



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE CHEMISTRY

2022 - 2023

Marks

NAME : NIVEDITHA H.P

UNIT NAME : Atoms and molecules

Reg. No. : U01HY21E0024

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD (Max. Marks: 10)

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAINED
Blue Print and construction of Test Items	5	AS
Questionwise analysis and Interpretation	5	AS
Total	10	9

Niveditha H.P
Signature of the
Student - Teacher

[Signature]
Signature of the
Teacher-Educator



**JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**

SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE

Chemistry

2022 - 2023

NAME : *Niveditha H.P*

UNIT NAME : *Atoms and molecules*

Reg. No. : *U01HY21E0024*

Introduction to the unit test

A unit test can be made an effective instrument of evaluating the achievement of ① objective ② constant ③ The learning activities.

It is not enough to evaluate the content only the teacher should evaluate the total behaviour of the students. This is possible only when they evaluate the achievement of the objectives of all the three domains like cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain.

A test examines the achievement of the student quantitatively in knowledge domain only but evaluation is broader than test.

To examine the achievements quantitatively as well as qualitatively in sound progress of the students. Testing leads to good learning but test should be preplanned, systematic and scientific.

Meaning and definition of unit test.

The preparation of a standard set of questions to be answered by the students individually

unit test is a short test to be conducted at the end of a teaching a particular unit. unit test is a short test to measure the effectiveness of teaching and learning of the students after teaching a specific unit.

Importance and objectives of unit test:

- 1) By the unit test the teacher is able to judge the level of students achievements.
- 2) The efficiency of the teacher can be measured.
- 3) It helps to discover the specific of the student.
- 4) It helps to determine the ability of students in the subjects of study.
- 5) It enables the teacher to help to adopt remedial measures to remove the drawback.
- 6) It provides incentives to work hard for improvement in learning.
- 7) It can also find ways to supply and feedback the students in learning.

Plan or design of unit test:

The plan of the unit test is to be prepared such that it may be used as an effective

1. The objectives included in the unit plan may require different type of testing such as written test, an oral test, a performance test and observational technique.

2. The main task is to divide the weightage to the given to different objectives included in the unit test.

3. The weightage should be divided by the common examples including class teacher.

4. Weightage to subunits is to be divided for the different areas of the content which are included in the unit plan.

5. Weightage can be given according to the number of marks in the test or the opening of the expert committee.

Blueprint: Blueprint is three dimensional chart showing the weightage given to the objectives, content and terms of questions. The blueprint serves important improvement of the content validity of the teacher made test, it defines the scope and emphasis of the unit test. It relates objectives to the content. It provides greater advance assurance that the test units will measure

get the utmost benefit.

Needs for preparing blueprint:

1. The blueprint serves many useful purposes.
2. It may also help to improve the content validity teacher made test.
3. It defines as clearly as possible the scope and emphasis of the test.
4. It relates the objectives to the content.
5. It provides a check that the test will measure learning outcomes and course content in the balance manner.

Construction of the Question paper:

The next step is to construct the Question paper according to blueprint. Various kinds of question should be improved involved in the question paper according to the blueprint. Questions may be selected if a question bank is ready in your school. Every school should have a subject wise Question bank.

Preparing model answer and Scoring Key:

with the Scoring Key. The making is essential in the short answer types and essay type of answer. Such point in the essay type should be kept in secret and only to be opened after exams.

Item Analysis: Item analysis begins after the test is over, the answer of the examination are to be analysed to check the effectiveness of the test items only the items which are effective to be discovered. This is statistical procedure which is usually followed in the process of standardization of the test.

Analysis and interpretation of data:

After the evaluation with the help of the model question paper, scores gets by the students may be analysed questions by the interpretation of the data, the abilities and weakness of the students can be identified. Then remedial teaching may be done for the backwards and slow learners in the school.

Advantages of the unit test:

1. The effectiveness of the teacher and response of

- 2) The learning abilities and weakness of the students can be identified.
3. The continuous evaluation of learners can be made.
4. The achievement of objectives in the unit test will be known.
5. On the basis of scores obtained in the unit test the students will be classified.
6. Teachers can understand their deficiencies of interacting and try to make them in future.
7. It helps the teacher to give individual attention to the need.
8. Unit test makes the process of debugging easier.
9. Developers looking learn what functionality is provided by a unit and how to use it can look at the unit tests to gain a basic understanding of the unit API.

Disadvantages of unit test:

- 1) Unit test can't be expected to catch every errors in a program. It is not possible to evaluate all execution paths even in the most trivial programme.

- 2) Unit test cannot detect integration or interfacing issues between two modules.
- 4) It cannot catch complex errors in the system ranging from multiple modules.
- 5) It cannot test non-functional attributes like usability, scalability, the overall performance of the system etc.
- 6) can be time-consuming and tedious.
- 7) Demands patience and thoroughness from the development team.
- 8) Must maintain vigorous documentation.

Weightage to the objectives.

Sl. No.	Objectives	For 100	For 25
01.	Knowledge	16	4
02.	understands	24	11
03.	Application	33	5
04.	Skill	28	5
05.	Total	100	25

Govt. High School, Sakleshpur

Unit test

Class: 9th std.

Subject: Chemistry.

Time: 1 Hour

Marks: 25

Answer the following in a one word or sentence.

What are atoms?

5x1=5

State "law of conservation of mass."

What are protons? where do protons present?

Name the philosophers, who worked on atomic theory.

What are Electrons?

Answer the following in two to three sentences:

Define matter: what are the states of matter?

5x2=10

Name the symbols of elements of atoms given below.

8. What is solid state? Give any two examples.

9. What are monoatomic and diatomic molecules?

10. How are electrons arranged in atoms?

ii) Answer the following questions half a page each.

11. Explain the structure of atom with neat labeled diagram.

12. What are polyatomic groups? Name any two groups along with their valency.

Answer the following (one word answer):

Atoms are small tiny, minute particles present in our universe. It is also called as building blocks of matter.

"Law of conservation of mass" states that mass can neither be created nor be destroyed.

Protons are the positively charged particles present in an atom. Protons are present in the centre of the atom inside the nucleus.

