Re-imagining assessment and authenticity in an unimaginable world

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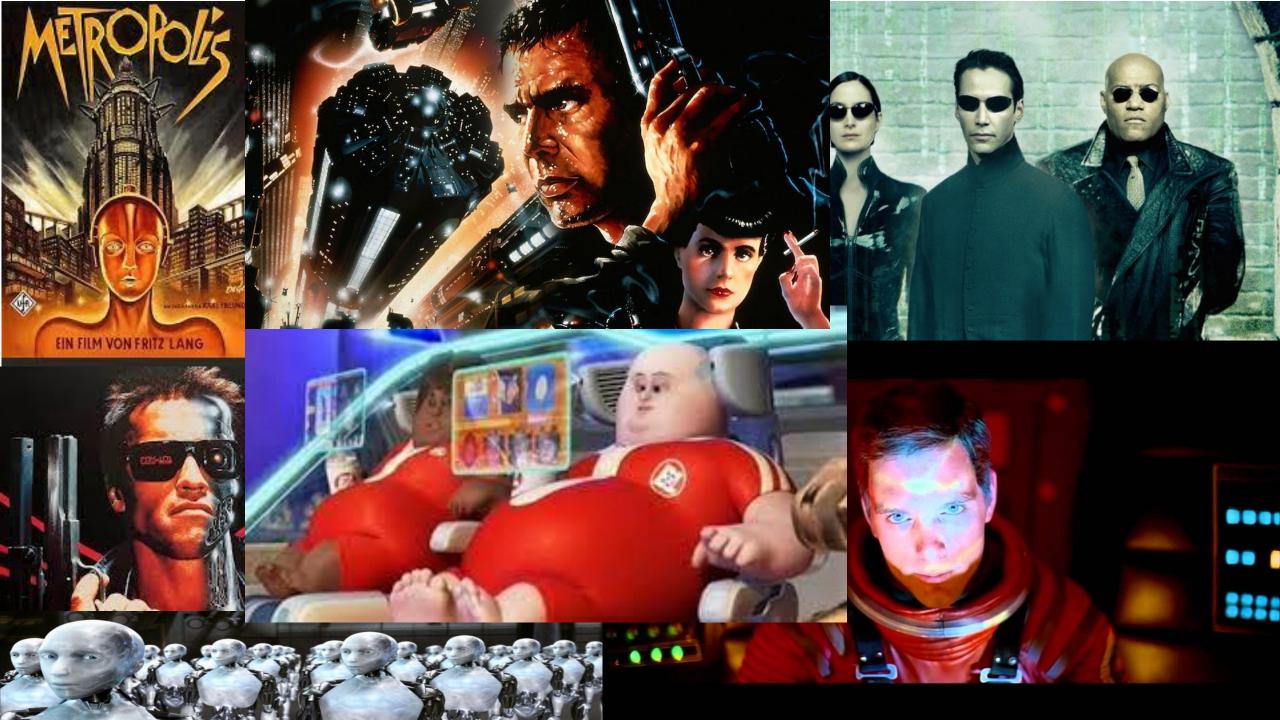


'There is no use in trying,' said Alice; 'one can't believe impossible things.' 'I dare say you haven't had much practice,' said the Queen. 'When I was your age, I always did it for half an hour a day. Why, sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast.'

Lewis Carroll, *Alice in Wonderland* quoted in Law, John. *After Method : Mess in Social Science Research*,















The Challenge

Not that some worlds are unimaginable

But rather that we approach new worlds with a lack of imagination



Colonial mindset

Inability to imagine a life lived otherwise

Assumed supremacy

Even greater danger – assumed nothingness

Terra nullius





Artificial Intelligence

Are we the colonizers or the colonized?







Decolonial Age

We would hope to be neither colonizer nor colonized

Maxine Greene – imagining otherwise

Academic work – engaging with the minds of others





And back to assessment

Learn lessons of decolonialism – going back and imagining again

Engaging with the minds of others

Putting this at the forefront of assessment

NOT – more of the same but louder, more expensive or more hyped





Re-imagining assessment and authenticity in an unimaginable world





Technology

Academic Integrity

Achievement and Authenticity



Technology



We worry about students misusing technology

But it is where we turn for our solutions

Even when it is the "problem" as in Chat GPT

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Conflation of technology and innovation

Inevitability argument

= no imagination

Are you sick of being forced to use solutions to problems you don't have?



ir. Wood received the following Letter on Monday ming, the 1st of June, by the Post.

