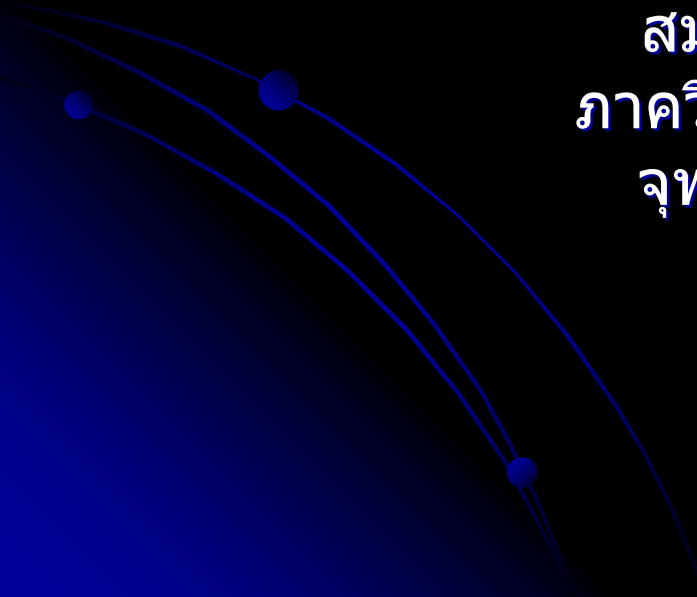


การประเมินการเรียนรู้ ด้วยตนเอง

สมชาย ประสิทธิ์จตุระกุล
ภาควิชาวิศวกรรมคอมพิวเตอร์
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



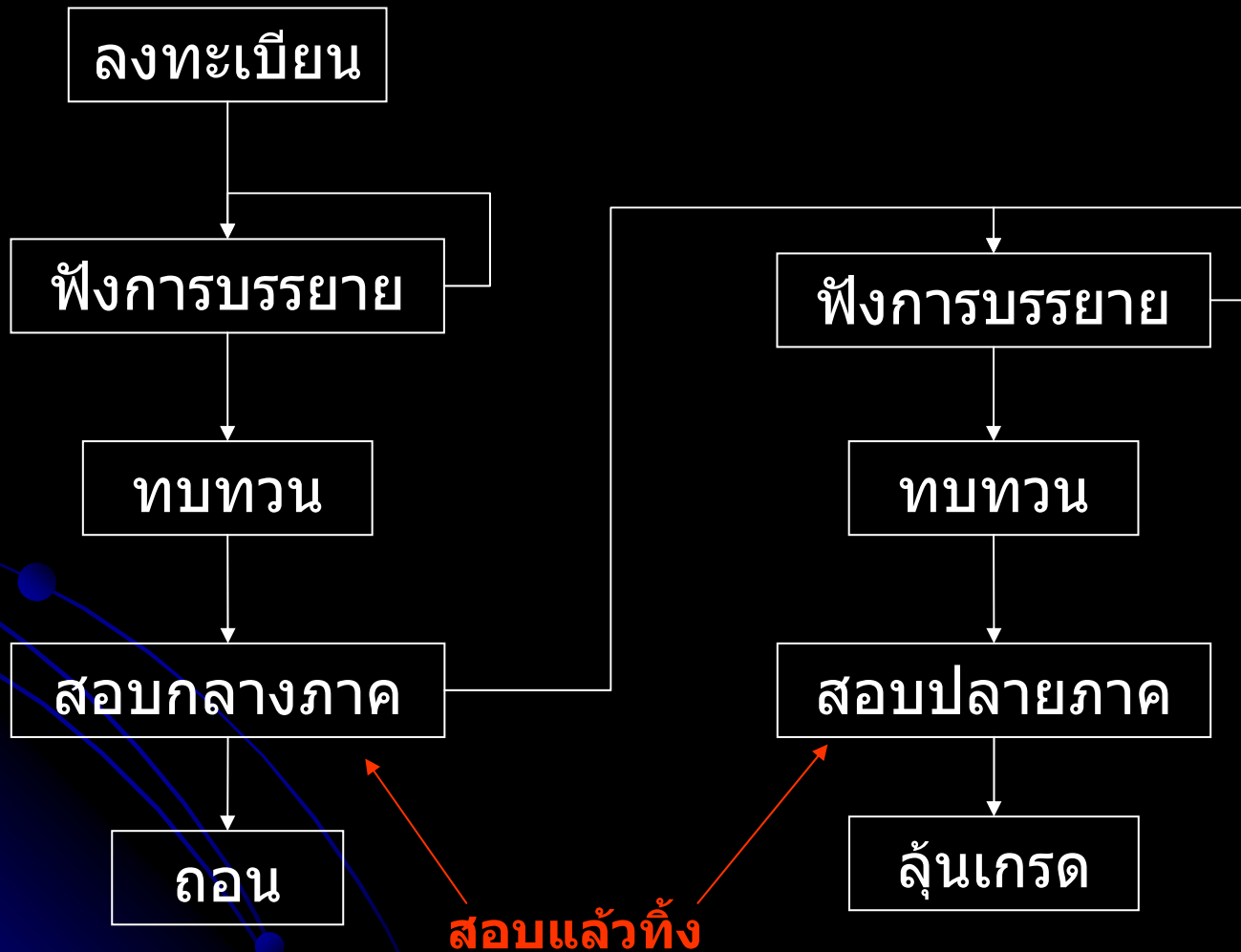
หัวข้อ

- การประเมินการเรียนรู้
- การประเมินการเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเอง
 - articulation matrix
 - levels of learning
 - expectations checklists
 - competency matrix
- การใช้คอมพิวเตอร์ช่วยประเมิน

เรื่องเล่าจาก pantip.com

- “การบ้านก็ไม่ค่อยได้ทำหรือครับ ลอกการบ้านกันก่อนเข้าห้อง”
- “การบ้านนี้แทบไม่มีส่วนช่วยเลย อาจารย์ไม่ค่อยให้ ถ้าให้ก็ไม่มีความตรวจ”
- “บางวิชาที่มีการบ้านก็เยอะเหลือเกินจนทำกันไม่ไหวไม่ไหวไม่ได้หลับไม่ได้นอน”
- “ใครท่องเก่ง ท่องได้มากก็เอา A ไป ... เค้เรียกว่าวิชานกขุนทอง”
- “ผมว่ามันไม่ได้อะไรหรือครับ สอบเสร็จก็ลืมกันหมดแล้ว”
- “ไม่รู้ว่าเรียนอะไรไป ได้อะไรมาแค่ไหนบ้าง”
- “แต่ที่คิดว่าเพื่อน ๆ ได้เรื่องกันจริง ๆ ก็คงจะเป็นตอนที่ได้ทำโปรเจกต์ตอนปีสี่แหละครับ อดหลับอดนอนกันพอใช้ คิดว่าได้รู้อะไรเป็นเรื่องเป็นราวก็น่าจะเป็นตอนนั้น”

สภาพที่เคยเห็น



เคยได้ยินไหม ?

- “อาจารย์ครับ ขอดูข้อสอบกลางภาคหน่อยครับ ผมสงสัยว่าผมทำผิดตรงไหน คะแนนได้น้อยจัง ?”
- “อาจารย์ อยากรู้คะแนนการบ้าน ไม่เห็นตรวจคืนผมเลย”
- “อาจารย์ครับ เทอมหน้าเปิดวิชานี้หรือเปล่าครับ ผมพยายามแล้วก็ตามไม่ทัน ขอถอนวิชานี้ครับ”

Something like 90% of a typical UK degree depends on unseen time-constrained written examinations, and tutor-marked essays and/or reports.

What is Assessment ?

- Assessment is more than grades
- Assessment is feedback for
 - instructors
 - students
- Assessment drives student learning

“Assessment methods and requirements probably have a greater influence on how and what students learn than any other single factor.” (Boud, 1988)

¹ <http://www.flaguide.org/extra/download/start/primer.pdf>

² D. Boud, *Developing Student Autonomy in Learning*, 1988

Summative and Formative

- Summative assessment

- contributes to the marks for a module, level or degree.

- Formative assessment

- provides feedback to students during the course so they have opportunities to improve.

- Black & William ศึกษางานวิจัยจำนวนมาก

- Good formative assessment produces significantly learning gains
- Particularly helpful to low-achieving students

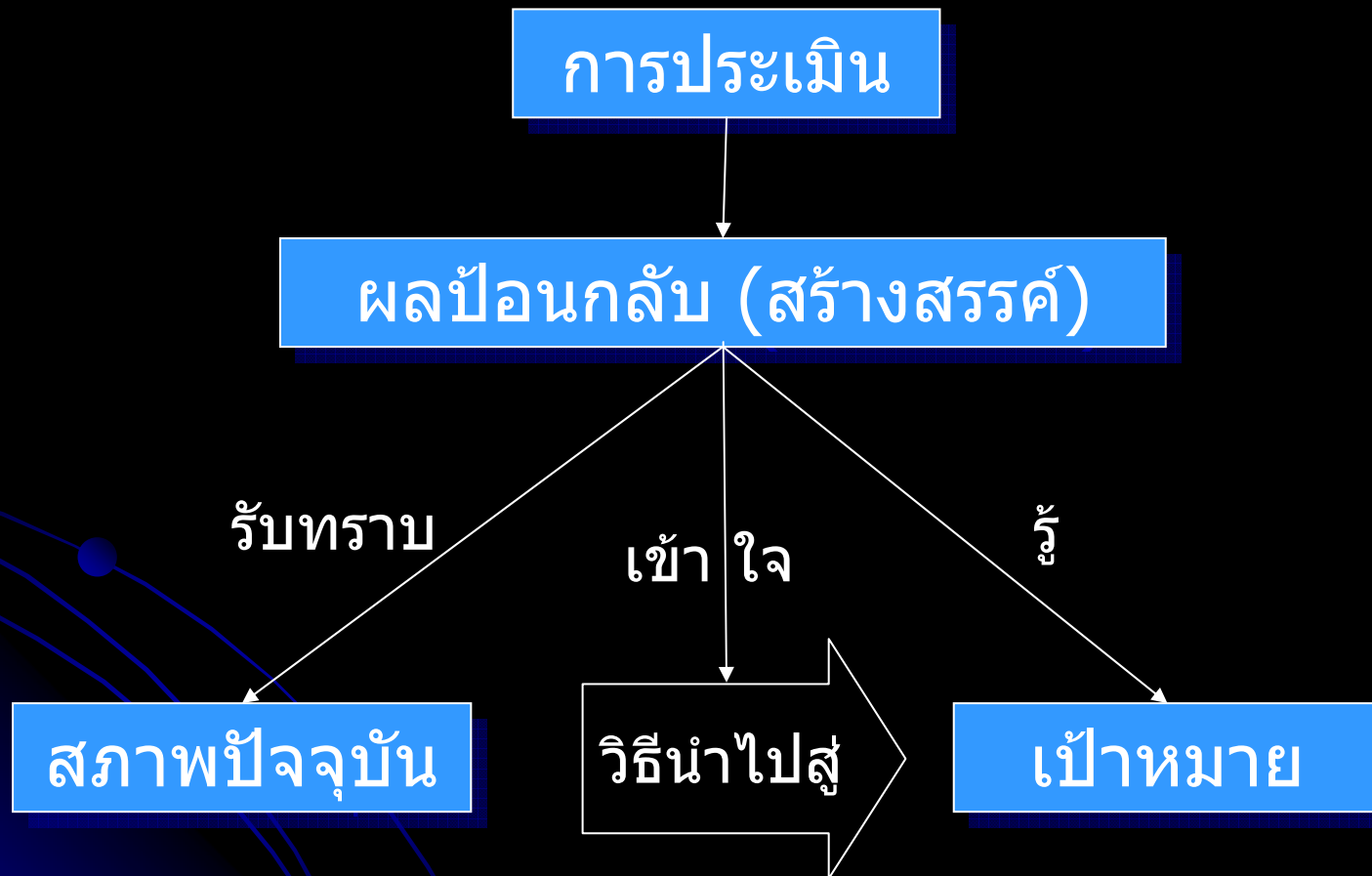
P. Black and D. William, "Inside the Black Box: Raising Standards Through Classroom Assessment", *Phi Delta Kappan*, October 1998

Summative vs. Formative

ผู้ประเมิน	Formative	Summative
ผู้สอน	แก้ไขปรับปรุง	เลื่อนชั้น เลื่อนระดับ
ผู้เรียน	ปรับปรุงตนเอง	ทราบความสำเร็จ หรือไม่สำเร็จของ ตนเอง

The goal of assessment is not to prove, but to improve

Learning Through Feedback



หลักการประเมินการเรียนรู้

- กำหนดเป้าหมายการเรียนรู้
- กำหนดนโยบายการวัดและการประเมิน
- มีความเที่ยงธรรมและโปร่งใส
- กระทำอย่างต่อเนื่อง
- เพื่อพัฒนาผู้เรียนเป็นสำคัญ
- ครอบคลุมสถานภาพ ความก้าวหน้า ความรู้ ทักษะ พัฒนาการ และคุณธรรม
- มีคณะผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิทางการวัดและการประเมิน
- ใช้ผลการประเมินเพื่อสนับสนุนและพัฒนาการเรียนรู้ การเรียนการสอน และคุณภาพการศึกษา

ปัญหาการประเมินที่เกิด

- งานที่ทำไม่ตรงกับเป้าหมายที่ต้องการ
- เกณฑ์ที่ใช้วัดไม่ตรงกับงานและเป้าหมาย
- ผู้เรียนไม่รู้ / ไม่เข้าใจเกณฑ์
- ประเมินหลากหลายรูปแบบเกินไป
- งานมากเกินไปสำหรับผู้เรียน
- ผู้สอนตรวจงานไม่ทันตามกำหนด
- คะแนนที่ให้ไม่คงเส้นคงวาเนื่องจากเกณฑ์ไม่ชัด
- ผลป้อนกลับของการประเมินไม่มีประโยชน์
- ...

ทางออก

- ให้ผู้เรียนมีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดเป้าหมาย
เกณฑ์ และงานที่ต้องทำ เพื่อใช้ในการประเมิน

If formative assessment is to be productive, students should be trained in *self-assessment* so that they can understand the main purposes of their learning and thereby grasp what they need to achieve.

พ.ร.บ. การศึกษาแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. 2542

- หมวด 1 "ความมุ่งหมายและหลักการ"

- มาตรา 7 : ในกระบวนการเรียนรู้ ... รู้จักพึ่งตนเอง มีความริเริ่มสร้างสรรค์ ใฝ่รู้และเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเอง
อย่างต่อเนื่อง

- หมวด 4 "การจัดการศึกษา"

- มาตรา 22 : การจัดการศึกษาต้องยึดหลักการว่า ผู้เรียนทุกคนมีความสามารถเรียนรู้และพัฒนาตนเอง
ได้...

