

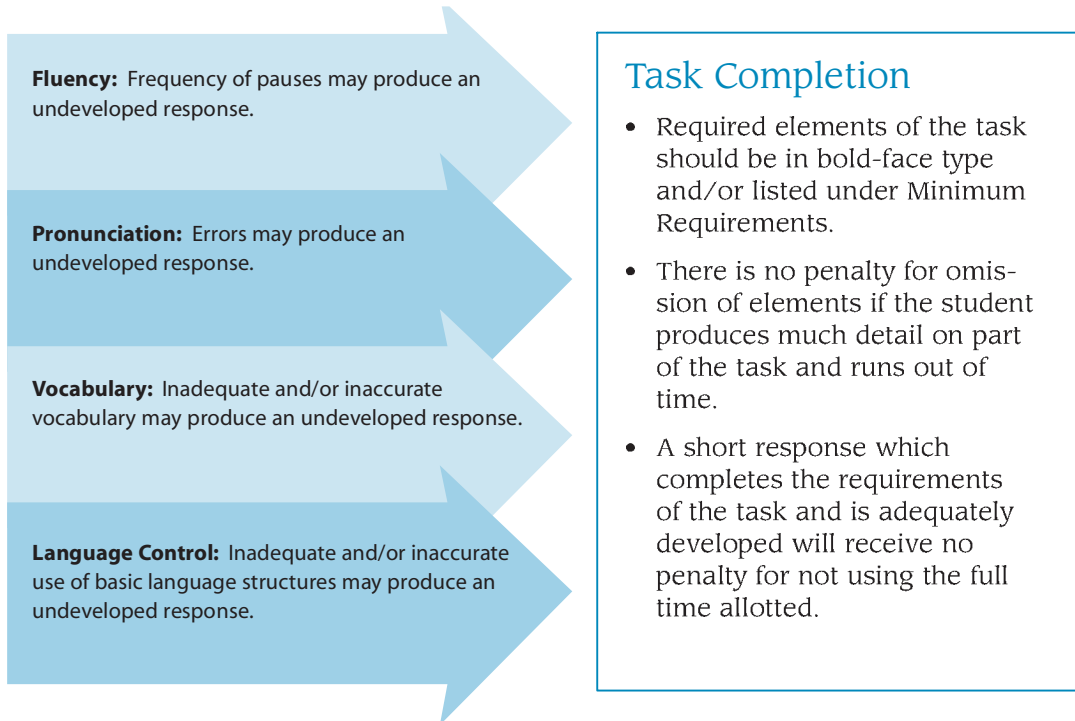
Level 2 Speaking

Explanation of Rubric

Task Completion and **Comprehensibility** are big picture domains which reflect the communication of the message. Consequently they are affected by fluency, pronunciation, vocabulary, and language control.

Task Completion

This domain measures how thoroughly the student completes the required task.



Each rating for this domain has particular characteristics:

1 Minimal completion of the task and/or responses frequently inappropriate.

- Student makes an effort but falls very short, possibly missing some required elements.
- Responses may be unrelated to the assigned task.
- There may be very little ratable material.

2 Partial completion of the task; responses mostly appropriate yet undeveloped.

- Responses are relevant but lack appropriate details.
- A required portion of the task may be missing.

3 Completion of the task; responses appropriate and adequately developed.

- Responses directly relate to the task as given.
- Responses have sufficient information or detail based on learned material.
- Response may show some organization.

4 Superior completion of the task; responses appropriate and with elaboration.

- All required elements are present.
- Responses include a variety of vocabulary and language structures.
- Response is usually well organized and cohesive.



Comprehensibility

This domain measures how much interpretation is required by a sympathetic listener in order to understand the student's responses.

Fluency: Long pauses and/or incomplete thoughts may hinder comprehensibility when they require interpretation on the part of the listener.

Pronunciation: Errors which require interpretation on the part of the listener hinder comprehension.

Vocabulary: Inaccurate use of vocabulary which requires interpretation on the part of the listener hinders comprehension.

Language Control: Inaccurate use of basic language structures may hinder comprehensibility when they require interpretation on the part of the listener.

Task Completion

- Comprehensibility covers the big picture and should not be confused with pronunciation.
- Even if a response includes all of the required elements, if it is very short it cannot receive a score higher than a 3 because the sample lacks sufficient evidence of communication.
- Errors in language control and vocabulary may, but do not always, interfere with comprehensibility.
- Use of English *does* interfere with comprehensibility.

Each rating for this domain has particular characteristics:

1 Responses barely comprehensible.

- Responses almost impossible to understand as spoken, even to a sympathetic listener.
- Errors of vocabulary and grammar may be impossible to decipher.
- Responses require teacher to "figure out" what the student is trying to say.

2 Responses mostly comprehensible, requiring interpretation on the part of the listener.

- A sympathetic listener should be able to comprehend most of the response, but some sections may be more difficult to interpret.

3 Responses comprehensible, requiring minimal interpretation on the part of the listener.

- A sympathetic listener may have to pause two or three times in order to comprehend the response.

4 Responses readily comprehensible, requiring no interpretation on the part of the listener.

- A sympathetic listener should be able to understand all of the response without pausing.

Level 2 Speaking Explanation of Rubric

Fluency and Pronunciation reflect the delivery of the message. Each of these domains should be rated independently.

Fluency

This domain measures the ease with which the speaker delivers the message. Each rating for this domain has particular characteristics:

1 Speech halting and uneven with long pauses or incomplete thoughts.

- There is a lot of hesitation and stopping, and sometimes the student does not complete thoughts or may leave a long period of silence (about 2/3 of the time allotted) after a very short response.

