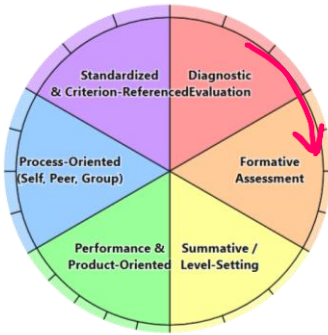


Measurement and Evaluation Tools Pie: Areas of Use and Features



Reminder: The inner circle was as shown on the left. While preparing the tables below, these categories were considered in the direction of the arrows.

Full version of the pie chart

(link): <https://ibrahimkaya.com.tr/materyal/01/>

1) Diagnostic Evaluation

Tool	Definition	When to Use?	Advantage	Limitedness
Readiness Test (Short Survey)	Measures the level of prior knowledge.	At the beginning of the unit/topic	It simplifies course design.	It may focus on temporary information.
Pre-Test	Short test before entering the topic.	In the first minutes of the lesson	Reveals the differences in prior knowledge.	Measurement validity may be low.
KWL* (Know, Want to know, Learned)	A chart showing what students know, what they want to learn, what they have learned, and their next steps.	In individual diagnosis	Analysis with decision tree logic.	Its implementation may take time.

*: Also known as KWLN. N: Next (What's next? What else should I learn?)

2) Formative Assessment

Tool	Definition	When to Use?	Advantage	Limitedness
Short Quiz/Test	Short tests to monitor learning.	In every lesson/ To remind you of the topics before midterm or final week	Provides instant feedback.	It may remain superficial.
In-Class Oral Probe	Questions are asked from the student and verbal responses are received.	Momently	Provides instant control.	The entire class may not be covered.
Exit Ticket	At the end of the lesson, students write 1-2	At the end of the lesson	Quickly eliminates what	It may remain superficial, it may

	questions and short answers reflecting what they have learned.		has been learned	be rushed
Think–Pair–Share (TPS)	Students first think individually, then discuss with their partners, and then share with the class.	At any point in the lesson	Increases participation and encourages critical thinking.	Time management can be difficult.
In-Process Feedback	Activities to obtain instant opinions/comments from students.	In the middle or at the end of the lesson	It helps to guide the teaching process instantly.	If not done systematically, it may be inefficient.

3) Summative Assessment

Tool	Definition	When to Use?	Advantage	Limitedness
Final Exam	Exam covering the entire semester.	At the end of the term	Indicates overall success.	The process is not monitored.
Midterm/Unit Exam	An examination that measures specific units.	End of unit or mid-term	Controls partial learning.	It does not make holistic measurements.
End of Term Project	Long-term product/project.	At the end of the term	Measures practical skills.	Scoring can be complex. Rubric its use is recommended.

Additional Table – Question Types Comparison:

Question Type	Definition / Feature	Advantage	Limitedness
Open-Ended Question	A short or long written response is expected from the student.	It encourages thinking and explanation.	Scoring can be subjective.
Multiple Choice	A question type in which only one correct answer is selected from the given options.	Measurement is objective, scoring is fast.	Can measure superficial learning.
True – False	There are two options.	Quick to apply, easy to score.	The correct answer based on chance is high.
Matching	It is required to match the expressions or concepts in two given groups correctly.	It measures the relationship between concepts.	It may take time to prepare.
Short Answer	A short answer such as a single word, number, or date is required.	Provides rapid feedback and measures recall.	Different wordings can make scoring difficult.

4) Performance and Product-Oriented

Tool	Definition	Purpose of Use	Advantage	Things to Consider
Poster / Brochure	Visual products such as posters, brochures or infographics that summarize the topic.	Creative expression	It provides freedom of expression.	The criteria must be clear.
Presentation	A performance work in which the student conveys information prepared on a specific topic in the classroom using verbal, visual and/or digital tools.	Verbal expression measurement	It improves communication skills.	It could be stage anxiety.
Project	A comprehensive product or report developed through the research, design, or problem-solving process.	Holistic evaluation	Supports deep learning.	It can be time consuming.
Portfolio	A file of products produced by the student throughout the process.	Monitoring the development process	It shows both the process and the product holistically.	Requires regular guidance.
Rubric	Criteria-based scoring tool.	Evaluating performance tasks	Provides transparent and structured feedback.	It takes time to prepare

5) Process-Oriented (Self, Peer, Group)

Tool	Definition	How to Use	Strengths	Irritability
Self assessment	Student's evaluation of his/her own performance.	With a survey or checklist	It gives self-awareness	May deviate from reality
Peer Review	Friends rating each other.	Rubric or form	Empathy develops, multiple perspectives emerge	Risks to objectivity
Group Evaluation	Group members evaluate the process together.	Bulk form or verbal	Cooperation and responsibility develop	Individual contributions may not be distinguishable