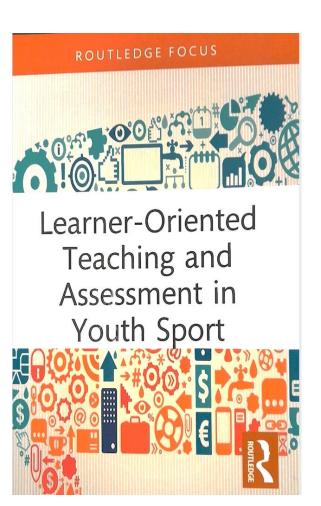
Part IV Learner-Oriented Assessment





Webinar 4: Learner-oriented assessment in GBAs

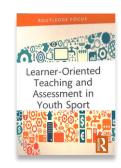
Speakers: Cláudio Farias, Patrícia Coutinho, Ana Ramos and Cristiana Bessa

Date: 10th December 2022

Time: 8am (EST), 1pm (GMT), 10pm (JST)

CHAPTER 12: Assessment and technology in GBAs

José Afonso, Cláudio Farias, Ana Ramos, Cristiana Bessa, Patrícia Coutinho and Isabel Mesquita





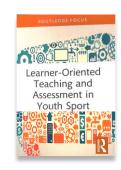


> Understand how technology can help learners' self- and peer-assessment.

> Scaffold learners' progressive active engagement in technology- based self- and peerassessment activities.









Self-assessment

Peer-assessment

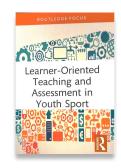
Learners participate in cycles of observation, identification, and assessment that inform

subsequent devising action plans











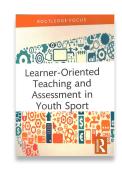
Self- and peer-assessment challenges

- ✓ Focus attention on the relevant componentes to observe
- ✓ Multiple and varied causes and effects
- ✓ Inexperience









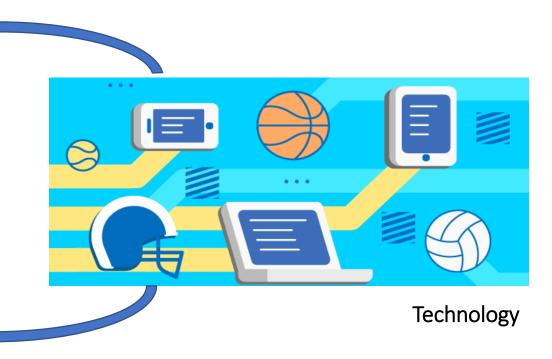


Sporting experiences





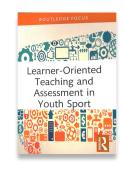














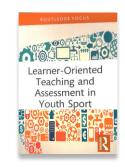
Benefits of reflective observation and self- and peer-assessment:

- Cognitive engagement in learning, deeper understanding, autonomy, self-awareness, and self-esteem;
- Cognition (mental analysis) and action (motor solution);
- Control over their own sport development;
- Focus on positive self- and peer-assessment;
- Link between problems during practice and definition of goals, learning content, and tasks;
- Social and relational skills, communication, sense of belonging, cooperation, mutual help and respect.







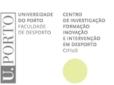




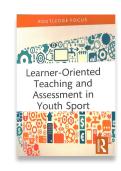
Educational benefits in the use of technology and peer- and self-assessment:

- Immediate video-based feedback;
- User-friendly;
- Versatile;
- Opportunities to create pedagogical resources;
- Revisit critical moments in learners' game-play practice (slow-down, pause, rewind,....);
- Brainstorming about 'current practice/level'and 'desired practice/level';
- More reliable self- and peer-assessment.











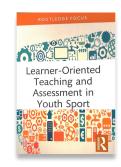
Potential limitations of technology use:

- Dependence;
- Insecurity;
- Time needed to train learners for using these tools;
- Quality of social interactions between learners;
- Deviant behaviours;
- Focus of distraction.











Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)

Laptop (device)

A laptop or tablet that can be used to access a range of apps, and that includes a camera and video function.



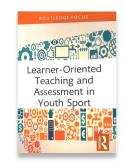
How can be used?

