Analysis of two SLO tests

Scores received in one class are discussed below:

ENG 105, Section: 08

| 1	1030112043	5
2	1120209030	7
3	1120477030	8
4	1130782030	7
5	1210182042	6
6	1210974030	6
7	1211300030	7
8	1211382030	6
9	1220524030	8
10	1230143630	9
11	1230215630	5
12	1230291642	8
13	1230576030	10
14	1230756630	5
15	1230757630	8
16	1231181630	9
17	1310116030	7
18	1310149030	9
19	1310176620	8
20	1310280620	9
21	1310351042	7
22	1310999642	6
23	1311032030	7
24	1311234630	7
25	1410163030	7

Mean = 7.24	Median = 7	Range = 10-5=5	Mode =7

Standard Deviation = 1.34

It is found that the class has done quite well in the test. The average score (mean) is 7.24, which is quite high. In different words, on an average the students have scored more than 72 percentile points which is C (plain) in grade points. The standard deviation is comparatively low and the range is also not very high. It means the variation in scores is pretty minimal. This is a class consisting of mostly high or average achievers.

Distribution of Scores:

Distribution of Scores
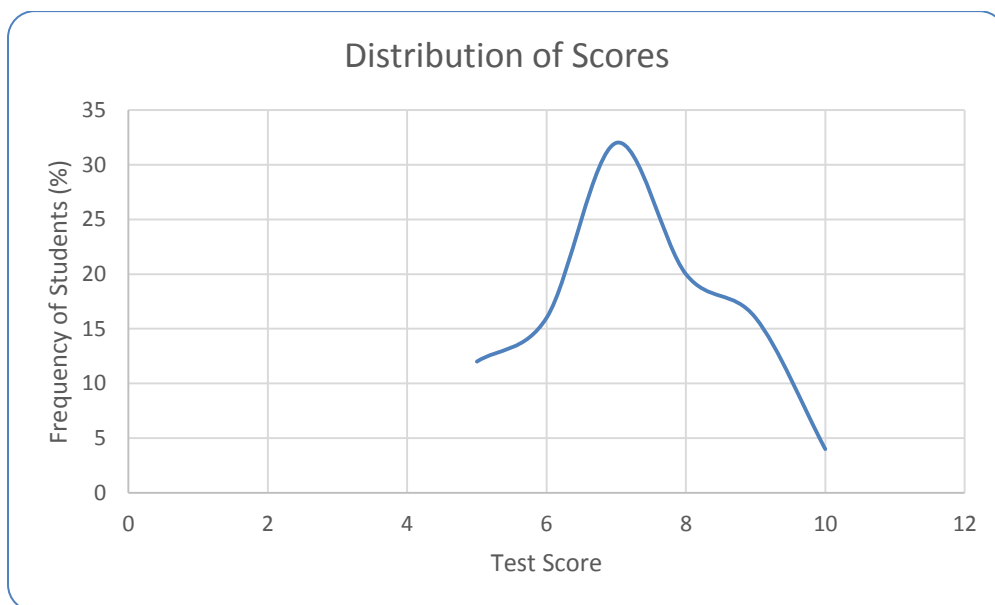
Percentages:

Score	Frequency	Percentage
10	1	4
9	4	16
8	5	20
7	8	32
6	4	16
5	3	12

From the above frequency polygon we can observe a negatively skewed distribution i.e. the number of students receiving high scores is quite high. Another interesting point is only 28% students scored less than 7.

Recommendation:
In order to further understand and contextualize the data, a comparison of scores received in this test and the students' final score in the course can be compared. If the

comparisons correctly reflect a correlation between these two sets of scores (test scores and final scores), this test would earn a higher validity.

Notes:

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Explanation of the basic statistics terms used in this review:

Mean: The average of the scores. All the scores are first added and then divided by the number of scores to get the mean.

Median: The middle value of the scores. In order to get the median of the scores, you arrange them in ascending or descending order and look for the middle point. For example, the median of 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 are 8.

Range: The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Mode: The number that occurred the highest number of times. For example, the mode of the numbers 3, 5, 2, 5 and 7 is 5.

Standard Deviation: It refers to the numerical value which shows the dispersion i.e. the spread of data from its mean. It is calculated from the square root of the differences of each score with the mean.

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ENG 105, Section: 08
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