HERRY WOOD,

The baying been represented to use that must care of these damaed minoreants who delight in deviceding and tinging to prove y throu prove tabapy and much injured own called decking moders, more be a known until you that I have this day have's drive the sorth theme about through the body with a fredere. Bell on or effore the sorth. Doe of Jone, therefore is will be admirable of you us this your worldy affairs and make the best use of your spare tame, as ething can be chail used you from the Death you as Justly deserve.

Writings Luddites

A copy of the above has been sent to the force our of State, and in the correctly Member of Parliament, and a Research of TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS

in hereby effected in the paid by Arm Weed & Sona, to any individual, who will give each evidence as shall be the means of conversing the preote or persons galax of setsdang the share therationing Leater. And if even or more persons were concerned in writing and setuling the axid ferner, and one of them will improve his accomption or accomptions, so give that preses to the provision as the life of minimum by on a cost information, be of they

Kevin Binfield

turnitin



Light blue: 0% matching text



Dark blue: 1-24% matching text

Yellow: 25-49% matching text

Orange: 50-74% matching text

Red: 75-100% matching text



Academic Integrity



Students learn better in low stakes assessment environments

There is an assumption that high stakes assessment environments do more to ensure academic integrity

LEARNING

INTEGRITY

INTEGRITY

LEARNING



LEARNING

INTEGRITY

INTEGRITY

LEARNING

Not suggesting:

- a learning:integrity binary
- a necessary trade-off between learning and integrity

Am stressing:

- we currently do make choices
- those choices are not inevitable, natural or uncontested



The conflation of poor referencing skills and plagiarism – as the deliberate intention to deceive – has been disastrous for academic integrity, academic writing and authentic assessment.



Understanding of the literature Critical Analysis Clear writing and presentation Good referencing skills Clear building of an original argument



Achievement and Authenticity



Starting place

Why do we assess?

We assess for that time and place where there is no assessment.



Axel Honneth

We know what is just by:

'that which allows the individual member of our society to realize his or her own life's objectives, in cooperation with others, and with the greatest possible autonomy' (Honneth, 2010, p. 13)





Axel Honneth

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Why we assess?

Certification

Learning

Future Learning (sustainable assessment)

David Boud



Individual/Not explicitly socially-situated

Very like the way we used to understand learning – transition from approaches to learning to social practices of education

None of these require a grade



Learning Outcomes

There is NO how much.

The student will be able to:

Critically analyse research methods literature

Explain the difference between nuclear fusion and nuclear fission

Analyse the representation and significance of gender in A *Midsummer's Night's Dream*

Successfully undertake an invasive biopsy procedure

Demonstrate critical understanding of contemporary debates in Scottish literature.



Marking Criteria - basic

Has the learning outcome been met? Criteria for understanding that border –

Successfully undertake an invasive biopsy procedure: Obtain full sample Ensure no cross contamination Maintain patient wellbeing

There is NO how much.



Marking Criteria – how much

Differentiation beyond met / not met the learning outcome

Why?

History here

Myths – incentives, feedback

Realities – pressure to replicate a competitive grading system – in the spirit of norm-referenced marking – to enable easy and 'efficient' differentiation of graduates

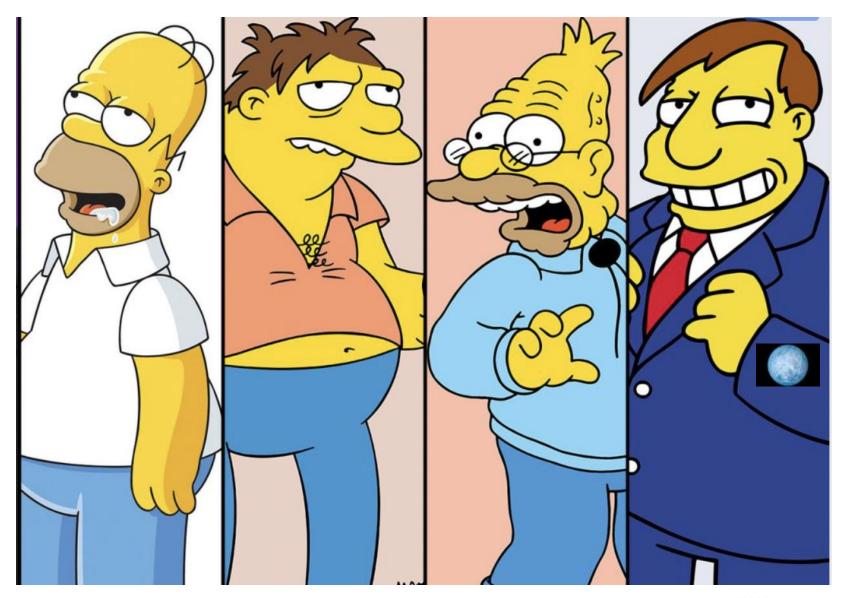
А	94.5 - 100
A-	91.0 - 94.4
B+	87.5 - 90.9
В	84.0 - 87.4
B-	80.5 - 83.9
C+	77.0 - 80.4
С	73.5 - 76.9
C-	70.0 - 73.4
D+	66.5 - 69.9
D	63.0 - 66.4
D-	59.5 - 62.9
_	

E 59.4 or less













I want a nurse, surgeon, anesthetist etc who have met the criteria and demonstrated they can perform this task.

