

Assessment Literacy Self-Study Quiz #7

by Tim Newfields

This ongoing column features questions about testing, statistics, and assessment in a quiz format to promote greater assessment literacy. Suggested answers to the problems below are online at <http://jalt.org/test/SSA7.htm>.

Part I: Open Questions

1. Please examine the following test item and then answer these questions:(1) What skills is this task likely tapping into? (2) In what ways (if any) might this item be inappropriate in a general university undergraduate EFL entrance exam?

This item was taken from South Korea's 2008 College Scholastic Ability Test [2008 Daehak suhak neungnyeok siheom] – one of the three types of exams that high school applicants seeking university admission must take.

The task is to determine the correct sequence of three passages (A-C) that follow a 41-word paragraph opening.

2008학년도 대학수학능력시험 문제지
외국어(영어) 영역
홀수형 외국어(영어) 영역 7

44. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

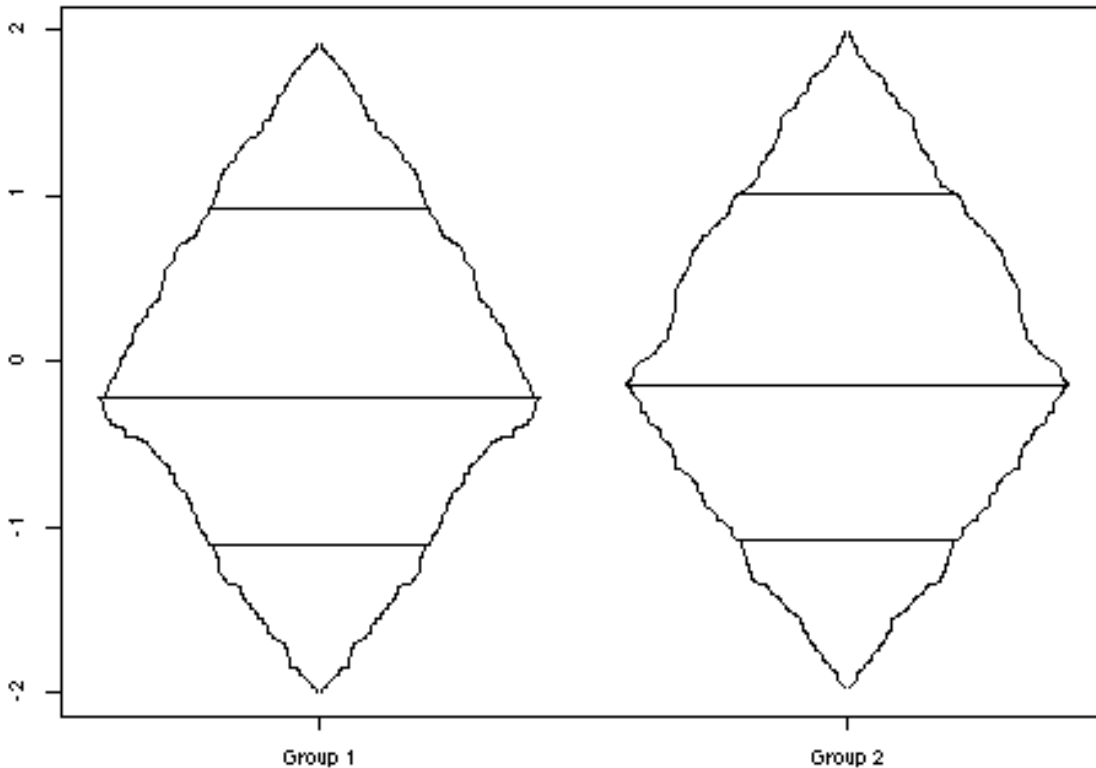
One of the toughest parts of isolation is a lack of an expressive exit. With anger, you can get mad at someone and yell. With sadness, you can cry. But isolation feels like being in a room with no way out.

- (A) For people who cannot push themselves, however, support groups are a good cure for isolation. They offer the opportunity for connection in a safe and controlled way.
- (B) And the longer you get stuck there, the harder it becomes to share the pain and sorrow. In isolation, hope disappears, despair rules, and you can no longer see a life beyond the invisible walls that imprison you.
- (C) Some people find it helpful to work gently at driving themselves back into the world. In one case, a woman reported that after four miserable forced lunches with friends, she suddenly enjoyed the fifth one as she found herself laughing at a joke.

- ① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (A) - (C) - (B) ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B) ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

Source: Korea Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation. (2008). 2008 Haknyeondo Daehaksuhakneungryeoksikum Munjeji Oegukeo (Yeonge) Yeongyeok - Holsuhyeong Oegukeo (Yeonge) Yeongyeok 7. [2008 College Scholastic Ability Test Foreign Language (English) Field 7]. Retrieved April 7, 2009 from http://www.kice.re.kr/ko/board/view.do?article_id=64464&menu_id=10089&board_id=10153

2. Explain the difference between these concepts: (1) local test item independence and (2) test item unidimensionality.
3. Look at the box-percentile plots below, then briefly describe how the two groups differ. Also, what advantages do these projections have over common boxplots? Finally, how can such box-percentile plots such be drawn?



