## REPORT RESUMES

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A LOOK AT FOREIGN LANGUAGE PLACEMENT, 1963-1967. BY- BEANBLOSSOM, GARY WASHINGTON UNIV., SEATTLE

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DESCRIPTORS- #STUDENT TESTING: #FRENCH, #GERMAN, #SPANISH, #PLACEMENT, STATISTICAL DATA, SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING, COLLEGE PREPARATION, SECONDARY SCHOOLS, LANGUAGE PROGRAMS, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,

DATA WAS COMPILED FROM ENTERING STUDENTS TESTED DURING THE FALL QUARTERS OF 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, AND 1967, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION (IN FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SPANISH) HAD INCREASED OVER THE 5-YEAR PERIOD AND WHETHER STUDENT PLACEMENT IN UNIVERSITY COURSES HAD SHIFTED SYSTEMATICALLY. ALTHOUGH TWO YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION WAS THE CONTINUOUS NORM, THERE WAS A SHARP AND CONSISTENT PERCENT INCREASE IN THE PROPORTION OF STUDENTS WITH 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL LANGUAGE STUDY (THOUGH THIS GROUP STILL REMAINS A SMALL PERCENT OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE). DESPITE PLACEMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN YEARS, DATA SHOW THAT HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION AND LENGTH OF DELAY (BETWEEN PREPARATION AND COLLEGE STUDY) GREATLY INFLUENCE THE AMOUNT OF UNIVERSITY LANGUAGE STUDY AN ENTERING STUDENT MAY EXPECT TO FACE. GERMAN STUDENTS TRADITIONALLY PLACED LOWER IN THE SEQUENCE OF COURSES THAN FRENCH OR SPANISH STUDENTS. (AF)

# Bureau of Testing

## University of Weshington

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A Look at Foreign Language Placement: 1963-1967

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Foreign language placement testing began at the University of Washington in the fall of 1963. During the past four years a considerable amount of experimentation with methods of placing entering students in University courses in French, German, and Spanish has taken place. This paper has compiled data from students tested during the fall quarters of 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967 to determine whether (a) the amount of high school preparation in French, German, and Spanish has substantially increased over the five-year period, and whether (b) the placement of these students in University courses has shown any systematic shifts.

Table 1 shows by year the percentages tested in each language having one, two, three, or four years of high school study subdivided by length of delay. Students studying the tested language in the twelfth grade were classified as non-delays. All others were defined as delays. Students having previous college study in the tested language as well as those having an odd number of high school semesters of language study were not included. Table 1 data clearly reveal the prominence of the two-year group in each law mage; about 50 per cent of the sample had only two years of high school had mage study and a majority had experienced delays. There appears to be see

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discernible tendency for this group to shrink in size over the time period covered. There has, however, been a sharp and consistent percentage increase in the proportion having four years of high school study. But this group still comprises a rather small percentage of the total sample; only 10 per cent of the German students and less than 25 per cent of the French and Spanish students had four years of high school preparation in 1967.

Table 2, 3, and 4 show the percentages placed at each of the seven course levels from 1963 to 1967 for French, German, and Spanish, respectively. They are subdivided by years of high school study and length of delay. The percentages placed at a given course level from year to year are frequently disparate. This is primarily attributable to different methods of placement that have evolved since 1963 as well as the inherent difficulties in adding tests and changing from one test to another without being able to accurately equate performances on the two tests. The placement data for 1964 are a case in point. S<sup>T</sup>udents were placed at much higher levels in 1964 than in 1963 to avoid placing so many students in non-credit courses. This approach was abandoned the following year because a great many students reportedly were placed in courses that were too difficult.

Despite placement differences between years, it is obvious from these data that high school preparation and length of delay greatly influence the amount of University language study an entering student may expect to face.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 furnish a pictorial representation of language placement in French, German, and Spanish, respectively. The bar charts show the percentage assigned to each of the seven placement levels for the total group by language, pooling data from all five years. For each of the six categorizations (by years of high school study and length of delay, omitting



the one-year group because of small numbers) mean placement scores were computed by assigning a score of 1 to 101, 2 to 102, 3 to 103, 4 to 201, 5 to 202, 6 to 203 (222), and 7 to 203A (222A). At the right of each chart are the mean scores for the six groups and arrows indicating mean positions on the scale for each group.

As shown in Figure 1, students with two years of high school French and a delay attain a mean score of 2.4, signifying that the typical student in this group has been placed almost halfway between 102 and 103. An average student with four years of high school French and no delay, by comparison, has a mean placement score of 5.8, which falls just short of placement into 222.