J. J. Thomson, Rutherford and Bohr worked on theory of an atom.

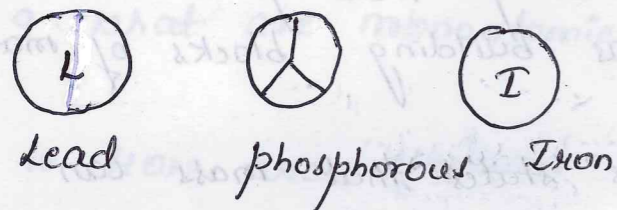
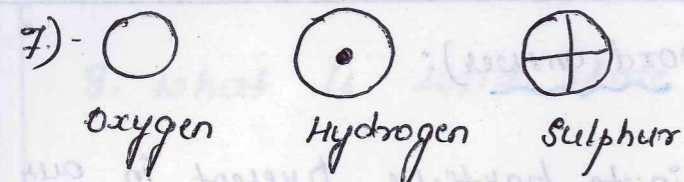
Electrons are negatively charged particles present in an atom and they revolve in a circular orbit of an atom.

Answer the following in two to three sentences:

Matter is defined as anything which has mass and occupies space is called as matter.

States of matter are :-

- 1) Proton : Positively charged particles.
- 2) Neutron : Neutrally charged particles.
- 3) Electron : Negatively charged particles.



8) Solid state is a state, where the molecules are compactly arranged in an object.
Ex:- Bench, table, Blackboard.

Here the intercellular spaces are less, molecules are closely arranged in an object.

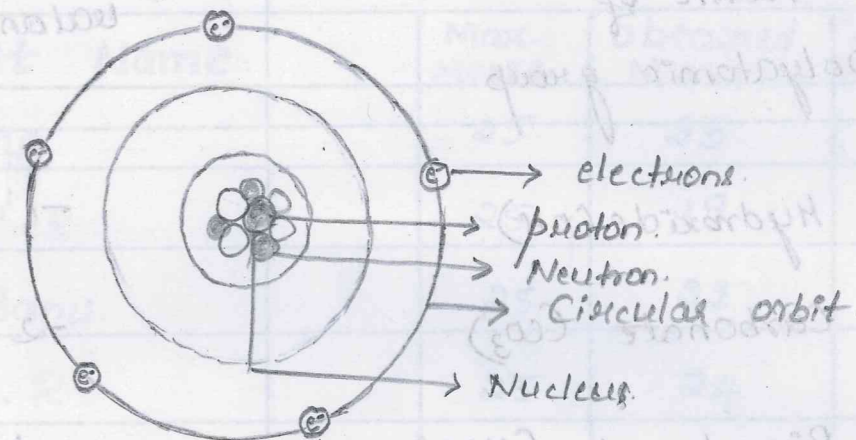
9) Monoatomic molecules are the molecules, where molecule is made up of one atom.

Diatomic molecules are the molecules, where molecules are made up of more than two atoms.

10) Atoms consists of three sub-atomic particles. They are protons, electrons and neutrons. electrons are arranged in a circular path called as circular orbits. Electrons are negatively charged particles.

Electrons always revolve in a circular path, it will not fall on the nucleus. We can see the

Answer the following (long answer type):



Atom is the smallest unit of matter. It consists of a positively charged centre termed as "nucleus". Also, negatively charged electrons surround the central nucleus. Even though an atom is the smallest unit of matter.

Protons have a positive electric charge.

Neutrons have no charge. They are neutral.

Atoms have characteristic masses (atomic weights)

Atoms combine with one another in definite, whole number proportions to make compounds.

12) polyatomic group refers to group, where many atoms combine to form a group. Sometimes these groups can also participate in chemical reaction.

Name of polyatomic group	valency.
Hydroxide (OH)	-1
Carbonate (CO ₃)	-2
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	-1
Sulphate (SO ₄)	-2
Phosphate (PO ₄)	-3
Nitrate (NO ₃)	-1
Ammonium (NH ₄)	+1
Phosphite (PO ₃)	-3
Sulphite (SO ₃)	-2

Class 9th

Scoring key and marking scheme

Student Name	Max. Marks	Obtained Marks	% of Obt. Marks
Ashura	25	23	92%
Abhishek	25	19	76%
Azmat Banu	25	25	100%
Bijitha . R	25	24	96%
Binesh . R	25	15	60%
Baunda H.S	25	19	76%
Fathimathul Maziya.	25	18	72%
Hamith	25	22	88%
Heena	25	20	80%
Huda fathima	25	23	92%
Jagath Ram	25	24	96%
Jeethu	25	21	84%
Mohammed Eishan	25	18	72%
Mohammed Shifan.	25	24	96%
Pritya.	25	23	92%
Rakshitha . S.	25	24	96%
Savitha.	25	20	80%
Sinchana.	25	24	96%

Questionwise Analysis

Sl No.	Sub Unit	Specific objective	Type	Form OT only	Time	Mark	Expected Difficulty Level
01	Subunit 1	understanding	OT	COM	1min	1m	Average
02	Subunit 3	Understanding	OT	COM	1min	1m	Average
03	Subunit 2.	Application	OT	COM	1min	1m	Difficult
04	Subunit 1	Application	OT	COM	1min	1m	Average
05	Subunit 2	understanding	OT	COM	1min	1m	Easy.
06	Subunit 1	Application	SA	SA	3min	2m	Easy
07	Subunit 3	Application	SA	SA	3min	2m	Difficult
08	Subunit 4	understanding	SA	SA	3min	2m	Average
09	Subunit 4	Application	SA	SA	3min	2m	Difficult
10	Subunit 3	Skill	SA	SA	3min	2m	Difficult
11.	Subunit 2	Skill	Essay type	SA	8min	5m	Average
12.	Subunit 4	Application	Essay type	SA	8min	5m	Average

Student name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Secured marks	%
Ashura	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	23	92
Abhishek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	19	76
Azmat bhanu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	84
Bijitha.R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	96
Bijesha.R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	15	60
Buendha H.S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19	76
Maziya.F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	18	72
Hamsith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22	88
Heena	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	20	80
Huda fathima	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23	92
Jagath Ram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	24	96
Jeethu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	84
Mohammad Sthan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	18	76

Mohammad Shifan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	72
Priya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23	92
Rakitha.S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	96
Savitha	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	20	80
Sinchana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	96
Sujan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	21	84

Secured marks of the students
 or most which are called as
 difficult techniques of
 provided on the data in
 Range = Highest score - lowest score
 Range = 96 - 18 = 78
 Size of the class
 Range = Highest score - lowest score
 Range = 96 - 18 = 78
 Size of the class
 Range = Highest score - lowest score
 Range = 96 - 18 = 78
 Size of the class

Raw score

Difficult techniques of evaluation process provides us the data in the form of sources or most which are called as "Raw score".

