

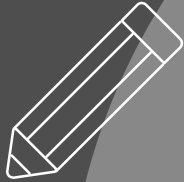
**PSY443**

**TESTING AND ASSESSMENT  
IN PSYCHOLOGY**

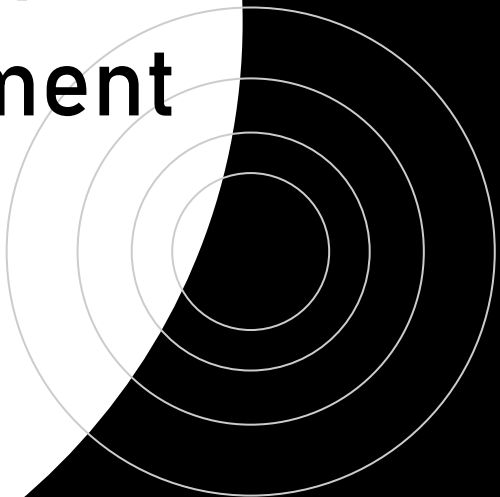


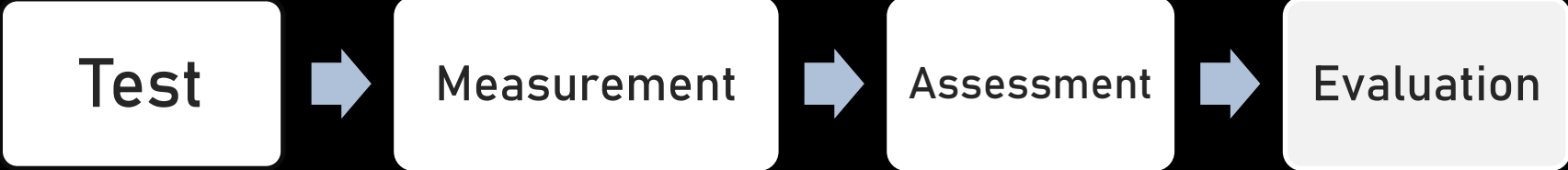


**A.**  
**ASSESSMENT AND  
TEACHING**



# Basic Concepts in Testing and Assessment

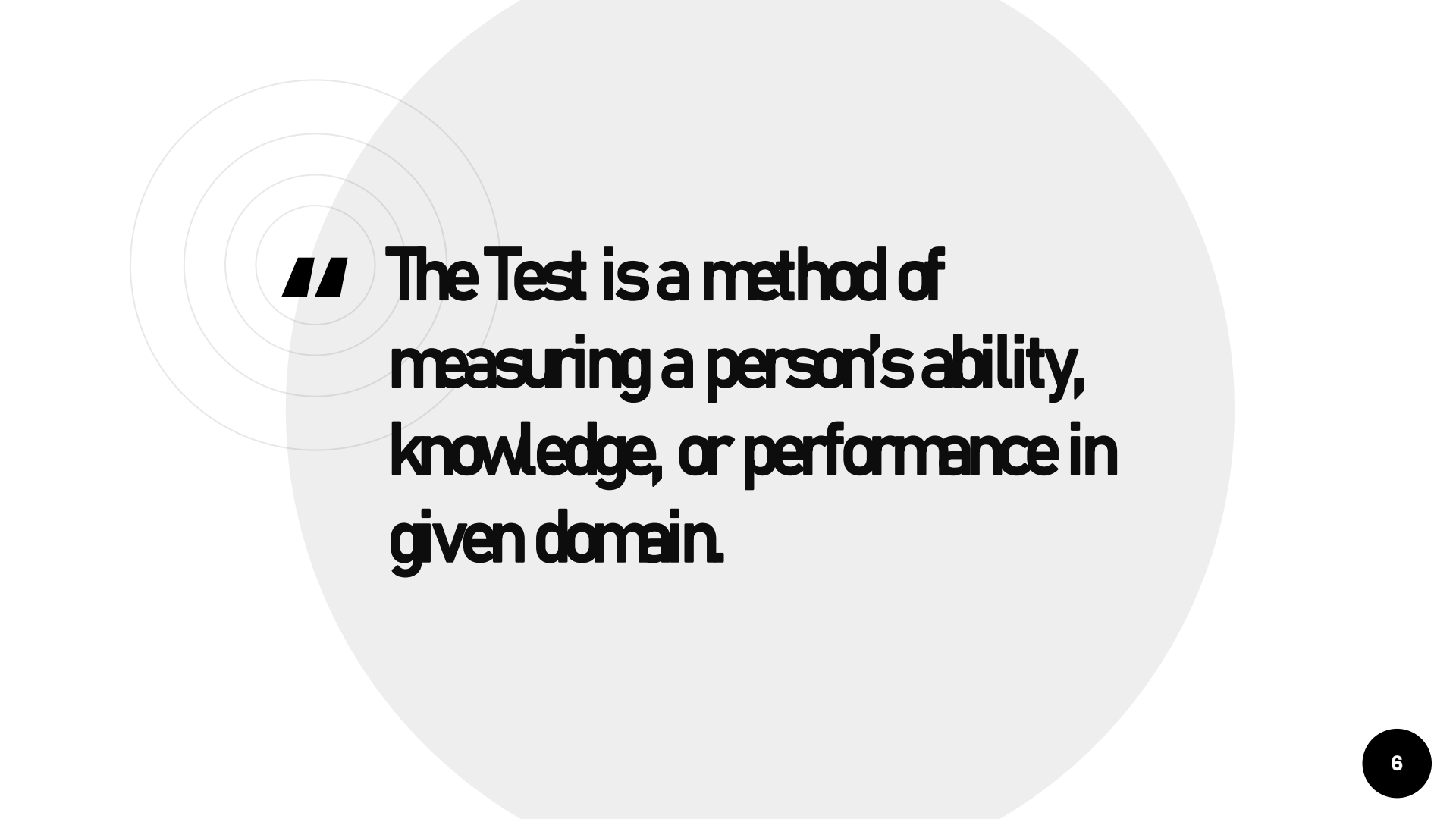






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# The Definition of Test



**// The Test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in given domain.**



- Most commonly used method of making measurements
- An instrument or systematic procedures for measuring sample of behaviour by posing a set of questions in a uniform manner
- Designed to measure any quality, ability, skill or knowledge
- There is always right/best and wrong answer.

# A good test must have

## Components:

1. Method (an instrument: technique, procedures or items for test-taker)
2. Measure:
  - general ability
  - individual ability (who is the test taker), knowledge (Their previous experience and background), and performance (ability to perform language in four skills)
  - given domain (exe: vocabs test, pronunciation test, etc)







**//**

**Sometimes, we misunderstood by  
the term assessment and test...**



**1**

# **The Definition of Assessment**



- Process by which evidence of student achievement is obtained and evaluated
- Information is used relative to objective
- Includes testing, interpreting and placing information in context

# Assessment and Test

## Assessment

- Ongoing process
- Wider domain
- Assessed by self, teacher or friends
- Incidental or intended

## Test

- Administratively prepared
- Students responses being measured and evaluated
- Employ many procedures and tasks





1

# The Definition of Measurement



- Basically assignment of numbers
- Variety of instruments such as tests, rating scales, rubrics are used
- The process of obtaining numerical description of the degree of individual processes
- Quantifying how much learners learned

# Questions

1. Does everyday teaching involve assessment?
2. Are teachers constantly assessing students with no interaction that is assessment free?