การประเมินตนเอง

“อัสติญญตา”

“ตนเตือนตนด้วยตนเอง”

“หัวใจจริงของการประเมินคือการประเมินตนเอง
อย่าไปบอกคนอื่นให้มาวัดเราว่าเราไม่ดี”

(จรัส สุวรรณเวลา 2538)

หลักการประเมินตนเอง

- มีจิตสำนึกในการศึกษา ต้องการพัฒนาตนเอง
- มีความมุ่งมั่นหมายเพื่อค้นหาความจริง ความถูกต้อง และความดีงาม
- เห็นว่าประสบการณ์ทุกอย่างเป็นการเรียนรู้

การประเมินการเรียนรู้ของตนเอง

- “Self assessment is the ability of a student to observe, analyze, and judge one’s performance on the basis of criteria and determine how one can improve it.”¹

¹ Alverno College Faculty. *Student assessment-as-learning at Alverno College*, 1994

ผลที่ผู้เรียนได้รับ

- ฝึกผู้เรียน เรียนรู้อย่างมีระบบ
- พัฒนาให้ผู้เรียนประเมินเพื่อปรับปรุงการเรียนรู้ ระหว่างการเรียนรู้
- สักวัน ก็ต้องเรียนด้วยตนเอง ก็ต้องประเมินตนเอง เป็น (autonomous learner)
- สนับสนุนการเรียนรู้ตลอดชีพ (lifelong learning)
- เป็นวิธีการเรียนแบบหนึ่ง (มากกว่าเป็นวิธีการประเมินแบบหนึ่ง)

ผลที่ผู้สอนได้รับ

- ใช้เวลาเตรียมมาก แต่ลดเวลาตอนประเมิน (โดยเฉพาะเมื่อใช้ร่วมกับ peer-assessment)
- เปลี่ยนมุมมอง จากประเมินผลงาน เป็น การประเมินผลการประเมินตนเอง
- ประสิทธิภาพการเรียนรู้เพิ่ม ประสิทธิภาพการสอนเพิ่ม

ตัวอย่าง

- U.of Ottawa : Foundation of Software Design, 350 คน
- ในอดีต :
 - ใช้เวลา 1-2 สัปดาห์ในการตรวจรายงาน lab.
(ได้แค่เกรดและข้อเสนอแนะสั้น ๆ)
- ปัจจุบัน : ใช้การประเมินตนเอง
 - ผู้สอนทำเฉลยแบบละเอียด พร้อมเกณฑ์ และคำถามให้คิด
 - ให้ผู้เรียนวิจารณ์ หาจุดเหมือน จุดแตกต่างของงานตัวเองเทียบกับเฉลย และให้คะแนนเองตามเกณฑ์
 - คะแนน lab = ตรวจเอง (20%) + TA ตรวจ (80%)
 - มีทดสอบย่อยของ lab เพื่อกันโกง
 - มีปัญหากับผู้เรียนที่ไม่เข้าใจเนื้อหาเลย
- เป้าหมายหลักไม่ใช่การให้คะแนน แต่เป็นกระบวนการคิด ระหว่างการให้คะแนน

ตัวอย่าง

- วิชาฯ จุฬาฯ : วิชา Computer Programming, 400 คน
- ในอดีต :
 - วิชาบรรยาย การบ้านให้นักเรียนฝึกเขียนโปรแกรม
 - ปัญหา : นักเรียนส่วนใหญ่เขียนโปรแกรม "แห้ง"
- ปัจจุบัน :
 - จัดปฏิบัติการเสริมประเมินตนเอง 10 ครั้งต่อภาคการศึกษา
 - จัดห้องปฏิบัติการให้นักเรียนเข้าปฏิบัติ 2 คนต่อเครื่องได้ทั้งสัปดาห์
 - มีระบบคำถามปรนัย ประเมินระดับความเข้าใจของเนื้อหาในสัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมา ตรวจสอบเป็นคะแนนทันที
 - มีโจทย์ให้เขียนโปรแกรม พร้อมระบบตรวจสอบความถูกต้องของโปรแกรม และให้คะแนนทันที
- เป้าหมายหลักไม่ใช่การให้คะแนน แต่เป็นกระบวนการประเมินความเข้าใจ และฝึกทักษะการเขียนโปรแกรม "สด"

ตัวอย่าง

- Arisona State U. : Engineering Design, 350 คน
- Portfolio-based
- ผู้สอน
 - แจก articulation matrix ของวิชา
 - ให้ assignments + checklists
- ผู้เรียน : แบ่งเป็นกลุ่มละ 4 คน
 - self-assess ผลงานตาม checklists
 - self-assess ความก้าวหน้าใน competency matrix
- ผู้สอน
 - ประเมิน portfolio 3-4 ครั้งต่อภาคการศึกษา

รู้ได้อย่างไรว่ารู้ ?

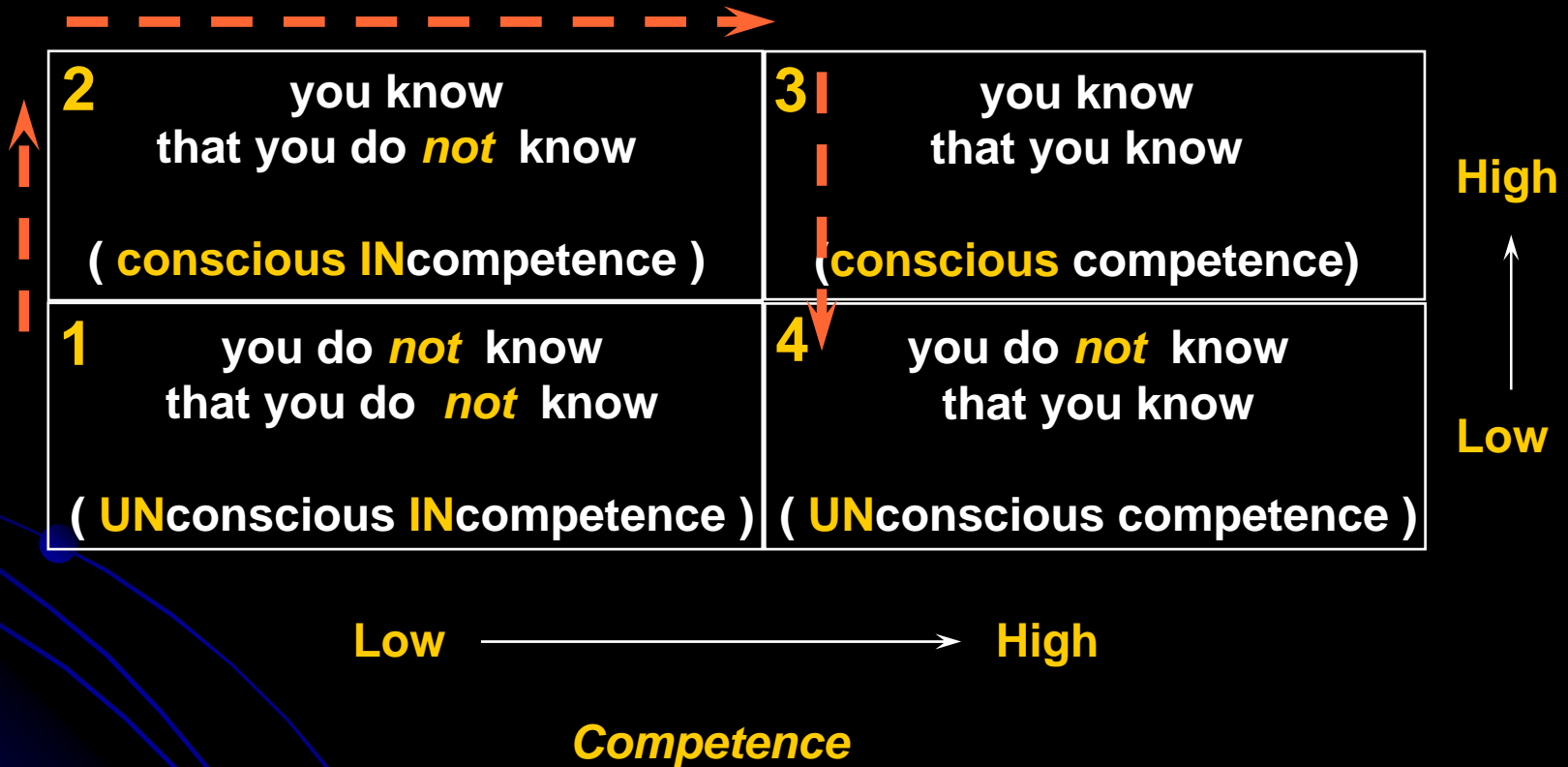
- การเรียนรู้หมายถึงกระบวนการเปลี่ยนแปลงพฤติกรรมของบุคคลจากพฤติกรรมเดิมไปสู่พฤติกรรมใหม่ที่ค่อนข้างถาวร
- ถ้าอยากรู้ว่าเรารู้ ก็ต้อง
 - สังเกตการเปลี่ยนแปลงด้าน ความรู้ ทักษะ ทัศนคติ
 - พิจารณาลักษณะของการเปลี่ยนแปลง
 - หาหลักฐานสนับสนุน

"ผู้จัดท่านเปลี่ยนไป"

Stages of Knowledge *

S
e
l
f

A
w
a
r
e
n
e
s
s



* Mr. House - Hewlett Packard
Personnel Journal, July, 1979, pp. 538-539.

'Conscious Competence - The Mark of a Competent Instructor'.

ต้องทำอะไร ต้องรู้อะไร ต้องรู้แค่ไหน ?

- แต่ละวิชาที่เรียน ต้องมี
 - learning objectives
 - topics (ผู้เรียนเรียนแล้วรู้อะไร ?)
 - levels of learning (ผู้เรียนเรียนแล้วรู้แค่ไหน ?)
 - learning activities (ผู้เรียนต้องทำอะไร ?)
- ใช้ Course Articulation Matrix ¹
 - ตารางแสดงความสัมพันธ์ของผลและกิจกรรมของการเรียน
 - ให้ทั้งผู้สอนและผู้เรียนรับทราบ

¹ Mcneill and Bellany, *The Articulation Matrix – A Tool for Defining and Assessing a Course*

Learning Objectives	Level of Learning (in)	Level of Learning (out)	Course Activities								Out of Class Activities		Projects			
			In Class Activities	take quizzes/exams before class	active learning exercises	construct mathematical models	orally report to peers and class	peer assess design notebooks	work on design projects	watch manufacturing/other videos	listen to brief lectures	read and summarize textbooks	construct model based on geometry	dissect and reassemble artifact	develop an assembly plan (process)	design, build, and test a device
1. Engineering Design Process	U	A														
1.1 formulating the problem	U	A		K	C	C	C	C	K		K		C	C	A	
1.2 so													C	C	A	
1.3 im													C	C	A	
1.4 do													C	C	A	
1.5 us engine princip																
1.6 using quality principles	U	A		K	C	C	C	C	K		K		C	C	A	
2 Working in Teams	U	C														
2.1 team dynamics	U	C		K	C			C	K		K		C			
2.2 team communication	U	C		K	C			C	K		K		C			
Level of Learning Legend		K			C					A						
			Knowledge		Comprehension				Application							

Course Articulation Matrix

Skeleton

Learning Objectives

Level of Learning (in)	Level of Learning (out)	Course Activities																

Level of Learning Legend

K	C	A	
Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	

Learning Objectives	Level of Learning (in)	Level of Learning (out)	Course Activities															
1. Engineering Design Process																		
1.1 formulating the problem																		
1.2 solving a problem																		
1.3 implementing a solution																		
1.4 documenting the process																		
1.5 using engineering/physical principles																		
1.6 using quality principles																		
2 Working in Teams																		
2.1 team dynamics																		
2.2 team communication																		
Level of Learning Legend		K			C									A				
		Knowledge			Comprehension									Application				

Learning Objectives	Level of Learning (in)	Level of Learning (out)	Course Activities							Out of Class Activities			Projects			
			In Class Activities	take quizzes/exams before class	active learning exercises	construct mathematical models	orally report to peers and class	peer assess design notebooks	work on design projects	watch manufacturing/other videos	listen to brief lectures	read and summarize textbooks	construct model based on geometry	dissect and reassemble artifact	develop an assembly plan (process)	design, build, and test a device
1. Engineering Design Process	U	A														
1.1 formulating the problem	U	A														
1.2 solving a problem	U	A														
1.3 implementing a solution	U	A														
1.4 documenting the process	U	A														
1.5 using engineering/physical principles	U	K														
1.6 using quality principles	U	A														
2 Working in Teams	U	C														
2.1 team dynamics	U	C														
2.2 team communication	U	C														
Level of Learning Legend		K			C					A						
		Knowledge			Comprehension			Application								

Learning Objectives	Level of Learning (in)	Level of Learning (out)	Course Activities							Out of Class Activities			Projects			
			In Class Activities	take quizzes/exams before class	active learning exercises	construct mathematical models	orally report to peers and class	peer assess design notebooks	work on design projects	watch manufacturing/other videos	listen to brief lectures	read and summarize textbooks	construct model based on geometry	dissect and reassemble artifact	develop an assembly plan (process)	design, build, and test a device
1. Engineering Design Process	U	A														
1.1 formulating the problem	U	A			C											
1.2 solving a problem	U	A			C											
1.3 implementing a solution	U	A			C											
1.4 documenting the process	U	A			C											
1.5 using engineering/physical principles	U	K														
1.6 using quality principles	U	A			C											
2 Working in Teams	U	C														
2.1 team dynamics	U	C			C											
2.2 team communication	U	C			C											
Level of Learning Legend		K			C					A						
		Knowledge			Comprehension					Application						

Learning Objectives	Level of Learning (in)	Level of Learning (out)	Course Activities							Out of Class Activities			Projects				
			In Class Activities	take quizzes/exams before class	active learning exercises	construct mathematical models	orally report to peers and class	peer assess design notebooks	work on design projects	watch manufacturing/other videos	listen to brief lectures	read and summarize textbooks	construct model based on geometry	dissect and reassemble artifact	develop an assembly plan (process)	design, build, and test a device	
1. Engineering Design Process	U	A															
1.1 formulating the problem	U	A		K	C		C		C		K		K		C	C	A
1.2 solving a problem	U	A		K	C		C		C		K		K		C	C	A
1.3 implementing a solution	U	A		K	C		C		C		K		K		C	C	A
1.4 documenting the process	U	A		K	C		C		C		K		K		C	C	A
1.5 using engineering/physical principles	U	K				K											
1.6 using quality principles	U	A		K	C		C		C		K		K		C	C	A
2 Working in Teams	U	C															
2.1 team dynamics	U	C		K	C				C		K		K		C		
2.2 team communication	U	C		K	C				C		K		K		C		
Level of Learning Legend		K			C						A						
			Knowledge		Comprehension						Application						

Domains & Taxonomies of Learning Objectives

- Cognitive domain (thinking)
 - ความรู้ ความเข้าใจ ความสามารถทางสติปัญญา
- Affective domain (feeling)
 - อารมณ์ ความรู้สึก
- Psychomotor domain (skill)
 - ทักษะ การปฏิบัติ

What Do You Know?

