EDU405 Classroom Assessment Final term Subjective paper
Solved by sahar
Final Term Paper
Total Questions 35
MCQS 20
Subjective 15

Paper no: 1

1. **Define link and loop in assessment. 3 marks**

Answer:

Assessment is not an isolated concept, it is always linked to some other things as well.

What is a loop? A loop is defined as a process which is connected to its beginning. A system is said to perform closed-loop processing if the system feeds information back into itself.

Assessment is also done in a loop such as, a system that keeps informing the beginning means that some change is to be made there and then the cycle starts. See the image below

Decision - Action - Reaction

Assessment creates loops with the exams or tests and secondly with the process of assessment.
Processes involved in assessment:

- Design
- Develop
- Implement
- Evaluate
- Assess

2. Give example of mode 2 marks

Answer:

What is Mode? The mode is the value which appears the most often in the data. It is possible to have more than one mode if there is more than one value which appears more than others. For instance: 2,15,6,8,4,6,10,3,6,13,6,11,6 Mode: 6 The data values: 2,2,3,5,5,7,8

3. What is standard deviation

Answer:

Standard Deviation A quantity expressing how much the members of a group differ from the mean value for the group. It can be interpreted as an individual value compared with the mean.

4. How assessment guide teacher in learning

Answer:

"Classroom assessment is an approach designed to help teachers find out what students are learning in the classroom and how well they are learning it"

Types of bias 2 marks

Answer:

Unfairness

• When some one's right denied due to like or dislike. In assessment, normally it is associated with teachers. • It creates a mistrust among the stakeholders of assessment and hence affects the whole process. Unfairness questions the standards of assessment.

Topic 46

Offensiveness

• Using such language in question or such attitude that may offend some one. For instance the conflict between the white and the black in America during the civil war. • Offensiveness not only deforms the image of the teacher, but also proves that assessment system is not reliable.

5. Write Two types of graph 2 marks

Answer:

Line Graphs:

Comparing various sets of data can be complicated, but line graphs make it easy. The plotted peaks and dips on the grid allow you to monitor and compare improvement and decline. Line graphs are most often used by scientists, professionals and students. Topic 255 **Bar Graphs**
Bar Graphs:

Compare data in a simple format consisting of rectangular bars. With a few varieties to choose from, settling on the right bar graph might be confusing. Should you go with a horizontal, vertical, double or group bar graph?

6. Characteristics of essay type answers

Answer:

• Very common
• Explain in detail, based on the information
• Critical analysis
• Cause/effect
• Compare/contrast

Briefly describe characteristics of short answers

Answer:

The student needs to give:

- Precise information
- Specific information
- Complete understanding
- You know
- You understand
- You apply
- You analyses
- You synthesis
- You evaluates

7. What is knowledge lvl in bloom taxonomy give one example on ur own. 5 marks

Answer:

Knowledge Level

At Knowledge Level of Learning a student can define terms

Knowledge refers to rote memorization of facts and information. 1. Students will be able to define nouns. 2. Students will be able to name the items given in the pictures.

8. Whn bloom taxonomy is created. 2 marks

Answer : 1956

9. What is distracter analysis

Answer:

The best distractor is one that contains the common mistakes that students will make. In distractor analysis, however, we are no long: interested in how test takers select the correct answer, but how the distracters were able to function effectively by drawing the test takers away from the correct answer.

10. Benefits of rubrics

Answer:

Using a set of criteria and standards (directly tied to the stated learning objectives), educators can assess each student's performance on a wide variety of work, ranging from written essays to class projects. A rubric makes explicit a range of assessment criteria and expected performance standards. Assessors evaluate a student's performance against all of these, rather than assigning single subjective score.

11. What is frequency.2 marks

Answer:

What is Frequency? The frequency is the number of times each value occurred. For example, if 24 occurs 6 times in some data, its frequency is 6

12. What is the definition of graph 2 marks

A diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables. each measured along one of a pair of axes at right angles

My todays paper

10 mcqs were mostly from lesson 1 to 22

1. **Subjective portfolio**

   Answer:

   A portfolio is a purposeful collection of student's work that exhibits the student's efforts, progress and achievements in one or more areas of the curriculum. - It helps to get some specific information and also record of the progress made by the students in specific area.

2. **Define median:**

   It is used to find out the middle value of data or result. It gives information about left and right side. Used when we want to find tendency of data.

3. **Comparison of comprehension and analysis level**

Demonstrating understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions and stating main ideas.

What is analysis level? Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or causes; Making inferences and finding evidence to support generalizations.

4. **item development**

The term item is used as a shorthand for questions on the test. Item development can proceed only when a clearly agreed upon set of objectives is available. It is advised that an item should measure only a single objective. Each objective, however, should be measured by one or several items, depending on the test specifications.

5. **importance of instructional strategies**

Answer:

Objectives articulate the knowledge and skills you want students to acquire by the end of the course. - Instructional strategies are chosen to foster students learning towards meeting the objectives. - Methods, techniques, strategies and materials all are decided in the light of objectives.

