Translating Test Jargon

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EXHIBIT B Education Document consists of 11 pages.

☑ Entire document provided.

☐ Due to size limitations, pages _____ provided. A copy of the complete document is available through the Research Library (775/684-6827) or e-mail library@lcb.state.nv.us).

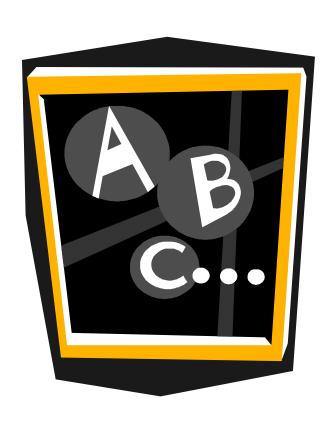
Meeting Date 1/7/04

What Are We Going To Accomplish In The Next Ten Minutes

- Translate Test Jargon Into English
- Define The Uses Of Various Tests
- Making The Linkage Between Test Scores and Decision Making
- Identify Some RealitiesAbout Testing



Translate Test Jargon Into English The Acronym Game



- Two Major Categories
 - Norm Referenced Tests
 - Criterion Referenced Tests
- Hybrids
 - Norm Referenced and Criterion Referenced Combinations
 - National Assessment of Educational Progress

Norm Referenced Tests

• Plain English Definition:

 Tests that rank each student with respect to the achievement of others in broad areas of knowledge.

• Where Do The Tests Come From?

 Sophisticated development process in which experts develop and field test items that are reflective of generally agreed upon curriculum content.

• • Norm Referenced Tests

Characteristics of NRT's

- Usually fewer than 4 items testing each skill
- Items vary in difficulty
- Tests are constructed to discriminate between high and low achievers
- Pencil and paper tests are generally timed
- Accommodations are made for documented disabled students
- Scores are commonly reported as percentiles

Criterion Referenced Tests

o Plain English Definition:

 Tests that determine whether each student has achieved <u>specific</u> skills or concepts.

• Where Do The Tests Come From?

 Sophisticated development process in which experts (generally teachers and curriculum specialists) select and field test items that are reflective of the curriculum content and standards of a specific school district or state.

• • Criterion Referenced Tests

Characteristics of CRT's

- Each skill is usually tested by at least four items in order to obtain an adequate sample of student performance and to minimize the effect of guessing
- Tests are generally designed to assess mastery of specific skills at a particular grade level
- Often tests are timed pencil and paper tests but may also include writing samples, practical skill demonstrations
- Accommodations are made for documented disabled students
- Scores are commonly reported as percentages and more recently categorized as basic, proficient, advanced

Strengths

Norm Referenced

- Compares student performance against similar groups across the nation
- Proven track record of reliability and dependable rank order of achievers from highest to lowest
- Broad coverage of academic standards
- Easy to administer

Criterion Referenced

- Compares student performance against the specific curriculum standards
- Convenient for pre-post assessments – inform instruction
- Identifies specific strengths and weaknesses of students as related to a specific curriculum
- Easy to administer

Weaknesses

Norm Referenced

- National standards v. local standards
- Information has limited use to a classroom teacher
- Relies on national norms and (often) scoring that has been flawed
- Expensive and time consuming
- Opportunity to learn may not exist

Criterion Referenced

- Assumes local standards are what children need to know - competition
- Mastery score (cut scores) are potentially inexact
- Writing samples and practical demonstrations are often expensive and questionable reliability
- Teachers may teach to the test

Making The Linkage Between Test Scores and Decision Making

Norm Referenced

- Helps school leaders and policy makers compare local performance against a national norm
- Serves as a broad measure of competitiveness

Criterion Referenced

- Help teachers and principals to design school improvement
- Help policy makers know how students are doing as measured by local and state standards
- Help policy makers deploy resources effectively

Some Realities About Testing

- There is room for <u>both</u> tests in the education improvement process
- Both tests can help you with your policy role if you understand their strengths and weaknesses
- Assisting parents to understand test results and their implications is a yet unrealized objective
- o If all else fails, ask a teacher how the kids are doing!