Est.: 1980

Pho.: 08482-235209
+91-8147671269

H.K.E. SOCIETY'S

BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,

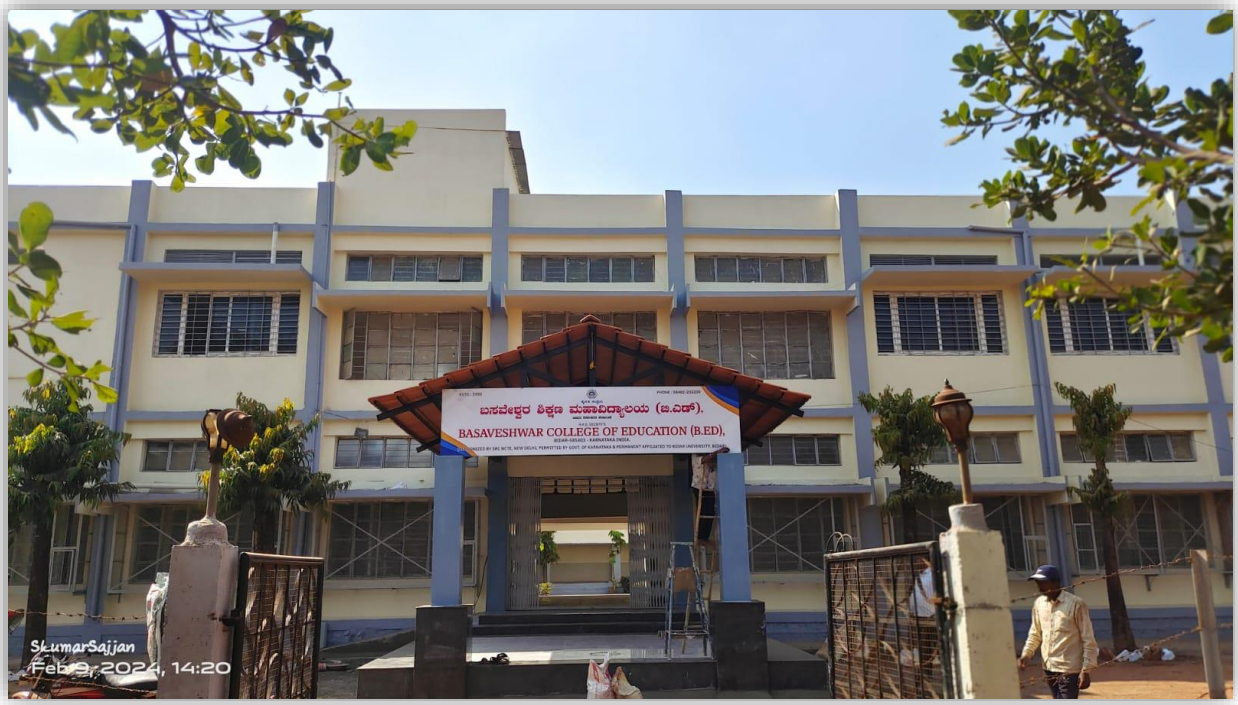
BVB CAMPUS, MANHALLI ROAD, BIDAR – 585 403 KARNATAKA, INDIA.

(Recognized by SRC NCTE, New Delhi and Permanent Affiliated to Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi)

E-Mail: principalbcebidar@hkes.edu.in, website: www.hkesbcoebidar.in

CRITERION – II

TEACHING LEARNING AND EVALUATION



2.4: Competency and Skill Development

2.4.2: Students go through a set of activities as preparatory to school-based practice teaching and internship. Pre practice teaching / internship orientation / training encompasses certain significant skills and competencies

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INDEX

Sl. No.	Particulars
A	Unit Test

IQAC Coordinator
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College of Education
BIDAR - 585 403 (Karnataka)

PRINCIPAL
H.K.E.S Basaveshwar College of Education, BIDAR

Estd : 1980

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Ph.: 08482 - 235209

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BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, BIDAR

UNIT PLAN / UNIT TEST / RESOURCE UNIT

2022 - 2023

Name of the Student Teachers Aishwarya D/o Ashok Patil

Roll No. 30

Reg. No. U04AH22E0030

Subject Mathematics

Method I / II Mathematics

IQAC Coordinator
H.K.E.S. Basaveshwar College of Education
BIDAR-585 403 (Karnataka)

Signature of the Method Master

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GULBARGA UNIVERSITY
KALABURGI

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES & RESEARCH IN EDUCATION.
KALABURGI-585106

AND

HYDERABAD KARNATAKA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
BASAVESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION BIDAR-585 403

UNIT TEST OF MATHEMATICS

I Introduction.