AND who have committed to ongoing professional development (learning) to ensure that remains the case.

It is far more important what sort of lifelong professional learner our assessment practices have nourished, than the mark they got on an exam 20 years ago.



Confusion

What is the relationship between the learning outcomes and the marking criteria?

Who uses learning outcomes to mark?

How do we robustly justify different grades and scores?

How do we ensure transparency with students about marking?

Just sharing learning outcomes or marking criteria not enough

Imagine a way through all of this?



Rubrics

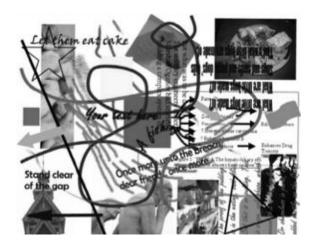
- atomization to avoid imagination



John Law: Mess in social science research



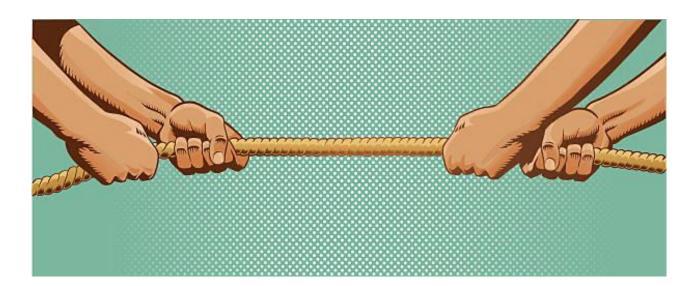
(Law, 2004) ducational Lancaster Research University



If this is an awful mess . . . then would something less messy make a mess of describing it?

John Law

Complex Nature of Inter/Disciplinary Knowledge We Assess in Higher Education



"Good Practice" of making assessment and marking criteria clear and transparent



			Development Thesis	0 %	25 %	75 %	1
ame escription			Statement Support	Thesis statement or research question	Thesis statement or research question is supported by some evidence with citations.	Thesis statement or research question is supported by evidence and appropriate citations.	Th tho ob
ibric Detail				is unevenly or illogically supported and citations are less than apt.			
Criteria	Does Not Meet Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Weight				
evelopment riginality /eight 00%	0 % Thesis statement or research question is trite or absent. 25 % Thesis statement or research question is overly general but makes an arguable claim.	10.00%					
levelopment hesis tatement upport Veight 0.00%	0 % Thesis statement or research question is unevenly or illogically supported and citations are less than apt.	25 %. Thesis statement or research question is supported by some evidence with citations.	Development Scholarly Conversation Weight 8.00%	0 % Does not present an adequate array of scholarly ideas.	25 % Does not engage successfully with scholarly conversation in the subject area.	75 % Engages in scholarly conversation through inter-textual means.	1 E
Development Scholarly Conversation Veight .00%	0 % Does not present an adequate array of scholarly ideas.	25 % Does not engage successfully with scholarly conversation in the subject area.					a n
Critical Thinking Content Discourse Weight 9.00%	0 % Does not consider the context or considers it in an ego- or socio-centric way.	25 % Considers the context and assumptions of the scholarly discourse in a limited way.	Critical Thinking Content Discourse Weight 9.00%	0 % Does not consider the context or considers it in an ego- or socio-centric way.	25 % Considers the context and assumptions of the scholarly discourse in a limited way.	75 % Examines the context and explores the assumptions of the scholarly discourse.	1
Critical Thinking Integration of Ideas Weight 9.00%	0 % Does not consider multiple points of view.	25 % Considers multiple viewpoints and ideas tentatively or overstates the conflict.					te
Critical Thinking Conclusions Weight 9.00%	0 % Fails to identify conclusions or conclusions presented are simplistic or absolute.	25 % Conclusions only loosely follow from arguments and evidence presented.					
Organization			Critical	0 %	25 %	75 %	1
Jrganization Facilitates Jnderstanding Weight 3.00%	0 % Shows little attempt to guide the reader through the document.	25 % Facilitates understanding but has occasional lapses.	Integration of Ideas Weight 9.00% Critical Thinking Conclusions Weight	Does not consider multiple points of view.	Considers multiple viewpoints and ideas tentatively or overstates the conflict.	Integrates multiple viewpoints and compares ideas or perspectives.	ep ev
Organization Order of Ideas Weight 8.00%	0 % Order of ideas in paragraphs is usually difficult to follow.	25 % Order of ideas in paragraphs is apparent but occasionally difficult to follow.					
Language Fluency Weight 8.00%	0 % Incorrect word choice or syntax often interferes with meaning.	25 % Incorrect word choice or syntax often interferes with meaning.					
Language Voice Weight 8.00%	0 % Voice fluctuates repeatedly.	25 % Lapses in tone and voice are distracting.		0 % Fails to identify conclusions or conclusions presented are simplistic or absolute.	25 % Conclusions only loosely follow from arguments and evidence presented.	75 % Conclusions are logical based on arguments and evidence presented.	
Mechanics Grammar Surface Features Weight 7.00%	0 % Grammar, punctuation, and spelling errors are prominent.	25 % Some grammar, punctuation, o spelling errors throughout.					
Mechanics APA	0 % Little or no attempt to follow APA	25 % Some APA conventions are	75 % APA conventions are usually	100 % Follows APA conventions carefully.	Edu	esearch Lancaster University	25





