

INDEX NO _____

SIGNATURE _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
(All rights reserved)

DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2024/2025

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG 302

COURSE TITLE: DIFFERENTIATED ASSESSMENT FOR EARLY GRADE

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Instructions: Answer all the questions in **Section A** on the question paper by circling the best option and **three (3)** questions only in **Section B** on the answer booklet provided.

Section A

1. During a mathematics lesson, Mr. Asare records each student's score out of 50 in a class test. Later, he uses the scores to group the students into "Excellent," "Average," and "Needs Improvement" for remedial purposes. What educational concepts has Mr. Asare applied in sequence?
 - A. Evaluation → Assessment → Measurement
 - B. Measurement → Evaluation → Assessment
 - C. Assessment → Measurement → Evaluation
 - D. Measurement → Assessment → Evaluation

2. Which one of the following best differentiates measurement from evaluation in education?
 - A. Measurement is qualitative, while evaluation is quantitative in its measurement.
 - B. Measurement is the same as evaluation in educational settings where teaching is involved.
 - C. Measurement is concerned only with tests, while evaluation is concerned with assignments
 - D. Measurement is assigning numbers to attributes, while evaluation is making value judgments about them.

3. In the context of educational assessment, which statement is most accurate about a test? A test _____.
 - A. is the same as an assessment
 - B. is one method of assessment
 - C. measures only attitudes, not knowledge
 - D. is always a written examination

4. Which one of the following scales of measurement would be most appropriate for recording students' exam scores in percentage form?
- A. Nominal scale
 - B. Ordinal scale
 - C. Interval scale
 - D. Ratio scale
5. In an educational research study, the researcher categorizes students by their favorite teaching method: Lecture, Group Work, or Project Work. Which scale of measurement is the researcher using?
- A. Nominal scale
 - B. Ordinal scale
 - C. Interval scale
 - D. Ratio scale
6. Miss Boateng gives her class a 20-item multiple-choice mathematics test to find out how well students understood the previous week's topic. She uses the results to re-teach areas where most students scored low. This activity is best described as _____.
- A. Summative assessment using a test
 - B. Formative assessment using a test
 - C. Diagnostic assessment using observation
 - D. Summative evaluation using measurement
7. A lecturer assigns letter grades (A, B, C, D, E) to students at the end of the semester. Which scale of measurement does this grading represent?
- A. Nominal scale – because the letters are categories without order.
 - B. Interval scale – because the intervals between grades are exactly equal.
 - C. Ratio scale – because it has an absolute zero point for measurement.
 - D. Ordinal scale – because the grades have order but the intervals are not equal.
8. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates Assessment as Learning (AaL)?
- A. Students take a midterm exam to measure how much they have learned so far.
 - B. A teacher gives feedback on drafts so students can improve before final submission.
 - C. Students use a checklist to monitor their own progress and set personal learning goals.
 - D. A national standardized test is used to compare performance between schools.
9. At the end of the semester, a lecturer conducts a final exam to determine students' grades and decide who passes or fails the course. This situation is best described as _____.
- A. Assessment as Learning (AaL)
 - B. Assessment for Learning (AfL)
 - C. Formative assessment (FA)
 - D. Assessment of Learning (AoL)

10. In Ghana, EGRA and EGMA are examples of _____.
A. School-based assessments for teaching and learning
B. Standards-based assessments for early grade learners
C. Continuous assessment tools for all grade levels
D. Summative classroom assessments for all levels
11. A Basic 3 teacher designs an assessment task where learners create a shopping list, calculate total cost, and suggest ways to save money based on a real market scenario. The teacher marks this using a rubric. This type of assessment is _____.
A. Authentic assessment
B. Summative assessment
C. Diagnostic assessment
D. Standardized assessment
12. Which of the following objectives is an example of the affective domain?
A. Accurately solving quadratic equations without using a calculator.
B. Demonstrating proper safety procedures in a chemistry laboratory.
C. Showing willingness to participate actively in group discussions.
D. Constructing a bar chart from given statistical data on a graph sheet.
13. Which statement best reflects the socio-cultural approach to assessment?
A. Learning is assessed in isolation from the learner's social and cultural environment.
B. Assessment should be based on memorization of cultural facts and experience.
C. The cultural background of learners is irrelevant to assessment methods.
D. Learning is assessed as it occurs in social contexts, using interactions and shared experiences.
14. Which of the following assessment tools uses predetermined criteria and indicates whether specific behaviours or skills are present or absent?
A. Rating scale.
B. Checklist.
C. Clinical interview.
D. Conversation.
15. One advantage of using portfolios in assessment is that they:
A. Give a single score to summarise the learning progress of the learner
B. Provide an ongoing collection of learner work showing growth over time
C. Focus only on test results for grading purposes in the school setting.
D. Eliminate the need for teacher feedback for the learner to shine in class.

