

# Bridging the Gap: CSE-Interpreting Scales as a Measuring Instrument for Interpreting Training

**WANG** Weiwei

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

National Education Examinations Authority (NEEA)



#### Research project

# "Establishing China's Standards of English (CSE)"

Ministry of Education, China (15JZD049)

#### 语言文字规范

GF 0018-2018

#### 中国英语能力等级量表

China's Standards of English Language Ability



2018-02-12 发布

2018-06-01 实施

中华人民共和国教育部国家语言文字工作委员会

发布



IELTS	CSE 4	CSE 5	CSE 6	CSE 7	CSE 8
Listening	5	6	6.5	7.5	8.5
Reading	4.5	5.5	6	7	7.5
Speaking	5	5.5	6	6.5	7
Writing	4	5	6	7	7.5
Overall*	4.5	5.5	6	7	8

<sup>\*</sup> IELTS reports a profile and an overall band score which is derived from averaging the band scores on the profile This table reflects this approach.

Aptis	CSE 3	CSE 4	CSE 5	CSE 6	CSE 7
Listening	14	21	29	37	43
Reading	16	26	35	42	46
Speaking	21	29	37	43	47
Writing	22	31	39	45	50

<sup>\*</sup> Aptis reports a profile and an overall score. The overall CEFR/CSE level is estimated by first calculating the CEFR/CSE level independently for each of the four skills and then averaging the CEFR/CSE levels. This table reflects this approach.

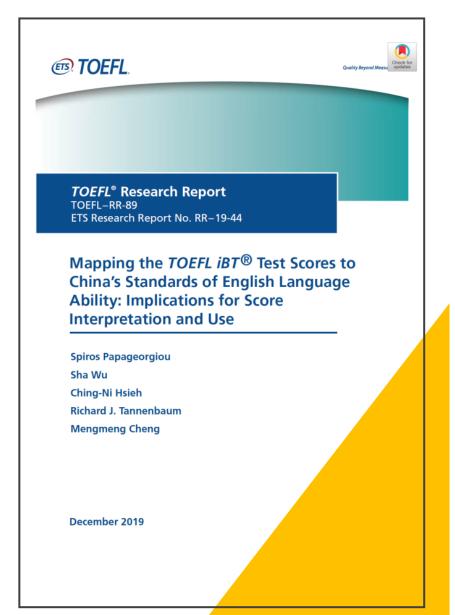
#### (British Council, 2019)

Study	CSE 4	CSE 5	CSE 6	CSE 7	CSE 8
TOEFL iBT total scores mapped onto CSE levels	37-56	57-73	74-86	87 – 100	101-120
CEFR levels linked to CSE levels based on TOEFL iBT total	Below CEFR B1, CEFR B1	CEFR B1, CEFR B2	CEFR B2	CEFR B2, CEFR C1	CEFR C1
scores CEFR levels linked to CSE levels based on the NEEA study	CEFR B1	CEFR B1, CEFR B2	CEFR B2	CEFR B2, CEFR C1	CEFR C1, CEFR C2

Note. CSE = China's Standards of English Language Ability; CEFR = Common European Framework of Reference; NEEA = National Education Examinations Authority. (TOEFL, 2019)

#### Calibration

#### CSE-CEFR-TOEFL-IELTS-Aptis





# Content

- Why: Rationale of developing CSE-Interpreting Scales
- 2. How: Methodology and Research Stages
- 3. What: A Glance of CSE-Interpreting Scales
- 4. Application Cases
- 5. Q&A



#### Content

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### 1.1 Surging need of T&I Training in China





# 1.2 Lack of common competence standards

- No common framework of performance levels (comparable to the CEFR) in T&I
- No standard criteria or levels in T&I trainings
- Very few reference for descriptors in T&I

#### → Need to Standardize Criteria in T&I

- Would facilitate comparison between different grading systems
- Would serve as a guide for: Teaching/Testing/Learning



