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Course title: Measurement and Evaluation.

Year: 4th Year.

Semester: 1st semester 2021/2022.

Week one: Definitions of Basic Terms Related to Measurement and Evaluation. (Test, measurement, and evaluation are explained in terms of their concepts and scopes).

Week two: Purpose of Tests. Why do we have to test you? At the end of a course, why do examiners conduct tests? Some of the reasons are outlined in this section. Aims and Objectives of Classroom Tests are also discussed.

The Functions of Measurement and Evaluation in Improving Instruction.

Week three: Types of Evaluation

There are two main levels of evaluation: program level and student level. Each of the two levels can involve either of the two main types of evaluation – formative and summative at various stages. Program evaluation has to do with the determination of whether a program has been successfully implemented or not. Student evaluation determines how well a student is performing in a program of study.

There are several types of evaluations that can be conducted. Some of them include the following:

- 1 Formative evaluation:
- 2 Summative evaluation,
- 3• Process/implementation evaluation:
- 4• Outcome/effectiveness evaluation:
- 5• Impact evaluation:

Week four: Principles of Evaluation:

Evaluation is a systematic process of determining to what extent instructional objectives has been achieved. Therefore evaluation process must be carried out with effective techniques.

The following principles will help to make the evaluation process an effective one:

1. It must be clearly stated what is to be evaluated:

2. A variety of evaluation techniques should be used for a comprehensive evaluation:

3. An evaluator should know the limitations of different evaluation techniques:

4. The technique of evaluation must be appropriate for the characteristics or performance to be measured:

5. Evaluation is a means to an end but not an end in itself:

Week Five: Functions of Evaluation

The function of evaluation process can be summarized as following:

- 1. Evaluation helps in preparing instructional objectives:
- 2. Evaluation process helps in assessing the learner's needs:
- 3. Evaluation helps in providing feed back to the students:
- 4. Evaluation helps in preparing programmed materials:
- 5. Evaluation helps in curriculum development:
- 6. Evaluation helps in reporting pupil's progress to parents:
- 7. Evaluation data are very much useful in guidance and counselling:
- 8. Evaluation helps in effective school administration:
- 9. Evaluation data are helpful in school research:

Week six: The Concept of Continuous Assessment

By continuous assessment, we mean assessing or weighing performance of students periodically to be able to determine progress made in teachinglearning activities. Continuous assessment tests are used to evaluate the progress of students periodically. Continuous assessment tests can be done daily, weekly, monthly, depending on the goals of teaching and learning.

Continuous assessment thus is a veritable tool in assessment in that it is comprehensive, systematic, cumulative and guidance oriented.

The following are the advantages of a continuous assessment:

- \rightarrow It provides useful information about the academic progress of the learner;
- \rightarrow It makes the learner to keep on working in a progressive manner;
- \rightarrow It informs the teacher about the teaching-learning effectiveness achieved;

 \rightarrow It gives a true picture of the student academic performance since it is a continuous process rather than one duration type of test which may be affected by many variables such as sickness, fatigue, stress, etc; and

 \rightarrow It makes learning an active rather than a passive process.

Using Continuous Assessment To Improve Teaching And Learning (a) Motivation

(**b**)Individual Differences

(c) Record-Keeping

(d)Examination Malpractice

Week seven: The Nature of Statistics

Statistical methods can be used to find answers to the questions like:

• What kind and how much data need to be collected?

• How should we organize and summarize the data?

• How can we analyse the data and draw conclusions from it?

• How can we assess the strength of the conclusions and evaluate their uncertainty?

That is, statistics provides methods for

1. Design: Planning and carrying out research studies.

2. Description: Summarizing and exploring data.

3. Inference: Making predictions and generalizing about phenomena represented by the data.

Week eight: Types of Variables

A variable is a property that can take on many values. Very simply, a VARIABLE is a measurable characteristic that varies. It may change from group to group, person to person, or even within one person over time. For example:

"Age" is a variable. It can take on many different values, such as 18, 49, 72, and so on.

"Gender" is a variable. It can take on two different values, either male or female.

"**Place**" (in a race) is another variable. It can take on values such as 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place, and so on.

There are two kinds of variables: Quantitative Variables, and Qualitative/Categorical Variables:

A Quantitative Variable

Qualtitative/Categorical variables

There are further kinds of quantitative variables:

Discrete Variable/ Continuous Variable/ Dependent Variables/ Independent Variables/ Intervening Variables/ Extraneous Variables.

Week nine: Populations and Sampling

The Rationale of Sampling The Population Sampling **Week ten:** Biased Samples Vs. Randomization

Week eleven: Populations and Sampling

Steps of Sampling

Regardless of the specific type of sampling used, the steps in sampling are essentially the same: identify the target population, identify the accessible population, determine the size of the sample, and select the sample.

- 1- Identify the Target Population
- 2- Identify the Accessible Population
- 3- Determine the Size of the Sample
- 4- Select the Sample

Week twelve: Accuracy, Cost, and Other Considerations n sample selection.

Sample Size Rule of Thumb

Week thirteen: Types of Sampling

Simple Random Sampling Vs. Systematic Sampling

Week fourteen: Types of Sampling

Stratified Sampling Vs. Cluster sampling