- 1 Do you know the **symbol** used for oxygen ?
- 2 Do you know the **valence** for oxygen ?
- 3 Do you know the **orbit** or **spin direction** of oxygen's **unpaired electrons** ?
- 4 Can you **balance** the following **chemical reaction** ?



- 5 Can you **write down** and **explain** the **half reactions** that are associated with the above reaction ?
- 6 Can you **propose** several **processes** for the **creation** of **methyl alcohol** (methanol CH_3OH) from **oxygen** and **other substances**; then **select one** using **criteria** that you **develop** and **justify** ?

What Is Your Attitude?

- 1 How do you **respond** when I tell you that all the molecular oxygen in our atmosphere is O_5 ?
- 2 How do you **respond** when I tell you that the atomic weight of oxygen (O) in AMU's is 159, 14, 16?
- 3 How do you **respond** when I tell you that the unpaired electrons for oxygen are in the 2p orbital?
- 4 How do you **respond** when I tell you that oxygen can be generated from moon rocks?
- 5 How do you **respond** when I tell you that the Apollo 13 explosion involved not being able to drain the liquid oxygen tank?

Cognitive Domain

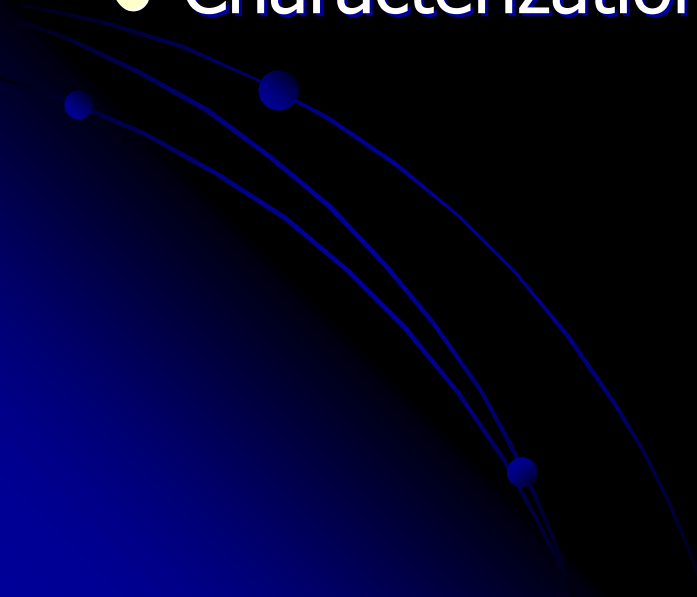
- Knowledge (ความรู้ความจำ)
- Comprehension (ความเข้าใจ)
- Application (การนำไปใช้)
- Analysis (การวิเคราะห์)
- Synthesis (การสังเคราะห์)
- Evaluation (การประเมินผล)



Another View of Levels of Learning

- *Before Knowledge*
 - I did not know that I did not know
 - I know that I do not know
- *Knowledge*
 - I have basic information, but cannot explain it to others
- *Comprehension / Understanding*
 - I understand and can explain this information to others
- *Application*
 - I can apply this concept or information to different situations
- *Analysis and Synthesis*
 - I can play with the concept, break it apart and create new variations
- *Evaluation*
 - Having gone through the preceding states, I have a deep appreciation for this concept

Affective Domain

- Receiving (การรับรู้)
 - Responding (การตอบสนอง)
 - Valuing (การเห็นคุณค่า)
 - Organization (การจัดระบบค่านิยม)
 - Characterization (การแสดงลักษณะตามค่านิยม)
- 

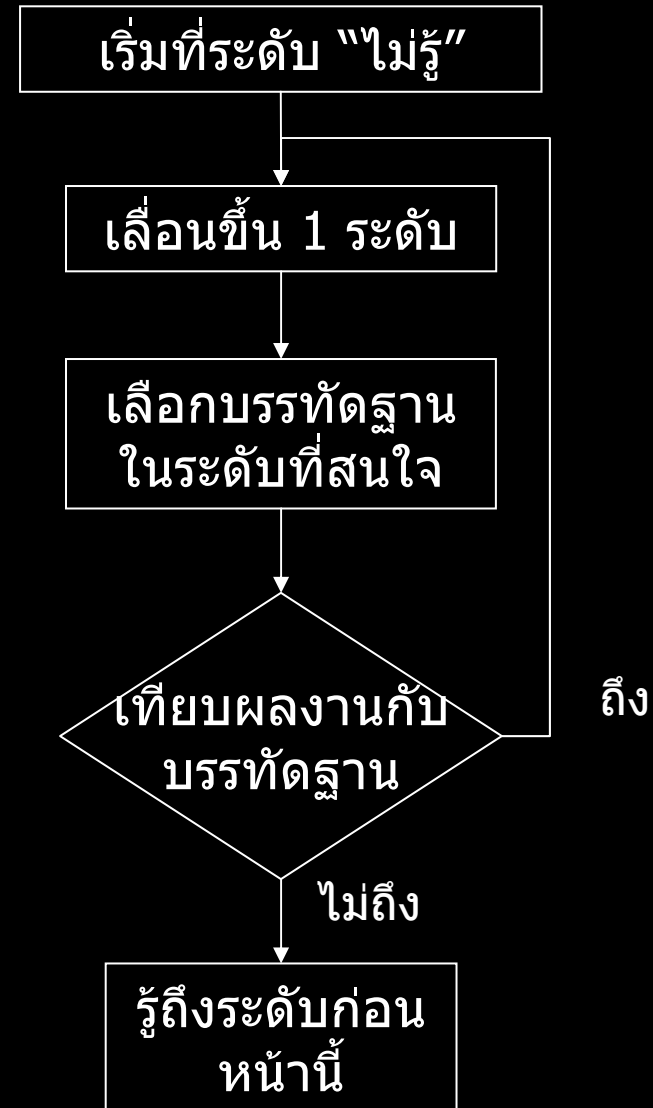
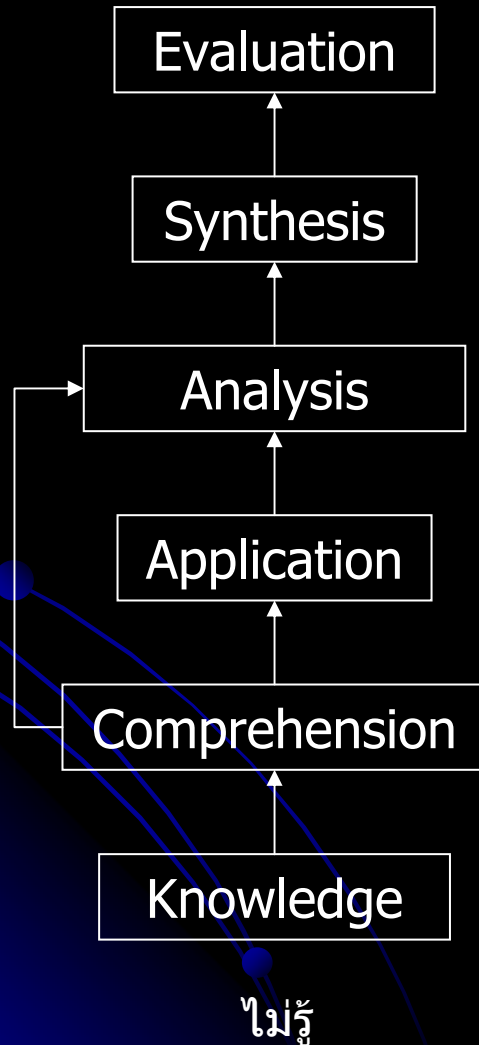
Psychomotor Domain

- Perception (การรับรู้)
- Set (ความพร้อมปฏิบัติ)
- Guided response (การปฏิบัติตาม)
- Mechanism (การปฏิบัติจนเป็นนิสัย)
- Complex over response (การปฏิบัติที่ซับซ้อน)
- Adaptation (การปรับเปลี่ยน)
- Origination (การสร้างปฏิบัติการใหม่)

Assessment in Science

- **Knowledge**
 - in biological, chemical, earth and physical sciences
- **Application**
 - of scientific knowledge and understanding to explain and predict events in the natural and physical world
- **Skills**
 - in scientific investigation, reasoning and analysis to refine knowledge, find solutions and ask questions
- **Attitudes**
 - flexibility, curiosity, respect for evidence and critical reflection
- **Communication**
 - of scientific understanding using appropriate scientific language to a range of audiences.

รู้ได้อย่างไรว่าเรารู้ถึงระดับใดแล้ว ?



ระดับ Knowledge

- ความสามารถ

- Answer objective questions correctly
- Define technical terms
- Recall the major facts
- Name the classes, sets, divisions, or arrangements
- ...

- ผลงาน

- Answers to Knowledge level quizzes
- Lists of definitions or relevant principles and generalizations
- Modification of example problems presented in the textbook

ระดับ Comprehension

- ความสามารถ

- Read textbook problems, understand what is required, and successfully solve the problems.
- Clearly document the process used to solve the problem.
- Clearly describe the solution to the problem.
- Draw conclusions based on the solution to the problem.

...

- ผลงาน

- Answers to comprehension level quizzes & exams
- Solutions to textbook problems

ดูเอกสารประกอบ

APPENDIX A

Activities at Various Cognitive Levels of Learning
and Affective Degrees of Internalization



ช่วยกันอ่าน ช่วยกันทำ กลุ่มละ 5 คน

เอกสารในซอง #0



ลองทำ : เอกสาร #1 ในช่อง

A Simple Mechanics Problem
with Three Solutions



Mechanic Problem : Second Solution

2. The **second** work product probably demonstrates *Application* LoL since it includes *Context, Work,* and *Discussion* and there are **no** obvious '**cues**'; however, if the problem was in a Statics or Mechanics section on the exam, then it may only represent high *Comprehension* LoL.

Mechanic Problem : Second Solution

3. This **third** work product probably demonstrates *Analysis* LoL; it includes an extensive discussion compared to the first two solutions. Furthermore, there is a brief comment at the end which explains '**why**' the solution process works in addition to '**how**' the problem was solved.

รู้ได้อย่างไรว่ารู้พอแล้ว ?

- ผู้สอนให้

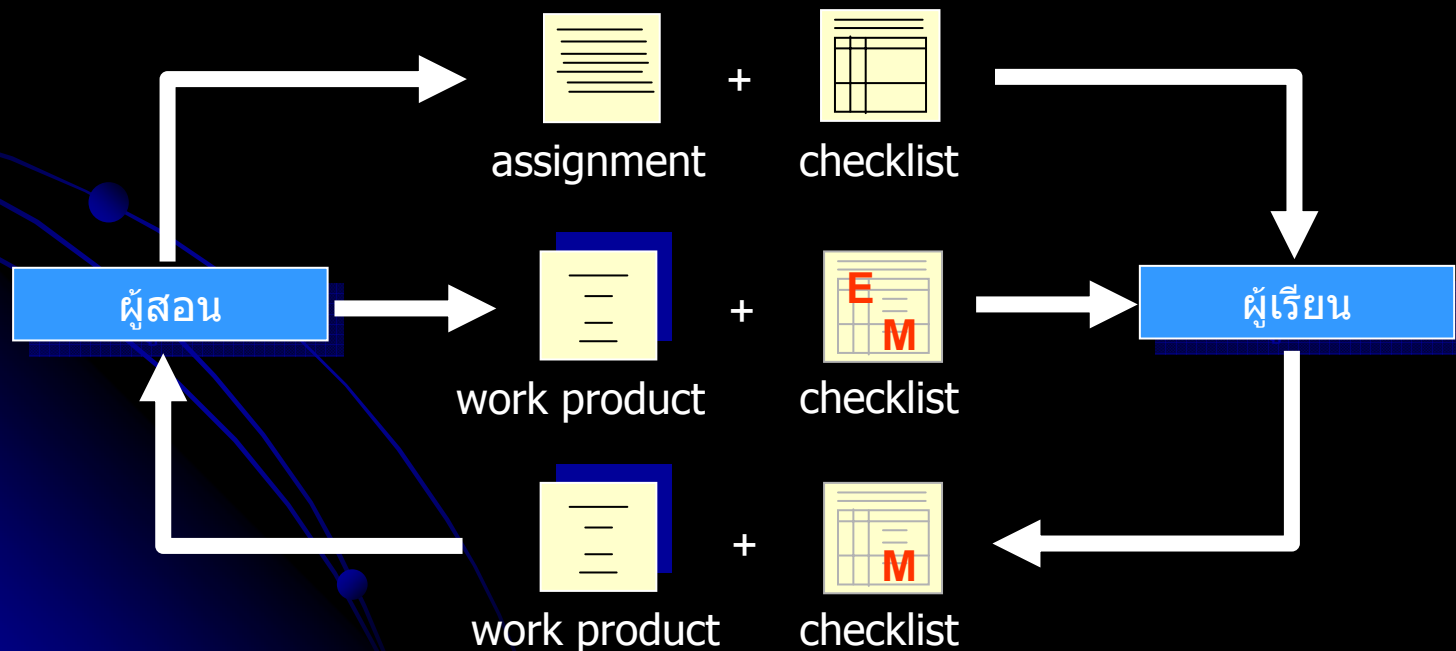
- งาน
- expectations checklists
 - ชัดเจน ไม่กำกวม

- ผู้เรียน

- วางแผนปฏิบัติงานตามงานและ checklist
- ปฏิบัติ
- ประเมินผลงานตาม checklist ด้วยตนเอง

รู้ได้อย่างไรว่ารู้พอแล้ว ? (ต่อ)

- ผู้เรียนประเมินเอง ผู้อื่น (เพื่อน ครู) ประเมินอีกที
- ใช้หลักการทางคุณภาพของ Noriaki Kano
 - ได้ผลสามลักษณะ : เกินคาด ตามคาด ต้องปรับปรุง



Kano's Customer Needs

- **Expected**

Expected requirements are those basic characteristics that the customer **assumes are present** in generically similar products or services.

