



# INDEX

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SL NO.	PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVITY	PAGE No.
1	Plan and construct an achievement test in one of the methodology subjects.	2
2	Survey the assessment practices followed in different schools - zilla parishad Government, private and a residential and prepare a report	5
3.	Prepare a report by undertaking question Paper analysis of two school subjects (public examinations of previous year)	8
4.	Administer an Intelligence test on students of any class and interpret the result.	11
5.	Conduct a survey to find out occupational choices of 9th class students and prepare a report.	13.





## ACTIVITY 1

Plan and construct an achievement test in one of the methodology subjects:

INTRODUCTION: Evaluation is relatively a new term in education vocabulary. It is a wider concept than testing, measurement and supposed to judge the work of the educational outcomes brought about as a result teaching learning. Broadly speaking the purpose of evaluation can be

1. Educational
2. Administrative.

This includes functions such as monitoring students' purpose, progress, diagnosing students weakness, determining the need for remedial work.

### Relation between Evaluation and Education.

Evaluation actually aims at knowing the achievement but helps in improving the curriculum and method.

#### Weightage to objectives

S.NO.	content	No. of objectives	Marks	percentage
1	Knowledge	19	13	52
2	Comprehension	09	06	24
3	Expression	06	06	24
	Total	34	25	100





Weightage to various elements of Language

SL NO.	Content	No. of questions	Marks	Percent.
1	Make Sentences	3	3	12
2	Give the meaning	4	4	16
3	All in the blanks	3	3	12
4	Rewrite as directed	3	3	12
5	Study skills	3	3	12
6	True or False	4	2	8
7	Antonyms	4	2	8
8	Match the following	6	3	12
9	choose the correct	4	2	8

Weightage to Type of questions

SLNO	Content	No. of questions	Marks	percent
1	Very short Ans	6	6	24
2	Objective	28	19	76

QUESTION PAPER

Class: VI

Subject: English

Time = 45 min

Marks: 25.

1. Meanings

Gymnastics = property = woe =

2. Opposites

Big x Near x Dark x Open x

3. Fill in the blanks

a. Prevention is better than \_\_\_\_\_

b. The prisoner \_\_\_\_\_ from jail

c. Charaka \_\_\_\_\_ the anatomy of human body.





4. Study the following results:

Girls	Percentage	Boys	percentage
Swetha	86	Krishan	85.6
Rani	85	Raju	82
Ramani	82	Sai	78
Hemalatha	85	Bhanu	78.6
Kumari	78	Hari	69
Raji	79.6	uday	67.6
Uma	69	Vinod	68
Gravya	67.6	Murty	71

Answer the following questions:

1. which two students scored equal percentage?
2. who got the lowest percentage?
3. comment on the overall performance of students?

Make sentences for the words

- 1) Bunch      2) strength      3) wise

Tick the correct answer

1. A physician should have ...  
a) impatience    b) Arrogance    c) sense    d) patience
2. Charaka was a great  
a) Surgeon    b) philosopher    c) Shramada

Rewrite as directed

"I don't know" she replied (write indirect speech)

The elephant is bigger than donkey (adjective)

They often held a musical evening in a large open field (adverb)

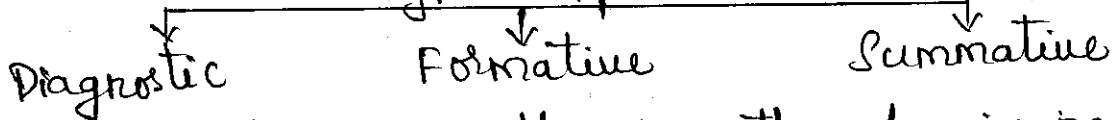




Survey the assessment practices followed in different schools - zilla parishad / Government, private

INTRODUCTION: Evaluation is integrated with the whole of education its purpose to improve the instruction and not merely to measure its improvement or achievement. It is a continuous controlled comprehensive process.