Source: Harrell, F. & Banfield, J. (2005, March 8). *R Graph Gallery Database: Box-Percentile plot*. Retrieved April 5, 2009 from <http://addictedtor.free.fr/graphiques/RGraphGallery.php?graph=77>

4. In 2005 Hirsch proposed a simple index as one way of quantifying faculty research output and granting promotions. This index, known as the *h*-index, combines two metrics: (1) the number of papers one has written [*k*] and (2) the number of times those papers have written have been cited [*d*]. The precise formula is:

$$\int_h^{\infty} f(k) dk = h$$

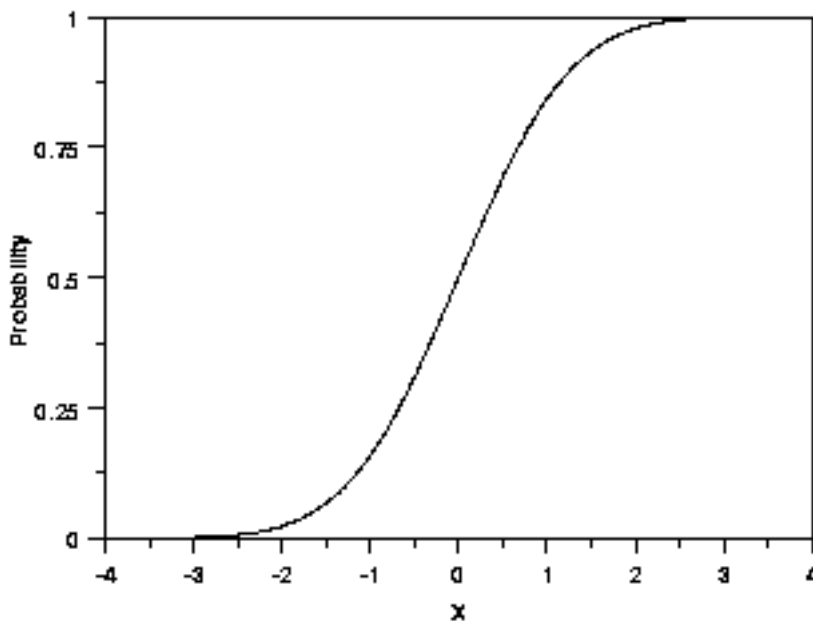
Hence an author with a *h*-index of 12 has at least 12 publications, all of which have each been cited at least 12 times. That author might have a few publications with more citations, and many with less – but 12 is the largest number of articles-with-equal-number-of-citations for this person.

What are some advantages and disadvantages of Hirsch's ranking proposal?

Source: Hirsch, J. E. (2005, September 1). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Physics and Society*, (DOI: 10.1073/pnas.0507655102) Retrieved April 3, 2009 from <http://arxiv.org/abs/physics/0508025>

Part II: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following statements is **true** about Poisson distributions?
- (A) They approximate binomial (discrete probability) distributions if the sample size is at least 200 and significance level is 0.01 or less.
 - (B) As the number of events they describe decrease, they resemble normal bell-curve distributions more.
 - (C) As the number of occurrences they describe increase, the sum of probabilities for each distribution approaches 0.
 - (D) They are useful in predicting the frequency of periodic events.
2. The graph below is an example of a _____.



- (A) pareto chart
 - (B) frequency polygon
 - (C) cumulative distribution function (a.k.a ogive)
 - (D) Q-Q plot (a.k.a quartile-quartile plot or QQ plot)
3. Which of the following is least likely to improve the reliability of an examination?
- (A) lengthening the number of test items.
 - (B) standardizing all conditions under which the test is administered, including instructions.
 - (C) deleting any items from the test that did not correlate with other items.
 - (D) creating multiple forms of the test.

4. One difference between the KR-20 and KR-21 is _____.
- (A) Only the KR-21 is robust if the unifactor trait is violated, provided the test is longer than 18 items.
 - (B) Reliability estimates obtained from the KR-21 are generally lower than those obtained from the KR-20.
 - (C) The former requires just one administration to measure a test's internal consistency, but the later requires several administrations.
 - (D) The former is used for dichotomous data, but the later is used for non-dichotomous data (i.e. partial credit answers).
5. What is an **ideal** item facility index (a.k.a. "*p*-value" or "item difficulty index") for a 4-option, multiple-choice norm-referenced test item? What about a true-false norm-referenced test item? What if both these items were designed for a criterion-reference test?

NOTE: At least two answers for each sub-question are possible.

- (A) Probably between .4 and .6.
- (B) Probably around .63.
- (C) Probably around .75.
- (D) Probably above .8.
- (E) Probably near the total test mean score difficulty.
- (F) Actually, more information is needed before deciding that.

HTML: <http://jalt.org/test/SSQ7.htm>  **PDF:** <http://jalt.org/test/PDF/SSQ7.pdf>