JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA, MYSURU - 4
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

SUBJECT : EDUCATION

COURSE : Educational Evaluation.

Marks

Test 1	Test 2
23	24
25	23

Rekha. H. I

III **Semester**

TEST :- FIRST / SECOND

NAME.......REKHA. H. I..................

Reg. No. UOIHY22E0037

2023 - 2024

I
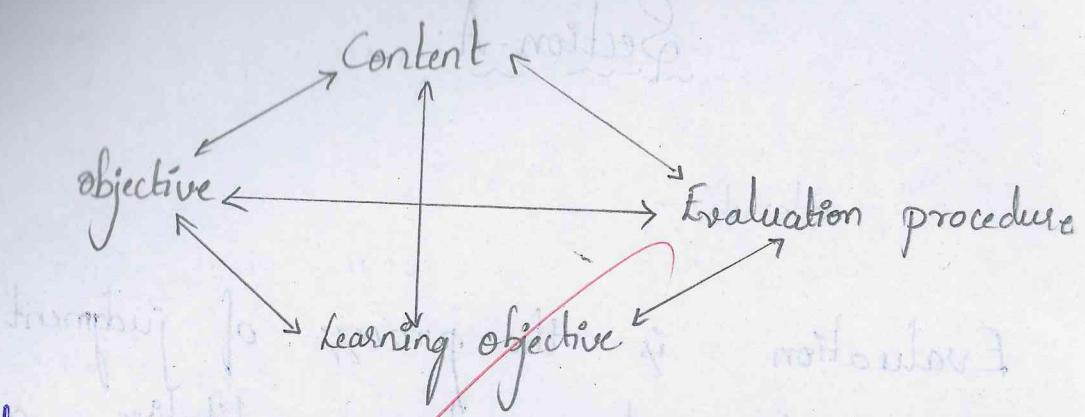
1.   Evaluation is the process of judgment of Qualitative achievement and quantitative abilities is termed as the evaluation. Evaluation is systamatic and contineous process. Evaluation is not only done for the academic performance of the student but it also include the attitude, Interest, Behaviour. Evaluation is done for both the Curricular and Co-curricular activities. Evaluation is making the judgment. based upon their performance.

   Evaluation test the behaviour of the students. Evaluation can be done in any time. Evaluation is of 4 types. Evaluation test the effectiveness of the teaching. Evaluation provides the feedback for both teacher and student. Teaching and Evaluation are interrelated. So, Evaluation can be represented as.
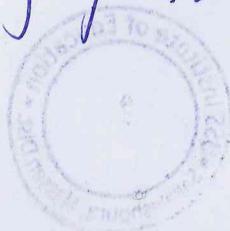
Evaluation shows the entry behaviour of the students and helps in motivating. Diagnosit Evaluation, Placement Evaluation, Formative evaluation, Summative Evaluation are the types of evaluation. So, Evaluation is the process of judging based upon their performance.

Objectives of Educational Evaluation.

1. Evaluation is both qualitative and quantitative.

2. Evaluation test the effectiveness of the teaching

3. Aims of Education can be achived through the Evaluation

4. Evaluation test the behaviour of the student

5. Evaluation gives the judgement.

6. Education and evaluation are the two sides of a same coin

7. Evaluation is systamatic and contineous process help to show the achivement of the pupil.

8. Evaluation provides the feedback for both teacher. and the student.

9. Evaluation decides the remediation class for the. weak / poor students.

10. Evaluation gives motivation, encouragement for the. poor student to read more.

11. Evaluation test the behaviour of the student.

12. Evaluation gives the idea about the. scoring marks in the next tests.

13. Aims and objectives of education can be fulfilled through the evaluation.

14. Evaluation done to opt for the future Course for the students.

15. Evaluation gives idea about the students behaviour.

3. **Interview**

Interview is the face to face interaction. The person who is facing interview is called as interviewee and the person who does the interview is called as interviewer.

Interview is the set up where the interviewer ask the question about th to the interviewee. It may be any type of question that may be related to their personal, Qualification, career etc. Where the question are asked.

Interview are recorded one where one can see or watch the interview. Interview involves the sep by step procedure of asking question. By making the interview the interviewer can come to know whether the interviewee fit to the job or not. how he/she performance the task., how she/he

handle the situation. By making the interview the behavior of the interviewee can be identified. Interview involves the face to face interaction where the interviewer ask the question to the interviewee.

Types of Interview.

1. Preliminary Interview
2. Open ended Interview
3. Closed ended Intervied
4. Public Interview
5. Political Interview
6. Personal Interview.

Preliminary Interview: In this type of interview preliminary question are asked.

Public Interview: It is a type of interview where the questions are asked to the public.

Personal Interview: In this type of interview the personal matters are discussed.