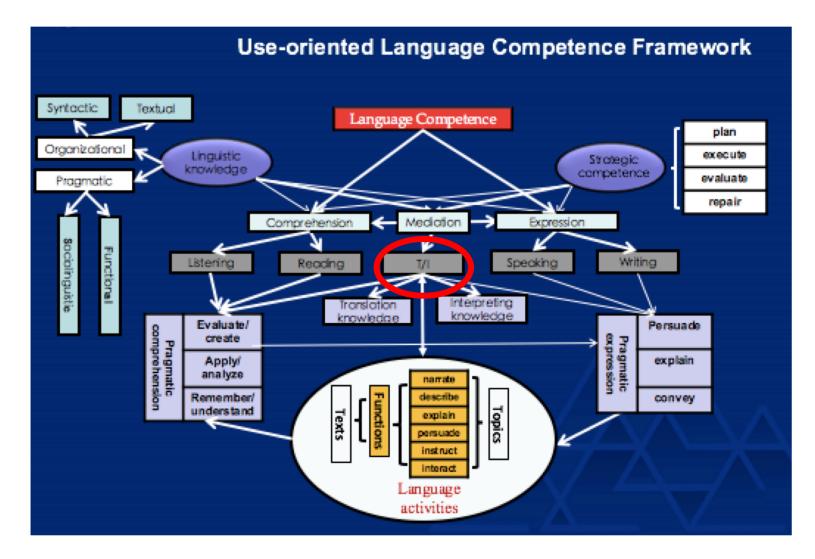
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### 2.2 Methodology and Research Stages



Step 1: Establishing a descriptor loog

- Interpreting-related documentation
- Exemplar generation
  - Survey: Typical interpreting activities
- Step 2: Descriptor analysis (5 Rounds)
- Internal checking
- Inter-teams checking
- Expert judgement
- Teacher judgement
- Workshops

- Learner and teacher questionnaire
- Rasch analysis
- Scaling

- Focus group interview
- Expert judgement
- Refinement

**Qualitative** Validation

Quantitative Validation

Interpretingrelated documentation

Establishing the construct

Literature

review

Operationalize the construct

Descriptor collection and analysis

Developing the descriptive scheme

Defining interpreting competence

(Wang et al., 2020)

2015 2017 2018 ... 2014 2016

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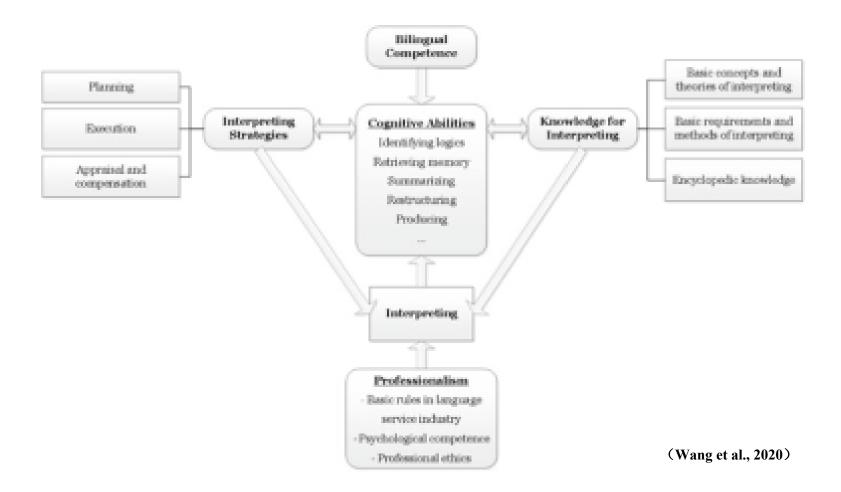
2015 2014

2016

2017

2018 ...

