

week one: Give the students an introduction about the subject and definition about assessment:

Assessment is a topic of concern to language Teacher Although teachers are primarily concerned With teaching rather than assessing they must periodically measure their students' performance. This chapter introduces the students to the basic assessment .

Week two : show the students Why and what is purpose of Assessment , explain and give them details about each type of assessment.

Week Three :complete the chapter and indicate what are the deference's between the types of tests and the purpose of any test.

Week Four: This chapter will touch lightly on the major approaches to language testing. These are roughly classified according to four main ones: (1) the essay translation approach; (2) the structuralist approach; (3) the integrative approach; (4) the communicative approach

Week Five: read and mention the characteristics of assessment ,then ask the students to participate and explain the importance of assessment.(Questions for discussion)

Week six :

There is a considerable range of techniques by which the students' abilities and performance can be tested. The process of choosing the appropriate one is governed by a number of considerations including:

- a. Subject matter
- b. Purpose
- c. Age
- d. Ability
- e. Time

Each technique has advantages and disadvantages, and there are both advantages and disadvantages in using a variety of techniques. This chapter is concerned with a description of the three major types of the techniques available for the language teacher:

- Written assessment
- Oral assessment
- Aural assessment

Week six : in this week the teacher is going to explain what are the advantages and disadvantages of MC:

(a) Advantages

(1) The multiple - choice test can be answered in a short time and the test can have a wide coverage.

(2) Large number of people can be tested in a short time.

(3) It is easy to mark and the marking is objective.

(4) It has content validity and high reliability.

(5) They can be set for any level of difficulty. SA

(6) It is usually free from ambiguity as it restricts the pupils responses to a specific area.

(b) Disadvantages

(1) Writing a technically sound item is not easy.

(2) It takes a long time.

(3) The test results can be distorted by pupils guessing the answers and cheating by copying others answers.

(4) Only recognition and recall are expected from the testes. (5) It can have a negative influence on classwork and learning methods. Students may see no needs to practice writing and they may look for facts rather than seek a deeper understanding.

(6) It has the difficulty of finding sufficient number of incorrect but plausible distractors.

Week Seven :make a quick review about what the students dealt with in order make the students understand and cover all materials which is needed to get.

Week Eight : make monthly exam to measure the level of the students and to show the points of strength and weaknesses to find good treatment to improve their level .

Week Nine: read and mention the importance of cloze test :

Although cloze completion items, they should not be confused with simple blank-filling tests. A text is chosen first, then the tester deletes every nth word. The blanks are of uniform length. The interval at which words a deleted is usually between every fifth and every tenth word.

The cloze test, which was originally intended to measure reading difficulty in the first language, has recently been greatly used in foreign language testing. The principle is based on the Gestalt theory of 'closure' (closing gaps in patterns subconsciously). The cloze test measures the student's ability to decode interrupted messages by making the most acceptable substitutions from all the contextual clues available. The length of the text is generally one or two paragraphs with around twenty blanks.

Week Ten: In chapter six the teacher deals with a new subject. It is considered important to test knowledge of individual vocabulary items for three main reasons: /First, they represent one of the principle components of language. Second, the testing of individual vocabulary items enables the tester to include a large number of items in the limited time available for any test. Third, the testing of individual items allows for greater objectivity in marking which provides a balance for the more subjective assessment involved in marking pieces of connected writing.

Week Eleven: ask the students to solve exercises which is given to them during a lecture to make them understand what is assessment and the importance of Assessment in measuring the level of the Students.

Week Twelve : Giving the dictation

An effective techniques of administering dictation is as follows:

- The whole passage is read at normal speed. Students listen but not write.
- The passage is read a phrase at a time with pausing during which the students write down what they hear.
- The teacher repeats each phrase twice, giving the punctuation marks.
 - The passage is read again at normal speed.

- The students are given a few minutes for final revision.
- The teacher should never repeat a particular word or phrase at student's request.

Week Thirteen: ask the students to work together and practice and apply materials and techniques which is given before to make them aware about the importance of assessment

Week fourteen: Oral and written examinations and revision of the material given.