6. **significance of objective questions**

Answer:

Easy to make and mark
- Standardized responses
- Should be written with clarity
- Clearly communicated

Question No.1
Relationship b/w assessment and rubrics.?
Answer:
Learning objectives --------Institutional activities-------Assessment
A rubric is a scoring tool that teachers use to assess student learning after a lesson. A rubric usually in the form of a matrix or grid; is a tool used to interpret and grade students' work against criteria and standards. Rubrics are sometimes called "criteria sheets", "grading schemes", or "scoring guides".
Using a set of criteria and standards (directly tied to the stated learning objectives), educators can assess each student's performance on a wide variety of work, ranging from written essays to class projects. A rubric makes explicit a range of assessment criteria and expected performance standards. Assessors evaluate a student's performance against all of these, rather than assigning single subjective score
Assessment rubrics can be used for assessing learning at all levels, from assignments, a course projects, larger research or design projects and learning portfolios..

Question # 2
Relationship b/w learner knowledge and assessment.?
Answer:
We enhance our knowledge with the help of assessment It helps those also to improve their knowledge who considers assessment as a pressure.

Question No. 3
What is objective?
Answer:

- A specific result that a person or system aims to achieve within a time frame and with available resources. - Something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish; purpose; goal; target; the objective of this lesson; the objective of a seminar; the objective of a fund raising etc.

Question NO.4
Define assessment?
Answer:

Assessment is the process of gathering and discussing information from multiple and diverse sources in order to develop an understanding of what students know and understand; the process culminates when assessment results are used to improve subsequent learning

Question No.5

define standard deviation?

Answer:

A quantity expressing how much the members of a group differs from the mean value for the group. It can be interpreted as an individual value compared with the mean.

Question No.6

what is analysis level.?

Answer:

Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or causes; Making inferences and finding evidence to support generalizations.

Question No.7

define rubrics?

Answer:

A rubric is a scoring tool that teachers use to assess student learning after a lesson. A rubric usually in the form of a matrix or grid; is a tool used to interpret and grade students' work against criteria and standards. Rubrics are sometimes called "criteria sheets", "grading schemes", or "scoring guides".

Question No.8.

importance of standard deviation.?

Answer:

It gives us a value that helps to understand an individual difference if scores are divided in equal parts. It tells us about the difference between the higher and lower side of result. The lower value of standard deviation refers to a balanced result.

Question No.9

what do u understands dis-tractors?

Answer:

Distractors are various alternatives chosen to be as close as possible to the right answer. In good test construction, all distractors should be feasible and reasonable and should apply **directly to the steam.**

Question NO.10

what is item analysis.?

Answer:

Item Analysis deals with:

• Item Difficulty
• Item Discrimination
• Effectiveness of Distractors

Question No.11

what is item format.?

The format of the item necessarily proceeds from the test blueprint. The blueprint indicates the kinds of skills and the balance of test content to be measured. The selection of item types and test format should be based on the kinds of skills to be measured and not on some personal like or dislike for a particular item format.

Question No.12

How rubrics help teachers in assessment?

Answer:

Using a set of criteria and standards (directly tied to the stated learning objectives), educators can assess each student's performance on a wide variety of work, ranging from written essays to class projects. A rubric makes explicit a range of assessment criteria and expected performance standards. Assessors evaluate a student's performance against all of these, rather than assigning single subjective score

Question No.13

explain briefly domains of bloom's taxonomy.?

Answer:

Cognitive: Mental skills (knowledge)
Affective: Growth in feelings or emotional areas (attitude or self)
Psychomotor: Manual or physical skills (skills)

Question No.14

briefly explain objective type questions.?

Answer:

Write with clear terminology. • Clear statement. • Avoid confusions. • Keep each item separate. • If more options than one are correct, ask for the best answer.
• Complete requirement. • Correct grammar. • None of the above' should not be used as options.
• Bring variety.
Yes/No questions are simple questions with two possible responses. Such questions allow the rapid assessment of large amounts of material.
There is very little educational benefit in using these questions.

Question No.15

what are requirements for rubrics.?

Answer:

Prepared and available for students well before they begin work on tasks

Discuss assessment rubrics with students in class

Students should be familiar with these standards.

Practice using rubrics in class Frame your assessment

Feedback to students in the terms laid out in the rubric.

Involve students while forming rubrics.

Paper no :4

Final Paper :
10 MCQ's
16 Subjective Question
1.Equality and equity

Answer:

Giving equal opportunities to all is an important step to avoid biasness. Equality in time, in opportunities and equal standards for all in grading help to reduce biasness. - Giving equal opportunities to all creates a harmony that leads towards equity.

2. explain unfairness how the type of Baisness

3. Question of application level?

Answer:

Knowledge and understanding are applied to solve some problem or build further knowledge. 1. Students will be able to solve the mathematical problem. 2. Students will be able to suggest some reforms.

6. Significance of analyses distractors

Answer:

Analysis distractor is used to measure the effectiveness of a distractor. If a distractor is not effective it is of no use virtually.

