

**Exploring how objects used in a Picture
Vocabulary Test influence validity**

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ABSTRACT

Multilingualism in the classroom is one of the many challenges found in the cumbersome bag that the South African education system is carrying over its shoulders at present. Globalisation and migration have added to the burden as factors adding further diversity to the already diverse classroom. In South Africa the spotlight is focused on equality. Equality is expected in the education system, and in the classroom and especially in tests. With 11 official languages excluding the additional languages from foreign learners it has become a daunting task to create tests that are fair across multilingual learners in one classroom. Items in tests that function differently from one group to another can provide biased marks. An investigation was done in order to detect any biased items present in a Picture Vocabulary Test. The study was lead by the main research question being: How do objects used in a Picture Vocabulary Test influence the level of validity? The first sub research question was: How do objects used in a Picture Vocabulary Test influence the level of validity? The next sub question was: To what extent is an undimensional trait measured by a Picture Vocabulary Test? The final subquestion was To what extent do the items in a Picture Vocabulary Test perform the same for the different language groups? This Picture Vocabulary Test was administered to Grade 1 learners in Afrikaans, English or Sepedi speaking schools within Pretoria, Gauteng. The sample totalling 1361 learners. The process involved a statistical procedure known as Rasch analyses. With the help of Rasch a Differential Item Functioning (DIF) analysis was done to investigate whether biased items were present in the test. The aim of this study it is to create greater awareness as to how biased items in tests can be detected and resolved. The results showed that the items in the Picture Vocabulary Test all tested vocabulary. Although items were detected that did indeed perform differently across the three language groups participating in the study.

Keywords: test, bias, Differential Item Functioning (DIF), fairness, multilingual, items, equality, culture, language, visual literacy.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CEA	Centre for Evaluation & Assessment
CEM	Curriculum, Evaluation and Management Centre
DoE	Department of Education
FAL	First Additional Language
GET	General Education and Training
LEA	Local Education Authorities
LO	Learning Outcome
MidYIS	Middle Years Information System
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NRF	National Research Foundation
PIPS	Performance Indicators in Primary Schools
PIPSSA	Progress in Primary Schools South Africa
PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SAMP	South African Monitoring in Primary Schools
SASSIS	South African Secondary School Information Systems
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
UK	United Kingdom
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UP	University of Pretoria
VL	Visual Literacy
YELLIS	Year 11 Information System

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

There are various concepts and terms that will be used and referred to in this paper. These are clarified here, and in greater detail in Chapter 2:

Validity: An assessment is high in validity when the results thereof are accurate and trustworthy. Validity is seen as evaluative judgements that are made from the inferences of assessment results. An assessment has a high level of validity when correct interpretations are made and actions are taken about the results (Bond, 2003; Gregory, 2000; Linn, 1998; Mahoney, 2008; Messick, 1989; Popham, 2003; Frederiksen & Collins, 1989; Gay & Airasian, 2003; Sullivan, Karlsson & Ware, 1995).).

Visual Literacy (VL): For the purposes of this study (there are a multitude of definitions) VL is defined as the ability to accurately identify objects and pictures seen in the past when they reoccur in the present in a similar or different manner (Arbuckle, 2004; Bamford, 2003; McDougall, 2004; Avgerinou & Ericson, 1997).

Picture Literacy (PL): Is the ability to understand and interpret a picture (Arbuckle, 2004; DeLoache, 1991; Rowntree, 1990; Carney & Levin, 2002; Hawthorne & Tomlinson, 1997).

Rasch Analysis: Is a statistical procedure that makes use of scientific analysis to evaluate each item that is used in an assessment. By means of a Rasch analysis each item can be analysed to determine its difficulty, value and relevance to a specific test (Boone & Rogan, 2005; de Beer, 2004; Henson, 1999; Pallant & Tennant, 2007).