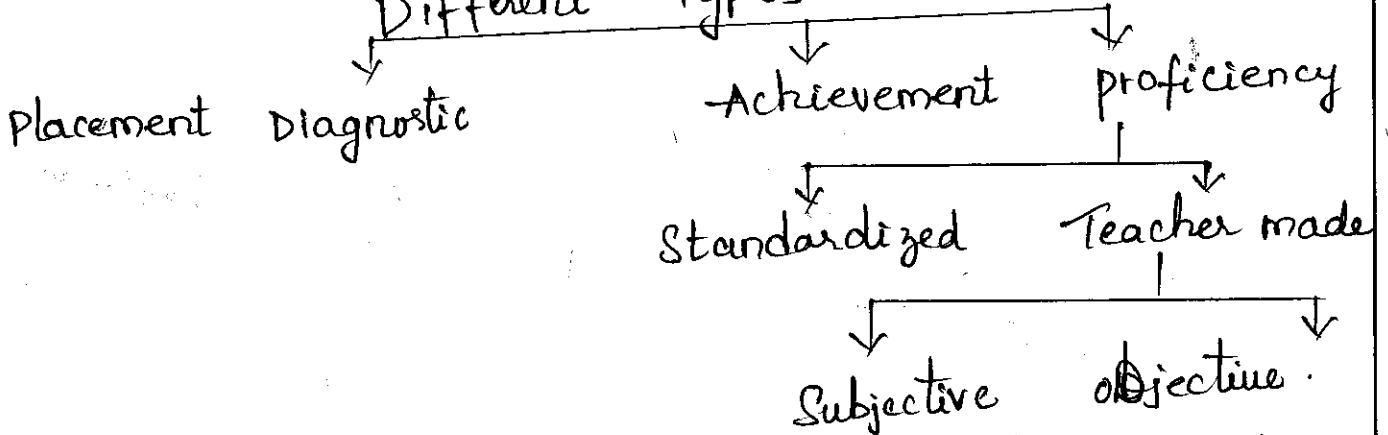
Types of Evaluation



**Diagnostic**: It is usually in the beginning of catching learning process in order to find out the strengths and weaknesses either out individual.

**Formative**: It is the assessment mode during the instructional phase to inform the technical and annual examination whether internal or external.

Different Types of Tests



All these tests help in the development of students economically and actual for various purposes.





## Quality Concern in Education:

The aims of education reflect the current needs and aspirations of a society as well as its lasting values, and the immediate concerns of a community as well as broad human ideals. Locating the term quality in educational discourse is now a universal concern.

Examination procedures: conducting examinations in education system works like a regulatory mechanism in improving quality in education.

More specifically speaking, the quality of education depends on the types of examinations and frequency conducted in schools. It has been found that conducting class / internal examination with regular intervals helps in improving the quality in school education.

EXAMINATION: For the general understanding, examination or test means to examine somebody or something i.e., to inspect closely; hence an examination is a detailed inspection or analysis of an object or person. In an academic or professional context examinations are tests which aim to determine the ability of a student or a prospective practitioner.





Major Sources of Students Testing by Zilla Parishad  
Government, private and a Residential.

Zilla Parishad: Emphasizes on home work, project work, unit test, cumulative examination, monthly test,

Government: Emphasize on half yearly, pre-board test and annual examination as suggested by Govt

Private schools: Aim at to promote universal brotherhood, harmony, global interaction, cultural pluralism and prepare its students to become global.

Residential: Conducts similar types of examinations and emphasizes on unit test, class test, homework, activity-based, session ending examination.

Continuous Assessment: In keeping the ethos of approaches to learning, schools also make use of quantitative and qualitative assessment strategies and tools that provide opportunities for peer.

Final Assessment: It takes place at the end of the programme in order to determine the levels individual students have achieved in relation to the stated objectives for each subject group and for the personal project.

- \* Teachers select appropriate tasks & assessments
- \* The resources available within the school.
- \* The particular objectives that are being measured.



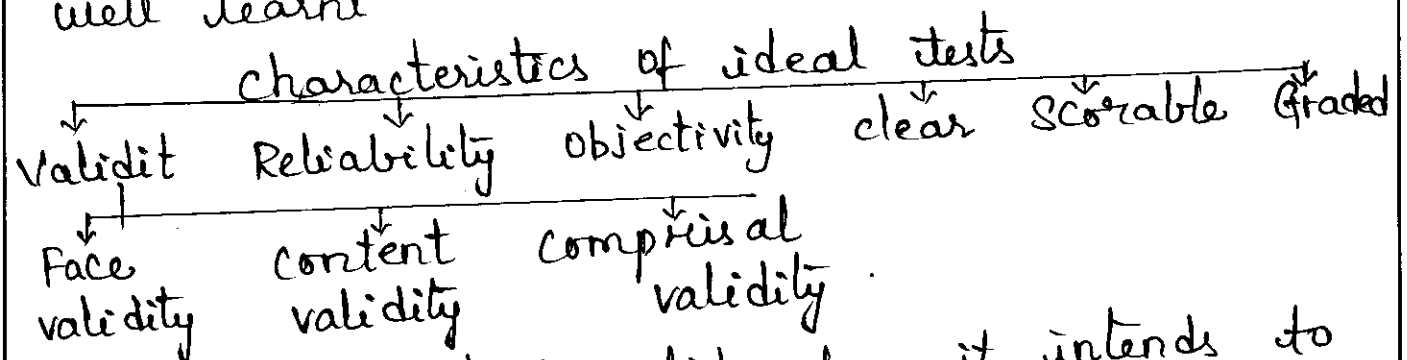


## Activity 2

Prepare a report by undertaking question paper analysis of two school subjects.