Secured score of the students.

23, 19, 21, 24, 15, 19, 18, 22, 20, 23, 21, 18, 24, 23, 24, 20, 24, 21.

Range:

$$\text{Range} = \text{Highest score} - \text{Lowest score.}$$
$$= 24 - 15$$

$$\boxed{\text{Range} = 9}$$

$$\text{Size of the class interval} = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{Desired c.i.}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}$$

$$= 2.22 \approx 3$$

Dist of the score in class interval

class interval	Tallies	Frequency
15-17		1
18-20		6
21-23		7
24-26		5
		$\Sigma f = N = 19$

Computation of mean for grouped data:

Mean: Mean is the average of obtained score that is obtained score divided by total number of students. Mean is the average performance.

C.I	Tallies	(f) Frequency	(x) Mid point	fX
15-17		1	16	16
18-20		6	19	114
21-23		7	22	154
24-26		5	25	125
			$N = 19$	$\Sigma fX = 409$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{409}{19}$$

$$\text{Mean} = 21.50 \approx 22$$

Calculation of median for grouped data

C.I	Frequency (f)	C _f
15-17	1	1
18-20	6	7
21-23	7	14
24-26	5	19
N = 19		

$$f_m = 7$$

$$N = 19$$

$$C_i = 3$$

$$N/2 = 9.5$$

$$L = 20.5$$

$$C_f = 7$$

$$\text{Median} = L + \left(\frac{N/2 - C_{fb}}{f_m} \right) C_i$$

$$= 20.5 + \left(\frac{9.5 - 7}{7} \right) 3$$

$$\text{Median} = 21.57 \approx 22$$

Mode: Mode is the most frequently occurring number in a series. Mode is the point on the scale of measurement with maximum frequency in a distribution.

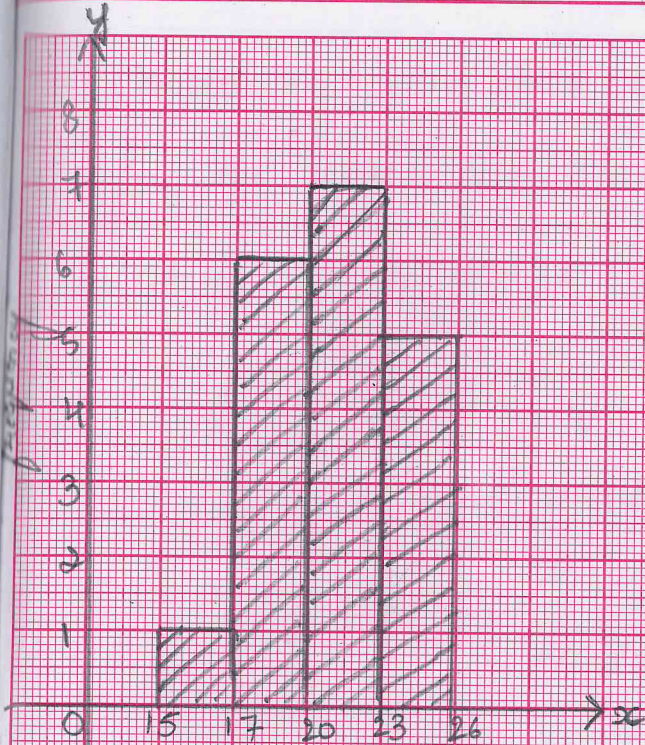
Class Interval	frequency (f)	C _f
15-17	1	1
18-20	6	7
21-23	7	14
24-26	5	19

$$\text{Mode} = L + \left(\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \right) C_i$$

$$= 20.5 + \left(\frac{7 - 5}{14 - 5 - 6} \right) 3$$

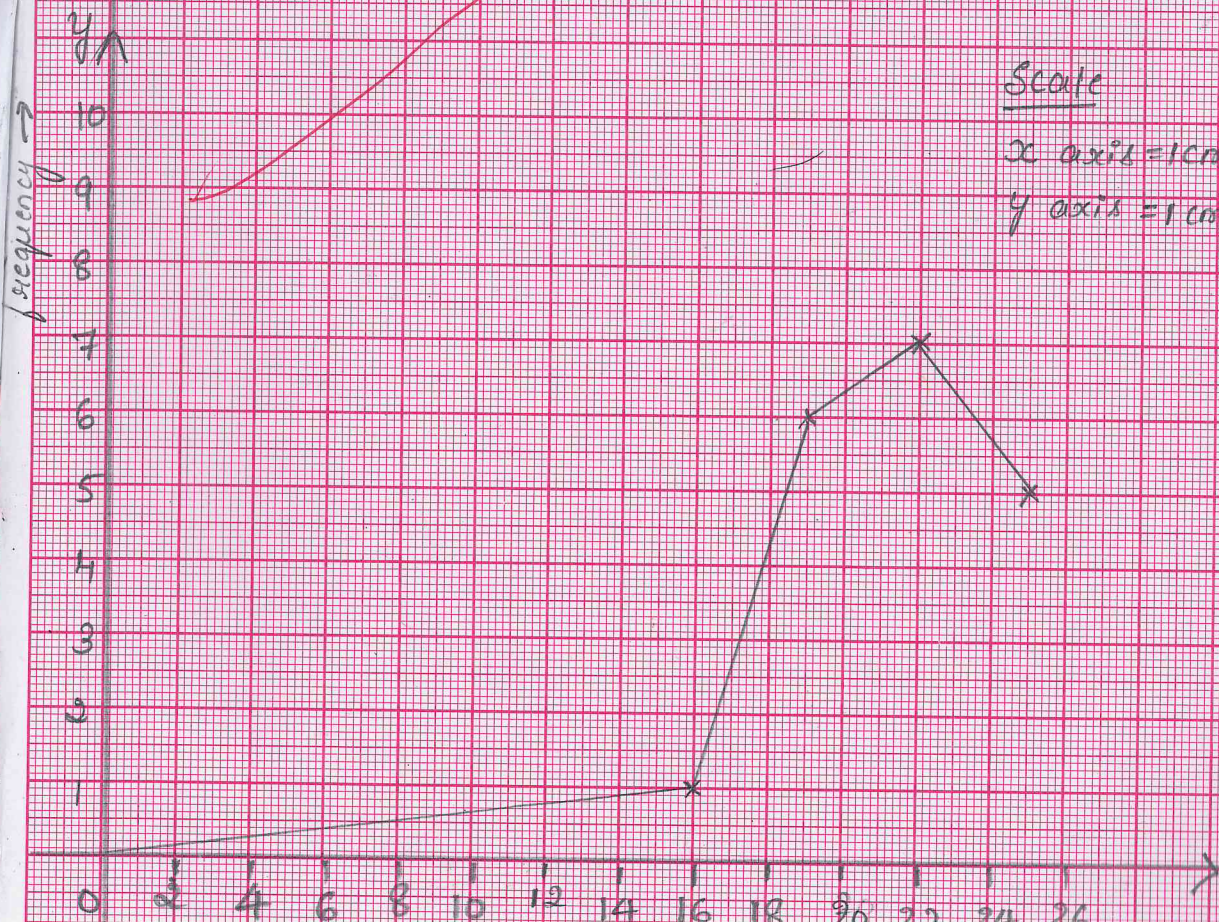
Date :