# Conceptual Framework (CSE-Interpreting Scale)



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review Interpreting-

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- related documentation
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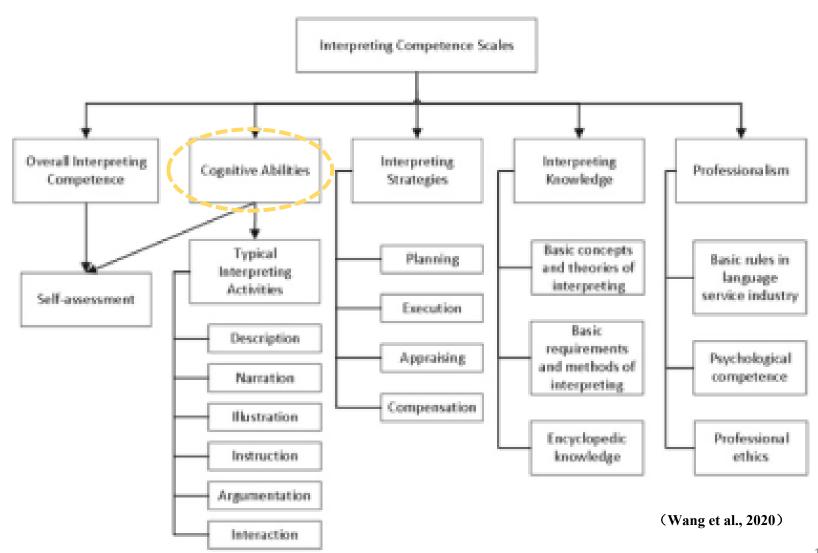
2016

2017

2018 ...

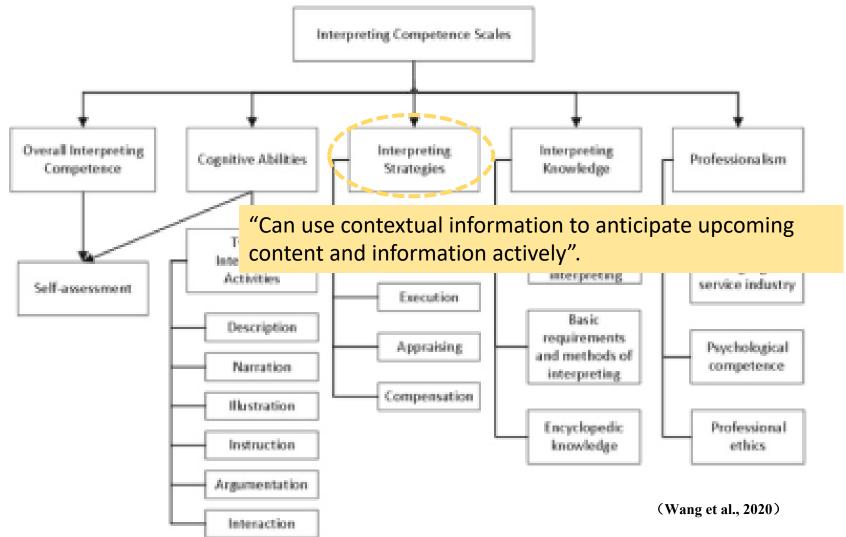


### The operational descriptive scheme



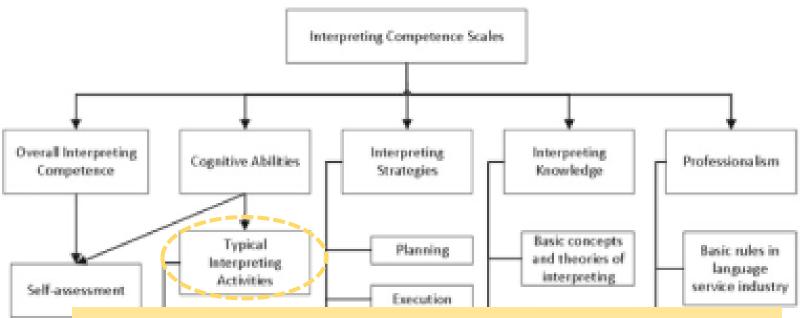


### The operational descriptive scheme





### The operational descriptive scheme



- (a) "Can interpret important information, such as research objectives, methodology, and conclusions, during SI for an academic talk"
- (b) "Can follow target-language norms to reflect source-language register and style during Consecutive Interpreting (CI) with note-taking for a foreign affairs meeting".