Nature of an Achievement Test : It is the main means available to the teacher and the student for assessing progress. These tests can be administered by the teacher and in the form of class test, school unit test, terminal or half yearly

Purpose of an achievement test : Achievement Tests shows how effectively the teacher has taught and diagnose those areas which have not been well learnt



Validity :- A test is valid when it intends to measure what it has to. If a test measures language, skills and elements of language at the same time or measure the several skill

Reliability : By reliability it means suitability of test scores.

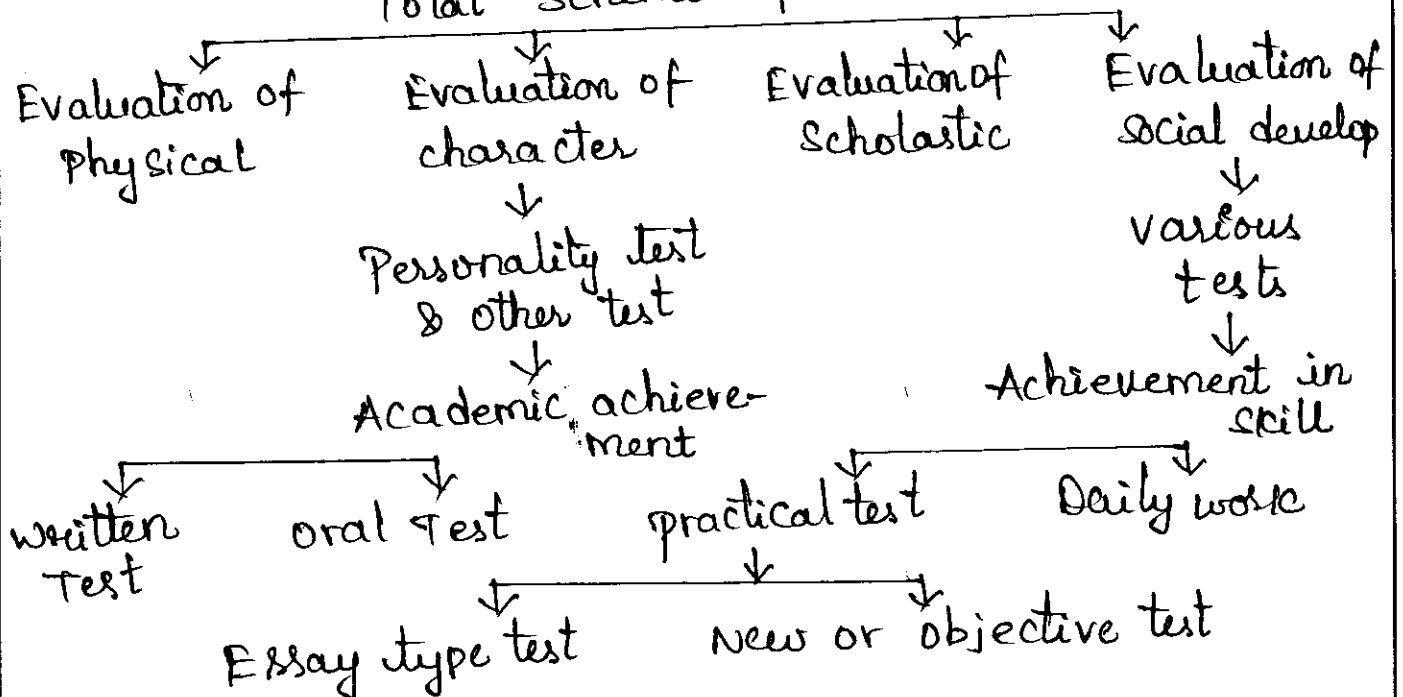
Practicability : The characteristic of a good teacher are practicability and usability.





- Objectivity : It should yield the same or merely the same scores irrespective of the person.
- clear : The directions given should be brief and definitive, so that the students are not handicapped by wrong performance.
- Comprehensive : It should cover the whole syllabus due to importance should be given each topic while setting the paper
- Graded : It should be according to the age and intelligence of the students
- Interesting : It should create interest among the student to put forth their efforts. It should encourage reflective thinking .