As seen in Figure 2, German students have traditionally been placed much lower in the sequence of courses than those taking French or Spanish.

More than one-fourth of the German students tested were placed in 101.



Table 1

Percentages of entering students taking foreign language placement examinations classified by number of years of high school study and length of delay for the years 1963-67

# FRENCH

1967 1965 1967 1967	7961 4961 4961 1962 1963	7967 1965 1967 1967
1 Year HS Study  No  Delay Delay Total 2.6 1.2 3.9 0.7 1.1 1.9 1.2 1.3 2.5 1.7 0.9 2.6 2.9 0.9 3.7	1 Year IIS Study No Delay Delay Total 3.3 5.1 8.5 3.4 4.7 8.1 5.4 4.1 7.5 2.7 1:7 4.4 3.4 3.7 7.2	1 Year HS Study No  Delay Delay Total 3.5 2.1 5.6 1.5 1.2 2.7 2.1 1.7 3.8 1.6 1.4 3.0 2.1 1.0 3.1
2 Years HS Study  No  Delay Delay Total  47.0 12.4 59.5  40.5 12.2 52.6  30.1 14.4 14.5  38.8 11.4 50.2  40.2 9.7 49.8	2 Years HS Study No Delay Delay Total 36.6 26.0 62.5 35.2 32.5 67.7 35.9 28.4 64.3 34.9 24.1 58.9 32.3 22.1 54.4 SPANISH	2 Years HS Study  Delay Delay Total  38.1 22.1 60.5  34.4 15.5 49.8  27.8 18.0 45.8  33.4 14.5 46.4  34.1 11.9 46.0  GERI
7 Years HS Study No Delay Delay Total 19.6 6.1 25.6 22.5 8.0 30.5 23.7 8.4 32.1 21.9 5.9 27.8 17.5 5.6 23.1	3 Years HS Study No Delay Delay Total 8.5 17.8 26.3 5.9 14.0 20.0 8.3 14.5 22.9 12.0 17.0 29.1 13.2 15.2 28.5	7 Years HS Study No  Delay Delay Total 13.2 9.8 23.0 19.0 13.2 32.3 18.4 10.9 29.4 18.1 10.5 28.6 18.7 8.3 27.0
h Years HS Study  No  Delay Delay Total  3.6 7.5 11.0 644  3.6 11.4 15.0 699  4.1 16.8 21.0 773  4.5 14.9 19.4 874  7.4 16.0 23.4 911	h Years HS Study No  Delay Delay Total 1.0 3.2 4.2 406 1.1 4.3 5.3 468 1.0 6.7 7.6 523 2.8 7.2 10.0 645	Delay Delay Total       No         3.0       12.2       15.2       809         5.7       16.3       22.0       933         7.3       16.6       23.9       1085

Table 2

Percentages of entering students taking the French placement examination who were placed at different course levels classified by number of years of high school study and length of delay for the years 1965-67\*

2 Years with a Delay	2 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 15 3 17 18 25  102 24 47 51 50 43  103 33 31 33 24 24  201 27 16 20 6 5  202 0 0 9 1 2  222 0 0 7 1 0  222A 1 4 5 0 1  N 242 278 252 302 370	1963     1964     1965     1966     1967       101     3     0     3     5     5       102     20     18     25     24     27       103     25     26     35     34     37       201     46     48     20     24     18       202     0     0     9     5     7       222     0     0     7     5     5       222A     6     8     3     2     2       159     125     162     131     129
3 Years with a Delay	3 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101
1. Years with a Delay	4 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 14 0 0 0 0 0  102 7 0 11 8 9  103 7 8 7 19 23  201 7 13 11 21 25  202 0 8 22 19 18  222 36 4 15 15 17  222A 29 67 33 19 9  N 14 24 27 53 79	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101

\*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole per cent. Percentages in each column for each block add to 100 except for rounding errors. N's below each column refer to the total number of cases from which percentages for that column are computed.