INDEX NO _____ SIGNATURE _____

16. A teacher assesses learners' ability to perform a mathematics project assignment and compares their performance against clearly stated steps in the practical guide. This is an example of _____.
- A. Norm-referenced interpretation
 - B. Criterion-referenced interpretation
 - C. Validity check
 - D. Reliability test
17. Which type of feedback focuses on specific actions the learner can take to improve performance rather than just telling them what they did wrong?
- A. Descriptive feedback
 - B. Evaluative feedback
 - C. Normative feedback
 - D. Criterion-based scoring
18. During a national mathematics competition, students' scores are used to rank them from highest to lowest, and awards are given to the top 10%. This is an example of _____.
- A. Summative assessment
 - B. Diagnostic assessment
 - C. Criterion-referenced interpretation
 - D. Norm-referenced interpretation
19. The beliefs that teachers hold about the teaching and learning of mathematics in the early grade classroom _____.
- A. contribute to the selection of the national goals of a school.
 - B. determine the products they choose to produce during practicals.
 - C. influence the instructional strategies they select and enact.
 - D. influence their teaching and learning philosophy in the school.
20. The small value of the standard error of measurement indicates that the _____.
- A. error score is positive.
 - B. observed score is low.
 - C. reliability is high.
 - D. reliability is low.
21. School-Based Assessment (SBA) in Ghanaian schools has the feature of helping the teacher obtain _____.
- A. a list of objectives in constructing assessment items.
 - B. guidance in dealing with social and psychological problems.
 - C. sources of motivation for directing students' learning.
 - D. standards of achievement in each class of the school system

22. Asana was taught that to split a word into syllables, one needs to identify the vowels first and underline them. This should be followed by identifying the middle point between the vowels and splitting the word. Enthused by this discovery, Asana split 'helmet' as 'hel' and 'met'. What level of Bloom's taxonomy is at work?
- A. Application
 - B. Comprehension
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Synthesis
23. Rogers asks the learners to differentiate between a post office and a police station. Which of the levels of Bloom's taxonomy was in operation?
- A. Analysis
 - B. Comprehension
 - C. Evaluation
 - D. Knowledge
24. The assessment that helps students to take more responsibility for their own learning, learn about themselves as learners, and reflect on their work on a regular basis is
- A. Assessment for learning
 - B. Assessment in learning
 - C. Assessment of learning
 - D. Assessment as learning
25. Every term before the school year begins, a kindergarten teacher creates a daily schedule for her class. The best rationale for this practice is that children _____.
A. learn most effectively from activities that are teacher-directed.
B. require repeated prompting and close monitoring to stay focused.
C. come from different types of families with different routines in the home.
D. need predictability to allow them to feel secure and be productive in school.

INDEX NO _____ SIGNATURE _____

Section B [75 Marks]

Answer any THREE questions in this Section in the answer booklet provided.

- 1a. Distinguish between the concepts: assessment, test, measurement and evaluation, providing relevant examples from a school context. 16marks
- 1b. Explain three of the four main scales of measurement and provide an example of each from educational practice. 9marks
- 2a. Explain three purposes of assessment in the teaching and learning process, giving practical examples from the classroom. 9marks
- 2b. Differentiate between "assessment for learning," "assessment of learning," and "assessment as learning," giving one project-based example for each. 12marks
- 2c. As an early grade teacher, describe how you can use project work to implement assessment for learning in your classroom. 4marks
- 3a. Discuss the four weaknesses of Continuous Assessment (CA) in early grade classrooms and suggest practical ways they can be addressed. 16marks
- 3b. Differentiate between norm-referenced and criterion-referenced interpretations of assessment data and give an example of each. 9marks
- 4a. Explain affective domain of learning, and give two examples early-grade classroom. 7marks
- 4b. Explain psychomotor domain of learning, and give two examples early-grade classroom. 7marks
- 4c. In a Primary 2 classroom, the teacher notices that during group activities, a few boys often dominate the discussion while some girls remain quiet and avoid participating. This is particularly evident during a group storytelling project, where the same two boys always volunteer to narrate the story, and the quieter learners only do minor tasks like handing out papers. 11marks

Assuming you are the teacher, what two activities will you intentionally plan to develop the affective domain of the learners, ensuring both inclusivity and equal participation.

- 5a. Explain what is meant by authentic assessment and give two examples that could be used in an inclusive, multi-grade classroom. 7marks
- 5b. Describe three key steps a teacher should take when planning and developing an authentic assessment task for a multi-grade, inclusive classroom. 9marks
- 5c. Discuss three strategies for accommodating learners with diverse strengths and needs when implementing authentic assessment during supported teaching in schools. 9marks