

### **Title of Project:**

Test-takers' Views of the College English Test in China and their Effect on Test Performance: A Mixed Methods Study

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# **Final Report**

The first factor that inspired this research is the development of validity theories in language testing. Since the 1980s, validity theory in educational measurement and language testing has witnessed a shift from a focus on validity investigation of the test itself to score interpretation for a particular test use. Messick (1989), whose unified validity theory represents the apex of this development, included "value implications" and "social consequences" underlying test interpretation and use within the scope of test validity. This extension in the scope of language test quality investigation highlights the rights of stakeholders in the process, as set out in statements in relation to "Test Fairness" and "Ethical Codes of Language Testing" (Davies, 2008; Kunnan, 2000, 2003). Proponents of "Critical Language Testing" and argument-based validity theories (Bachman, 2005; Bachman & Palmer, 2010; Kane, 2004, 2006; Shohamy, 2001) have called for contributions to test development and validation from a broader test stakeholder audience rather than being limited to the ideas of "experts".

The second factor that has inspired this research to particularly focus on students' perspectives is that students' perspectives may interact with their test performance. The relationship of students' perspectives, i.e., their attitudes towards a second and/or a foreign language and language achievement has been, to a certain extent, established in a socio-psychological approach to second language acquisition (SLA) (e.g., Dörnyei, Csizér, & Németh, 2006; Gardner & Clement, 1990; McKenzie, 2008); whilst in the field of language testing, whether and how students' attitudes interact with their test performance is still under investigation. In addition to language communicative ability, Bachman (1990) suggested that students' personal attributes, including gender, ethnic background, cognitive style, cultural background and attitude (Kunnan, 1995), may be factors that affect their test performance. To date only a limited number of studies have explored the potential interactions between students' attitudes and their test performance, among which students' attitude variables have focused primarily on the psychometric quality of the test (e.g., Rasti, 2009). There is a distinct lack of research that explores how students' attitudes towards the consequences of a test interact with test performance.



The third factor lies in the observed complexity of the interplay of central language policy at a local level in China, a test-oriented social context from historical times. As was discussed earlier, this complexity includes the disparities between the effective English teaching and learning intended to be achieved through the implementation of the test and the common practice of teaching to the test and learning for the test in reality; and the multiple decisions made on the basis of test results which are not intended by the test design and thus claimed as misuses by the NCETC.

In light of the discussion above, this project explores two main research questions (RQs) in two phases. Qualitative phase (Phase I) explores main RQ1:

1. What are students' attitudes towards the CET?

Students' perspectives focus on three aspects of the test which have been highlighted in both Bachman and Palmer's assessment use argument (Bachman & Palmer, 2010) and the CET syllabus (NCETC, 2006). The sub-questions under RQ1 include:

- a) What are students' attitudes towards the test quality of the CET?
- b) What are students' attitudes towards the test use of the CET?
- c) What are students' attitudes towards the approach to test preparation for the CET?

Students' attitudes focus on the CET4, given that in the whole of the CET testing system, CET4 is a test that all non-English majors take in Chinese tertiary institutions, while other tests (e.g., CET6 and CET-SET) are optional.

Quantitative phase (Phase II) explores main RQ2:

2. How do students' individual characteristics and attitudes affect their test performance? In addition to the potential interactions between students' attitudes and their test performance, students' individual characteristics such as gender, English learning motivation and learning experience are also included as potential differentiating factors to their attitudes. Students' individual characteristics such as English learning motivation and learning experience are also explored in the qualitative phase (Phase I) to capture their contextual characteristics, including:

- d) What is the nature of students' English learning motivation in this particular research context?
- e) What is the nature of students' past English learning experience in this particular research context?

This project adopts an exploratory sequential mixed methods research design, combining both qualitative and quantitative data in two phases (Creswell, 2014). The qualitative phase (Phase I) explores students' attitudes towards the CET and the nature of their English learning experience and learning motivation. The findings of Phase I also provide fundamental information for the



development of the data collection instrument, a questionnaire for Phase II, the quantitative phase. In other words, the findings in Phase I are substantially integrated into Phase II to elicit the appropriate data, thus maximising the inclusion of the characteristics unique to this research context. Phase II investigates the hypothesised interactions with students' attitudes, using structural equation modeling analysis.

The findings of this study also demonstrated that students'/test takers' attitudes towards a test and its test consequences may significantly affect their test performance. In addition, students' individual differences may determine and differentiate their attitudes towards a test, and mediated through attitude factors, they may have an indirect effect on test performance. A major concern in the design and development of language tests is to minimize the effects of factors that are not part of examined language ability. Likewise, the interpretations and uses of a test score should clarify and mitigate the extent to which a test score reflects factors other than the measured language abilities. Identifying the factors that either systematically or randomly affect test performance, therefore, eventually contributes to the validity of the interpretation of test scores and justification of the validity of a test (Bachman, 1990, 2004). The significant relationships identified in this study provided empirical evidence that test takers' attitudes towards a test could be one of those factors that deserve appropriate attention in test validation.

The significant role of students/test takers that has been revealed in this study is not unique to this particular research context. The findings of this study support the argument that students' perspectives deserve appropriate attention in the process of testing. First, students are in a unique position in revealing the complex interplay of central language policy in local settings, thus providing meaningful and valuable information for test development and validation. Second, students' attitudes towards a test may have a significant impact on test performance, and thus could be identified as factors that may undermine the validity of inferences derived from test results.



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