- **Revealed**

Revealed requirements are those characteristics that customers **talk about** when describing what would make a product or service better.

- **Exciting**

Exciting requirements are those characteristics whose presence makes the customer say **WOW!**

Kano's Needs vs. Satisfaction

Requirement	Not Present	Present	Effect of More
Expected	dissatisfaction	unaware	NO effect
Revealed	dissatisfaction	satisfaction	increased satisfaction
Exciting	unaware	satisfaction	increased satisfaction

Expectations Checklists

Name: _____ Work Products Being Evaluated: __
 1. Work Evaluated by _____ Assessment Symbol __ Date _____
 2. Work Evaluated by _____ Assessment Symbol __ Date _____

Yes	No	Expected Features

Comments on any No's

Wow	Ok	Weak	Revealed Features

Yes	Exciting Features

Kano's Model

E : all Yes's, no Weak's Yes in exciting features
M : all Yes's, no Weak's **N** : otherwise

Expectations Checklists

Name: _____ Work Products Being Evaluated : Josephus Prob
 1. Work Evaluated by _____ Assessment Symbol ___ Date _____
 2. Work Evaluated by _____ Assessment Symbol ___ Date _____

Yes	No	Expected Features
		follows the "presentation sandwich"
		developed as a Java applet with javadoc comment
		on screen instruction

Comments on any No's

Wow	Ok	Weak	Revealed Features
			user-settable parameters
			provide execution traces

Yes	Exciting Features

E : all Yes's, no Weak's, Yes in exciting features
M : all Yes's, no Weak's **N** : otherwise

Expectations Checklists

Name: Somchai P. Work Products Being Evaluated : Josephus Prob

1. Work Evaluated by Somchai P. Assessment Symbol - Date 02/03/04

2. Work Evaluated by _____ Assessment Symbol _____ Date _____

Yes	No	Expected Features
		follows the "presentation sandwich"
		developed as a Java applet with java
		on screen instruction

E : Exceed expectations
M : Meet expectations
N : Need Improvement

Comments on any No's

Wow	Ok	Weak	Revealed Features
			user-settable parameters
			provide execution traces

Yes	Exciting Features

E : all Yes's, no Weak's, Yes in exciting features

M : all Yes's, no Weak's **N** : otherwise

Notes on Self-Assessing Checklists

- Students

- tend to over-assess

- self-assess Expected features poorly, marking item as present that are in fact not present

- do a reasonable job at Revealed features

- require written explanation for WOW

- encourage students to think about what learning was expected

ลองทำ : เอกสาร #2 ในช่อง

ECE 100 : Run Chart Assignment



Part of Checklist

II Chart Requirements (**Exceeds** or **Meets** expectations, **Needs Improvement**)
(meeting expectations requires a **YES** for **all** of the following items)

A For **all** of the charts in the work product, the following items must **all** be checked:

1. If you found the chart in the middle of the street, would you **understand** it? (YES, NO)
2. If the chart were **reproduced**, would it still be **readable**? (YES, NO)
3. Do both **axes** have descriptive **titles** (N.B. not a single letter) which include **units**? (YES, NO)
4. Are there labeled **divisions** (text or numbers) on the **axes**? (YES, NO)
5. Are the “**values**” for the **axes** at the **origin** of the chart clear? (YES, NO)
6. Is the **dependent** variable (item measured or predicted) on the **vertical** axis? (YES, NO)
7. Is there an appropriate, descriptive **title**? (YES, NO)
8. If the **variables** are presented in the chart’s **title**, is the **dependent** variable mentioned **first**? (YES, NO)
9. If there is more than one chart line, is there a descriptive **legend**? (YES, NO)
10. Are the data points **shown**? (YES, NO)

B Comments if Charts Exceed Expectations or Need Improvement

การประเมินความก้าวหน้าด้วยตนเอง

- ใช้ competency matrix ในการบันทึกความก้าวหน้าของตนเอง
 - ตารางแสดงหลักฐานที่เชื่อมความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง
 - ความสามารถ (เนื้อหา ทักษะ)
 - ระดับการเรียนรู้
 - ผู้เรียนบันทึกเอง หลังจากได้รับการประเมินผลงานในแต่ละชั้น

ECE 100 : Introduction to Engineering Design

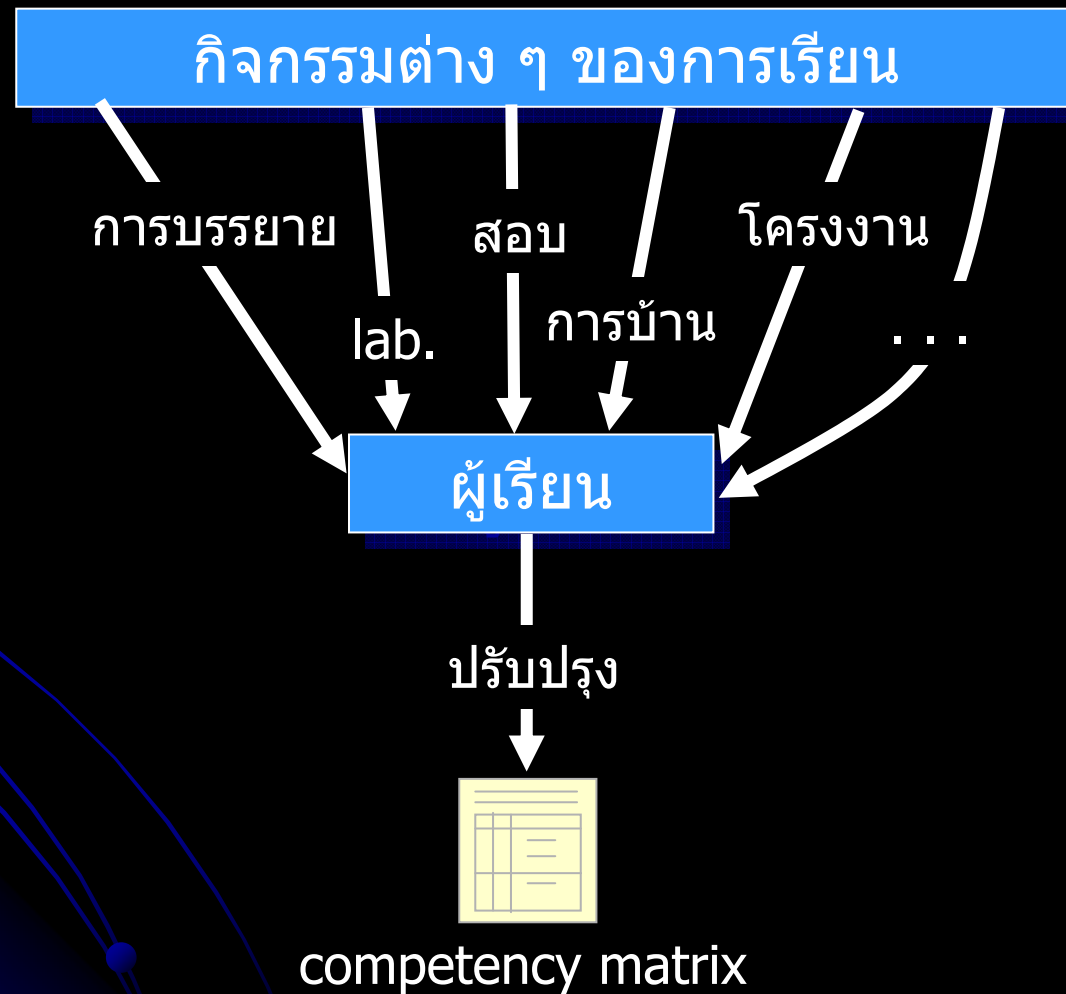
Affective Objectives

Cognitive Objectives

Name: Smith, Oveyon Guamon

Learning Outcome	Competency Category	Competencies	Affective Objectives			Cognitive Objectives			
			Receiving	Responding	Valuing	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis
			Number						
			108						
8 Computer Modeling Concepts	1 Model Types	Analytic	8.5	- 1					
		Conceptual (Thinking !)	8.1	- 2					
		Continuous	8.8	- 1					
		Definition of a Model	8.1	- 3					
		Descriptive	8.5	- 2					
		Deterministic	8.5	- 3					
		Discrete	8.8	- 2					
		Event Dependent / Independent	8.4	- 2					
		Predictive	8.1	- 5					
		Qualitative Knowledge	8.10	- 7					
		Simulation	8.5	- 6					
		Stochastic	8.5	- 7					
		Subjective	8.9	- 5					
		Time Dependent / Independent	8.8	- 5					
	Accuracy and Significant Figures	8.1	- 1						
	Topics by Chapter (1 - 10)	Algorithms	8.3	- 1					
		Art of the Possible	8.9	- 1					
		Assumptions	8.2	- 1					
		Boolean Expressions	8.10	- 1					
		Calibration	8.4	- 1					
		Cognitive Leap, Required Stimuli	8.3	- 2					
		Complexity and Simplification	8.7	- 1					
		Constraints	8.7	- 2					

Competency Matrix



ECE 100 : Introduction to Engineering Design

Affective Objectives

Cognitive Objectives

Name: Smith, Oveyon Guamon

Learning Outcome	Competency Category	Competencies	Affective Objectives			Cognitive Objectives			
			Receiving	Responding	Valuing	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis
			Number						
			108						
8 Computer Modeling Concepts	1 Model Types	Analytic	8.5	- 1					
		Conceptual (Thinking !)	8.1	- 2					
		Continuous	8.8	- 1					
		Definition of a Model	8.1	- 3					
		Descriptive	8.5	- 2					
		Deterministic	8.5	- 3					
		Discrete	8.8	- 2					
		Event Dependent / Independent	8.4	- 2					
		Predictive	8.1	- 5					
		Qualitative Knowledge	8.10	- 7					
		Simulation	8.5	- 6					
		Stochastic	8.5	- 7					
		Subjective	8.9	- 5					
		Time Dependent / Independent	8.8	- 5					
	Topics by Chapter (1 - 10)	Accuracy and Significant Figures	8.1	- 1					
		Algorithms	8.3	- 1					
		Art of the Possible	8.9	- 1					
		Assumptions	8.2	- 1					
		Boolean Expressions	8.10	- 1					
		Calibration	8.4	- 1					
		Cognitive Leap, Required Stimuli	8.3	- 2					
		Complexity and Simplification	8.7	- 1					
		Constraints	8.7	- 2					

Self-Assessment Questions

- What do you honestly consider will be a fair score for the work you are handing in ?
- What do you think was the thing you did best in this assignment ?
- What did you find the hardest part of this assignment ?
- How difficult (easy) did you find this assignment ?
- What was the most important thing that you learned (subject, yourself) doing this assignment ?
- ...

Peer Assessment

- Self assessment มักใช้คู่กับ peer assessment
 - เป็นแบบนิรนาม
 - สุ่มให้ประเมิน
 - มีผู้ประเมินหลายคน
 - เพิ่มความเที่ยง (reliability)
 - เพิ่มความตรง (validity)
 - เพิ่มความโปร่งใส

U. of Tech. Sydney : SPARK

Self & Peer Assessment Resource Kit

Efficient functioning of group:	John	Katie	James
	Smith	Jones	Cheung
Helping the group to function well as a team	0	3	3
Understanding what is required	2	3	2
Suggesting ideas	1	3	1
Level of enthusiasm & participation	2	3	2
Performing tasks efficiently	1	3	3
Organising the team and ensuring things get done	0	3	1

- 3 = contribution above group average
- 2 = average contribution (to rest of group)
- 1 = contribution below group average
- 0 = no contribution
- 1 = hindrance to group

U. of Tech. Sydney : SPARK

		Average rating for student ...			
TEAM B		Amy	Bob	Celine	David
Scenario 2	Amy entries	2	2	3	1
Free rider	Bob entries	2	2	3	1
	Celine entries	2	2	2	1
	David entries	2	2	3	2
	Total	8	8	11	5
	SPA factor	1.000	1.000	1.173	0.791
	Team mark	25	25	25	25
	Individual mark	25.0	25.0	29.3	19.8
	PASA factor	1.000	1.000	1.225	0.707
		* SPA factor David = $\sqrt{(5/(8+8+11+5)/4)} = \sqrt{(5/8)} = 0.791$			
		** PASA factor David = $\sqrt{((1+1+1)/3)/2} = \sqrt{(1/2)} = 0.707$			

$$SPA(x) = \sqrt{\frac{S(x) + \sum P(x)}{SP_{avg}}}$$

$$PASA(x) = \sqrt{\frac{P_{avg}(x)}{S(x)}}$$

ในวงการพัฒนาซอฟต์แวร์

- Test-Driven Development
 - identify outcome of the module
 - write test first
 - write program
 - act oneself as tester and programmer (double personality)
 - or use pair programming (two persons regularly switch role as tester and programmer)

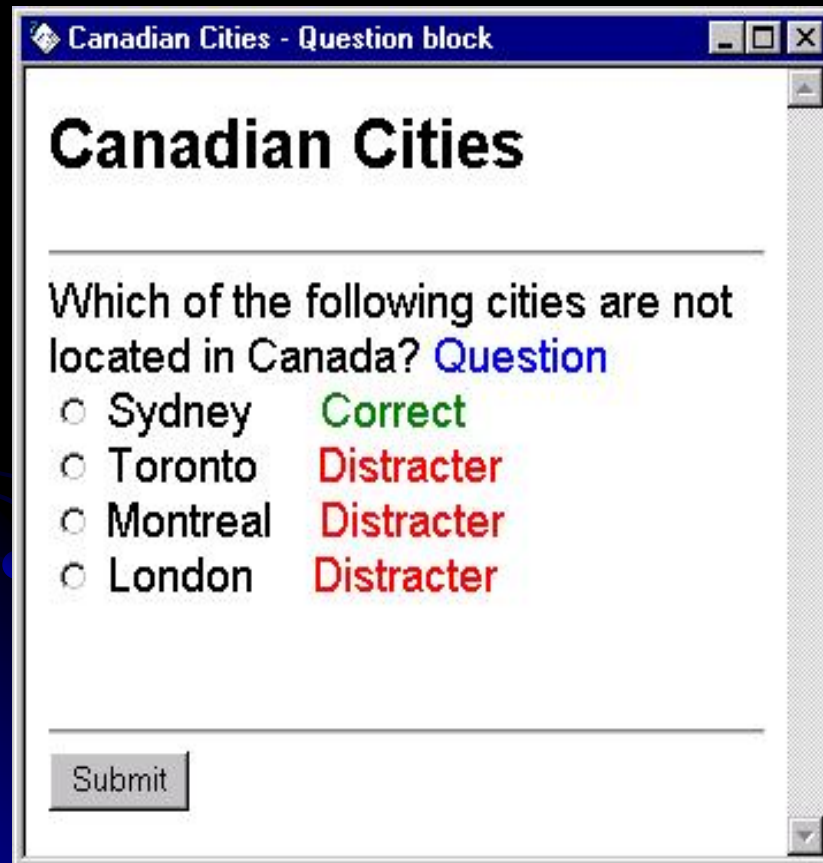
Computer-Assisted Assessments

- It is objective
- Tests can be marked and returned very speedily
- Tests can incorporate a variety of media
- Randomised selection can be made from question banks
- Choice shuffling reduces cheating
- Built-in test management eases the administrative burden of assessment
- Relevant feedback can be given automatically
- Adaptive testing can be used to match the test to the student's ability.
- Flexible access gives students opportunities for self-assessment

Question (Response or Item) Types

- Drag and Drop
- Essay
- Hot Spot
- Macromedia Flash
- Matching
 - Match two lists
- Matrix
 - Several multiple-choice
- Multiple choice
 - One choice from many
 - True/False
 - Yes/No
 - Lykert scale
- Multiple response
 - Several choices from many
- Numeric
- Pull-Down-List
- Text response
 - Single word
 - Multi-word
 - Paragraph
 - Free text answer
- Ranking
 - Rank in order
- Select-a-blank
- Explanation
 - To explain scenarios

What is an Item?