*Perspective....*



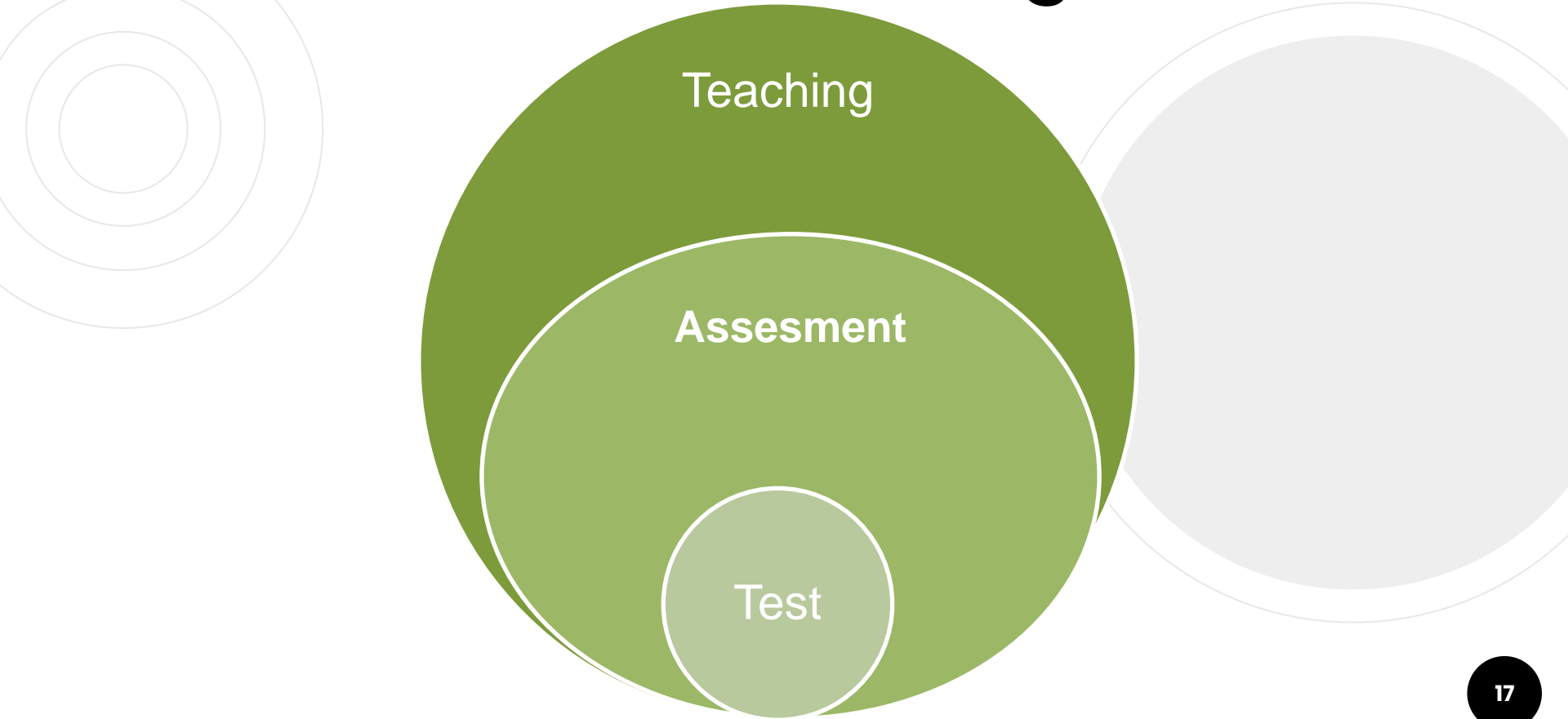


2

# **Assessment and Teaching**



# Assessment and Teaching





**3**

# **Informal and formal assessment**

## Informal Assessment:

- Incidental
- Unplanned comments and feedbacks!
  - «Good job!»
- Responses
- Unrecorded
- Unfixed judgement
- Along with learning activities



## Informal Assessment:

- Dialogues
- Note-taking
- Essay or Journal Writing
- Group work or partner work
- No significant contribution to the grade...



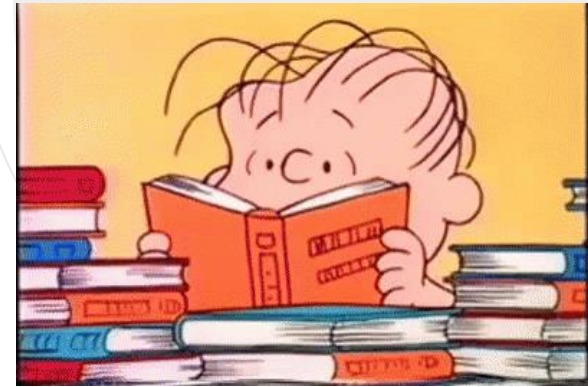
## Formal Assessment:

- Students/participants received **FEEDBACK** and/or **GRADE!**
- Tests
- Presentations
- Projects
- Posters
- Final exams 😊



## Formal Assessment:

- Planned
- Constructed
- Systematic
- Periodically
- Time constrained
- Reflecting students' progress along with learning activities



A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It consists of a large, light gray circle that overlaps the right edge of the slide. Inside this circle, on the left side, are four smaller, concentric circles. In the center of the innermost circle is a bold, black double-slash quote symbol ("").