5. Diagnostic Test.

It is a test where the student strength and weakness of the students can be diagnosied. is termed as the Diagnostic test. Here in the Diagnostic test students are classified into poor, averga, below average, highest based on their strength and weakness of the student. Teacher directly test the student by giving any activity. Here the observation is done by the teacher to diagnose the students. This help teacher to know about the achivement of the student. in the school Diagnostic test give idea about the academic peformance of the student

Steps involved in Diagnostic Test

1. Sensing the Problem

2. Analysing the Problem

3. Collection of Data.

4. Evaluation.

1. Sensing the Problem: Here the teacher sense the problem of the student.

2. Analysing the Problem: Here the teacher analysis the problem

3. Collection of Data: Teacher collect the data based on the student performance.

4. Evaluation: After the Collection of Data the Evaluation is done to diagnos the students. strength and weakness.

Section - C

9. Steps involved in the process of evaluation.

1. Identifying and analysing the general objectives

2. Identifying and analysing the specific objective.

3. Selection of teaching point.

4. Preparation and conduction of activity

5. Evaluation

6. Feedback

7. Result of Feedback.

10. Observation.

Observation is one of the tool and technique use in evaluation. Where the teacher observes the student performance and can predict the behaviour of the student

* Observation done in can be done anywhere and anytime.

* Observation of the students can gues predict the understanding of the class by the student Teacher.

* Teacher need to observe all the students due.

2ⁿᵈ - Test

Section - A.

I

2.

C. I	f	x	fx	X – M	f·|X – M|
90 - 99	4	94.5	378	36.18	144.72
80 - 89	7	84.5	591.5	26.18	183.26.
70 - 79	14	74.5	1043	16.18	226.52
60 - 69	19	64.5	1225.5	6.18	117.42
50 - 59	36	54.5	1962	-3.82	137.52
40 - 49	9	44.5	400.5	-13.82	124.38
30 - 39	6	34.5	207	23.82	142.92
20 - 29	4	24.5	98	33.82	135.28
10 - 19	3	14.5	43.5	43.82 .82	131.46
	ΣN = 102		Σfx = 5949		Σf(x-M) = ~~1256.48~~ = 1343.48 Σf(X-M)

$$Mean = \frac{\Sigma fX}{N}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma fx}{A}$$

$$= \frac{5949}{102}.$$

$$= \frac{5949}{9}.$$

$$= 58.32.$$

$$= 664$$

$$\text{Mean deviation} = \frac{\sum f(x-M)}{N}$$

$\sum f(x-M) = 1343.48$.

$N = 102$

$$= \frac{1343.48}{102}$$

$$= 13.1713$$

Section - B

Standardized test	Teacher made achievement test.
* These are the test prepared by the experts	* These are the test prepared by the Teachers
* These test are done once in a standard manner	* Teacher made test can be conduced by the teachers at any time in the class room
* These test follow the standard rules & regulation	* Rules and regulation are not applicable fd teacher made test

(II)

3.

* Standard test undergoes the analysis of question paper by 2 or more experts	* There is no analysis of question paper.
* Standard test take lot of time.	* Teacher made test can take small duration.
* Standard test done academically.	* Teacher made test can be conducted number of time
* In standard test the result declared in the standard manner.	* Here the result are announced in the classroom
* Standard test are made for the board area of content	* In teacher made test the content is less.
* More Revision and practice undergo in standard test	* To such revision or practice in the teacher made test.
* Standard test undergo supervision by the supervisor	* In teacher made test supervisor is absent teacher itself supervisor
* Here Quality teachers are present	* No such quality teachers

* It undergo Realability, validity and Practiability	* Realability, validity and Practrability are absent
Eg: Medical test fa Medical students	Eg: oral test, Essay test. Multiple choice test.

5. The propaties 8 of Normal Probability Curve

Normal Probability curve is the frequency graphical curve with frequeny distribution is the bell-shape is called Normal Probability curve.

1. NPC is Bilateral Symmetrical.

Normal Probability curve is equal is both the sides means it is symmetrical.

2. Normal Probability Curve is asymptotic.

NPC is asymptotic. at is equal.

3. Normal Probability Curve forms the the inflation at ±1 standard deviation.

The inflation produce by the NPC is equal to ±1 of the standard deviation.

4. Normal Probability Curve total area is equal to ±1 standard deviation

The ±1 standard deviation is equal to. the area.

5. The Y coordinate represents the height of the Normal probability curve

6. In the graph the Y coordinate represents the height of NPC

6. It is uni-modal.

The Normal Probability Curve is unimodal.

7. The NPC is indicated by the μ and. standard deviation represents the S.

8. NPC is uni-modal.

9. The Mean, Median and mode are formed they are numerically equal.

Section-c

6. The Components of a standardized test

   1. Planning of test
   2. Writing of test
   3. Pilot study
   4. Realability of test.
   5. Vaalidity of test.
   6. Review/ Manual of test.

8. Normal Probability Curve is the graphical curve of frequency distribution form the bell shaped curve this bell shaped Curve is called as the Normal Probability Curve.

   * NPC is bilaterally assy mmetrical
   * NPC is asymptotic

* The Mean, Median, Mode for at the centre of the curve are numerically equall

* NPC is unimodal

* NPC total area equal to ± standard deviation

* NPC inflation is formed at the centre.