You don't have to go gradeless to move towards more holistic approaches to assessment

Trust

Make a stand against pseudo-normative marking

Embrace the messiness of the whole

Resist propping up the false *education as competition* narrative

See assessment as about genuine achievement

Mutual recognition: interplay of social and individual



Authentic Authentic Assessment



Rethinking Authentic Assessment: work, wellbeing and society (McArthur 2023)

Open Access | Published: 17 February 2022

Rethinking authentic assessment: work, well-being, and society

Jan McArthur 🖂

Higher Education 85, 85–101 (2023) Cite this article

12k Accesses | 7 Citations | 143 Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

This article seeks a deeper understanding of the concept of authentic assessment which ensures it does not become another educational buzzword, slowly diminishing in real

Univers

Research |

Real world tasks

Real world : World of Work

Real world : External to us

Real world : Something we cannot change

What employers want

Assessment for a compliant workforce

Authentic Assessment



From real world/world of work to society

Compliant workers & Monetised self-worth

"graduate premium"

Externalised 'real world'

Rarefied and we cannot change

Re-embrace society

Make implicit – explicit

Eg engineering assignment

McArthur et al (2021) challenges of socially-relevant assessment tasks

Eg gothic literature – social marginalization and exclusion



From task performance to why we value the task

Focus on value of task, not task itself, helps transcend associations with vocational studies alone

The reason for the task should help shape the task eg responding to climate emergency, not simply demands of employers Students to challenge system where pollution is allowed and then mitigated through public spending (provided by the less well off)

Also see value in the smaller things

connection of climate emergency to everyday lives

Eg – child with asthma suffering just down the road (or on the other side of the world)

English literature student – oppression carried through fiction

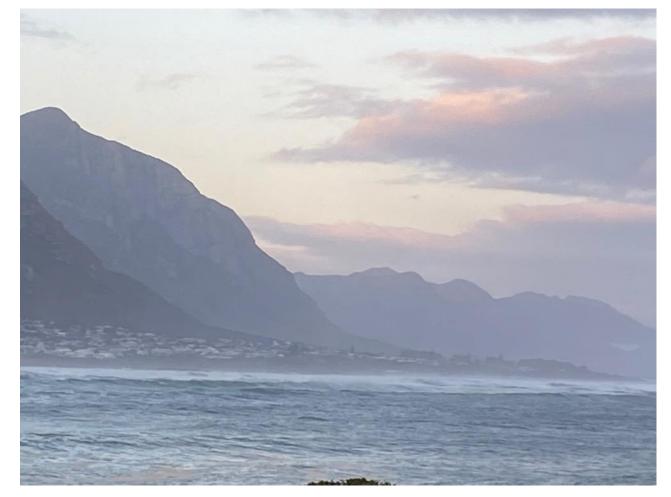
From the status-quo of real-world/world of work to transforming society

Richter (2007) – paleonomy – standing inside and outside at the same time

Authentic is not to join the world that exists – but to contribute to the world that could be

Human flourishing

Fraser (2003) Affective and Transformational change





Imagining Otherwise

University managers – how easy is assessment reform?

Academics – do you believe in your assessments?

Students – are you sending mixed messages to your teachers?

Careers staff – are you promoting the education as competition narrative?

Professional services staff – has procedure overtaken purpose?





How we respond to ChatGPT and how we nurture authentic assessment, rests on values and principles that we should have attended to, *long before ChatGPT*



Imagining otherwise

Time and space for impossible thoughts

Academic work as engagement with the minds of others