**“**

**All tests are formal  
assessment!**



**4**

# **Formative and Summative Assessment**



## Formative Assessment:

Evaluating students in the process of forming their competencies and skills with the goal of helping them continue that growth process. *(Usually not graded)*

Example:

- Daily examination
- Pop-Quiz
- Assignment
- Oral test



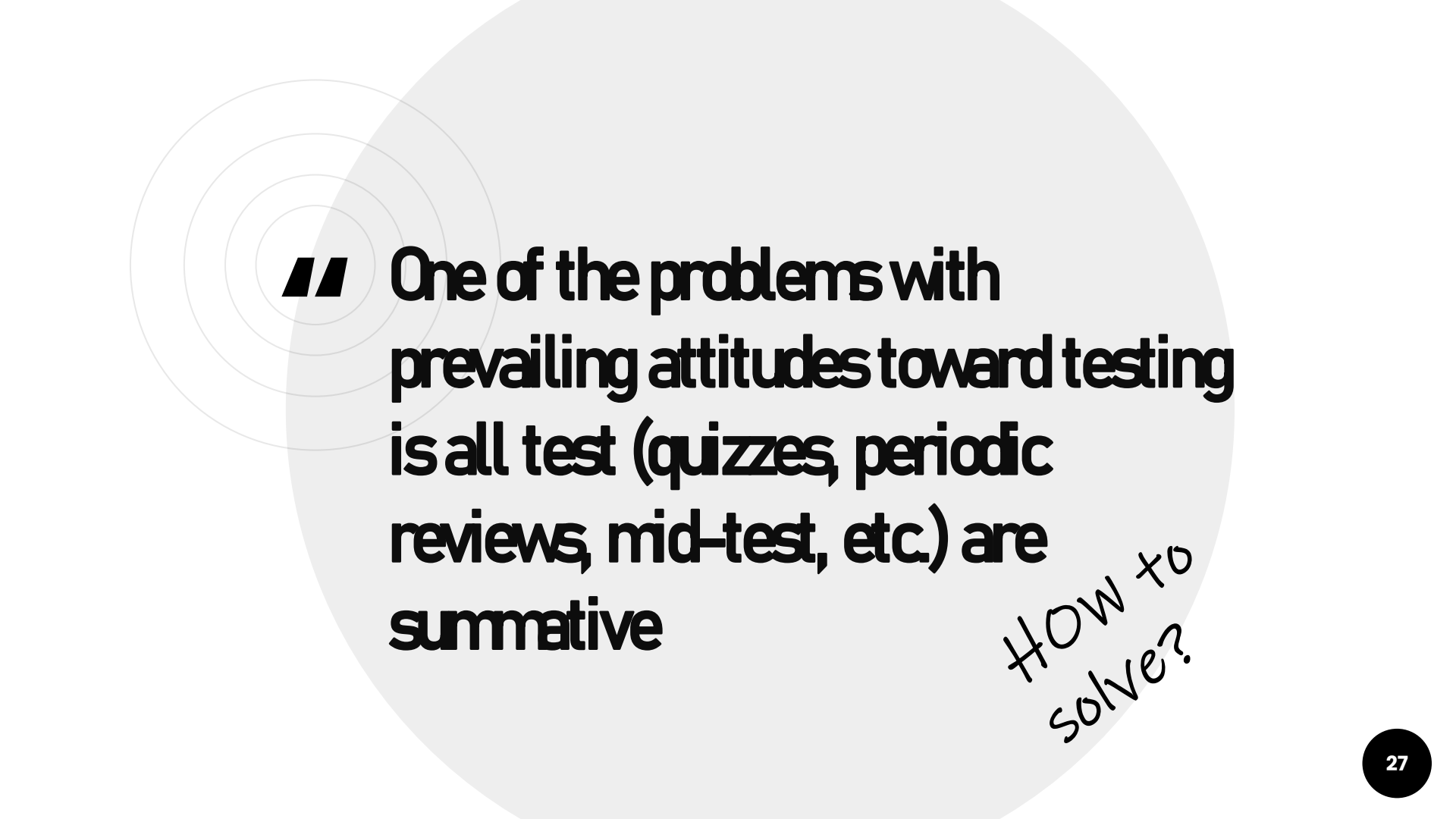
## Summative Assessment:

Is aimed to measure or summarize, what a students has grasped and typically occurs at the end of the course or unit of instruction.

