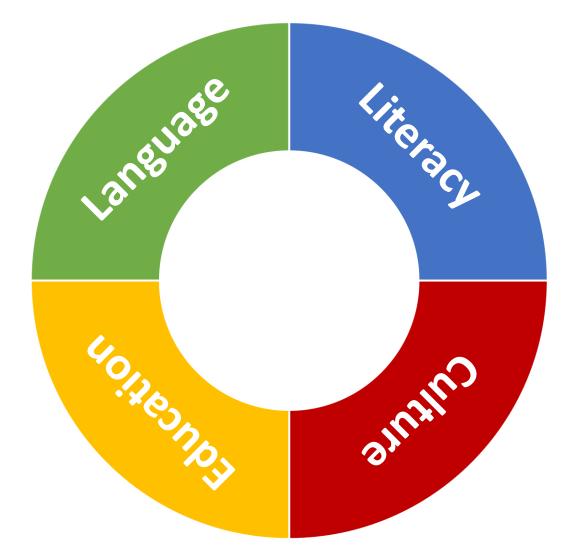








International students' texts may be influenced by...²









"[M]any teachers read student essays with the primary purpose of finding errors, whereas they read their own colleagues' drafts-in-progress for ideas."3







Motivation & Purpose







- Lighten assessment load
- Provide effective feedback
- Support the mission
 - Strengthen strategic alliances and build mutual respect⁴
 - Demonstrate "the value of multiculturalism and allied perspectives" 5

Three stances:

"Correct" everything

Assimilationist



Accommodationist

Learn new, preserve old





Separatist

Overlook differences

•Think of your own education: did your teachers take an assimilationist, accommodationist, or separatist stance when assessing your writing?







 Which stance have you taken most often when assessing student writing?



Three stances:

Assimilationist



Accommodationist <

Learn new, preserve old





Separatist

"Expecting nonnative speakers to produce fluent, unaccented English is an unrealistic goal." ¹

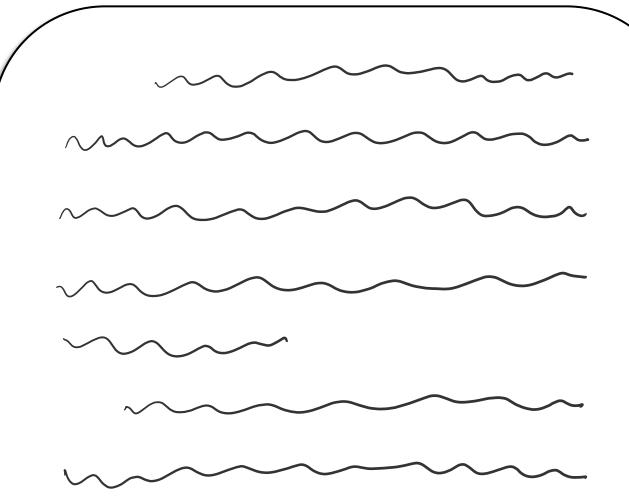






Accommodationist Stance[®]

1 Suspend judgment; give benefit of the doubt





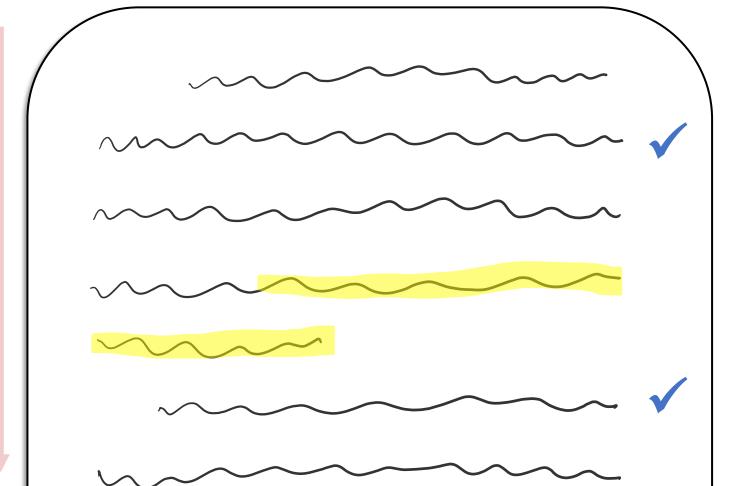




Accommodationist Stance⁸

1 Suspend judgment; give benefit of the doubt

Read for & organization





Reread for the unexpected







Accommodationist Stance

3 Reedback

AKA help students adjust to the expectations of U.S. academic writing

Meaning & organization

Source documentation

The unexpected







The Unexpected (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation)

Focus on clarity—not native-ness.

