

2014

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SEVENTH PAPER

(Educational Evaluation)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What do you mean by measurement and evaluation? Mention the relationship between the two concepts. 6+4=10

Or

Examine the need and importance of evaluation in education. 10

2. Discuss various types of scale in measurement. 10

Or

Discuss the characteristics of a good measuring instrument.

3. Distinguish between teacher-made test and standardized test. 10

Or

What are the general principles of constructing essay-type and objective-type items? 5+5=10

4. Discuss various steps involved in standardizing a test. 10

Or

What do you mean by standardization of a test? How would you standardize a test? 4+6=10

5. Define grading. What are its advantages and limitations? 2+8=10

Or

Define question bank. What are the procedures of developing a question bank? 4+6=10

2014

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION**SEVENTH PAPER****(Educational Evaluation)**

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A**

(Marks : 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (✓) mark against it in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Temperature is measured on

- (a) ordinal scale ()
 (b) ratio scale ()
 (c) interval scale ()
 (d) nominal scale ()

2. Scoring where personal judgement of the examiner does not affect is

- (a) subjective scoring ()
 (b) qualitative evaluation ()
 (c) individual scoring ()
 (d) objective scoring ()

3. A test in which the procedure, apparatus and scoring have been fixed so that the same test can be given at different times and places is called

- (a) achievement test ()
 (b) group test ()
 (c) standardized test ()
 (d) intelligence test ()

4. — is the process of assigning symbols to dimensions of phenomena in order to characterize the status of phenomenon as precisely as possible.

- (a) Evaluation ()
 (b) Measurement ()
 (c) Research ()
 (d) Examination ()

5. Educational diagnosis not only helps in finding out the difficulties and their remedies, but also helps in getting the — of possible future difficulties.

(a) knowledge ()

(b) exploration ()

(c) result ()

(d) evaluation ()

6. When a test 'appears to measure' what the test wishes to measure, it is said to possess — validity.

(a) content ()

(b) concurrent ()

(c) predictive ()

(d) face ()

7. The test which is administered twice at an interval in order to obtain reliability is known as

(a) parallel method ()

(b) split half method ()

(c) test-retest method ()

(d) method of rational equivalence ()

8. When the test requires responses which need to summarize, elaborate, explain, it is called

(a) teacher-made test ()

(b) objective test ()

(c) essay-type test ()

(d) All of the above ()

9. The full form of CCE is

(a) Continuing Evaluation and Compulsory Evaluation ()

(b) Common Evaluation and Comprehensive Evaluation ()

(c) Continuous Evaluation and Comprehensive Evaluation ()

(d) Common and Compulsory Evaluation ()

10. A question bank is that where — is/are kept.

(a) prepared questions ()

(b) book of questions ()

(c) old questions ()

(d) answer-scripts ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Importance of placement evaluation

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(6)

2. Nominal scale with examples

3. Types of item in a test

4. Evaluation of a test

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5. Concept of continuous and comprehensive evaluation

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