2 Speech choppy and/or with frequent pauses; few or no incomplete thoughts.

- There are mostly complete thoughts with significant pauses as the student searches for words to complete the thoughts, or there may be a long period of silence (about half the time allotted) after a short response.

3 Some hesitation but manages to continue and complete thoughts.

- The student completes nearly all thoughts but has some pauses. Speech flows naturally most of the time.

4 Speech continuous with few pauses or stumbling.

- The speech demonstrates ease and comfort with the language, and any pausing is natural.

Pronunciation

This domain measures pronunciation as it affects communication. At this level the intended audience is still a sympathetic listener who actively tries to understand the speaker and is accustomed to interpreting sounds for intended meaning (i.e., a foreign language teacher).

Issues regarding Pronunciation:

- This domain measures the effectiveness of the communication of the message exclusively based on pronunciation. Communication of the whole message is measured in the Comprehensibility domain.
- The evaluation of this domain is not based on the number of errors but rather on how the quality of the pronunciation facilitates or impedes the communication of the message.

Each rating for this domain has particular characteristics:

1 Frequently interferes with communication.

- Difficult to understand even by a sympathetic listener.
- Speech is so strongly influenced by first language that message is often incomprehensible.

2 Occasionally interferes with communication.

- Usually understood by a sympathetic listener.
- Speech is still strongly influenced by first language.

3 Does not interfere with communication.

- Understood without difficulty by a sympathetic listener.
- Speech continues to be influenced by first language.

4 Enhances communication.

- Readily understood by a sympathetic listener and usually understood by a native speaker.
- Speech is less influenced by first language and begins to contain elements of a native accent.

Vocabulary and Language Control reflect the accuracy and variety of the language. Each of these domains should be rated independently.

Vocabulary

This domain measures accuracy, variety, and quantity of vocabulary in the student response.

Issues regarding Vocabulary:

- In a *formative assessment*, recently learned vocabulary should be evident in the response where appropriate.
- Students should be trained to recall learned vocabulary rather than resort to an English word. In addition, students should be taught to use basic circumlocution. For instance, if a student does not know the word for an “auto-repair shop,” the student could use words such as “where they fix cars,” “a place for broken cars,” “a car hospital,” or “a car doctor.”
- Titles of films, books, and TV shows can be given in English, but the response gets no vocabulary credit for the title.
- In a *summative assessment* (usually an end-of-year assessment), the student should incorporate vocabulary from Level 1 and Level 2.

Each rating for this domain has particular characteristics:

1 Inadequate and/or inaccurate use of vocabulary.

- Response lacks variety of vocabulary.
- Student may frequently repeat words or expressions.
- Vocabulary may be used inappropriately or out of context.
- Some English may be used, but infrequently.
- Response may include very few words.

2 Somewhat inadequate and/or inaccurate use of vocabulary and too basic for this level.

- Student uses minimal variety of vocabulary.
- There may be some repetition of words and expressions.
- Some vocabulary may be used inappropriately.
- Response may include an English word which is difficult to circumlocute in the target language.
- Response may lack quantity of words.

3 Adequate and accurate use of vocabulary for this level.

- Student uses a variety of vocabulary and expressions.
- Most vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately.
- Student may use known vocabulary to circumlocute unknown expressions.

4 Rich use of vocabulary.

- Student accurately uses a rich variety of vocabulary and expressions.
- Response includes a large quantity of vocabulary and/or expressions.
- Attempts may be made to include less commonly used vocabulary and expressions.
- Student may use known vocabulary to circumlocute unknown expressions.

Level 2 Speaking Explanation of Rubric

Language Control

This domain measures the use and accuracy of basic language structures.

Basic Language Structures — Level 2

Western European Languages

- Subject pronouns
- Subject—verb agreement
- Reflexive verbs
- Noun-adjective agreement
- Negatives
- Interrogatives/Question formation
- Word order
- Gender
- Articles
- Use of the possessive “my” and “de” to indicate possession (French and Spanish)

Japanese

- Word order (subject—object—verb)
- Forms of address and their usage (*san, kun*)
- Use of particles or relationals (*wa, ga, o, e ni, de*)
- Tense / (adjective / verb) / (present / future, past)
- Negatives (verbs / adjectives)
- Progressive form (*~imasu form*)
- Interrogatives/Question formation

Issues regarding Language Control:

- It is important to focus on language structures used correctly, not only on errors.
- In *formative assessments* which ask students to use recently taught advanced structures (e.g., the past tense), these structures should be considered “basic language structures” for the purpose of scoring the performance.
- In *summative assessments*, such as those given at the end of the year, students are asked to demonstrate the skills acquired over the whole language learning experience. Although students have been taught more advanced language structures (e.g., the past tense), these structures may not have been internalized. Therefore, lack of control of advanced structures should not heavily impact the student’s score in a summative assessment. More emphasis should be placed on basic language structures.

Each rating for this domain has particular characteristics:

1 Inadequate and/or inaccurate use of basic language structures.

- There is a very high proportion of grammatical errors.
- There is little or no evidence of the correct use of basic language structures.

2 Emerging use of basic language structures.

- Basic language structures, as defined above, are used correctly approximately half of the time.

3 Emerging control of basic language structures.

- Basic language structures, as defined above, are used correctly about three quarters of the time.

4 Control of basic language structures.

- Basic language structures, as defined above, are used correctly most of the time, not all of the time.

Use of Basic Language Structures

Inadequate/inaccurate use	= used accurately less than 1/2 of the time
Emerging use	= used correctly about 1/2 of the time
Emerging control	= used correctly about 3/4 of the time
Control	= used correctly most of the time, not all of the time