



ACTIVITY TRAINER

CLASS X - 2025 -2026



WORKSHEET: UNIT 2 - ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION

Multiple Choice Questions (15 Questions)

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of assessment?
 - A) Formative
 - B) Summative
 - C) Diagnostic
 - D) Reflective
2. What is the main purpose of formative assessment?
 - A) To evaluate final performance
 - B) To monitor student learning and provide ongoing feedback
 - C) To grade students
 - D) To provide a certificate
3. A tool that collects information about student performance is known as:
 - A) Assessment
 - B) Statistic
 - C) Report
 - D) Feedback
4. Which of the following is an example of a summative assessment?
 - A) Weekly quizzes
 - B) Midterm exams
 - C) Class discussions
 - D) Homework assignments
5. What is an example of a diagnostic assessment?
 - A) Final exams
 - B) Pre-tests
 - C) Group projects
 - D) Standardized tests
6. Rubrics are used in assessment primarily to:
 - A) Give grades
 - B) Provide clear criteria for evaluating student work
 - C) Assign homework
 - D) Record attendance

7. Which type of assessment is conducted after instruction to measure what students have learned?
- A) Formative
 - B) Diagnostic
 - C) Summative
 - D) Peer assessment
8. Which of the following can be considered a formative assessment tool?
- A) Final project
 - B) Exit ticket
 - C) Standardized test
 - D) Midterm exam
9. Feedback in the context of assessment should be:
- A) Brief and vague
 - B) Specific and constructive
 - C) Negative only
 - D) None of the above
10. An assessment report typically includes all EXCEPT:
- A) Student's personal details
 - B) Performance data
 - C) Areas for improvement
 - D) Feedback from peers
11. Peer assessment allows students to:
- A) Write tests for one another
 - B) Evaluate each other's work
 - C) Avoid assessments
 - D) Avoid feedback
12. The primary audience for an assessment report often includes:
- A) Only the teacher
 - B) Administrators only
 - C) Students and parents
 - D) Outside organizations
13. An example of a traditional assessment tool is:
- A) Portfolios
 - B) Open-ended responses
 - C) Multiple-choice tests
 - D) Peer-review

14. Effective feedback should:
- A) Discourage students
 - B) Focus on both strengths and weaknesses
 - C) Be anonymous
 - D) Avoid specifics
15. A checklist is an example of:
- A) A diagnostic tool
 - B) A formative assessment tool
 - C) A summative tool
 - D) A summative report

Answers to MCQs:

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. B
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. B

Short Answer Questions (2 Marks each)

- 1. Define formative assessment and explain its importance.

Answer: Formative assessment is a type of assessment aimed at monitoring student learning to provide ongoing feedback that can be used by instructors to improve their teaching and by students to improve their learning. It is important because it helps identify areas of strengths and weaknesses in students' understanding.

2. What are summative assessments and when are they typically used?

Answer: Summative assessments are evaluations of student learning, typically administered at the end of an instructional unit or course. They measure whether students have met learning objectives.

3. List two tools used for formative assessment.

Answer: Two tools commonly used for formative assessment are quizzes and observation checklists.

4. Explain the term "diagnostic assessment."

Answer: Diagnostic assessment is a type of assessment administered before instruction to determine students' strengths, weaknesses, knowledge, and skills, to tailor the curriculum and instruction accordingly.

5. What is meant by an assessment report?

Answer: An assessment report is a document that summarizes student performance data, offers insights into strengths and weaknesses, and may include feedback for improvement.

6. Why is feedback critical to assessment?

Answer: Feedback is critical because it provides students with information about their performance that helps them understand their learning process, identify areas for improvement, and motivates them to enhance their skills.

7. Name one advantage of using rubrics for assessment.

Answer: One advantage of using rubrics is that they provide clear criteria for evaluation, which helps ensure consistency in grading and transparency for students regarding expectations.

8. Describe the role of peer assessment in the learning process.

Answer: Peer assessment involves students evaluating each other's work, which fosters a collaborative learning environment, encourages critical thinking, and helps students learn from one another's perspectives.