(Wang et al., 2020)

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 Establishing the construct  Operationalize the construct

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Developing the descriptive scheme

Defining interpreting competence 30,682 students, 5,787 teachers, and 139 interpreters from 28 provinces in China

(Wang et al., 2020)

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 ...

### **Descriptors Pool**





9208

(2014.12-2015.6)

# **Typical Interpreting Tasks**

1081

(2015.7-2016.6)

Revision, Screening, Validation

(2016.6 - 2017.12)

369

(2018.1)



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# 3.1 A Glance of CSE-Interpreting Scales

The Overall Interpreting Competence Scales

• 1 Scale + 6 Sub-scales

The Interpreting Strategy Scales

• 1 Scale + 3 Sub-scales

The Self-Assessment Scale

• 1 Scale

**Knowledge Scales** 

• Coming Soon in 2022

Typical Interpreting Activities Scales

• Coming Soon in 2022

Lev-8 Level-7

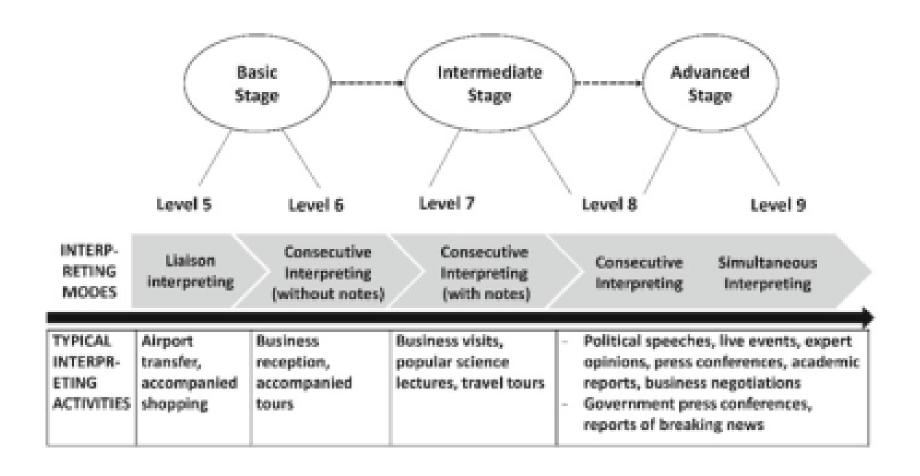
Level-6

L9

Level-5



# 3.2 A Glance of CSE-Interpreting Scales





# 3.3 Descriptor Examples: LEVEL 6

#### Level 6

Can consecutively interpret comparatively short speech on a prepared topic (e.g. as in everyday interactions with visitors, trade fairs) without taking notes.

Can actively anticipate speech information, monitor target-language accuracy and completeness, and correct mistakes.

	Interpreting Mode	Condition	Typical interpreting activity	Cognitive strategy	Interpreting quality
Elements of Descriptors	consecutive Interpreting	short speech, prepared topic	everyday interactions with visitors, trade fairs	anticipation, monitoring	accuracy, completeness
					21



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# 4. Application Case 1: Teaching Design

Descriptor	Interpreting mode	Classroom activity	Material difficulty
Can consecutively interpret moderate information-dense speech (e.g., as in business negotiations, training activities) in which segments are comparatively short and delivered at a regular speed with note-taking notes.  (Overall interpreting ability Scale Level 7)	Consecutive with notes	Business negotiations, HR or supplier training, product launch events, etc.	Moderate information-density; segments are comparatively short and delivered at a regular speed

# 4. Application Case 2: Learning Guidance

Table 4 The sample questionnaire for self-assessment in the intermediate stage (Levels 7 and 8)

