



FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

SECOND SEMESTER 2016/17 ACADEMIC SESSION

TEST & MEASUREMENT TEST    EDU321: (3 Units)    Time Allowed: 40 Minutes

*Instruction: Attempt all questions.*

1. .... of tests means that a test measures what it is supposed to measure.
2. .... suggests the degree to which a test adequately and sufficiently measures the skills subject components e.t.c. it sets to measure.
3. .... is a type of validity that involves specifying the ability domain of the learner and defining the endpoints so as to provide absolute scale.
4. When a good test measures what it purports to measure consistently, then the test is .....
5. When the index of Skewedness is less than zero ( $sk < 0$ ), it means the data is skewed.....
6. The index of skewedness of data with mean = 32, median = 25 and standard deviation = 5.1 is .....
7. # ....., ..... and ..... are commonly used measures of central tendency of data and ..... is the most reliable.
8. The extreme values in a given set of data are usually referred to as the .....
9. Standard deviation is normally computed in association with the .....
10. When the values of standard deviation is small, there is little variability of the scores around the ..... which means the scores are ..... in nature.
11. The ..... of a distribution of data is the abstract quantity which shows how the data is piled up.
12. The Karl Pearson's 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Coefficients of skewedness are ..... and ..... respectively.
13. The common tools used for computing correlation coefficient are :  
a)..... b)..... c)..... and d).....
14. .... is applied to have a good idea of the status of the correlation of the two variables.

15. While ..... is a measure of the strength of the monotonic relationship between two variables. .... is a measure of the strength of linear relationship between the two variables.
16. We use ..... correlation coefficient to determine the strength of relationship between one variable of nominal data and the other of interval or ratio data.
17. The factor which clearly defines a ..... scale is that it has a true zero point.
18. The value of ..... provides an estimate of the strength and direction of the relationship before two variables.
19. A researcher measures a negative correlation between time spend partying and grade obtained in a test. The interpretation of his result will be that  
.....
20. When a researcher records a correlation,  $r = 0.02$  of two variables; the direction of the correlation is ..... and the strength is .....

#### CALCULATION

Compute the median of the sampled data below:

Class Interval	63 - 65	66 - 68	69 - 71	72 - 74	75 - 77
Frequency	2	4	8	5	2

$$\text{Median} = \frac{L + (N/2 - cfb)i}{w}$$