Batch No :



Scale
x axis = 1cm = 3 units
y axis = 1cm = 2 units

Class Interval



Scale
x axis = 1cm = 2 units
y axis = 1cm = 1 units

Interpretation

Conducted unit test in Govt. high school, sakleshpura for the class 9th standard in the subject Chemistry. Later answer script were scored and statically analysis by finding mean, median and mode.

Those values are as follows.

$$\text{Mean} = 21.52.$$

$$\text{Median} = 21.57.$$

$$\text{Mode} = \underline{\underline{22.5}}$$

Conclusion :

Unit test is one of the important step in evaluation system.

The testing teach to good learning but learning should be pre-planned systematic and scientific by the unit test, the teacher is able to judge the level of student's achievements. It helps to discover the specific weakness of the students. It helps to determine the ability of students. It helps to supply and feedback the students in learning. The educational guidance can be given to the students on the basis of performance.

The result of the test can guide the teachers of make any changes in the method of teaching.

~~Orhul~~
Valued
31.10.2023



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SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE COMMERCE

2022 - 2023

Marks

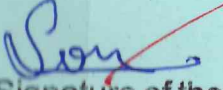
NAME : ELIZABETH SONY E.T.

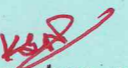
UNIT NAME : ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಲಯಗಳು

Reg. No. : U01HY21E0001

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD (Max. Marks: 10)

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAINED
Blue Print and construction of Test Items	5	4 1/2
Questionwise analysis and interpretation	5	4 1/2
Total	10	9


Signature of the
Student - Teacher


Signature of the
Teacher-Educator



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SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Commerce

2022 - 2023

NAME : Elizabeth Sony E.N

UNIT NAME : ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮೂಲಕ

Reg. No. : 001H791E0001

Introduction to the unit test

ಘಟಕ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆ.

ಭೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದ
ಮು ನಂತರ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಭೋಧನೆಯು ತಂತ್ರವು ಮತ್ತು
ಕಲೆಯು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ
ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದವು ಅದರ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದ
ಪಾಠವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಘಟಕ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ :-

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು
ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ೫ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಉತ್ತಮ
ಮಾಡಲು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು
ಘಟಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಘಟಕದ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಡವಳಿ
ಘಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆಯು ಘಟಕ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆ ಭೋಧನೆಯ ಪಾಠ
ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಗುರಿ ೫ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಗುರಿನಲ್ಲಿನಿಂತು ಕಲೆಯು
ಘಟಕವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ೫ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧನವು
ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವರು.

ಘಟಕ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗಳು :-

- * ಸೋಲಾ : ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನನ್ಯ ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಟ್ಟದ
ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಒಂದುದನ್ನು ಪಠಕ್ಕೆನು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಘಟಕ ಪಠಕ್ಕೆ
- * ಅರ್ಥ : ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ೫ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ



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SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Physics

20²² - 20²³

Marks

9
10

NAME : DEVARAJA K.N.

UNIT NAME : Motion

Reg. No. : U01HYR10018

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD (Max. Marks: 10)

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Total	10	09

Devi K. N.
Signature of the
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Teacher-Educator



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SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Physics

2022 - 2023

NAME : DEVARAJA K.N

UNIT NAME : Motion

Reg. No. : U01HY21E0048

09/10

Verliver

Introduction to the unit test

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It is not enough to evaluate the content only the teacher should evaluate the total behaviour of the students this is possible only when they evaluate the achievement of the objectives of all the three domain.

A test examines the achievement of the student quantitatively in knowledge domain only but evaluation is broader than test.

To examine the achievements quantitatively as well as qualitatively in all round progress of the students.

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Unit test is a short test to measure the effectiveness

Importance and Objectives of Unit test.

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4. It helps to determine the ability of students in the subjects of study.
5. It enables the teacher to help to adopt remedial measures to remove the drawbacks.
6. It provides incentives to work hard for improvement in learning.
7. It can also find ways to supply and feedback for the students in learning.
8. It enable to send the progress cards to the parents about the pupils study.
9. The educational guidance can be given to the students on the basis of performance.
pre-results of the test can guide the teachers to make any changes in the method of teaching.

Plan @ Design of Unit test

The plan of the unit test is to be prepared such that it may be used as an effective instrument of evaluation. A proper design would increase the validity, reliability, objectivity and suitability of the test.

1. The objectives included in the unit plan may require different type of testing such as written test, an oral test, a performance test and observational test & techniques.
2. The main task is to divide the weightage to the given to different objectives included in the unit test.
3. The weightage should be divided by the common examples including class teacher.
4. Weightage to sub-units is to be divided for the different areas of the content which are included in the unit plan.
5. Weightage can be given according to the number of plays in the test @ the opening of the expert committee.

Blue print

Blue print is the three dimensional chart showing the weightage given to the blue print objectives, content and terms of questions. The blue print serves important improvement of the content validity of the teacher made test. It defines the scope and emphasis of the unit test. It relates objective to the content. It provides greater advance assurance that the test units will measure learning outcomes and cover content in balanced manner. It should be prepared by the teacher well in advance to get the out most benefit.