By learners to support engagement with multiple apps to support self- and peer- observation and diagnosis, assessment, and learning.











Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)

Portable cameras

A compact mean to capture photos and vídeos in highly dynamic and action settings.

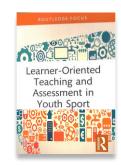


How can be used?

- Placed in a fixed place and collect images of a practice setting (e.g., game-play events) to capture collective team interactions;
- Used by an individual learner (on a head strap) to enable the analysis, for example, of the collected information by that learner (e.g., attentional focus: decentres eyes from the ball,...)









Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

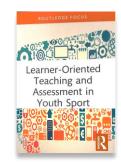
Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)









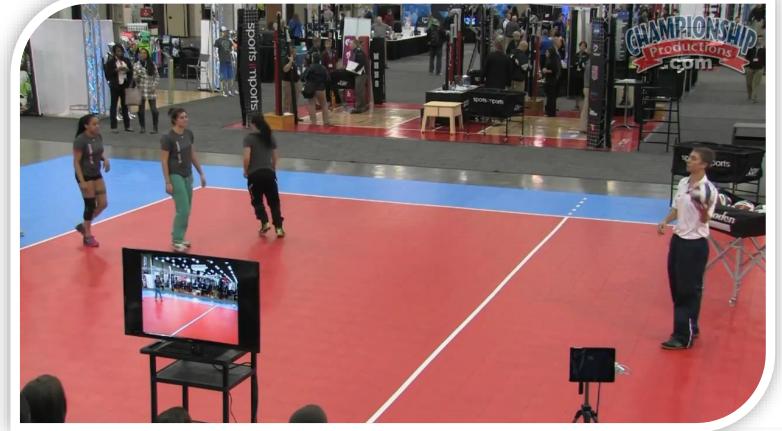




Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

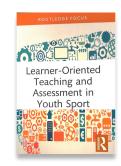
Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)

Portable cameras











Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)

YouTube or similar web platforms

Video-sharing websites that allow users to upload, view, and share videos.



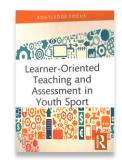
How can be used?

Sport educators show videos of expert performers as a way of introducing a task and/or sport content to learners or to scaffoldpeer-coaching activities.











Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)

GPS tracking monitoring

Provides learner tracking and delivers play participation monitoring data in real-time, it detects accelerations, decelerations, changes of direction and integrates add-on data such as heart rate (transmitted on the fly).

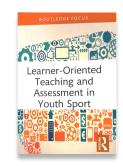


How can be used?

In outdoor high-performance youth sport teams can be used to map the range of field coverage and individual and collective intervention of learners (e.g., tactical systems and behaviour) and/ or capture indicators of the type of physiological work performed (anaerobic, aerobic, high-intensity, etc.), indicates the suitability of the tasks to reaching target heart rate zone









Technological tools in physical education and youth sport

Casey, Goodyear, and Armour (2017)

Heart rate monitoring

A fitness tracker. Includes built-in heart rate monitors, touchscreen, smartphone notifications, activity andhealth-adjacent information tracking, automatic exercise detection, and it can be couple to mobile phone devices for GPS tracking



How can be used?

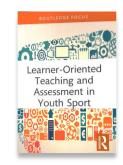
Learners create individual heart rate charts on station work and compare this data with recommendations on appropriate levels of physical activity.













Scaffolding learners' use of technology for self- and peer-assessment

- 1) Everyday support provided to learners during the contact with technology;
- 2) Progression in how each technology is used;
- 3) Progression in learners' use of increasingly more sophisticated technologies

