

#### Thorndike's Law of Effect

#### Students learn what is asked

.....and not what is taught.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

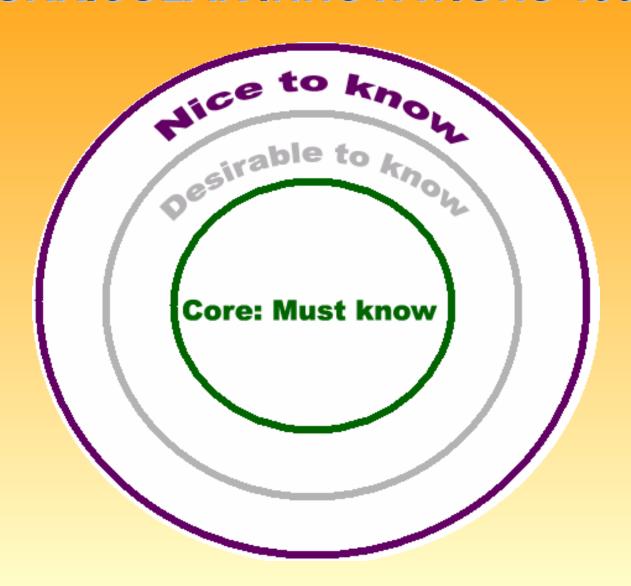


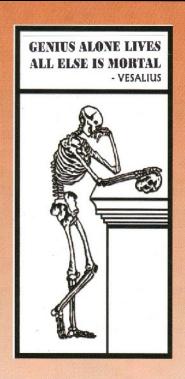
- Define assessment & decide purpose
- Distinguish between formative and summative
- Enumerate the qualities of assessment tools
- Justify selection of the tools
- Enumerate the steps of assessment

## **PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT**

- Selection of students
- Pre-assessment of learner's needs
- Measuring ongoing learning activities
- Modification of T-L process
- \* As an external motivator for learning
- Determining programme effectiveness
- Protection of society

# WHO – CONSORTIUM – ON CURRICULAR INNOVATIONS 1994-98



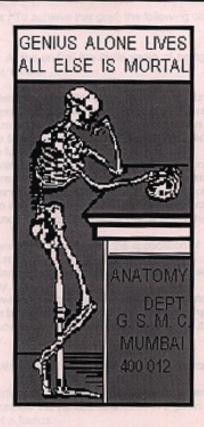


# A HANDBOOK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY 2007 & 2008



Seth G. S. Medical College, K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai - 12

# POSTGRADUATE CURRICULUM IN ANATOMY



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#### **TYPES**

Formative (Diagnostic) Summative (Placement)

**Predict** 

**Diagnose** 

**Analyse** 

Certify

Rank

Select

**Appoint** 

**Promote** 

TO IMPROVE

TO PROVE

#### **Tools of Assessment**



"These abbreviations are driving me crazy."

Subjective 

Objective

**Essay** 

LAQ SAQ MCQ

Orals

**Clinical Exams** 

Structured Viva

**OSCE** 

**Practical Exams** 

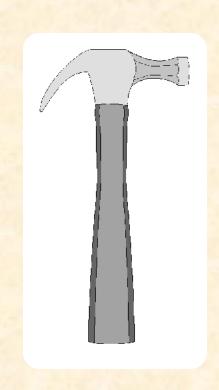
**OSPE** 

#### **Objectives & Assessment Methods**

Domain	Method	Instrument
Cognitive	Written	Essay, SAQs,
		MCQs, SPMP
	Orals	Questions
Psychomotor	Observation	Practical,
		Clinicals
Affective	Observation	Rating scales,
		Check lists,
		Diary, Log book

#### WHICH TOOL TO SELECT?

- Domain
- Number of Students
- · Resource
- Time
- Administrative issues
- Purpose



#### **QUALITIES OF TOOLS**

- RELEVANCE
- VALIDITY
- RELIABILITY
- OBJECTIVITY
- **FEASIBILITY**

#### RELEVANCE

Appropriateness in the context of the needs of the society or the system

**Therefore** 

should reflect the health needs of the society....

#### VALIDITY

# The degree to which the test measures what it is intended to measure

#### RELIABILITY

# MEASURE OF REPRODUCIBILITY OF A TEST

Does the assessment tool consistently test what is intended to test??

#### **OBJECTIVITY**

Quality of a test that evokes **equally competent persons** to score the test and to **obtain the same results** 

An Objective test removes variability due to different examiners

#### Viva Voce - Disadvantages

- Lacks standardisation
- Lacks objectivity
- Personal contact
- Irrelevant factors or undue influence
- Lacks an adequate cadre of trained examiners
- Excessively costly in terms of professional time in relation to limited value of information it yields.

#### Viva Voce - Advantages

- Direct personal contact with candidates
- Opportunity to adapt to students capacity
- Flexibility in moving from strong to weak areas
- Opportunity to question the candidate how he arrived at an answer
- Provides opportunity for simultaneous assessment by two examiners

## **Feasibility**

- Is time available?
- Are resources available?
- Is it easy to administer?
- Is it easy to score?
- Is it easy to interprete?



Hey, you can stop correcting those papers! I found a scientific equation to get a quicker evaluation:

Marks = (No. of Pages + Diagrams) + Size of handwriting.

## STEPS OF ASSESSMENT

**ESTABLISH PURPOSE** 



**IDENTIFY OBJECTIVES TO BE TESTED** 



SELECT APPROPRIATE MEASURING TOOL



PREPARE QUESTION AND DECIDE MARKING



**ADMINISTER TEST** 



**AWARD MARKS** 



**TAKE DECISION** 

# Interpreting Results

Norm-referenced test

Discrimination amongst pupils

Criterion referenced test

Description of performance

## Grades vs Marks

- 5 point scale : Poor —— Outstanding
- Grades
- A May know
- B Desirable to know
- C Must know

**PASS** 

D- Fundamental error in concept

E - No concept

FAIL