NORM REFRENCE TEST (मानक संदर्भित परीक्षण) VS CRITERION REFRENCE TEST (निकस संदर्भित परीक्षण)

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NORM REFRENCE TEST
मानक संदर्भित परीक्षण

- जब परीक्षण के द्वारा प्राप्त परिणामों की व्याख्या किसी समूह के परिप्रेक्ष्य में करना हो तो हम नॉर्म रेफरेंसेड टेस्ट ,यार नॉर्म रेफरेंसेड मेजरमेंट कहते हैं

- शिक्षा और मनोविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में किसी भी परीक्षण का मानक विकसित अवश्य किया जाता है है क्योंकि उसी के आधार पर किसी भी व्यक्ति के प्रदर्शन को औसत औसत से ज्यादा या औसत से कमके रूप में explain किया जाता है

- A norm-referenced test (NRT) is a standardized test that is designed to compare and rank test takers in relation to a specific norm group.

TYPES OF NORMS

- Age norms
- Grade norms
- Percentile norms
- Z score norms
- stanine norms
- Deviation quotients

CRITERION REFRENCE TEST.
(निकस संदर्भित परीक्षण)

- Robert Glaser ने 1963 में निकस संदर्भित मापन के बारे में बताया

- मानक संदर्भित मापक अथवा परीक्षण किसी व्यक्ति के किसी समूह के संदर्भ में तुलनात्मक स्थिति को बताती है जबकि निकस संदर्भित परीक्षण किसी व्यक्ति की उपलब्धियों के अभीष्ट स्तर को बताता है

- A criterion-referenced test (CRT) is designed to measure student performance against a fixed set of predetermined criteria or a learning standard.

- CRT tells about the absolute standard or quality of the attend knowledge of an individual.

- It is also known as reference measurement, aim refrenced measurement,and area refrenced measurement.

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- Criterion is used in following sense
- Instructional objectivity
- Desired level of learners ability
- Well defined behavior domain

DIFFERENCES IN CRT AND NRT

- CRT
- provides absolute measurement of skill
- Measures skill specific to the curriculum
- To evaluate whether or not each student has mastered specific skills or concepts
- To test students' knowledge prior to instruction as well as after the completion of instruction
- To identify learning gaps
- To determine course effectiveness often by using pre and post-tests
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- NRT
- Provides relative measurement of skill
- Measures broad area of skill
- To rank students based on the achievement of others in a wide variety of content including basic reading, writing, and math
- To identify high and low achievers (outliers)
- To measure the development of young children, especially before pre-k and kindergarten, in the areas of oral-language ability, visual-motor skills, and cognitive and social development
- To monitor academic progress
- To develop course assignments

CONTINUED

- CRT…..
- To assess teacher effectiveness through performance evaluation that include student test results
- To track student progress in terms of the goals and objectives stated in an IEP
- To assess whether or not a teacher or student is eligible to receive a license or certificate
- To compare schools' and districts' achievement within a state as well as academic achievement across a given country to compare international academic performance

- NRT…..
- to identify whether or not students are ready to be promoted to the next grade level
- To determine whether or not additional academic support is needed
- To pinpoint learning disabilities and decide if a student is eligible for special education services
- To make decisions in regards to program-eligibility or college-admissions

CONTINUED….

- NRT can be administered in a group opting standardized mode , where as

- CRT yield better result when administered individual or in a small group.