



GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE SCHEME OF CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION AND GRADING IN CBSE SCHOOLS

Anecdotal Record: Anecdotal record is a report of descriptive accounts of episodes or occurrences in specific duration of life of an individual.

Aptitude test: It is a test to discover and measure the potential of an individual for specific abilities and skills such as music, science, medicine, teaching, graphic- arts, etc.

Criterion Reference Test (CRT): A test designed to provide a measure of performance that is compared with pre-specified level of accomplishment is called criterion-reference test.

Evaluation: It is a systematic process of collection and interpretation of evidence leading to judgment of value with a view to action.

Formative Evaluation: It is used to monitor learning progress during instruction and to provide continuous feedback to both pupil and teacher concerning learning successes and failures. It includes assessment of paper - pencil test, assignments, projects, class work, homework, practical work etc.

Intelligence Test: It is the test which assesses the student's ability to perceive relationships, solve problems and apply knowledge in a variety of ways.

Norm- reference Test: A test designed to provide a measure of performance that is interpretable in terms of an individual's relative standing in the some known groups is called Norm referenced test.

Objectivity:

Objectivity of an item: It implies that the question should be as simple as possible. A student should be able to interpret the question correctly.

Objectivity of scoring: It implies that personal judgment of the examiner should not affect scoring.

Observation Technique: It is a most frequently employed measurement technique without using any instruments. Large number of individual observations or observations made by large number of observers are employed to minimize subjectivity.

Personality: It is the sum total of the biological innate dispositions, impulses, tendencies, aptitudes and instincts of the individual and the disposition and tendencies acquired by experience.

Prognostic Test: It is a test meant for fore- telling, prediction and forecast designed to predict the student's ability or readiness to undertake the study.

Rating Scale: It is a evaluation tool by which one systematizes the expression of opinion concerning a trait. Opinions are usually expressed on a scale or values. It may be descriptive, numerical, graphic or percentage scale.

Reliability: It refers to the consistency of scores obtained by the same individuals when re-examined with the same test on different occasion or with different sets of equivalent items or under other variable examining conditions. (Consistency)

Self- Reporting Technique: This is a technique which is used to find out the response of the respondent to questions concerning their characteristics or behavior. Students are required to express their likes, dislikes, fears, hopes, ideas, about specific aspects.

Standardised Test: It is a test which has been given to so many people that the test designer is able to determine fairly accurately how well a typical person of a particular age grade will succeed in it.

Summative Evaluation: The evaluation conducted at the end of an instructional segment is called summative evaluation. It is designed to determine the extent to which the instructional objectives have been achieved. It is usually used for assigning course grades or certification.

Validity: It is the extent to which a test measures what it purports to measure. (Truthfulness)