Attend to grammar later in the assignment process.

Point out errors—don't simply 'correct' students' work for them.

Look for patterns of errors—not isolated instances.

Remember what matters most.⁹







"[S]tudents' apparent skill level varies according to the cognitive complexity of the writing task." 10







Accommodationist Stance

3 Reedloack

AKA help students adjust to the expectations of U.S. academic writing

Meaning & organization

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The unexpected

Bonus tip:

Frame feedback as a reader; ask questions







Application

- 1. Read the essay excerpt, applying an accommodationist approach.
 - a. Read for meaning & organization.
 - b. Reread for the unexpected.









- 2. Jot some notes about how you would prioritize feedback.
 - a. Meaning & organization
 - b. Source documentation
 - c. The unexpected
- Extra time? Compose a haiku about assessment.



- How did it go?
- What feedback did you prioritize for meaning & organization?
- What feedback did you prioritize for unexpected differences?
- Other thoughts?









"As each new course immerses students in new, unfamiliar ideas and rhetorical contexts, the quality of students' writing predictably degenerates."11







Additional Strategies

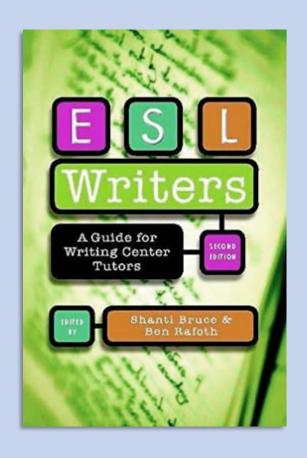


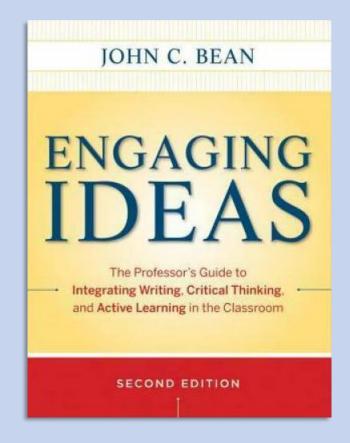


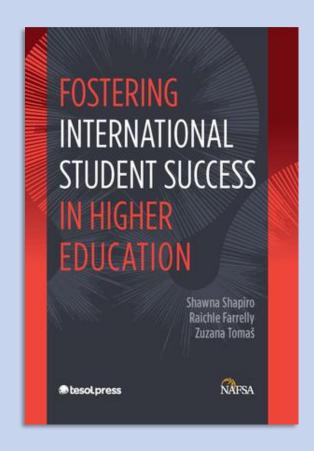


- Integrate a scaffolding process into your course schedule
- Add a low-stakes writing assignment early in the term
- Share and explain discipline-specific writing conventions
- Incorporate guided peer review
- Provide clear, specific rubrics
- Allow subsequent revisions
- Connect with your writing center!

Recommended Resources













Questions?

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Notes

- 1. Matsuda and Cox, Reading an ESL Writer's Text, 5.
- 2. Matsuda and Cox, 6-7.
- 3. Bean, Engaging Ideas, 74.
- 4. Department of Defense, National Defense Strategy, 8-9.
- 5. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Vision and Guidance, 7.
- 6. Matsuda and Cox, Reading an ESL Writer's Text, 7-8.
- 7. Bean, Engaging Ideas, 85.
- 8. Matsuda and Cox, Reading an ESL Writer's Text, 10-11.
- 9. Shapiro, Farrelly, and Tomaš, Fostering International Student Success, 50.
- 10. Bean, Engaging Ideas, 77.
- 11. Bean, 78.







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