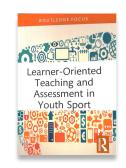










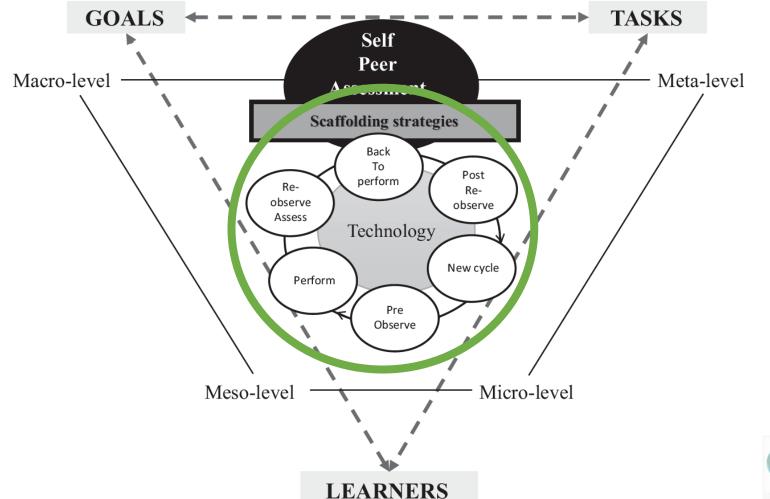




TGfU SIG 40th **Anniversary**

Webinar Series

Scaffolding the alignment between observation, assessment, planning, and application



Observation

Assessment

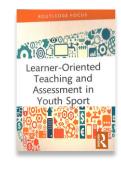
Planning

Application











Scaffolding the alignment between observation, assessment, planning, and application

Observation

"the rigorous act of perceiving the workings of people, culture and society through one's senses and then documenting these in field notes or recording them through technological means"

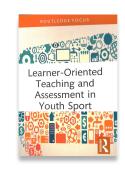
Sparkes and Smith (2014)

Operational principles

- 1) Can be carried immediately before/after the PE lesson/practice session, or immediately after the performance;
- 2) Thorough and complete analysis of sport performance componentes
- 3) Technology in indirect observation allows to:
 - a) Record behaviours of high frequency and duration;
 - b) Involve multiple and individual observers;
 - c) Use of video clips.









Scaffolding the alignment between observation, assessment, planning, and application

Learners' preparation for effective observation

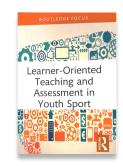
Focus learners' attention to:

- Critical game-play moments and motor action components;
- 2) Important aspects of the task and/or critical components of actions that need reinforced feedback;
- 3) Relate rationally and systematically about the causes and effects of learners' errors.



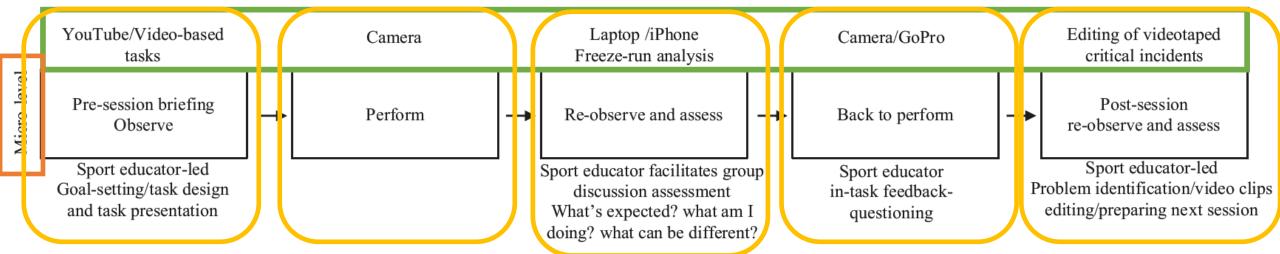






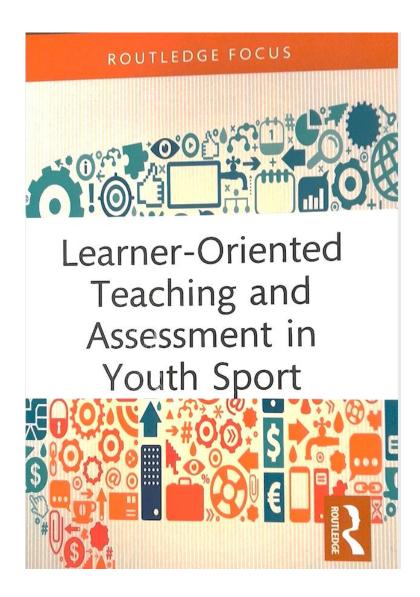


A practical application of technology-based, self-assessment, and peer-assessment activities











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Thank you!

Questions?

