



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
 91, Cadastral Zone, Nnamdi Azikiwe Expressway, Jabi, Abuja
2023_1 POP EXAMINATION.

COURSE CODE: EDU423 (2 units)
COURSE TITLE: MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION
TIME: 2 HOURS
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS.

1a. Assessment, Measurement and Evaluation to a lay man are the same. This is however far from the truth. How are they different?

1b. Discuss briefly but extensively, the concept of knowledge as level of Bloom’s taxonomy of cognitive domain.

2. Measurement scale is very important in measurement and evaluation and research. This is because, it helps to determine the kind of statistical analysis that can be done on a given data. Highlight and discuss these scales with examples; remember also to x-ray their differences. 20 marks

3. The table below gives the tallying responses for the item analysis for three (3) out of ten (10) items for a class of sixty (60) learners taking a 15-item test that have been administered and scored. Using 25% test groups (i.e 25% of high scores and 25% of low scores); compute the following:

(i) Difficulty indices; (ii) Item discrimination powers and (iii) the effectiveness of each of the distracters for the three (3) items

Item No	Testees	Alternative with correct options started				Ommitted	Total	P-Val	D-Val	Option Distracters			
		A	B	C	D					A	B	C	D
1	Upper 25%	2	3	0	8*	2	15						
	Lower 25%	3	2	3	5*	2	15						
2	Upper 25%	1	13*	0	0	1	15						
	Lower 25%	3	5*	4	2	1	15						
3	Upper 25%	0	2	11*	1	1	15						
	Lower 25%	3	3	5*	2	2	15						

Key: P-Value = item difficulty, D-Value = Item discrimination power

4. a. Define and give the distinction between **Test** and **Testing**

b. It is generally accepted in the Nigerian educational system that; for teaching to have been said to take place, a teacher must have given test to their students. Justify the need for test in the Nigerian educational system.