9. How can assessment results be used to inform instruction?

Answer: Assessment results can help educators identify students' understanding, recognize trends in learning, and adapt instructional strategies to better meet the needs of their students.

10. What should effective feedback include?

Answer: Effective feedback should be specific, constructive, timely, focus on both strengths and areas for improvement, and guide students on how to enhance their performance.

Extended Response Questions (3 Marks each)

1. Discuss the relationship between assessment and learning objectives in education.

Answer: Assessment is directly tied to learning objectives, as assessments are designed to measure whether students have achieved the desired outcomes outlined in those objectives. Effective assessments align closely with the objectives, enabling educators to gauge understanding and inform instruction for better learning outcomes.

2. How does technology enhance assessment practices in education?

Answer: Technology enhances assessment practices through tools such as online quizzes and interactive platforms which provide immediate feedback, streamline data collection, and allow for adaptive assessments that cater to individual learning paces. This can improve accessibility and engagement for students.

3. What challenges do educators face when conducting assessments?

Answer: Educators may face challenges such as bias in assessment, differing student needs, time constraints for administering and grading assessments, difficulty in creating effective assessments that align with learning objectives, and the balance between formative and summative assessments.

4. Explain how self-assessment can positively impact student learning.

Answer: Self-assessment encourages students to reflect on their own learning, fostering greater awareness of their strengths and weaknesses. This can increase motivation for improvement, promote responsibility for personal learning, and enhance critical thinking as students evaluate their own work against set criteria.

5. Describe the aspects of effective feedback that promote student engagement and learning.

Answer: Effective feedback promotes engagement by being timely, specific, and constructive. It should guide students on how to improve, reinforce what they did well,

and encourage them to set goals. Positive feedback can enhance motivation, while constructive criticism helps in clarifying areas that need attention, promoting a growth mindset.

Extended Response Questions (5 Marks each)

1. Analyze the impact of assessment on student motivation and learning outcomes.

Answer: Assessment can significantly impact student motivation and learning outcomes either positively or negatively. When assessments are perceived as fair and aligned with learning objectives, they encourage students to engage and invest effort in their studies. Positive experiences with assessments build confidence, while poorly designed assessments can lead to anxiety and disengagement. Moreover, formative assessments that provide ongoing feedback can motivate students to improve and take ownership of their learning.

2. Explain the importance of aligning assessment methods with learning styles and needs of diverse learners.

Answer: Aligning assessment methods with various learning styles and needs is crucial for inclusivity and effectiveness in education. Differentiated assessments cater to visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learners, ensuring all students have an opportunity to demonstrate their understanding. Understanding individual needs enables educators to engage all students and accurately measure their learning, leading to better educational outcomes for diverse learners.

3. Discuss the ethical considerations in assessment and evaluation practices.

Answer: Ethical considerations in assessment include fairness, transparency, and confidentiality. Assessments should be equitable and free from bias, accommodating diverse learners. Students' performance data should be confidential and used solely for educational purposes. Additionally, it's important to ensure that assessments accurately reflect students' capabilities and provide constructive pathways for improvement rather than punitive measures.

4. Evaluate the role of assessment in promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Answer: Assessments can be powerful tools for promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills when designed to require application, analysis, and synthesis rather than rote memorization. Problem-based assessments challenge students to think critically about real-world issues, encouraging them to devise strategies and

solutions. Formative assessments that incorporate reflection can enhance students' ability to analyze their thought processes and develop deeper critical thinking skills.

5. Discuss how regular feedback through assessments can lead to continuous improvement in teaching practices.

Answer: Regular feedback from assessments helps educators identify effective teaching strategies and areas for improvement. It enables teachers to gauge student understanding and adjust their instructional methods accordingly. Such feedback loops foster an adaptive teaching environment where educators can continuously refine their practices, innovate their lessons, and more effectively meet the needs of their students, ultimately enhancing overall learning experiences.