Needs for preparing blueprint

1. The blueprint serves many useful purposes.
2. It may also help to improve the content validity of teacher made test.
3. It defines as clearly possible the scope and emphasis of the test.
4. These related to objectives to the content.
5. It provides greatest that the test will measure, learning outcomes and course content in the balanced manner.

Construction of the question paper:

The next step is to construct the question paper according to blueprint various kinds of questions should be improved involved in the question paper according to the blueprint. Questions may be selected if a question bank is ready in your school. Every school should have a subject wise question bank. More and more item should be added to question bank everyday, month and year. So you can select the questions needed from bank.

Preparing model answer and scoring key:

In the question paper should have been answered well before hand, together with the scoring key. The making is essential in the short answer type of answer such point in the essay type should be kept in secret and to be opened after exams.

Item analysis

Item analysis begins after the test is over. The answer of the examination are to be analysed to check the effectiveness of the test items only the items which are

Analysis and interpretation of data:

After the evaluation with the help of the model question paper scores got by the students may be analysed questions by the interpretation of the data, the ability and weakness of the students can be identified. The remedial teaching may be done for the backwards & slow learners in the school.

Advantages of unit Test:

1. The effectiveness of the teacher and response of the learners can be known.
2. The learning abilities and weakness of the students can be identified.
3. The continuous education of learners can be made.
4. The achievement of objectives in the unit test will be known.
5. On the basis of scores obtained in the unit test the students will be classified.
6. Teacher can be understand their deficiencies of interacting and try to made them in future.
7. It helps the teacher to give individual attention to the need.
8. Unit test makes the process of debugging easier.
9. Developers looking to learn what functionality is provided by a unit and how to use it can look at the unit tests to gain a basic understanding of the unit API.

Conclusion

Unit test is one of the important step in evaluation system.

The testing is to good learning but learning should be preplanned systematic and scientific. By the unit test the teacher is able to judge the level of students achievements. It helps to discover the weakness of the students It helps to discover the ability of the students in the subject of study.

It can also be a way to supply and feed back the students in learning. The educational guideline can be given to the students on the basis of performance

The result of the test can be guide the teacher to make any changes in the method of teaching.



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA
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SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Mathematics

20²² - 20²³

Marks

09
10

NAME : DEVARAJA K N.

UNIT NAME : Understanding Quadrilateral

Reg. No. : U01HY21E0018

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD (Max. Marks: 10)

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAINED
Blue Print and construction of Test Items	5	5
Questionwise analysis and Interpretation	5	4
Total	10	9

Dej.k.N.
Signature of the
Student - Teacher

[Signature]
Signature of the
Teacher-Educator



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SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Mathematics

2022 - 2023

NAME : DEVARAJA.K.N.

UNIT NAME : Understanding Quadrilaterals

Reg. No. : U01HYR1E0018

Introduction to the unit test

A unit test can be made an effective instrument of evaluating the achievement of ① objective ② content ③ The learning activities.

It is not enough to evaluate the content by only the teacher should evaluate the total behaviour of the students. This is possible only when they evaluate the achievement of the objectives of all the three domain.

A test examines the achievement of the student quantitatively in knowledge domain only but evaluation is broader than test.

To examine the achievements quantitatively as well as qualitatively in all round progress of the students.

Testing leads to good learning but test should be preplanned, systematic and scientific.

Meaning and definition of Unit Test

The preparation of a standard set questions to be answered by the students individually is one of the forms of evaluation.

Unit test is a short test to be conducted at the end of teaching a particular unit.

Importance and Objectives of Unit Test.

1. By the unit test the teacher is able to judge the level of students achievement
2. The efficiency of the teacher can be measured.
3. It helps to discover the specific of the student.
4. It helps to determine the ability of students in the subjects of study.
5. It enables the teacher to help to adopt remedial measure to remove the drawbacks
6. It provides incentives to work hard for improvement in learning
7. It can also find ways to supply and feedback for the parents about the pupils study
8. It enable to send the progress cards to the parents about the pupils study.
9. The educational guidance can be given to the students on the basis of performance
Pre-results of the test can be guide the teacher to make any changes in the method of teaching

Plan & Design of Unit Test

The plan of the unit test is to be prepared such that it may be used as an effective instrument of evaluation. A proper design would increase the validity reliability objectivity and suitability of the test.

1. The objectives included in the unit plan may require different type of testing such as written test an oral test a performance test and observational test & techniques.
2. The main task is to divide the weightage to the given to different objectives included in the unit test.
3. The weightage should be divided by the common examples including class teacher.
4. Weightage to sub-units is to be divided for the different areas of the content which are included in the unit plan.
5. Weightage can be given according to the number of plays in the test & the opening of the expert committee.

Blue print

Blue print is the three dimensional chart showing the weightage given to the blue print objectives, content & terms of questions. The blue print serves important improvement of the content validity of the teacher made test. It defines the scope and emphasis of the unit test. It relates objectives to the content. It provides greater advance assurance that the test units will measure learning outcomes and cover content in balanced manner. It should be prepared by the teacher will advance to get the out most benefit.

Needs for preparing blueprint

1. The blue print serves many useful purposes.
2. It may also help to improve the content validity of teacher made test
3. It defines as clearly possible the scope and emphasis of the test
4. These related to objectives to the content.
5. It provides greatest that the test will measure learning outcomes and cause content in the blended manner.

Construction of the question paper

The next step is to construct the question paper according to blueprint various kinds of questions should be improved involved in the question paper according to the blueprint. Questions may be selected if a question bank is ready in your school. Every school should have a subjectwise question bank. More and more item should be added to question bank everyday, month and year so you can select the questions needed from bank

Preparing model answer and scoring key

All the questions paper should have been answered well before hand together with the scoring key. The making is essential in short answer type questions such point in the easy type should be kept in secret and to be opened after exams.

Item analysis.

Item analysis begins after the test is over the answer of the examination are to be analysed to check the effectiveness of the test items only the item which are

which is usually followed in the process of standardisation of the test

Analysis and interpretation of data

After the evaluation with the help of the model question paper scores got by the students may be analysed question by the interpretation of the data. The ability and weakness of the students can be identified. The remedial teaching of may be done for the backward & slow learners in the school.

