

# Types of Test, Measurement, and Evaluation

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## Types of Tests

Tests can be classified based on:

- (a) The type of activity measured,
- (b) The method of constructing the test,
- (c) The purpose for which the test is designed,
- (d) The actual function that the test performs.

Examples of different test types include:

- Diagnostic Tests: Used to diagnose a learner's knowledge and understanding.
- Placement Tests: Used to determine the appropriate level or class for a student.
- Achievement Tests: Also known as progress tests; assess knowledge gained from instruction.
- Proficiency Tests: Assess learners' abilities against general standards (e.g., TOEFL, IELTS).
- Objective and Subjective Tests: Objective tests include multiple choice; subjective include essays.
- In Physical Education: Tests like motor ability tests, strength tests, anthropometric tests, etc.

## Types of Measurement

Measurement is derived from testing and can be either quantitative or qualitative.

### Quantitative Measurement

Involves numerical data such as height, weight,  $VO_2$  max, speed, reaction time, etc. It is used in most scientific research and can be analyzed statistically.

### Qualitative Measurement

Involves non-numeric data such as opinions, behaviors, and observations gathered through interviews, discussions, and focus groups.

## Qualitative vs. Quantitative Measurement (data)

- Qualitative: Based on attributes/qualities; Quantitative: Based on numerical values.
- Qualitative: Exploratory research; Quantitative: Hypothesis testing.
- Qualitative: Subjective approach; Quantitative: Objective approach.
- Qualitative: Cannot be analyzed statistically; Quantitative: Can be.
- Qualitative: Unstructured data; Quantitative: Structured data.
- Qualitative: Determines depth of understanding; Quantitative: Assesses frequency/level.
- Qualitative: Small, non-representative samples; Quantitative: Large, representative samples.
- Qualitative: Used to define problems; Quantitative: Used to guide decisions.

## Importance of Measurement

- Facilitates improvement of instruction and teaching techniques.
- Supports changes in professional practices.
- Helps maintain performance records.
- Provides data for decision-making.
- Encourages research.
- Assists in objective assessment.

## Types and Standards of Evaluation

Evaluation can be formative or summative, objective or subjective, criterion/norm/ipsative-referenced, and formal or informal.

### Formative Evaluation

Conducted during instruction to aid learning and improve teaching. It provides feedback and correction of errors.

### Summative Evaluation

Conducted at the end of instruction to assess student learning against benchmarks. Includes exams, final projects, and term papers.