Table 3

Percentages of entering students taking the German placement examination who were placed at different course levels classified by number of years of high school study and length of delay for the years 1963-67\*

2 Years with a Delay	2 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 59 1 52 31 74  102 18 34 16 45 19  103 11 22 21 15 6  201 8 42 6 5 1  202 0 0 2 0 0  203 0 0 2 0 0  203A 3 0 2 3 1  N 120 143 168 182 208	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 101 35 2 34 14 43 102 24 14 14 26 25 103 24 14 17 31 20 201 14 70 12 26 11 202 0 0 14 0 0 203 0 0 5 0 0 203A 2 0 4 2 1 86 132 133 126 142
3 Years with a Delay	3 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 0 4 21 6 35  102 36 0 13 18 24  103 25 13 28 27 12  201 14 29 8 18 18  202 7 29 15 10 5  203 14 25 13 8 6  203A 4 0 3 14 1  N 28 24 39 62 85	1963       1964       1965       1966       1967         101       3       0       3       3       10         102       14       4       10       14       25         103       33       9       13       16       21         201       17       4       13       30       19         202       10       28       26       19       10         203       16       56       22       10       10         203A       7       0       12       8       4         58       57       68       89       98
4 Years with a Delay	4 Years without a Delay
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 0 0 5 0 2  102 0 0 5 3 22  103 38 8 0 14 22  201 13 0 5 14 15  202 38 23 55 29 24  203 13 69 25 11 11  203A 0 0 5 29 4  8 13 20 35 46

\*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole per cent. Percentages in each column for each block add to 100 except for rounding errors. N's below each column refer to the total number of cases from which percentages for that column are computed.

Table 4

Percentages of entering students taking the Spanish placement examination who were placed at different course levels classified by number of years of high school study and length of delay for the years 1963-67\*

2 Years with a Delay	2 Years without a Delay
1965 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 19 0 5 15 18  102 32 17 57 57 56  105 22 40 22 20 19  201 27 43 10 4 5  202 0 0 5 2 1  205 0 0 1 1 0  203A 1 1 0 1 1  N 302 285 233 358 366	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 14 0 3 8 5  102 17 8 31 38 44  103 55 26 28 23 28  201 57 64 25 16 13  202 0 0 9 10 7  203 0 0 4 2 0  203A 0 2 1 4 3  79 85 111 102 88
3 Years with a Doley	3 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 0 0 0 0 0 4  102 0 0 15 19 14  103 0 4 11 12 24  201 13 9 14 17 22  202 41 59 23 35 16  203 41 14 12 6 0  203A 5 14 25 12 22  39 56 65 54 51
4 Years with a Delay	4 Years without a Delay
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101	1963 1964 1965 1966 1967  101 2 0 0 0 0  102 2 1 0 1 2  103 0 1 2 5 6  201 10 1 7 8 14  202 10 21 12 17 24  203 10 23 7 9 3  203A 35 55 72 61 51  18 80 130 130 146

\*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole per cent. Percentages in each column for each block add to 100 except for rounding errors. N's below each column refer to the total number of cases from which percentages for that column are computed.



Figure 1. Bar chart comparisons of percentages of <u>French</u> students placed at the seven course levels for the total sample; mean placement scores for the six groups defined by high school study and length of delay.