Advantages of Unit Test

1. The effectiveness of the teacher and response of the learners can be known.
2. The learning abilities and weakness of the students can be identified.
3. The continuous education of learners can be made.
4. The achievement of objectives in the unit test the students will be classified
5. On the basis of scores obtained in the unit test the students will be classified
6. Teacher can be understand their differences of interacting and try to made them in future.
7. It helps the teacher to give individual attention to the need.
8. Unit test makes the process of debugging easier.
9. Develops...

conclusion

Unit test is one of the important step in evaluation system.

The testing teach to good learning but learning should be preplanned systematic and scientific. By the unit test the teacher is able to judge the level of students achievements. It helps to discover the specific weakness of the students. It helps to determine the ability of students in the subject of study. It can also be a way to supply and feedback the students in learning. The educational guid line can be given to the students on the basis of performance.

The result of the test can be guid the teachers to make any changes in the method of teaching.



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UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Chemistry

2021 - 2022

Marks

NAME : Yashawini P.S

UNIT NAME : Pollution of Air and water

Reg. No. : EDJ11655

ASSESSMENT OF THE OBSERVATION RECORD (Max. Marks: 10)

CRITERIA	WEIGHTAGE	OBTAINED
Blue Print and construction of Test Items	5	4/5
Questionwise analysis and Interpretation	5	4/5
Total	10	

Yam
Signature of the
Student - Teacher

[Signature]
Signature of the
Teacher-Educator



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
SAKLESHPUR - 573 134

UNIT TEST

PEDAGOGIC COURSE Chemistry

2021 - 2022

NAME : Yashawini P.S.

UNIT NAME : Pollution of Air and water

Reg. No. : ED211655

Introduction to the unit test

unit test can be made an effective instrument of evaluating achievement of objectives, content and learning activities. It is not enough to evaluate the content only. The teacher should evaluate the total behaviour of the student. A text examines the achievement of the student quantitatively in knowledge domain only. A unit test is broader than text. It examines the achievement of the student as well as qualitatively in all round progress of the student.

unit test

unit test is a test which is constructed, administered and marked by a teacher after teaching a particular unit to a class of students for when the unit is taught. A unit test is a test which is constructed for the whole unit after the unit is over, to test the behavioural change in the children. It is very helpful to the teacher to know about the achievement of pupil on that unit. This will help the teacher to improve his teaching technique and students also deserve a lot of credit for making use of this test. "It also help the teacher in

Introduction to the unit test

A unit test can be made an effective instrument of evaluating the achievement of objectives, content and learning activities. It's not enough to evaluate the content only. The teacher should evaluate the total behaviour of the students. A test examines the achievement of the student quantitatively in knowledge domain only. But evaluation is broader than test. It examines the achievement quantitatively as well as qualitatively in all round progress of the students.

Meaning of unit test

A unit test is a test which is constructed, administered and assessed by a teacher after teaching a particular unit to a group of students for whom the unit is taught. A unit test is a test where items are constructed for the whole unit after the instruction is over, to test the behavioural change in the children. A unit test is very helpful to the teacher to know about the performance of pupil on that unit. This will help the teacher to modify the teaching technique and students also derive a lot of benefit by making use of this test. "It also help the teacher in finding out the deficiency in the students".

Definition of unit Test

The presentation of a standard set of questions to be answered by the students individually.

The unit test is a short test to be conducted at the end of teaching a particular unit.

Unit test is a short test to measure the effectiveness of teaching and learning of the students after teaching a specific unit.

Importance and Objectives of unit test.

- * By the unit test the teacher is able to judge the level of students achievement.
- * The efficiency of the teachers can be measured.
- * It helps to discover the specific weakness of the students.
- * It enables the teachers to adopt remedial measures to remove the drawback.
- * It helps to determine the ability of students in the subjects of study.
- * It can also find ways to supply and feed back the students in learning.
- * It enables to send the progress, aside to the parents about the pupils study.

- * The educational guidance can be given to the students on the basis of performance.
- * The result of the test can guide the teachers to make any changes in the methods of teaching.

Planning or design of the unit test

The plan of the unit test is to be prepared so that it may be used as an effective instrument of evaluation. A proper design would increase the validity, reliability, objectivity and suitability of the test.

The objectives included in the unit plan may require different type of testing such as a written test.

Importance of unit Test

- * It decides the effectiveness of teaching.
- * It helps to know the learner achievements.
- * To know the weakness and strength of students.
- * To knowing whether the predetermined instructional objectives are met or not.
- * It acts as a feedback device for teacher and student.

* It develops the self-confidence in facing the examinations.

* It is helpful for classifying the students.

* It is useful in helping students to choose suitable subjects or courses.

* It also helps to used for evaluating and improving

Importance of Unit Test

- * It helps to know the teacher's objectives.
- * To know the weakness and strength of students.
- * To know whether the predetermined instructional objectives are met or not.
- * It acts as a feedback device for teacher and student.
- * It decides the effectiveness of teaching.

Blueprint

Blueprint is a three dimensional chart and measuring unit which includes planning, preparation, selection, executing and evaluation. Blueprint shows the distribution of test items content and objective of the test.

Blueprint is a detailed plan of action or outline in a technical form. The Blueprint shows improvement of the content valid of teacher made test. It defines the scope and emphasis of the test and it relates objectives to the content. It should be prepared by the teacher well in advance to get the utmost benefits.

Importance of Blueprint

- * It is very important while composing questions papers for the unit.
- * It helps to systematically select the questions in all subunits.
- * It is guide to construct the unit test.
- * It helps to cover content of all the sub-units.
- * It helps to improve the content validity of teacher made test.
- * It provides greatest assurance that the test will measure learning outcomes.

weightage given to objectives

Blueprint

Sl. No	Objectives	Mark	%
1	Knowledge	5	20%
2	Understanding	9	36%
3	Application	5	20%
4	Skill	6	24%
	Total	25	100%

weightage given to form of questions

Sl. No	Form of Questions	Mark	%
1	Objective type	7	28%
2	Short answer type	12	48%
3	Essay type	6	24%
	Total	25	100%

III. Weightage given to subunit

Sl. No	Subunit	marks	%
1	Subunit 1	3	12%
2	Subunit 2	4	16%
3	Subunit 3	3	12%
4	Subunit 4	3	12%
5	Subunit 5	4	16%
6	Subunit 6	3	12%
7	Subunit 7	5	20%
	Total	25	100%

