

Speaker Disclosure

- Financial:
 - Professor and Associate Dean of Faculty Development & Diversity, University of California, Irvine
 - Received financial compensation from ASHA
- · Nonfinancial:
 - None

Objective

- To compare dynamic assessment (DA) with other assessment approaches
 - What makes DA DYNAMIC?
 - What should I use as a DA pretest and posttest?
 - How does DA differ from other kinds of assessments including:
 - Standardized (static) assessment
 - Observations
 - Response to intervention

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What makes DA dynamic?

- Emphasis on the <u>learning</u> process
- Amount and nature of examiner investment
- Highly interactive
- Process oriented



What <u>test</u> should I use?

- Select a probe or measure that
 - Samples the language skill(s) of interest
 - Is sensitive to short term changes
 - Captures emerging knowledge & performance

Test
Teach
Retest

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How does DA differ from other approaches?

| Standardized (Static) | Dynamic |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Passive participants | Active participants |
| Examiner observes | Examiner participates & intervenes |
| Describe needs, areas of difficulty | Describe modifiability |
| Standardized protocol | Flexible, adaptive protocol |

How is DA different from Observation?

- Observation is an important aspect of assessment– examiner more <u>neutral</u>
 - Allows development of hypotheses
 - Compare performance across contexts



- DA- examiner more active
 - Intervene to test hypotheses

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How is DA different from Response to Intervention?

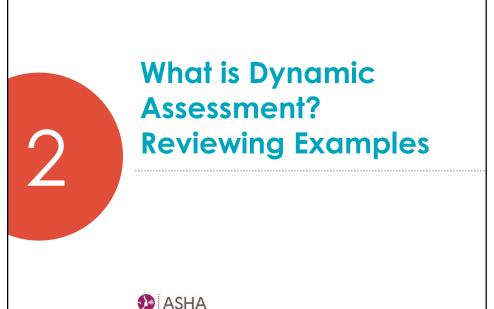
| | DA | RTI |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Child responsiveness | Υ | Υ |
| Child learning | Υ | Υ |
| Document intervention that leads to change | Υ | Υ |
| Outcomes | Υ | Υ |
| Approach | Test-teach-retest | Teach-test-reteach |
| Sessions | Relatively few (1-3) | Relatively more (over a semester) |
| Implementation | Special education | Regular education |
| Focus | What works and why? | What tier works? |

Next 5 minutes

We've explored the concept. In the next activity, we'll review some **examples**

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Professional Development

ASHA Webina

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- Vicky is 6 years old and is in 1st grade.
 Her teacher referred her to the SLP because she is concerned about her language and literacy skills.
- The SLP gives her the Test of Narrative Language-2. Scores indicate difficulty with narrative comprehension and narrative production.

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Identify assessment approaches

- The SLP gives her the Test of Narrative Language-2. Scores indicate difficulty with narrative comprehension and narrative production.
 - This is an example of a <u>static</u> test. The examiner administers the test according to the manual. She scores the stories and comprehension questions to obtain a standard score.

 The SLP observes Vicky during reading instruction. She notices that Vicky has difficulty decoding words.

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Identify assessment approaches

- The SLP observes Vicky during reading instruction. She notices that Vicky has difficulty decoding words.
 - This is an example of an <u>observation</u>. The SLP is able to make hypotheses about Vicky's instructional needs based on these observations.

 Vicky tests in the lowest quartile on a reading test. The school recommends Vicky for the "Early Interventions in Reading" program focused on lettersound knowledge, reading fluency, and curricular vocabulary. After 16 weeks, Vicky will be retested to see if she is ontarget for reading.

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Identify assessment approaches

- Vicky tests in the lowest quartile on a reading test. The school recommends Vicky for the "Early Interventions in Reading" program focused on lettersound knowledge, reading fluency, and curricular vocabulary. After 16 weeks, Vicky will be retested to see if she is ontarget for reading.
 - This is an example of <u>RTI</u>. The 16 week program is a tier-2 intervention focused on getting Vicky's skills up to speed.

 Vicky's TNL-stories are not wellorganized. The SLP works on stories that include elements including problem, attempt, and resolution. She observes and reports on Vicky's strategies during teaching and the kinds of supports she needs to improve her stories.

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Identify assessment approaches

- Vicky's TNL-stories are not wellorganized. The SLP works on stories that include elements including problem, attempt, and resolution. She observes and reports on Vicky's strategies during teaching and the kinds of supports she needs to improve her stories.
 - This is an example of <u>DA</u>. The focus is on process, needed support and child changes.

Next 5 minutes

We've explored the concept and reviewed some examples. The *next activities* are **your** turn to **practice**.



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