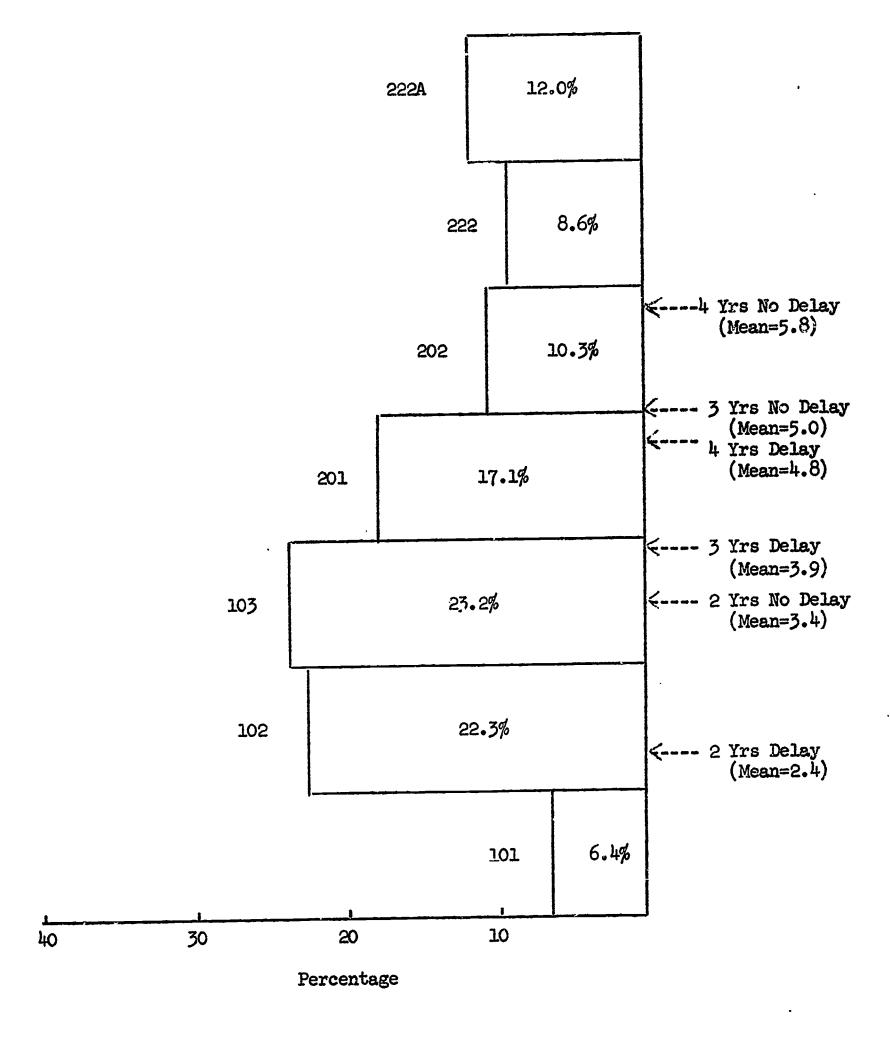




Figure 2. Bar chart comparisons of percentages of German students placed at the seven course levels for the total sample; mean placement scores for the six groups defined by high school study and length of delay.

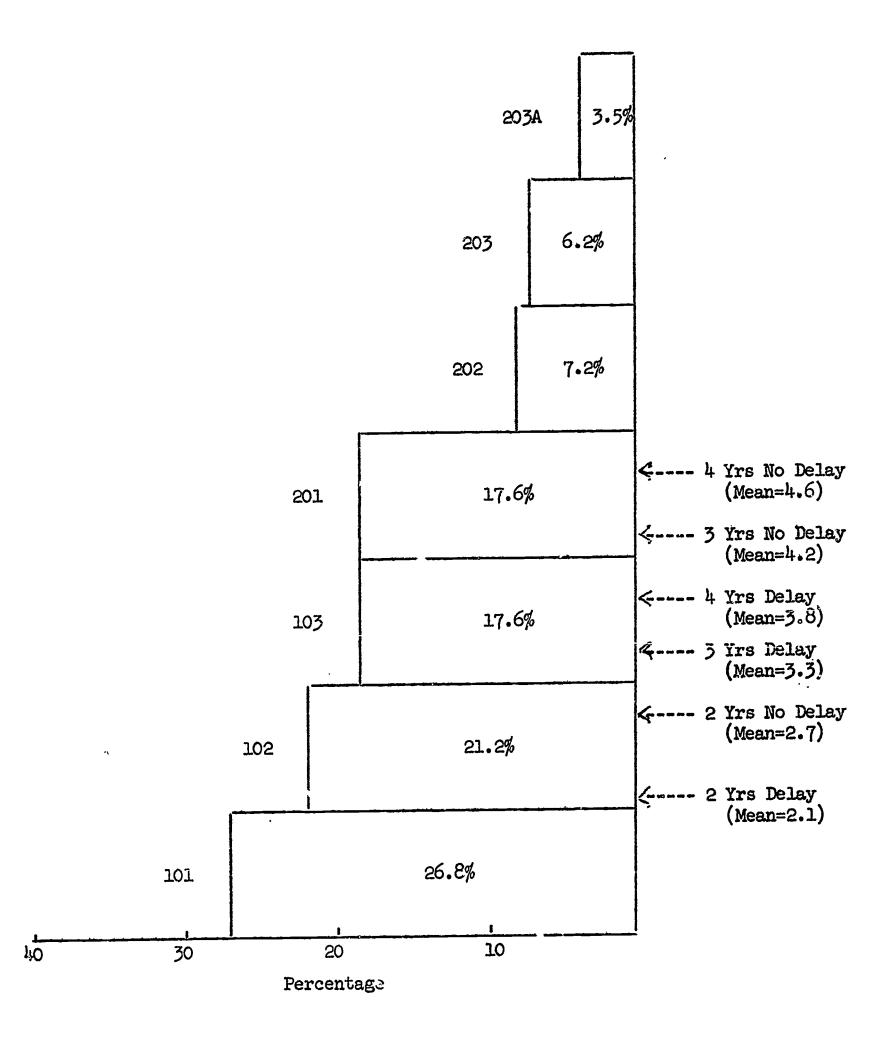




Figure 3. Bar chart comparisons of percentages of <u>Spanish</u> students placed at the seven course levels for the total sample; mean placement scores for the six groups defined by high school study and length of delay.