BLUE - PRINT

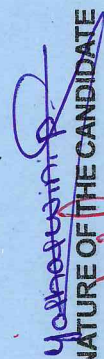
Objectives	Knowledge				Understanding / Expression				Application /				Skill / Appreciation Expression						
	Essay Type	S A Type	Objective Type		Essay Type	S A Type	MC	Com	Mat	Essay Type	S A Type	MC	Com	Mat	Objective Type	MC	Com	Mat	Total Item
Content (Units)			1(0)			2(0)													3
				3(0)			1(0)												4
			1(0)			2(0)					2(0)	1(0)							3
			1(0)					1(0)											3
										3(0)									4
		2(0)																	3
																		2(0)	5
Total No. of Items In Each Type		5				9												6	25

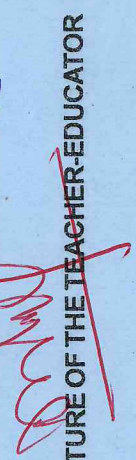
Marks allotted to each type

- Essay 4
- S A 2
- Objective 1/2
- Matching consisting of 5 items 2 1/2

S A Short Answer

- MC-Multiple Choice
- COM - Completion type
- MAT-Matching type


SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE


SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER-EDUCATOR

11. what are the effects of water pollution on plants and Animals?

12. what is potable water?

13. write any 3 methods to make potable water?

Answer the following Question in half a Page each.

3X3-6M

14. Describe the threat to the beauty of the Taj mahal

18. Explain the case Study report of the river Ganga.

Multiple Choice Questions

b. oxygen

d. Acid rain

f. All of the above

j. Both b and c

i. Ganga river

. All of the above.

. Pure and fit for drinking.

Answer the following questions in 1-3 sentences

. The presence in or introduction into the Air of a substance which has a harmful or poisonous effect.

The substance which contaminate the air is known as Air pollutant.

Respiratory infections, Heart disease, lung cancer, Asthma are the health problem arises by air pollution.

Chemical waste, Industrial waste, oil spill, Sewage disposal are the source of causing water pollution.

Bacterial, Necrotic, Pure water leaf death, burning of leaves, Asthma, in infections are the effects of water pollution on plants and Animals.

Potable water is the water which is filtered and treated properly and free from all contaminants and harmful bacteria.

Filtration, Distillation, Boiling are the methods to make potable water.

11. Answer the following Question in half a page each.

4. The major threat to the Taj mahal is the acid rain. When the acid rain falls on the Taj, which is completely made of marble they react with marble to form a powder like substance, which is then washed away by the rain. This phenomenon is known as marble cancer. In addition, the soot particles emitted from the Mathura oil refinery located near Agra is leading to the yellowing of Taj mahal marble.

Ganges river is one of the longest river in India and it provides water to about 40% of India's population. From source to mouth the total length of Ganges river is 2600 km and the Ganges basin covers almost quarter area of Indian mainland. The four important parameters are, Dissolved oxygen, Biochemical oxygen Demand, Fecal coliform and Total coliform are the parameters. Ganga action plan was started into 1985, to improve the water quality of Ganga to acceptable standard by preventing the pollution.

- 10. sources of ground water pollution.
- 11. Chlorine, nitrates, phosphate, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, etc.
- 12. Acid rain is the precipitation of acidic compounds that occurs naturally or through human activity. It is a form of precipitation that is slightly acidic and can be harmful to plants and animals.
- 13. Filtration, Distillation, Boiling are the methods to purify water.

Questionwise Analysis

Sl No.	Sub Unit	Specific objective	Type	Form OT only	Time	Mark	Expected Difficulty Level
1	Sub unit-1	recall	OT	MC	2min	1	E
2	Sub unit-2	recall	OT	MC	2min	1	E
3	Sub unit-3	compare	OT	MC	2min	1	D
4	Sub unit-4	compare	OT	MC	2min	1	D
5	Sub unit-5	recall	OT	MC	2min	1	E
6	Sub unit-6	compare	OT	MC	2min	1	E
7	Sub unit-7	recall	OT	MC	2min	1	E
8	Sub unit-1	define	SA	-	2min	2	E
9	Sub unit-3	predict	SA	-	5min	2	A
10	Sub unit-6	analyse	SA	-	5min	2	A
11	Sub unit-4	analyse	SA	-	5min	2	A
12	Sub unit-7	define	SA	-	2min	2	E
13	Sub unit-7	list out	SA	-	3min	2	E
14	Sub unit-2	explain	E	-	7min	3	D
15	Sub unit-5	describe	E	-	7min	3	D

3/3 of class interval

Raw scores

Different techniques of evaluation processes provide us the data in the form of scores or marks which are called as raw scores.

Scores received by the students

19, 14, 16, 16, 10, 5, 14, 9, 15, 15, 9, 10, 7, 8, 14

Increasing order of scores

5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 19

Range

Range = Highest score - Lowest score

$$R = H.S - L.S$$

$$= 19 - 5$$

$$= 14$$

Number of intervals

$$\text{Number of intervals} = \frac{R}{L} + 1$$

= Range

Size of class interval

$$\text{Number of Interval} = \frac{14 + 1}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\text{Number of Interval} = 7.5$$

List of scores in class interval

Class Interval	Tallies	Frequency
5-7		2
7-9		3
9-11		1
11-13		1
13-15		3
15-17		4
17-19		1

Mean for grouped data

Mean or arithmetic mean (M). Mean is an average score obtained by dividing the sum of all scores by the total number of scores.

$$M = \frac{\text{Sum of all scores}}{\text{Total number of scores}}$$

Class interval	Frequency f	Midpoint x	fx
5-7	2	6	12
7-9	3	8	24
9-11	1	10	10
11-13	1	12	12
13-15	3	14	42
15-17	4	16	64
17-19	1	18	18

$N = 15$

$\sum fx = 182$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum fx}{N} = \frac{182}{15} = 12.13$$

Median for grouped data

Median is the middle point of the distribution data. Median divides a grouped data into two equal one.

$$\text{Median} = l + \left[\frac{\left(\frac{N}{2} - F \right)}{fm} \right] i$$

Class interval	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
19-17	1	1
17-15	4	5
15-13	3	8
13-11	1	9
11-9	1	10
9-7	3	13
7-5	2	15

Mode

$$L = 15.5$$

$$N = 15$$

$$F = 8$$

$$f_m = 4$$

$$i = 2$$

$$N = 7.5$$

$$\frac{N}{2}$$

$$\text{Median} = L + \left[\frac{\left(\frac{N}{2} - F \right)}{f_m} \right] i$$

$$= 15.5 + \left(\frac{7.5 - 8}{4} \right) 2$$

$$= 15.5 - 0.5$$

$$= \underline{15.25}$$

Class interval	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
19-17	1	1
17-15	4	5
15-13	3	8
13-11	1	9
11-9	1	10
9-7	3	13
7-5	2	15

Mode

Mode is that score which occurs the maximum number of times in a given set of scores of data.