Suppose you are appointed to a consecutive interpreting task for a product launch ceremony. Indicate your estimated performance by putting a cross in the appropriate box (0-4) for each statement

0	1	2	3	4
Cannot do it at all	Can do it with much help	Can do it	Can do it well	Can do it easily
Unable to execute the task in any circumstances. My proficiency is obviously much lower than this level	Can execute the task in favorable circumstances. My proficiency is a bit lower than this level	Can execute the task independently in normal circumstances. My proficiency is at this level	Can execute the task even in difficult circumstances. My proficiency is a bit higher than this level	Can execute the task easily in any conditions. My proficiency is clearly much higher than this level

- Prior to interpreting, I can familiarize myself with event-related specialized vocabulary, background information, and development trends
- □ 0. Cannot do it at all
- □ 1. Can do it with much help
- 2. Can do it
- ☐ 3. Can do it
- well □ 4. Can do
- ☐ 4. Can do it easily
- During consecutive interpreting in which speech segments are comparatively long, I can draw support from my notes to interpret information-dense, relatively specialized speech that is delivered at a regular speed with a certain degree of accent
- 0. Cannot do it at all
- □ 1. Can do it with much help
- ☐ 2. Can do it
- ☐ 3. Can do it



Self-assessment



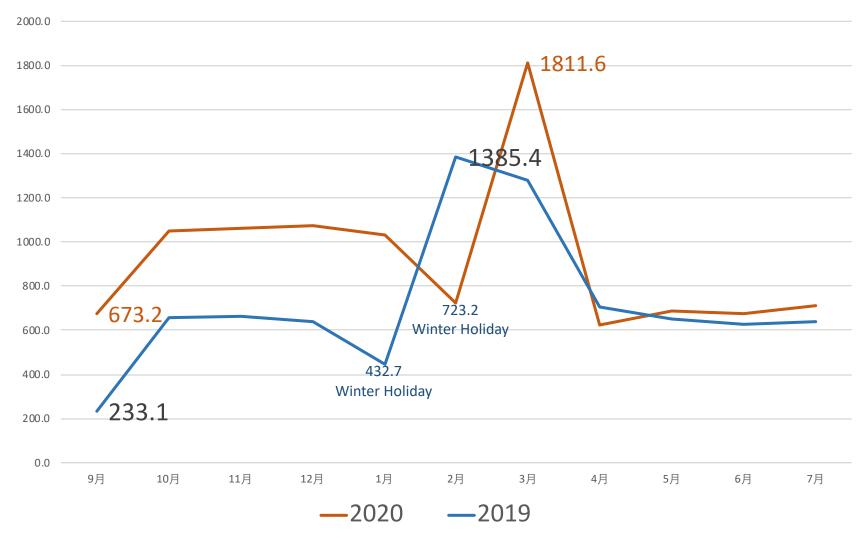
#### 4. Application Case 3: Inter-Sector Collaboration







#### 1<sup>st</sup> Academic Year Practice Record (Hours per Month)





#### Future: CSE-Interpreting Scales Application with AI

Learning + AI-CSE

Learner's Profile

Diagnosis + Formative Assessment

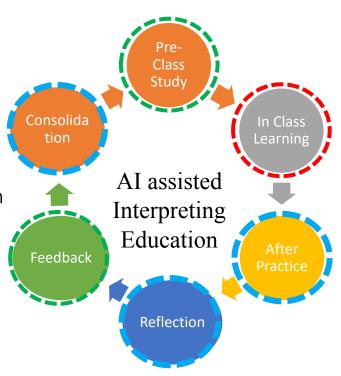
Competence Positioning

Learning Materials Recommendation

Learner + Trainer

Goal-setting+Course Planning

Trainer + Learner
 Core Skills





#### **Special Thanks to...**





















## Q&A



### Thank you!

Wang W, Xu Y, Wang B and Mu L (2020) Developing Interpreting Competence Scales in China. Frontiers in Psychology. 11:481. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00481

Email: wangweiwei@gdufs.edu.cn