Unit test means a test which is set after a particular unit is taught during a regular course of teaching to test pupil's assimilation and mastery of that particular unit. Unit testing is a method where components (or) individuals unit of software are tasked to determine their conformity to the desired specifications and that also includes testing associated data and usage procedure. A unit is simply a small piece of code for any single function.

(1). Meaning of Unit test.

A unit test is a test which is Constructed, administrated and owned by a teacher after teaching a particular unit to a group of students for whom the unit is taught. A unit test is a test, where items are constructed for the whole unit after the instruction is Over, to test the behavioural Changes in the children.

A unit test is very useful and helpful to the teacher to know about the performances of pupils on that unit. It also helps the teacher in finding out the difficulty in the Student. This will help the teacher to modify the teaching techniques, and Students also derives a lot of benefits by making use of this test.

(iii) Definition of Unit test:

1) According to Dryton:-

" Unit test is a large block of related subject matter that can be covered by the lessons".

2) According to Boxing:-

" Unit test consist of a comprehensive body of related and meaningful activities so as to achieve pupil's purpose and provide significant educational experience and results in appropriate behavioural change".

8. Characteristics of unit test.

1) It should run fast. If the test are slow, they will not be run often.
2) The Scope should be clear. If the test fails. It's obvious where to look for the Problem. It's important to only test One thing in a single test.
3) Unit test should be independent from each other.
4) Unit test shouldn't be heavily dependent On interface.
5) Clearly reveals its intention. Another developes can look at the test and understand what is expected of the production code.
6) Integration testing is necessary since unit testing cannot consider all Possibilities.
7) Unit testing is often tedious, requiring patience and thoroughness.

Importance of Unit test.

1) It satisfies the criteria for developing a miniature question paper.
2) If administered according to the study, unit test helps in objective evaluation of the students achievement throughout the year.
3) The unit test also helps the students to revise a topic after it is completed in the class, and find their own strength and weakness in it.
4) This experience, during the year will prepare the students to face their final examination, with confidence and it will lead to better results.
5) The unit test is important because the blue-print of the unit test gives as a functional picture of the test.

Steps of Unit test:-

The Perfect and Valid unit test must have the following test.

1) Plan the design of the test.
2) Editing the unit test.
3) Review test item.
4) Administering the test.
5) Interpret the test result.

1) Plan the design of the test.

Planning of an activity is important to achievement of the best result. & It also plays an very important role to plan the design of the unit test. It involves following sub point which are as follows.

A) Unit - Analysis:

Based on the scope and significance the unit must be organised into convenient number of subunits.

B) Content - Analysis:

It can be done for each subunit by identifying and analyzing important facts principle and concepts.

C) Weightage of Objective:

On the basis of NCERT norms, the suitable weightage should be given all important objectives of teaching mathematics. It includes the objectives, marks and the percentage of the weightage. So the weightage to objective is as shown in table given below.

Objectives	Marks	% in weightage
Knowledge	೭	28%
Understanding	೧೦	೪೦%
Application	3	12%
Skill	5	20%

D) Weightage to the Content:

Depending on the scope of the lesson proper weightage should be given to all Subunits and no unit left in weightage.

Subunit	Marks	% in weightage
Subunit -1	೨೦	p
Subunit -2	x	p
Subunit -3	y	p
Subunit -4	z	p

E) Weightage to the questions.

Proper Weightage should be given to all type of questions like objective type, Short answer type and essay type.

Question type	Marks	% in Weightage
Objective type	10	40%
Short answer type	10	40%
Essay type	5	20%
Total	25M	100%

F) Blue Print.

The blue print is the three dimensional chart showing the weightage given to the Content, type of question and Objectives in terms of marks. It is also called "Table of Specification" as it relates outcomes to the Content and it also indicates the relative weightage of Subject.

