

Chapter 7

Objectives



- Define dynamic assessment, and discuss the rationale for its use
- Give examples of models and methods that fit into a dynamic assessment framework
- Identify considerations and guidelines for implementing dynamic assessment

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Characteristics of Dynamic Assessment



- It is characterized by guided support or learning for the purpose of determining a child's potential for change.
- It gauges performance prospectively, indicating not only what the child has learned, but also what the child is capable of learning.
- It assesses the potential for the child to change when guided to do so.
- It is based on clinical methods of assessment that focus on how a child approaches a task and what is needed for the child to learn.
- It promotes the child's use of cognitive resources to encourage self-regulation in knowledge processing.
- It uses both quantitative approaches (zone of proximal development) and qualitative approaches (description of processes used by the child or types of scaffolds provided by the adult).

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Dynamic Assessment Theoretical Framework



1. Social-constructivist perspective
2. Social-interactionist view
3. Zone of proximal development
4. Scaffolding or guided participation
5. Mediation
6. Self-regulation

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Advantages and Limitations of Dynamic Assessment



Advantages

- Link between assessment and intervention
- Information on children's learning potential
- Sensitive to progress
- Ability to include adaptations and accommodations

Limitations

- Reduced efficiency
- Required experience and expertise
- Limited practicality