Canadian Cities - Question block

Canadian Cities

Which of the following cities are not located in Canada? Question

- Sydney **Correct**
- Toronto **Distracter**
- Montreal **Distracter**
- London **Distracter**

Submit

- An item is the combination of a question and choices
- Choices consist of correct answers and distracters
- An item also contains a scoring scenario to assign points
- Sometimes items can be configured with feedback to be displayed to the candidate after their selection

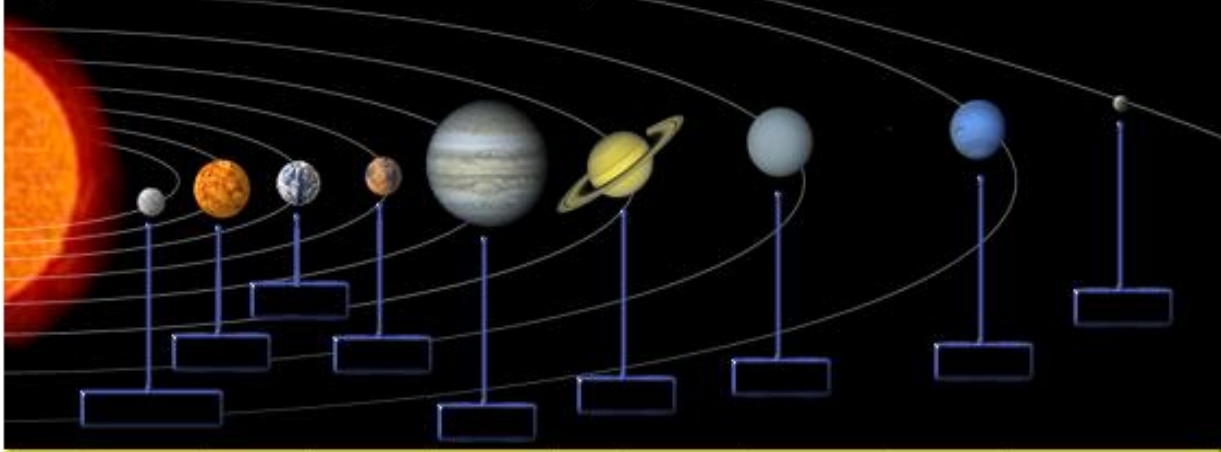
Drag & Drop -- Multiple Markers

Example Question Types

Planets in our solar system

Place the text markers inside the relevant boxes to identify the planets of our solar system.

A point will be awarded for every correct answer.



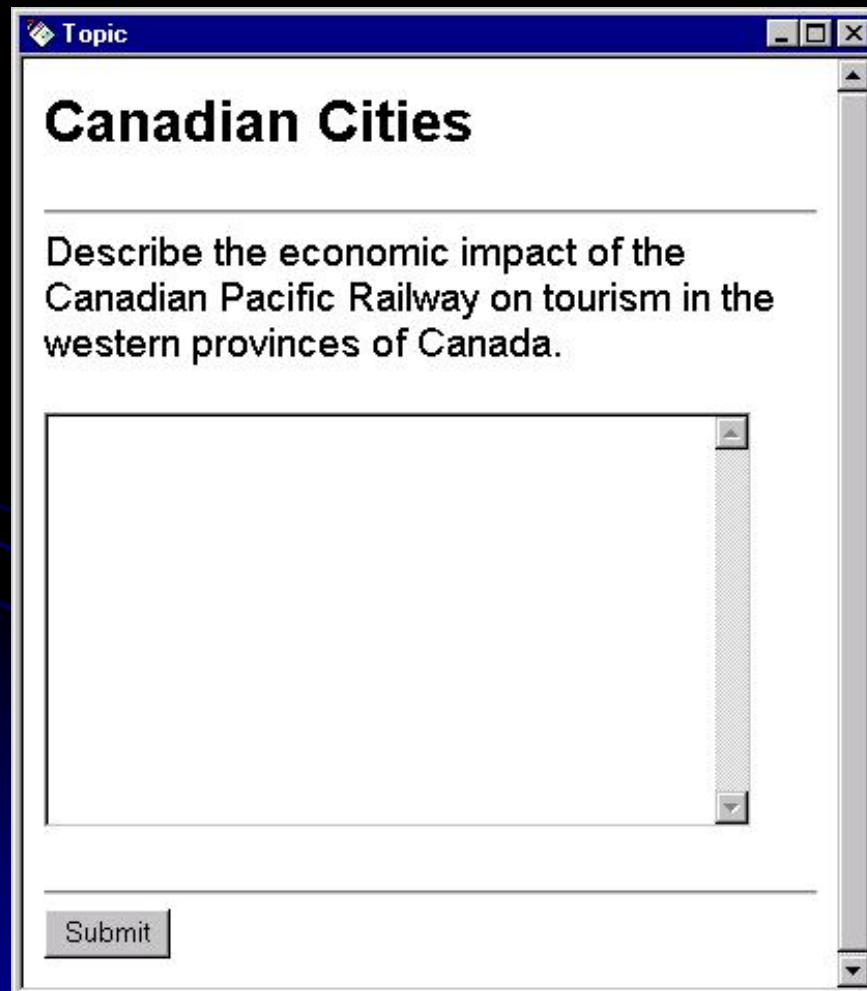
earth venus jupiter mars neptune pluto saturn uranus mercury

Submit

The diagram shows the solar system with the Sun on the left and eight planets in order from left to right: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Pluto is shown as a small dot on the far right. Each planet has a blue vertical line extending downwards to an empty rectangular box for labeling. Below the diagram is a list of planet names: earth, venus, jupiter, mars, neptune, pluto, saturn, uranus, mercury. The word 'mercury' is highlighted with a yellow background. A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom left of the interface.

- Click and drag each label to the correct area

Essay



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar reads "Topic". The main heading is "Canadian Cities". Below the heading is a text prompt: "Describe the economic impact of the Canadian Pacific Railway on tourism in the western provinces of Canada." Underneath the prompt is a large, empty text input area with a vertical scrollbar on the right. At the bottom left of the form is a "Submit" button.

- Long, open-ended text answers

- Graded:

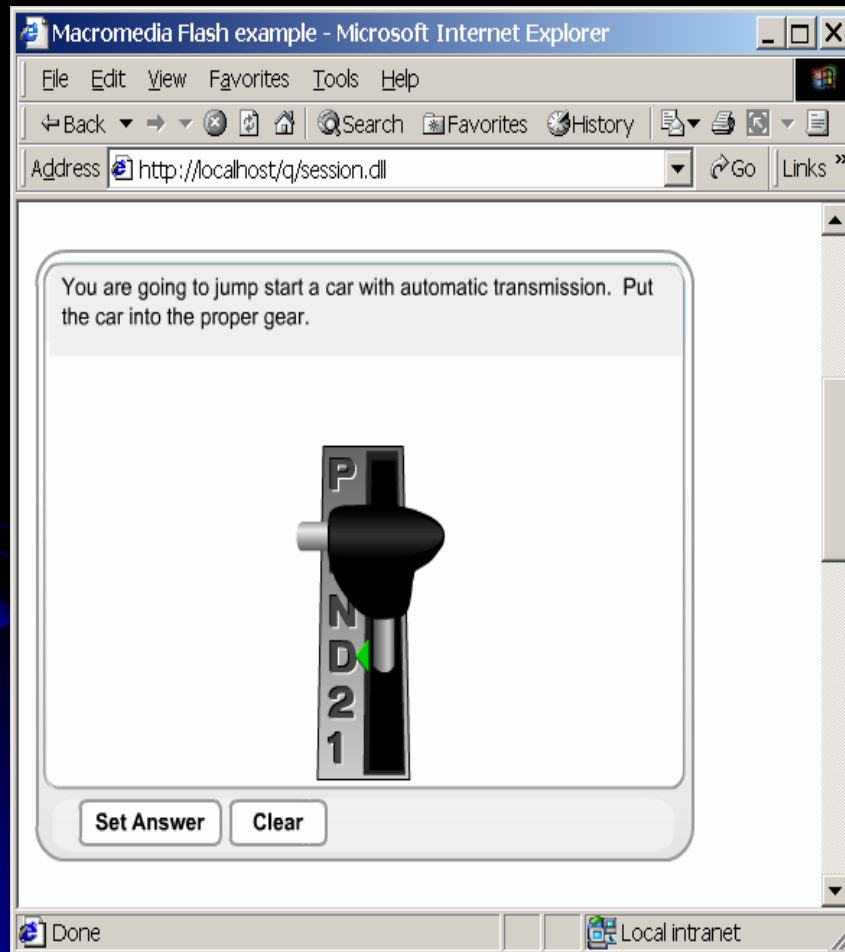
- Automatically by searching for keywords and absence of keywords
- Using a browser, and subject matter expert
- Using a computer after a sophisticated statistical model has been established with several thousand examples

Hotspot -- Single Marker



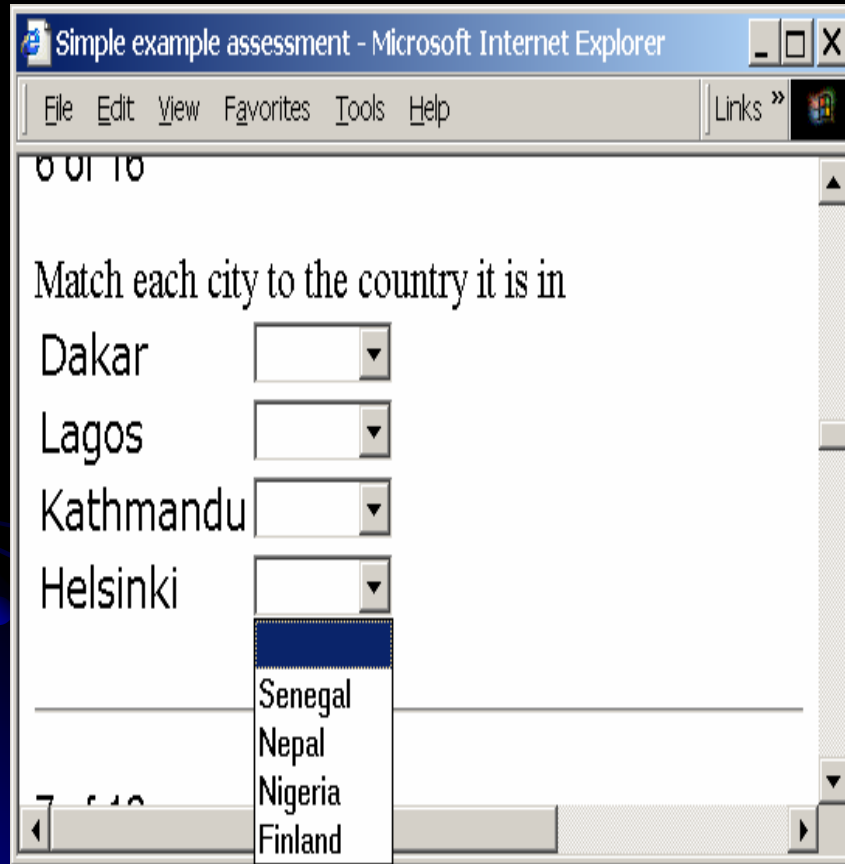
- The choice is selected by virtue of its position.
- This can be selected by using a mouse or touch screen.