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Objectives / Content	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skill			Total	Percentage (%)
Sub-Unit	O.T	S.A	A.A	O.T	S.A	A.A	O.T	S.A	A.A					
Sub-Unit-I													11	
Sub-Unit-II													[illegible]	
Sub-Unit-III													[illegible]	
Sub-Unit-IV													[illegible]	
Total	88%			118%			18%			20%			101.8%	

2) Editing the unit test :-

A. Construction of Item:
The teacher should construct all possible number of question on the unit under different objectives like objective type, short answer type and Essay type.

B. Selection of test item:
Based on the blue print, the teacher has to select required number of test item.

C. Instruction of test item:
For each question, instruction must be written clearly.

D. Preparing marking and Scoring test:
The teacher should pre-determined the scheme of evaluation and Scoring keys, expected answer and marks allotted.

E. Question Paper:
Question Paper should print legibly in different section like Part A, B, C, etc.

5) Interpret the test results.

The test result has to be interpreted by some statistical analysis based on central tendency, quartiles, NPC and difficulty Or.

Importance of Unit test.

1) It help in knowing the pupils achievement.
2) It help in classifying the slow and gifted children.
3) Teaching for slow learners and enrichment for gifted children.
4) It is best self learning evaluation for both pupil and teacher.
5) It is useful to know the weakness and strength of the test

Merits and Demerits of Unit test.

(i) Merits of Unit test.

1) Students can study seriously.
2) Parents can analyze the performance of the students.
3) Identifying knowledge and learning gaps.
4) Issues are found at early stage.

(ii) Demerits of Unit test:-

1) Pressure on students and parents.
2) Students feel demotivated due to low scores.
3) Some schools conduct frequently.
4) Unable to prepare a proper study plan.

MODEL OF UNIT TEST

< Blue Print

1. Weightage of questions.

Type of questions	No. of questions	Marks	Percentage
Objective	10	10	40%.
Short answers	05	10	40%.
Essay type	01	05	20%.
Total	16Q	25M	100%.

11. Weightage of Objectives.

Objectives	Questions	Marks	Percentage
Knowledge	6	7	28%
Understanding	7	10	40%
Application	2	3	12%
Skill	1	5	20%
Total	16	25M	100%

(III). Weightage of Subunit Content.

Sl. No.	Sub-Unit	Questions	Marks	Percentage
1	Introduction of Surface area and Volume	4	4	16%
2	Surface Area and Volume of a Cuboid	3	4	16%
3	Example On Surface Area and Volume of a Cuboid.	1	2	8%
4	Surface Area and Volume of a Cylinder	3	7	28%
5	Example On Surface Area and Volume of a Cylinder	2	4	16%
6	Surface Area and Volume of a Cone	1	1	4%
7	Example On Surface Area and Volume of a Cone	1	1	4%
8	Surface Area and Volume of a Sphere.	1	2	8%
	Total	16	25	100%

Mathematics

Surface Area and Volume

Blue Print

Class - 9th Std

Objectives	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skill			Total	%
Sub-unit	O.T	S.A	L.A	O.T	S.A	L.A	O.T	S.A	L.A	O.T	S.A	L.A		
Introduction of Surface Area and Volume	2(2)			2(2)									4(4)	16%
Surface Area and Volume of a Cuboid	1(1)			1(1)	1(2)								3(4)	12%
Example On Surface Area and Volume of cuboid					1(2)								1(2)	8%
Surface Area and Volume of a cylinder	1(1)			1(1)								1(5)	3(7)	28%
Example On Surface Area and Volume of a cylinder		1(2)						1(2)					2(4)	16%
Surface Area and Volume of a Cone	1(1)												1(1)	4%
Example On Surface Area and Volume of Cone							1(1)						1(1)	4%
Surface Area and Volume of a Sphere					1(2)								1(2)	8%
Total	6(7)			7(10)			2(3)			1(5)			16(25)	100%
Percentage (%)	28%			40%			12%			20%			100%	

Note: Outside the brackets are questions (Q)
Inside the brackets are marks (M) {Q(M)}

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BASAWESHWAR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION , BIDAR

KITTUR RANI CHANNAMMA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL ,JANWADA ,BIDAR

UNIT TEST

CLASS : 9th | TIME : 45 min

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS | TOTAL MARKS : 25

INSTRUCTION : 1. Write all questions compulsory.

