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UNIT – III CLASSIFICATION OF TEST

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TYPES AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEST

Diagnostic Test: Identifies weaknesses or gaps in knowledge or skills.

Formative Test: Conducted during learning to monitor progress and provide feedback.

Summative Test: Conducted at the end of a course or unit to evaluate learning outcomes .

Proficiency Test: Measures overall ability or competency in a specific area (e.g., language proficiency).

STANDARDIZED TEST AND TEACHER MADE TEST

- A standardized test

- is a test that is administered and scored in a consistent or "standard" manner across different individuals or groups. These tests are designed to assess the same skills, knowledge, or abilities in all test-takers, and they often have set procedures for administration and scoring. Common examples include the SAT, GRE, and IQ tests. They are usually created by educational organizations or government agencies and are intended to provide a fair comparison between test-takers.

A teacher-made test,

 on the other hand, is a test that is created by a specific teacher or educator to assess the learning and performance of their students. These tests are usually tailored to the specific curriculum, topics, or units that the teacher has covered. Unlike standardized tests, teacher-made tests may vary widely in format, difficulty, and structure depending on the individual teacher's approach and teaching style.

OBJECTIVE TEST AND SUBJECTIVE TEST

- Objective Test
- :Definition: Objective tests consist of questions with specific, clear answers that are not influenced by personal opinions or interpretations .
- Characteristics:
- Usually have multiple-choice, true/false, or matching questions.
- Scoring is straightforward, as the answers are either right or wrong.
- Less room for personal interpretation, which makes them easy to grade .
- Examples : Multiple choice questions (MCQs)True/False

- Subjective Test:
- Definition:
- Subjective tests require the test-taker to provide their own responses, often in essay or descriptive form, and the evaluation depends on the individual's understanding, reasoning, and articulation of their thoughts.
- Characteristics:
- Answers may vary based on the student's perspective or reasoning
- Scoring can be more complex and often requires judgment and interpretation by the evaluator.
- Allows for deeper analysis and application of knowledge.
- Examples:Essays Short answer questions Case studies

DUTIES DURING TESTING AND DUTIES AFTER TESTING TEST

- Duties During Testing:

- 1. Test Planning: Understand the requirements, scope, and objectives of testing. Prepare test cases, test scripts, and other necessary documents

- .2. Test Execution: Execute manual or automated tests as per the test plans, checking for functionality, performance, security, and other aspects of the application.

- 3. Defect Reporting: Identify and report bugs, issues, or discrepancies found during testing, providing detailed steps to reproduce, severity, and possible causes.

- 4. Regression Testing: Re-test areas that were previously tested, ensuring that new changes haven't introduced new defects or issues.

- 5. Collaboration: Work with developers, product managers, and other stakeholders to clarify issues, raise questions, and communicate findings.
- 6. Documentation: Document the outcomes of each test, including pass/fail status, severity of issues, and any deviations from expected results.
- Duties After Testing:
- 1. Test Reporting: Provide comprehensive test reports, summarizing the results of testing, including coverage, defects found, and the overall quality of the application.
- 2. Defect Retesting: Re-test the defects that were fixed by the development team, ensuring that they have been resolved and that the fixes haven't introduced new issues.
- 3. Sign-Off: Provide a final sign-off on the product, confirming that it has met the requirements and is ready for release.
- 4. Post-Deployment Testing: Perform post-release verification to ensure the product works in the live environment and no critical issues are found.
- 5. Test Metrics and Analysis: Analyze test metrics like defect density, test coverage, and pass/fail ratios to evaluate the effectiveness of the testing process.

- 6. Knowledge Sharing: Share insights, lessons learned, and suggestions for future improvements in testing processes with the team.

- 7. Continuous Improvement: Suggest improvements in test cases, tools, or processes based on the testing experience, and provide feedback to improve product quality.

- These duties ensure that the testing process is thorough and that the product meets quality standards before release.