Macromedia Flash



- Items developed with Macromedia Flash can provide a dynamic presentation

Matching



Simple example assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Links »

00110

Match each city to the country it is in

Dakar

Lagos

Kathmandu

Helsinki

Senegal

Nepal

Nigeria

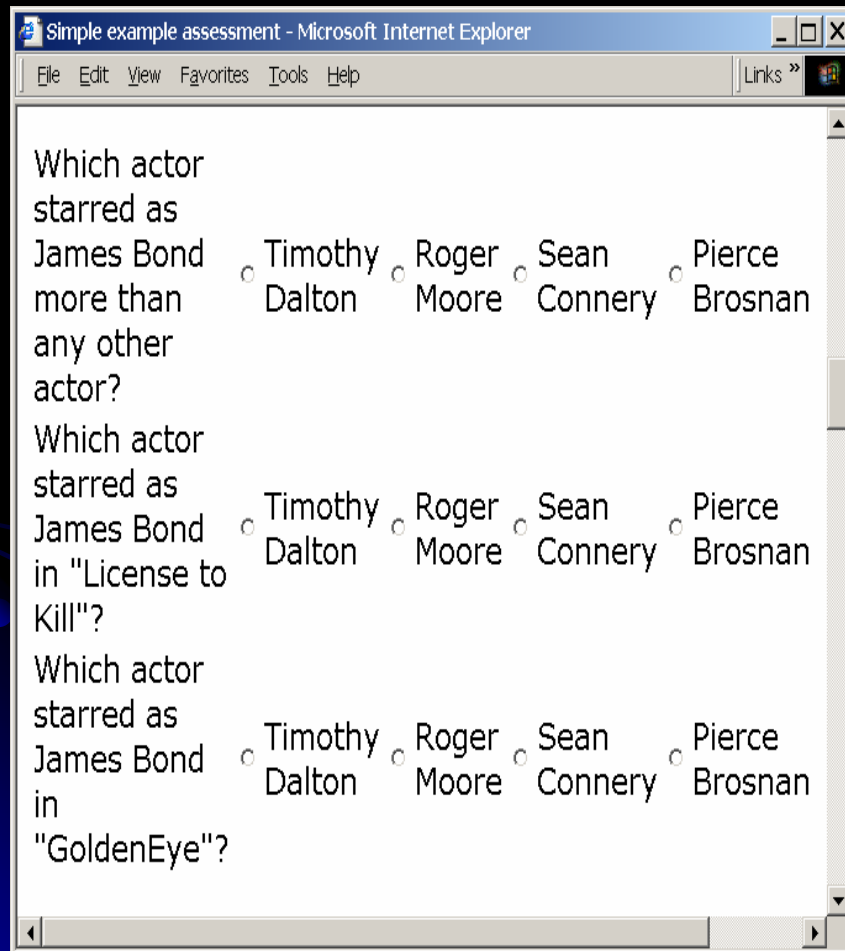
Finland

7 6 10

The image shows a screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The title bar reads "Simple example assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". The address bar shows "00110". The main content area contains the instruction "Match each city to the country it is in". Below this, there are four rows, each with a city name and a dropdown menu: "Dakar", "Lagos", "Kathmandu", and "Helsinki". The dropdown menu for "Helsinki" is open, showing a list of countries: "Senegal", "Nepal", "Nigeria", and "Finland". The "Senegal" option is currently selected and highlighted in blue. At the bottom of the browser window, there is a status bar showing "7 6 10".

- Allows you to match one list to another

Matrix



Simple example assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Links »

Which actor starred as James Bond more than any other actor?

Timothy Dalton Roger Moore Sean Connery Pierce Brosnan

Which actor starred as James Bond in "License to Kill"?

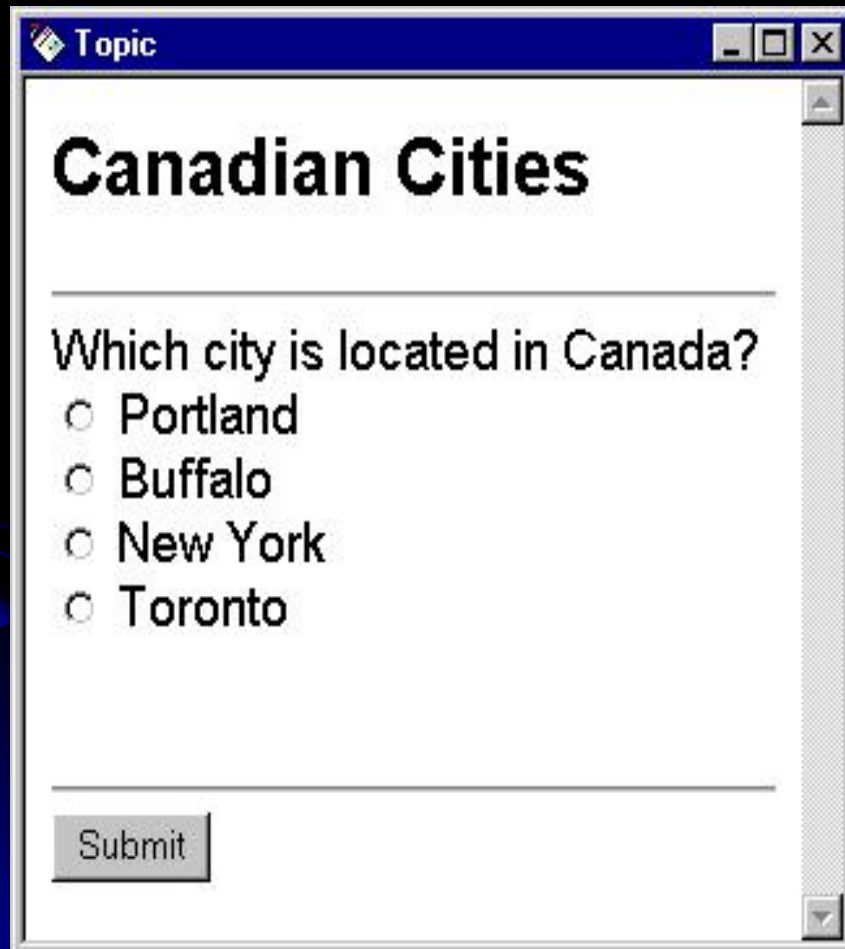
Timothy Dalton Roger Moore Sean Connery Pierce Brosnan

Which actor starred as James Bond in "GoldenEye"?

Timothy Dalton Roger Moore Sean Connery Pierce Brosnan

- Allows selection from a matrix list of choices across the page
- Similar to selection question but selections are spread across the screen

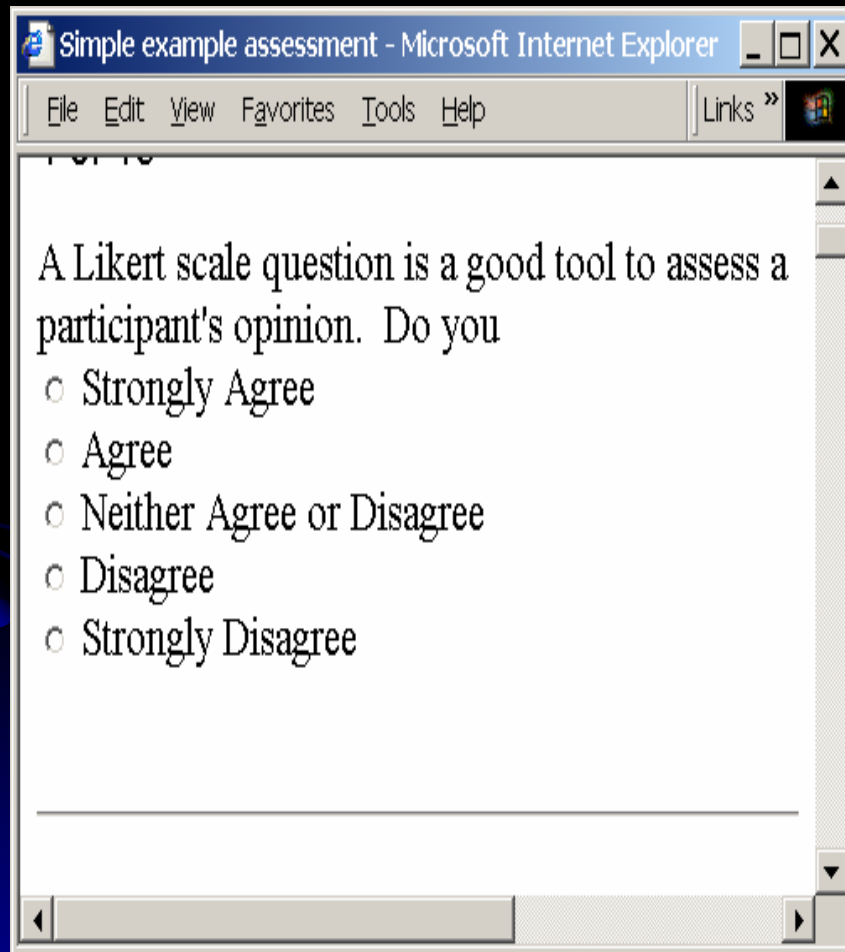
Multiple Choice



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window titled "Topic". The main heading is "Canadian Cities". Below the heading is a question: "Which city is located in Canada?". There are four radio button options: "Portland", "Buffalo", "New York", and "Toronto". At the bottom of the form is a "Submit" button.

- A Multiple Choice item allows only one choice to be selected from several.

Multiple Choice -- Lykert Scale



Simple example assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer

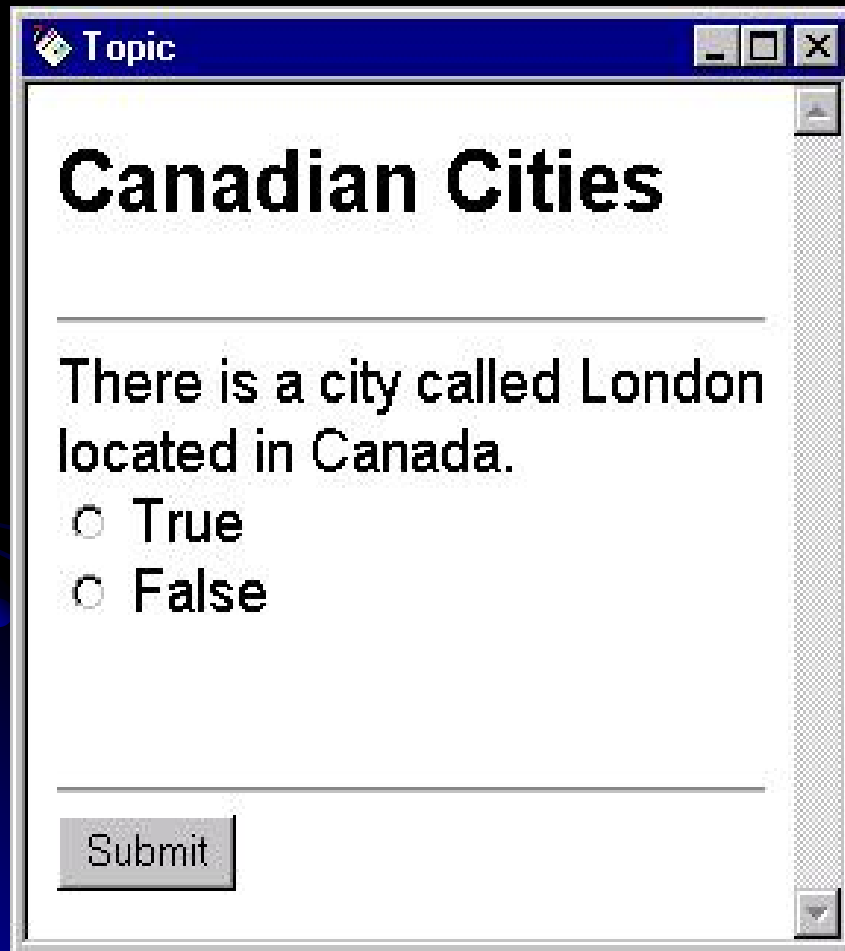
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Links »

A Likert scale question is a good tool to assess a participant's opinion. Do you

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

- A Lykert Scale item is a Multiple Choice question that surveys opinions.

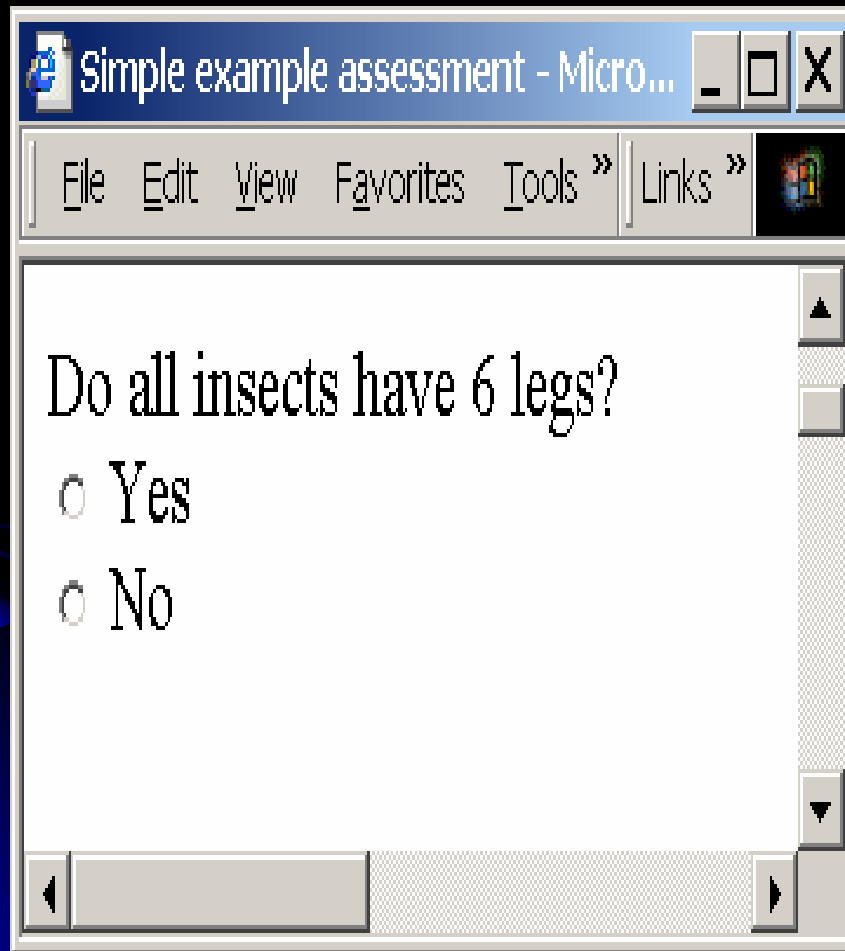
Multiple Choice -- True/False



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a blue title bar containing the text 'Topic'. The main content area has a white background and a vertical scrollbar on the right. The title 'Canadian Cities' is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Below the title is a horizontal line. The question text reads: 'There is a city called London located in Canada.' Below the question are two radio button options: 'True' and 'False'. At the bottom left of the content area is a 'Submit' button. The browser window has standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons in the top right corner.

- A true/false item is a Multiple Choice question type with only true and false as the possible choices.

Multiple Choice – Yes/No



- A Yes/No item is a Multiple Choice question type with only Yes and No as the possible choices.

Multiple Response



Topic

Canadian Cities

Which of the following cities are located in Canada?

- Paris
- Buffalo
- Quebec City
- Vancouver
- Austin
- New York
- Calgary
- Toronto

Submit

- A Multiple Response item allows several choices to be selected.
- Several scoring scenarios can be defined.