Example:

- Final term Examination
- National Examination





**// One of the problems with prevailing attitudes toward testing is all test (quizzes, periodic reviews, mid-test, etc.) are summative**

*How to solve?*



**5**

# **Norm-Referenced & Referenced Test**

## Norm Referenced Test:

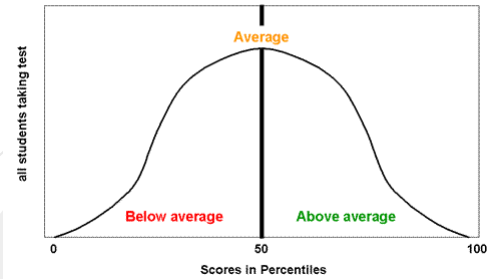
Each test taker score is interpreted in relation to mean (average score), median (middle score), standard deviation (extent of variance scores) and / or percentile rank.

Example:

- Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)
- Test Of English as A Foreign Language (TOEFL)
- Curve (Çan eğrisi sistemi) – large courses...

### The Bell Curve

Norm-referenced Tests (NRTs) are designed to compare student performance to other students



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## Criterion-Referenced Test:

Designed to provide the test-takers feedbacks, usually in the form of grades on specific course or lesson objective.

Example:

- Catalogue system
- A GPA of 2.00 out of 4.00 is required to graduate.
- You must get a CC to pass the course.

In the context of classroom based assessment criterion-referenced testing is prominent interest than norm-reflected testing...

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# Performance Based Assessment

## Performance based assessment typically involves:

- Oral Production
- Presentations 😊
- Open-Ended Responses
- Integrated performance (across skills)
- Group performance
- Other interactive tasks (tasks, projects...)



# The Positive and Negative of PBA

- ❑ Authentic
- ❑ Various task
- ❑ Real world tasks
- ❑ Interactive
- ❑ Actual performance in language

- ❑ Time consuming
- ❑ Expensive
- ❑ Requires great effort



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# **Traditional and Alternative Assessment**

## Traditional Assessment:

- Focus on the right answer
- Multiple choices
- Summative
- Non-interactive
- Foster extrinsic motivation



## Alternative Assessment:

- Continuous long term assessment
- Untimed
- Free response format
- Individualized feedbacks and washback
- Criterion-referenced scores
- Open ended
- Creative answer
- Formative
- Process oriented
- Interactive performance
- Foster intrinsic motivation



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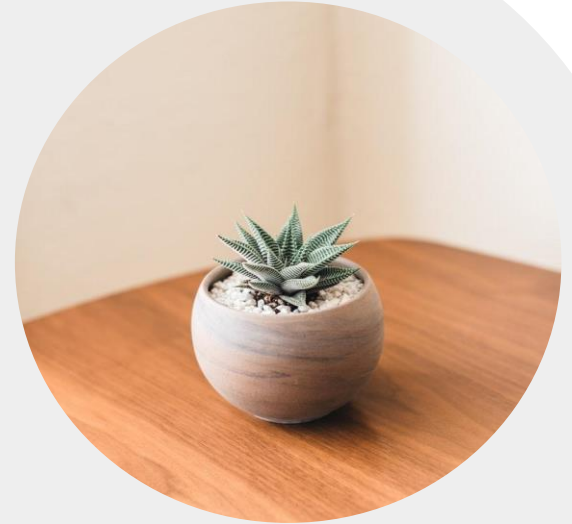
# Computer Based Testing



**Students receive prompts in the form of written or spoken stimuli from the computerized test and are required to type or speak their responses.**




- A specific type of computer-based test, a Computer Adaptive Test (CAT).
  - Each test taker receives a set of questions that meet the test specifications and generally appropriate for performance level.
- In CAT, the test taker sees only one question at a time and the computer scores each questions before selecting the next one.
- The test taker sees only one question and cannot skip question.
- The test is personalized **based on your performance...**
- If you do well- more difficult,
- If you do bad - the items get easier 😊





## Advantages of CBT:

- Classroom based testing
  - Self directed testing on various aspects of language
  - Practice
  - Individualization
  - Done in large-scale standardized test
- 



## Disadvantages of CBT:

- Lack of security and possibility of cheating in unsupervised computerized test
- Home-grown quizzes may appear in unofficial web
- Mostly in multiple choices format
- Less in open-ended questions



*any questions??*

Thank  
you

