European First Year Experience 2016







Academic language skills:

necessary but not sufficient for academic achievement

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Large-scale implementation

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• Test results and academic achievement: 3 studies

Academic language skills and achievement

- Students need to acculturate to the academic environment
- Academic literacy language performance

Language is the **vehicle** or instrument that enables the **understandig** of how **knowledge** is structured and how **meaning** is negotiated (van Dyk 2015)



Language knowledge

Strategic competence

non-frequent vocabulary "...a set of metacognitive components [...] cademic Language Proficiency executive processes

impersonal language that provide a cognitive management function in (implicit) relations between text parts

language use, as well as in other cognitive activities"

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Van den Branden 2010, Hulstijn 2011a, Hulstijn 2011b, Bachman & Palmer, 1996



Operationalisation: tasks

Task	Item type
understand academic vocabulary in context	SynonymsWord formation1 word for 3 contexts
derive different forms of a word and write them down in a given context	- Word formation
understand relations between sentences	 Scrambled text Reading for structure
understand text patterns	 Scrambled text Reading for structure
make meaning of a text beyond sentence level	 Scrambled text Reading for structure Reading comprehension
understand the essence of a complex text	- Reading comprehension

Test results



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Test results

• 2010-2015 \rightarrow 24.781 students of the Association KU Leuven



Test results



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Validity: 3 studies



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Predictive validity

- Validity = test scores + interpretation + uses
- Validity argument
- Focus: predictive validity



- Correlation
- Faculties: Law, Science & technology, Economics, Arts, Social Sciences
- N=2660
- Correlation: language test score average exam score
- Academic year: 2010-2011 and 2011-2012





Predictive validity – cut-off point

• Normal distribution \rightarrow standard deviation

	AVG<5	0 exams AVG >50 examens	Total
<60% language test	72.08	27.92	23.82
≥ 60% language test	45.86	54.14	76.18



- Multiple regression
- Faculty of Social Sciences (n=490)
- 2014-15 and 2015-16
- IV's:
 - **Gender** (Declercq & verboven 2010, Lacante et al. 2001, Departement of education 2009; 2010)
 - pre-university education (Declercq & Verboven 2010, Rombaut et al. 2006, Lacante et al. 2001)
 - multilingual home situation (Weideman 2003, Departement of education 2014)
 - o high school GPA (Van Dyk 2015, Departement of education 2014, Kobrin et al. 2008, Lacante et al. 2001)

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- o language test score (Van Dyk 2015)
- DV: CSE in January



Results multiple regression analysis

R ² = 26.1%	β	р		
Hign school GPA (1-10)	.405	.000		
Pre-university education (1-7)	.168	.000		
Language test score (%)	.117	.005		
Multilingual student (0-1)	.113	.005		
Gender (0-1)	.073	.070		

F(5, 484)=34,21; p<0,000

- UCLL (Jacques, Walravens, Vanhoren & Sterckx, 2015)
 - Department of economics
 - 536 first-year college students (2013-2014)
 - Correlation: Language test score CSE
 - In January r=0,297 (n =536)
 - In June r=0,302 (n=506)

Large differences according to subdiscipline!
 AF: no correlation ⇔ BV: r=0,45
 FV: no correlation MA: r=0,43
 MMA: r=0,68

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Threshold of 60% still meaningful?
 Average of total group = 58,83%

Conclusion

- Low-stakes academic language test
- Useful?
 - Weak but significant relation with study success
 - Small but significant contribution as predictor
 - $_{\circ}$ Search for meaningful threshold \rightarrow warning signal
- The test as a starting point for further (self-)investigation and/or remedial activities
- www.luci.be