The approximation of the true mode can be calculated by the formula

$$\text{Mode} = 3 \times \text{median} - 2 \times \text{mean}$$

$$= 3 \times 14.5 - 2 \times 19.13$$

$$= 43.5 - 38.26$$

$$= 5.24$$

Graphical representation of frequency distribution.

Histogram

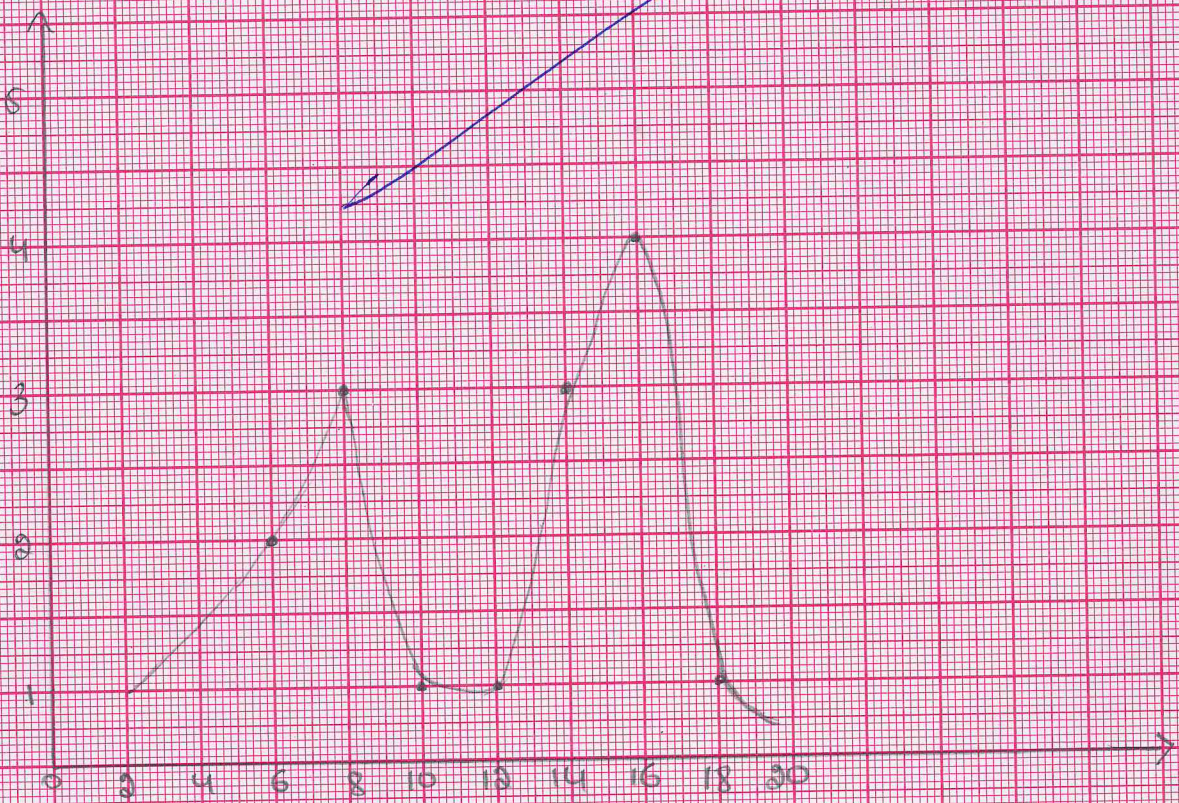
Class Interval	Frequency	Lower limit	Upper limit
5-7	2	4.5	7.5
7-9	3	6.5	9.5
9-11	1	8.5	11.5
11-13	1	10.5	13.5
13-15	3	12.5	15.5
15-17	4	14.5	17.5
17-19	1	16.5	19.5

2. Frequency polygon

Class Interval	Frequency	mid point
5-7	2	6
7-9	3	8
9-11	1	10
11-13	1	12
13-15	3	14
15-17	4	16
17-19	1	18

Date :

Batch No :



Interpretation

Unit test was conducted at Moulana Azad Model English School, Sakalshpur. For the students of 8th standard. Answer receipts were collected and statistical analysis was done by finding mean, median and mode.

The obtained values are as follows

$$\text{Mean} = 12.13$$

$$\text{Median} = 15.8$$

$$\text{Mode} = 19.2$$

$$\text{Mean} < \text{Median} < \text{Mode}$$

$$12.13 < 15.8 < 19.2$$

Since the value of mean is nearly equal to median the test was average.

~~Value~~
~~Dr. J. P. Singh~~

Conclusion

Unit test is the tool for evaluating the achievement of the student. It examines the achievement qualitatively and also quantitatively. It also helps the teacher to give individual attention to the needy.

Teacher can also guide the student in their learning activities. It also helps to discover the specific weakness of the student. It internally helps to determine the ability of student in the subject of study. The results obtained in the test provide information about the teaching techniques and methods. Teacher can make changes in the method of teaching.

[Signature]

Scoring key and marking scheme

Sl. NO	Student's Name	Maximum marks	Secured		Class
			Marks	Percentage	
1	Aayna	25	19 1/2	78%	8th
2	Abdul Raheed	25	14 1/2	58%	8th
3	Ayisha	25	16 1/2	66%	8th
4	Abdul fazal	25	16	64%	8th
5	Fathima Shaja	25	10	36%	8th
6	Hajera	25	5	20%	8th
7	Zoya Fathima	25	14	56%	8th
8	Kaif ali Khan	25	9	36%	8th
9	Mohammed maaz	25	15 1/2	60%	8th
10	Mohammed Rihan	25	15	60%	8th
11	Rihan	25	9	36%	8th
12	Rizhad	25	12 1/2	50%	8th
13	Sameer	25	7 1/2	30%	8th
14	Rihan Khan	25	8	32%	8th

15	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
13	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
10	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
8	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
7	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