

Types of Assessment

Types of Assessment:

1. Formative Assessment:

- Ongoing assessment during the learning process.
- Helps monitor student progress and provide feedback for improvement.
- Examples include quizzes, class discussions, and homework assignments.

2. Summative Assessment:

- Assessment of learning at the end of a unit or course.
- Typically used for grading purposes.
- Examples include final exams, projects, and standardized tests.

3. Diagnostic Assessment:

- Used to identify students' strengths and weaknesses before instruction.
- Helps teachers plan lessons based on students' needs.
- Examples include pre-tests and readiness assessments.

4. Performance Assessment:

- Students demonstrate their knowledge and skills through real-world tasks.
- Emphasizes application of knowledge rather than memorization.
- Examples include presentations, portfolios, and experiments.

5. Authentic Assessment:

- Assessment tasks reflect real-world scenarios and require critical thinking.
- Focuses on problem-solving and application of knowledge.
- Examples include case studies, simulations, and debates.

6. Portfolio Assessment:

- Collection of student work over time to demonstrate growth and achievement.
- Provides a holistic view of student performance.
- Examples include student portfolios showcasing various assignments and projects.

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7. Self-Assessment:

- Students reflect on their own learning and progress.
- Encourages metacognition and self-regulation.
- Examples include self-reflection journals and goal-setting activities.

8. Peer Assessment:

- Students assess the work of their peers.
- Promotes collaboration, critical thinking, and communication skills.
- Examples include peer review of presentations, group projects, and peer feedback.

9. Norm-Referenced Assessment:

- Compares a student's performance to that of a larger group.
- Ranks students in relation to their peers.
- Examples include standardized tests like SAT or GRE.

10. Criterion-Referenced Assessment:

- Measures a student's performance against specific criteria or standards.
- Focuses on mastery of content rather than comparison to peers.
- Examples include rubrics, checklists, and performance standards.

Understanding the different types of assessments can help educators choose the most appropriate methods to evaluate student learning effectively.