A good quality distractor ensures that outcomes will determine the credibility and objective picture of knowledge of learner

9. Link between instruction and assessment

Answer:

Teaching ---- learning --- assessment

12. Principle of Displaying Data ? marks 5 (out of grid)

Answer:

1. Relationships tries to show the connection or coorelation

2. Comparison tries to set two variable apart from each other
3. Composition tries to collect information of different kind.
4. Distribution tries to layout collection of related or unrelated

13. what is percentage % ?

Answer:

Whereas percentage refers to value with reference to 100, which is a probable value.

14. Clarity in Question?
Answer:

Questions should be written very clearly. There should be no confusion what to be answered. Students cannot answer correctly if they are confused about the statements of questions

15. Significance of Mean

Answer:

Mean is used to find the average of data. It refers to the individual distribution when data is divided at an equal scale. For example if scores are distributed equally among students then mean will refers to the position of each student.

3. difference between norm and range?

Answer:

A norm referenced assessment makes judgments about people, on the basis of sources and distributions of scores. For instance, the top 10 percent of the class are awarded first class and the next 15 percent are awarded second class. - A norm referenced assessment has been the most common type of assessment used in education

8. what is synthesis, give its verbs and words.... ?

Answer:

In Synthesis information is compiled by combining elements in new patterns or proposing alternative solutions

Translate , combine , compile , construct, develop , create , compose, plan , propose , solve
9. two characteristics of short answer?
Answer:

The student needs to give: • Precise information • Specific information • Complete understanding

• You know • You understand • You apply • You analyses • You synthesis • You evaluate

as a teacher how will you how will you make ribrics

Answer:

Exemplary • Good quality • Average • Below average

1st at the top is related to the best performance. The last shows the least level. Two in the middle is related to average. According to the subject and objectives, the remaining grid is filled.

Q. What is feedback ? 2 marks
Answer:

Helpful information or criticism that is given to someone to say what can be done to improve a performance, product, etc

Q. How is feedback become source of motivation? 3 marks
Answer:

Motivation refers to the “reason underlying behavior” or “the attribute that moves us to do or not to do something.” e.g. creating an engaging learning environment.

Q. What are the example Question of Application level ? 2 marks
Answer:

Solve this question/problem

Arrange words into meaningful sentences

Q. Briefly describe analysis level with example question? 5 marks
Answer:

Breaking information into small parts according to motives and causes

Distinguish between hard disc and removable disc?

How will you analyze the role of light in photosynthesis?

Question: Recognize the parts of the system and place them correctly?

Question: Replace the given words by synonyms.

Q. What is Discrimination index ? 5 marks
Answer:

Difference between low scorers (poor students) and high scorers (good students).

D = H-L / n

Q. What is diffrnce between mean and percentage? 3 marks
Answer:

Mean is average of data. Distribution of each item when result is divided on equal level.

Percentage refers to value with reference to 100 that is a probable value

Q. Write a note on formative assessment ? 5 marks
Answer:

Formative is a type of testing in which a range of formal and informal assessment procedures employed by teachers during the learning process in order to modify teaching and learning activities to improve student attainment.

Q. What is Pie graph? 3 marks (last two question are out of sllybus)

Answer::

Simple to make and simple to understand, a pie chart is a popular form of data comparison, consisting of a circle that is split into parts. They are used to represent categorical data or values of variables. They are basically circles that are divided into segments or categories. Percentages are used to compare the segments, with the whole **being equal to 100%.**

What is portfolio management,

Answer:

A portfolio is a purposeful collection of student's work that exhibits the student's efforts, progress and achievements in one or more areas of the curriculum. - It helps to get some specific information and also record of the progress made by the students in specific area.

why the fillin the blanks are important.

Answer:

Simple , common question , vocabulary

You know , you understand , you apply, you synthesis

difference between descriptive and feedback,

Answer:

"Descriptive feedback is the practice of giving detailed information that provides specific direction for improvement and gives students opportunity for input."

Evaluative feedback

Goal is to measure student achievement with a score or a grade. Feedback that is intended to summarize student achievement. It does not give guidance on how to improve the learner's reasoning

explain authentic assement in detail.

Answer:

It is a form of assessment in which students are asked to perform real-world tasks that demonstrate meaningful application of essential knowledge and skills. - There are some other names used for authentic assessment: for instance alternative assessment or direct assessment

what is bloom taxonomy,

Answer:

Bloom's Taxonomy was created in 1956 under the leadership of educational psychologist Dr Benjamin Bloom in order to promote higher forms of thinking in education, such as analysing and evaluation concepts, processes, procedures and principles rather than just remembering facts (rote learning

differentate between mode and median,

Answer:

Mode : finds out most frequent value

Median : middle value

explain box graph with detail;

Answer:

A box and whisker plot is a diagram showing statistical distribution of a data set. This plot makes it easy to see how the data is distributed along a number line. It shows five-number summaries the smallest observation (sample minimum), lower quartile (Q1), median (Q2), upper (quartile (Q3), and largest observation (sample maximum).