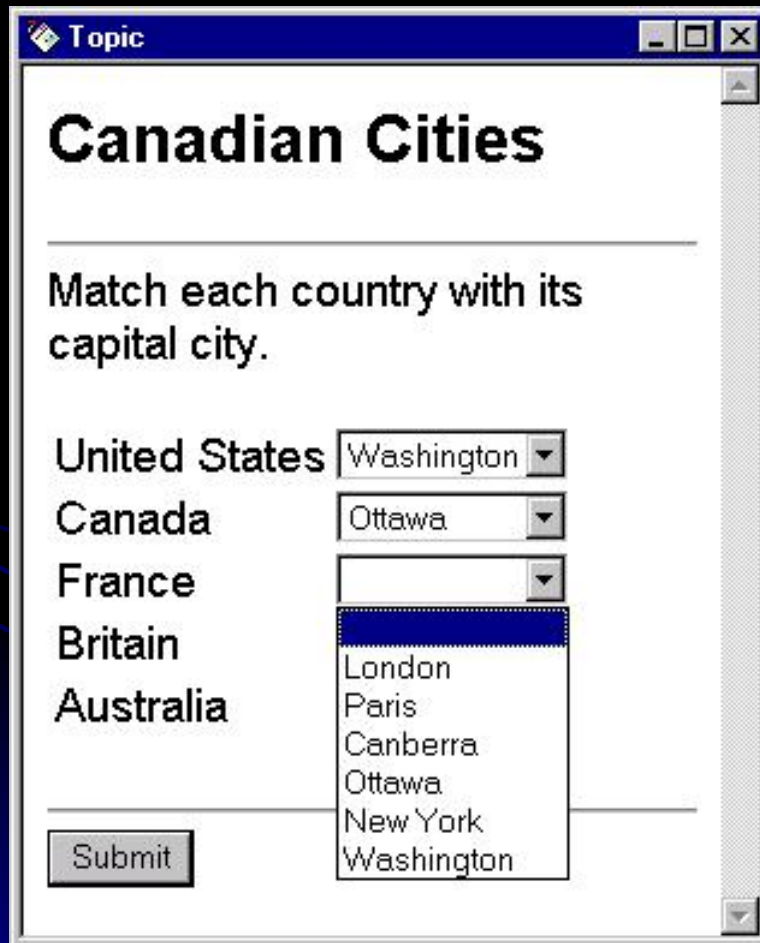
Numeric



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar of the window reads "Topic". The main content area of the page has the heading "Canadian Cities" in a large, bold, black font. Below the heading is a horizontal line. Underneath the line is the text "How many cities are there in Canada?". Below this text is a single-line numeric input field. At the bottom of the form is a "Submit" button.

- A Numeric item allows only digits to be submitted.

Pull Down List



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Topic". The main heading is "Canadian Cities". Below the heading is a horizontal line, followed by the instruction "Match each country with its capital city." There are five rows of country names: "United States", "Canada", "France", "Britain", and "Australia". Each country name is followed by a pull-down menu. The "United States" menu shows "Washington". The "Canada" menu shows "Ottawa". The "France" menu is empty. The "Britain" menu is open, showing a list of cities: "London", "Paris", "Canberra", "Ottawa", "New York", and "Washington". The "Australia" menu is empty. At the bottom left of the form is a "Submit" button.

- Allows selection from a pull down list of choices
- Outcomes are defined by matching the choice with the selection

Ranking

Simple example assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Links »

Starting with the first to take office, put these U.S Presidents in order

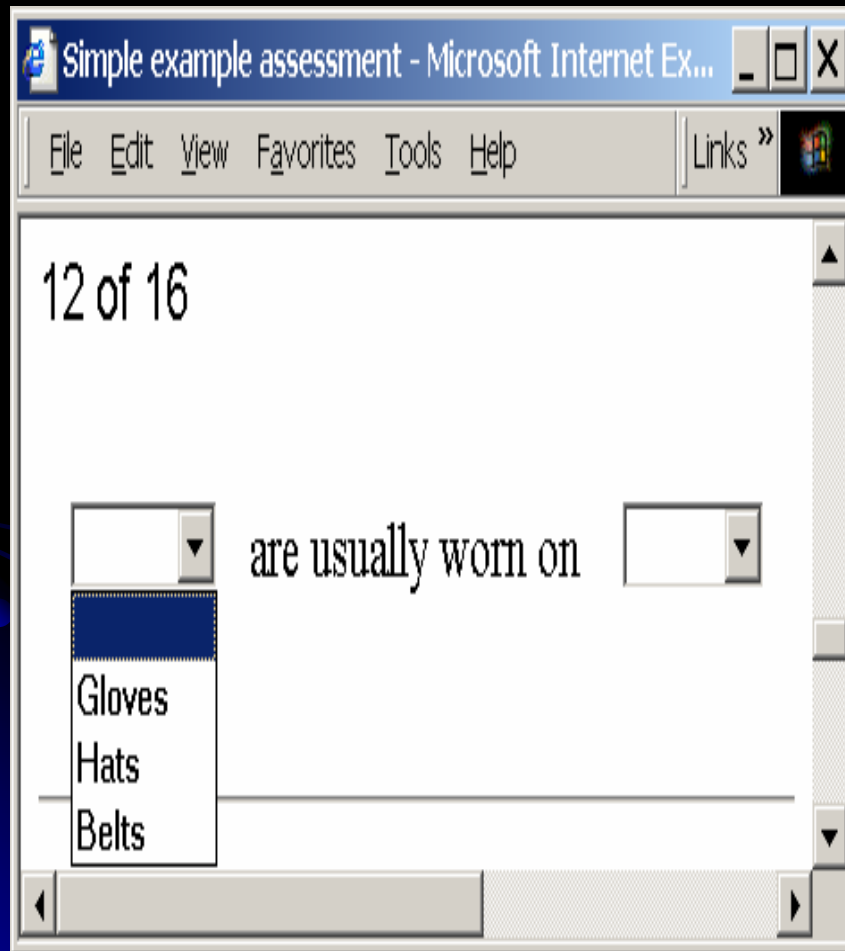
Bill Clinton	<input type="text"/>
Ronald Reagan	<input type="text"/>
Abraham Lincoln	1st
Lyndon B Johnson	<input type="text"/>
Richard Nixon	<input type="text"/>
Franklin D Roosevelt	<input type="text"/>

2nd
4th
3rd
5th
6th
1st

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a ranking assessment. The assessment asks the user to rank six U.S. Presidents in order of when they took office. The names are listed vertically, and each name has a dropdown menu next to it. The dropdown menu for Richard Nixon is open, showing options: 2nd, 4th, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 1st. The current selection in the dropdown is 2nd. The other dropdown menus are empty.

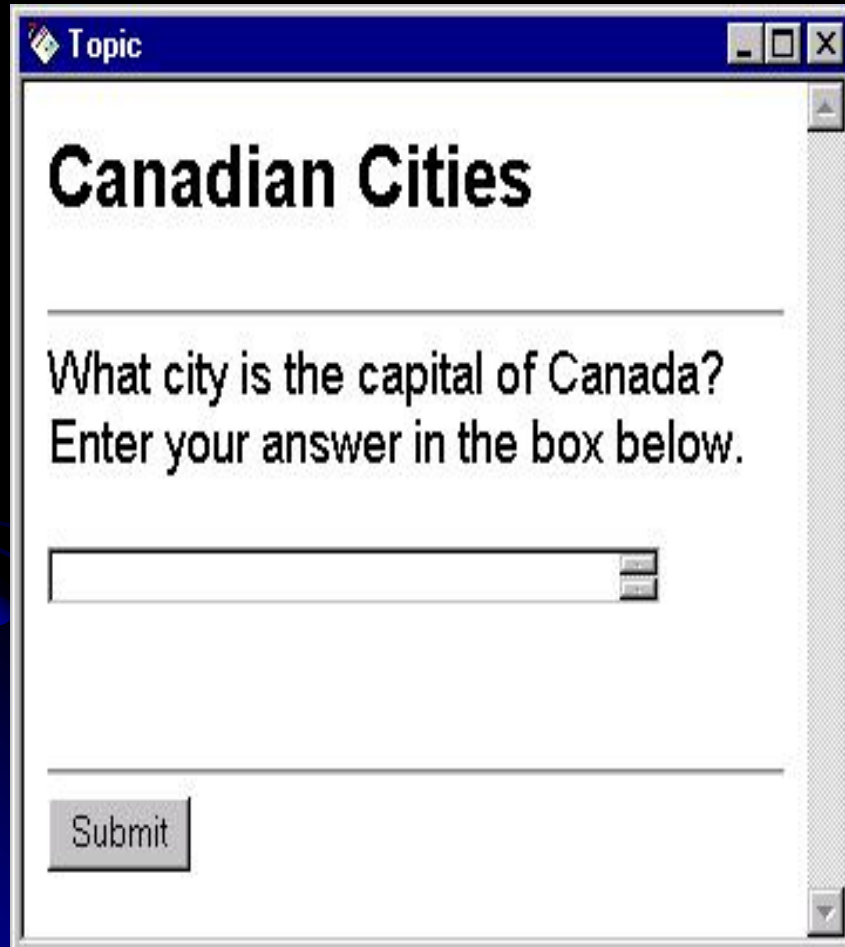
- Allows you to rank a list in order

Select-a-Blank



- Allows you to fill-in-a-blank using a pull-down-list

Text Match

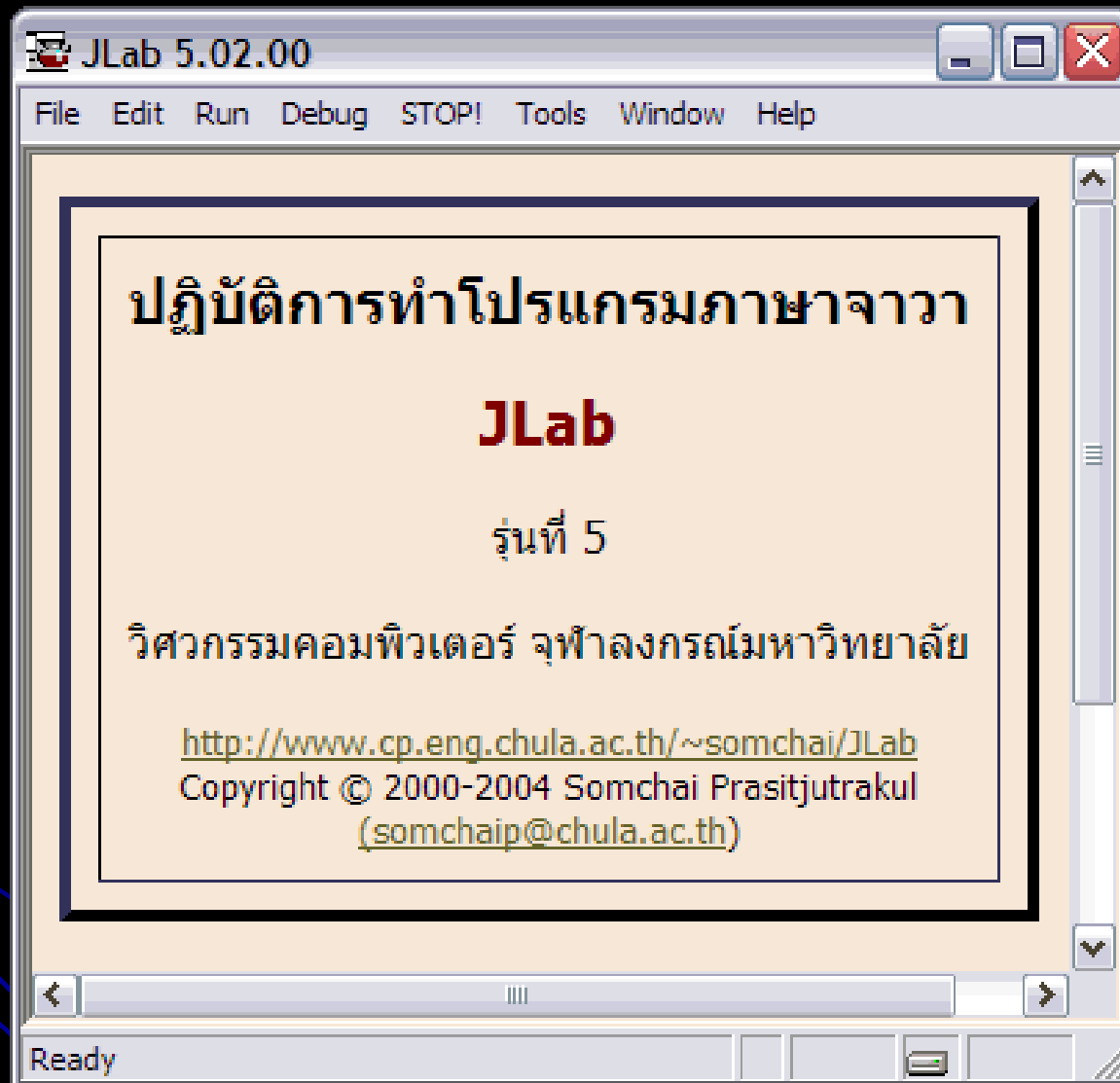


The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar of the window is blue and contains the text 'Topic' on the left and standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The main content area of the window has a white background. At the top, the text 'Canadian Cities' is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Below this, a horizontal line separates the title from the question. The question text reads: 'What city is the capital of Canada? Enter your answer in the box below.' Below the question is a single-line text input field with a small cursor on the right side. At the bottom of the form, there is a 'Submit' button with a grey background and black text.

- A single word or multiple words can be submitted.
- Outcomes and scoring
 - Searches for keywords or absence of keywords
 - Checks for misspellings
 - Can look for multiple possibilities

ตัวอย่าง

- John Wiley : Physics 6th Ed.
 - <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com:8100/legacy/college/cutnell/0471151831/sat/media/html/start.htm>
- Charles Strut U. :
Center for Enhancing Learning & Teaching
 - <http://www.csu.edu.au/division/celt/edtech/assessment/self.htm>
- U. of Sunderland, School of Sciences
Chemistry Web Test :
 - <http://www.sunderland.ac.uk/~hs0dad/student.htm>



ภาพยนตร์สาธิตการใช้ **JLab** ในปฏิบัติการเสริมวิชา 2110101

<http://www.cp.eng.chula.ac.th/~somchai/JLab>

Univ. of Dundee, UK.

Online Self & Peer Assessment of Text

8 News |

Students to mark their own work

Peer assessments sent by e-mail or text

ELIZABETH BUIE
EDUCATION EDITOR

STUDENTS at Dundee University are being given the chance to mark each other's work - or even give themselves pass or fail assessments.

In the case of peer assessments, the original author is sent the assessment mark - either by e-mail or text to a mobile phone.

The system's developer, Dr Richard Parsons, a lecturer in life sciences who is also part of the university's learning enhancement unit at the Centre for Learning and Teaching, believes the scheme is excellent for involving the students and giving them a deeper understanding of the assessment process.