Total scheme of Evaluation





## REPORT:

The prime concern of this study has been to quantifiably estimate the extent to which the different instructional objectives have been assessed in the secondary examination.

In the Science - I Subject, the analysis revealed that in 2013, in the view of the majority of the experts, the lower order knowledge objective and its associated abilities of recall and been assessed to a greater extent than stipulated in the design.

- \* In the Science - II Subject, the analysis shows that the testing of the knowledge and understanding objectives was in consonance with the weights.
- \* In the Maths subject, the results of the question paper analysis revealed that the questions primarily assessed the understanding objective.
- \* In Social Science, the results portray that paper only marginally deviated from the design with reference to the assessment of objectives.

The qualitative analysis of the question papers of each subject undertaken by the experts has provided us with useful insights into the type of questions.





Administer an intelligence test on students of any class and interpret the result.

Definition: Intelligence tests are psychological tests that are designed to measure a variety of mental functions, such as reasoning, comprehension.

Purpose: Its goal is to obtain an idea of the person's intellectual potential. The tests center around a set of stimuli designed to yield a score based on the test maker's model.

History: The French psychologist Alfred Binet published the first modern intelligence test, the Binet-Simon intelligence scale.

Types of IQ tests:

Since Goddard's controversial Binet tests, psychologists have worked to develop numerous other tests. Most are intended for elementary school-aged children, but some may be used for adults.

The most common types of IQ tests are:

- \* Stanford-Binet Intelligent test
- \* Universal non-verbal Intelligence
- \* Differential Ability Scales
- \* Peabody individual Achievement tests





Results: The person's raw scores on an intelligence test are typically converted to standard scores. The standard scores allow the examiner to compare the individual's score to other people who have taken the test.

Result of an IQ test :-

According to the Test result 75 percent of intellectually children receive IQ scores between 72 and 90. A score of 110 is considered average.

High scores: A high score, over 152, is associated with superior performance. Extreme intelligence is 130 or above. Still, these outcomes are stereotypically. A high score usually means the person has a lot of potential.

Low scores: Someone who scores below 90 is considered to have "below average" intelligence. Extremely low scores, below 70, a cause of concern.

Conclusion: IQ score is predicted by valuing the test score with chronological age, and as per the raw score is taken and checked in the chart to assume the intelligent quotient. The predictive validity for life outcomes significant diminishes for non-academic outcomes.





## Activity 1

Conduct a Survey to find out occupational choices of 9th class students and prepare a report.

INTRODUCTION: What is an occupational choice? Occupational choice (also known as) career choice, job selection, is an area in which psychological expertise can be usefully employed. Most people have certain factors that determine why they choose a specific occupational choice, or job or profession.

Psychological factors: The first factors that can impact an individual's occupational choice are Psychological factors. It consists of interest, aptitude

Social factors: It can have a huge impact on the occupation an individual chooses to attain. Personality, attitudes, and lifestyle.

Questionnaire for the students of secondary schools

Sl. No	Statement	A2	DAO	UC1.
1	My parents will have great influence in my career choice			
2	Teachers are the greatest influence in my career choice			
3	Money is an issue in choosing a career.			
4	I have no career plans at present			





Sl. NO	Statement	A2	DAO	UCL
4	Living in a low Socio economic environment can effect the choice			
5	My grades will determine			
6	My parents, educators, someone			
7	else chose my secondary school			
8	I have access to employment			
9	I plan to work in a job for a while, then attend a school or get training			
10	I am fully aware of what technical colleges have to offer			
11	I have no one to motivate me in making a career choice			
12	opportunities and privileges do affect career choice			
13	Educational status of parents can affect career choice			
14	My grades will determine my career choice			
15	I made the decision choosing my secondary school subjects.			
16	My academic ability will determine my career choice			
17	Career choice takes a prominent place in our life.			





Report: This study has dealt with factors concerning over choice among secondary school students in Visakhapatnam. This study has thrown light into the misconception among secondary school students about the factors that determine their choice of career.

The students may unknowingly define their thinking based on the ideas and suggestions of the people in their support group. Students show their awareness of the economic issues and some solutions or answers by the way they responded to these questions.

CONCLUSION: Hence we can conclude that students must know themselves and make their own career choice decision based on that self-confidence in their decision making process.

There are multiple ways to approach our interests; everyone is an individual with their own way of doing things. This brings into the discussion the statement made in the literature that only the student can decide what is best for them. Students must remember that while there are infinite number of resources available for research.