He said that students thought it was "funny" as an assessment method.

Dr Parsons also believes it helps to prepare them for the world of work after university, when many will be required to assess the quality of their own or colleagues' work. He also

Zealand, said: "I set the students an exercise because I was not able to give them a lecture. It proved a worthwhile tool as it was a good way of assessing them online, and I have kept developing it as a learning project."

Tutors or lecturers set the criteria that each assessment must meet. They then give out the subject for assessment, usually a fairly short assignment requiring the student to write

'Students now see why it is important they write or research clearly'

200-400 words in response. The students submit it online from anywhere.

If the exercise is for self-assessment, the work is returned along with a model answer and the student then has to mark him or herself against the criteria given.

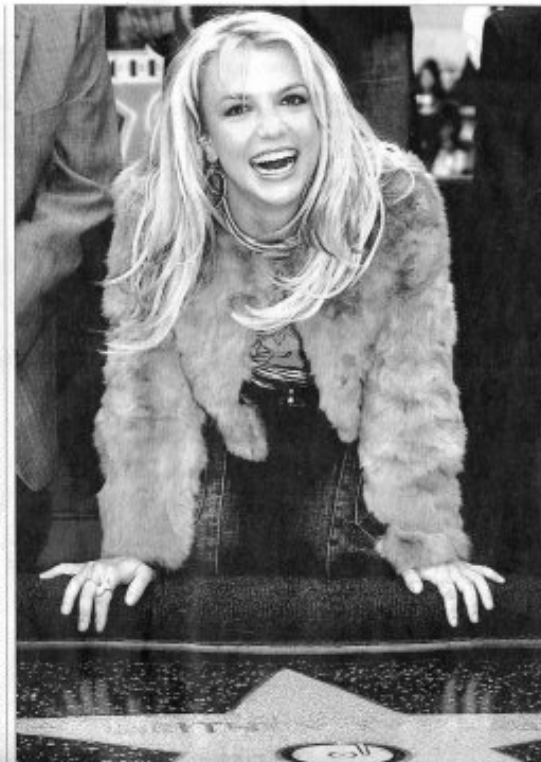
they now see why it is important they write or research clearly," said Dr Parsons.

He added: "Persons leaving university would be expected to assess another piece of work, so I see this as a transferable skill."

Dr Parsons said that for some reason students seemed to take more notice of self or peer assessments than those carried out by their tutor. As a learning tool, the system seemed to encourage students to raise their game. Another benefit was that it meant that tutors did not have to mark 100 individual exercises, although the tutor can go online and moderate or double-check the quality of the self or peer assessment.

In education parlance, the system is used for formative, or teaching purposes, not summative purposes, ie counting towards a final mark. At most, it might be used two or three times within a particular module.

The exercise may be marked by the original author plus two other students. Then, if there is a significant discrepancy



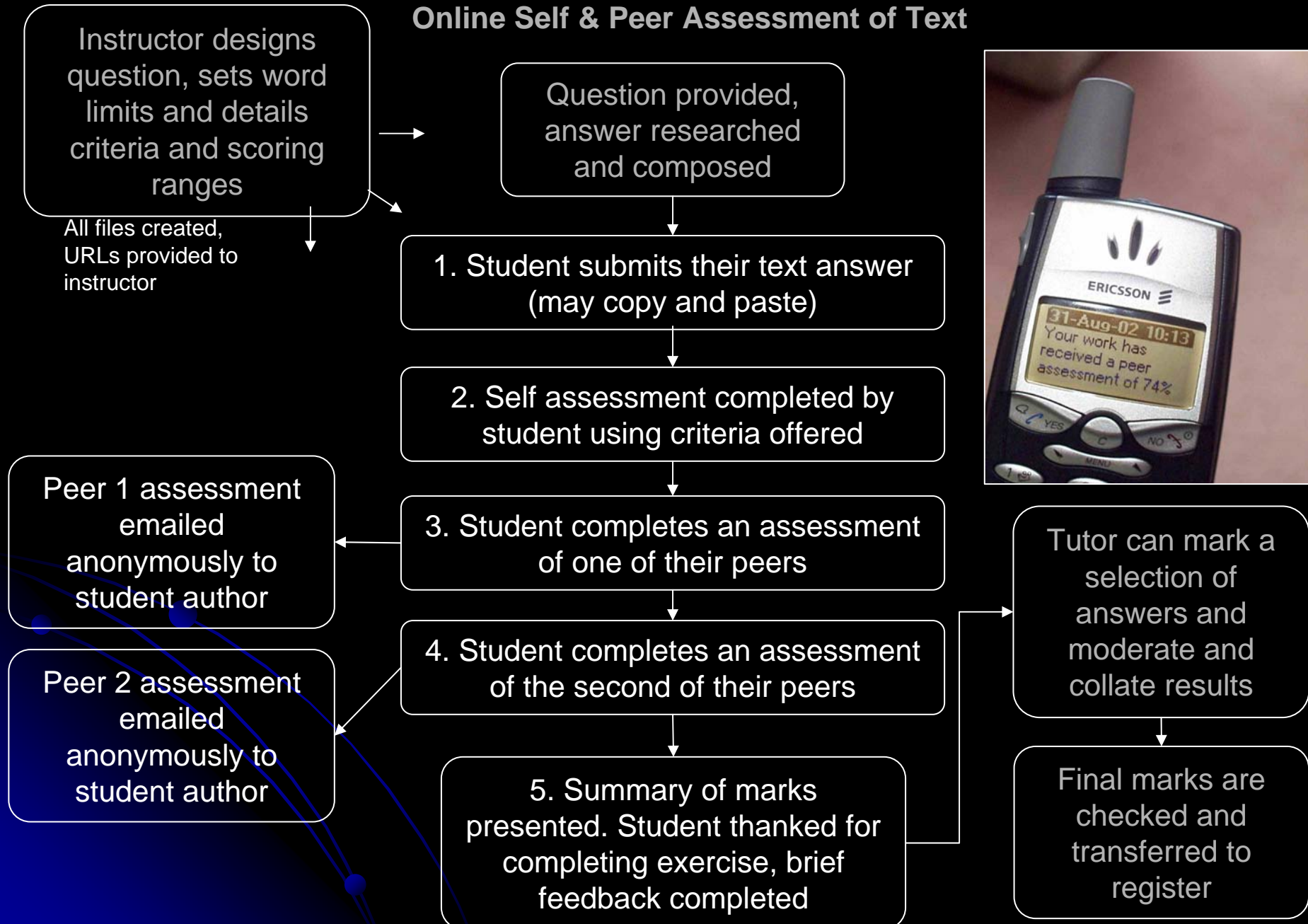
ABOUT TURN: Britney Spears was later reported to have agreed to an annulment. Picture: Nick USAP

Oo
we

SHAN RI

NEVER
ity start
-ce lack
faces yet
after a m
ried in a
ding at th
But no
was a pm
and the
amusing
George
operator
Hotel, is
worth m
ried (and
also 22.)
Saturday
"Nob
ing," he s
The p
ment lat
aded, w
when th
It is n
singer ha
love life.
In July
heragin
ulation
claimed
famously
remain a
married,
model i
mover
Plans
which Sp
baseball
away by
reported
night wa
partying
Spears
and the
the city's
Chapel,

Online Self & Peer Assessment of Text



Self-Peer Assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.personal.dundee.ac.uk/cgi-bin/cgiwrap/rparsons/feedback/cc01_zz_choose.pl Go Links >>

Institution	<input type="text" value="University of Dundee"/>
Department or Faculty	<input type="text" value="School of Life Sciences"/>
Short exercise title	<input type="text" value="Paragraph on prokaryote and eu"/>
Lecturer name	<input type="text" value="Dr Richard Parsons"/>
Lecturer email	<input type="text" value="r.parsons@dundee.ac.uk"/>
Enter password for security access	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
Class size	<input type="text" value="207"/>
Expiry date for program	April 2004

Exercise task: Write a paragraph on the size of typical prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and comment on the reasons for differences in size between these types of cells.

Instructions: Make your answer as complete as possible and it is likely that you will need to research your answer using your lecture notes (PowerPoint) and textbook. Complete this task

Model answer: Many prokaryotes are small, single celled organisms with adaptations for rapid growth and utilisation of resources, while in contrast typical eukaryotes are multicellular with large complex cells, tissues and bodies. A typical prokaryote is the bacterium *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which is approximately 1 μm long and grows rapidly in the soil

Suggested number of words Tolerance (+/- words)

No. of marks for correct word length (between limits above)

First name

Done Internet

Self-Peer Assessment - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.personal.dundee.ac.uk/cgi-bin/cgiwrap/rparsons/feedback/cc01_zz_choose.pl Go Links >>

Suggested number of words Tolerance (+/- words)

No. of marks for correct word length (between limits above)

First name

Family name

Email address (must be unique for each person)

Allow student mobile phone number to be texted with result Password for access

Marking criteria (description)

Marking criterion 1 Did you use a spell checker (may have shown as red underlining) and carefully proof read your answer so

Select single choice (total mark or 0) Offer selection range

Marking criterion 2 Did your paragraph start with an introductory sentence and finish with a concluding sentence, and was it

Select single choice (total mark or 0) Offer selection range

Marking criterion 3 Did you say that generally prokaryotic cells are smaller than eukaryotic cells?

Select single choice (total mark or 0) Offer selection range

Done Internet



University of Dundee School of Life Sciences
Paragraph on prokaryote and eukaryote cell size

Complete your self assessment of your text using the criteria provided below.

Exercise task: Write a paragraph on the size of typical prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and comment on the reasons for differences in size between these types of cells.

Instructions: Make your answer as complete as possible and it is likely that you will need to research your answer using your lecture notes (PowerPoint) and textbook. Complete this task individually. Answers will be checked for plagiarism and copying. You are advised to construct your paragraph in Word 97 (a word processor) where you can check the character count using Tools: Word count. You should complete the paragraph as you would with other work that you may submit and then copy and paste the paragraph into this web form.

Word limits: This text should be between 160 and 200 words long.

<p>Work submitted by Richard Parsons (45 words long)</p>	<p>Model Answer: Paragraph on prokaryote and eukaryote cell size (176 words long)</p>
<p>Prokaryote and eukaryote cells are different sizes because they have generally evolved to fill different niches. A typical prokaryote (e.g. E. coli) may be 1 µm in length, while a eukaryote cell such as a clover leaf cell is about 50 µm in diameter.</p> <p>etc.</p>	<p>Many prokaryotes are small, single celled organisms with adaptations for rapid growth and utilisation of resources, while in contrast typical eukaryotes are multicellular with large complex cells, tissues and bodies. A typical prokaryote is the bacterium <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, which is approximately 1 µm long and grows rapidly in the soil near plant roots, assimilating sugars, lipids and amino acids from its</p>

diffusion of metabolites. Both groups of organisms are adapted to their environments and demonstrate cell features that ensure their individual success.

Self Assessment: (please tick the boxes or select marks as appropriate)

4 ▾ Did you use a spell checker (may have shown as red underlining) and carefully proof read your answer so that it was largely free of typographical errors? (max 10 marks)	4 ▾ Did your paragraph start with an introductory sentence and finish with a concluding sentence, and was it informative and easy to read? (max 10 marks)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Did you say that generally prokaryotic cells are smaller than eukaryotic cells? (10 marks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Did you include diffusion as a major reason for the small size of prokaryotic cells? (10 marks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Did you name a eukaryotic example? (5 marks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Did you name a prokaryotic example? (5 marks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Did you include typical sizes for a prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell? (5 marks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Did you mention cytoplasmic streaming that occurs in many eukaryotic cells? (5 marks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Did you say that eukaryotic cells frequently contain many organelles (10 marks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Did you mention that eukaryotic cells have membrane compartmentation? (5 marks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Did you mention that eukaryotic cells are often part of a multicellular organism? (10 marks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Did you say that multicellular eukaryotic organisms often have their own transport systems for metabolites? (5 marks)

Submit Marked Work

Automatic Self & Peer Evaluation program written and supported
by [Dr Richard Parsons, Learning Enhancement Unit,](#)
[Centre for Learning and Teaching](#)
Available for use within the
University of Dundee
© 2002 Richard Parsons



University of Dundee School of Life Sciences
Paragraph on prokaryote and eukaryote cell size

Exercise task: Write a paragraph on the size of typical prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and comment on the reasons for differences in size between these types of cells.

Richard Parsons has recorded a mark of 33 %

This mark is composed of:

4 marks for (Did you use a spell checker (may have shown as red underlining) and carefully proof read your answer so that it was largely free of typographical errors?)

4 marks for (Did your paragraph start with an introductory sentence and finish with a concluding sentence, and was it informative and easy to read?)

10 marks for (Did you say that generally prokaryotic cells are smaller than eukaryotic cells?)

10 marks for (Did you include diffusion as a major reason for the small size of prokaryotic cells?)

0 marks for (Did you name a eukaryotic example?)

5 marks for (Did you name a prokaryotic example?)

0 marks for (Did you include typical sizes for a prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell?)

0 marks for (Did you mention cytoplasmic streaming that occurs in many eukaryotic cells?)

0 marks for (Did you say that eukaryotic cells frequently contain many organelles)

0 marks for (Did you mention that eukaryotic cells have membrane compartmentation?)

0 marks for (Did you mention that eukaryotic cells are often part of a multicellular organism?)

0 marks for (Did you say that multicellular eukaryotic organisms often have their own transport systems for metabolites?)

Your work and your mark have been recorded.

Enhancing Learning through Self-Assessment

- make self-assessment an integral element of learning
- think of some things that only students can assess
- emphasize the crucial relationship between criteria, evidence, and self-evaluation
- support students in self-assessment
- help students to prepare for self-assessment by assessing peers
- provide computer based self-assessment
- use self-assessment as part of learning contracts

Web Sites

- Learning and Teaching Support Network
<http://www.ltsn.ac.uk>
- LTSN Physical Sciences
<http://dbweb.liv.ac.uk/ltsnpssc>
- American Society for Engineering Education
<http://www.asee.org>

สรุป

- การประเมินเป็นเรื่องสำคัญมากในการเรียนรู้
- การประเมินตนเองเป็นกระบวนการเรียนรู้ที่สำคัญต่อ
 - การเรียนรู้ด้วยตนเอง
 - การเรียนรู้ตลอดชีพ
- ใช้คอมพิวเตอร์เป็นเครื่องมือช่วยประเมิน

ขอบคุณครับ

somchaip@chula.ac.th