2. Mention the correct question number.

---

1) FILL IN THE BLANKS. 1X5=5

1. The Total Surface Area of a Cube is _____.
2. The Volume of cuboid is _____.
3. The Curved Surface Area of a Cylinder is _____.
4. The Total Surface Area of a cone is _____.
5. The Volume of Sphere is _____

2) MATCH THE FOLLOWING . 1X5=5

A	B
a) L.S.A of cube	1. ½ *l*2πr(πrl)
b) T.S.A of cuboid	2. 4(side^2)
c) Volume of cylinder	3. 2(lb+bh+hl)
d) C.S.A of cone	4. $\pi r^2 l$
e) T.S.A of sphere	5. $4\pi r^2$

3) SOLVE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS . 2X5=10

1. Harry's bookshelf is 40cm long ,50cm wide , and 90cm high . What is the volume of the bookshelf?
2. Find the lateral surface area and total surface area of a cube of edge 10cm?
3. The diameter of a right circular cylinder is 21cm and its height is 8cm.Find the volume of a cylinder?
4. If the diameter of the box of a cone is 10.5cm,and its slant height is 10cm.Find the curved surface area of a cone?
5. Find the c.s.a and T.s.a of a hemisphere of radius 2cm?

4) SOLVE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. 5X1=5

1) A soft drink is available in two parks.

a) A tin can with a rectangular box of length 5cm and width 4cm,having a height of 15cm

b). A plastic cylinder with circular box of diameter 7cm and height 10cm.

which container has greater capacity and by how much?

Answer Key.

I →

1) $6a^2$

2) $l \times b \times h$

3) $2\pi rh$

4) $\pi r(l+r)$

5) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

II →

1) $4(side)^2$ / (b)

2) $2(lb+bh+hl)$ / (c)

3) $\pi r^2 h$ / (d)

4) πrl / (a)

5) $4\pi r^2$ / (e)

III →

1 →

Sol: Given length = 40cm, width = 50cm, height = 90cm

Volume of bookshelf = $l \times b \times h$

= $40 \times 50 \times 90$ cm

= $1,80,000 cm^3$.

2) →

Sol: Given, edge = 10cm,

Lateral Surface Area of a Cube = $4(side)^2$

= $4 \times (10)^2$

= 4×100 cm

= $400 cm^2$.

2) Sol: Total Surface Area of a Cube $= 6(\text{side})^2$
$= 6 \times 10\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm}$
$= 600\text{cm}^2$.

3) ?

Sol: Given, diameter $= 21\text{cm}$, height $= 8\text{cm}$, radius $= \frac{21}{2} = \frac{d}{2}$.

Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{21}{2} \times \frac{21}{2} \times 8$
$= 2772\text{cm}^3$.

4) ?

Sol: Given Diameter of a Cone $= 10.5\text{cm}$, Radius $= \frac{d}{2} = \frac{10.5}{2}\text{cm}$

Slant height $(l) = 10\text{cm}$,

Curved Surface area of Cone $= \pi r l$
$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{10.5}{2} \times 10$
$= 165\text{cm}^2$.

5) →

Sol: Given Radius of hemisphere = 21cm,

CSA of hemisphere = $2\pi r^2 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21$

$= 44 \times 63 cm$

$= 2772 cm^2$.

TSA of hemisphere = $3\pi r^2 = 3 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21$

$= 66 \times 63 cm$

$= 4158 cm^2$.

IV) →

Sol: (i) Given length of a rectangular box = 5cm, width = 4cm, height = 15cm.

Volume of cuboid = $l \times b \times h$

$= 5cm \times 4cm \times 15cm$

$= 300 cm^2$.

(ii) Diameter of a cylinder = 7cm, Radius of a cylinder = $\frac{7}{2} = \frac{d}{2}$, height = 10cm.

Volume of a cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 10$

$= 11 \times 35 cm$

$= 385 cm^3$. →

A Plastic cylinder has a greater capacity than by $385 - 300 \Rightarrow 85 cm$.

Unit test

Chapter - 13

Surface area of a solid

I) Fill in the blanks

1) $6a^2$
2) $l \times b \times h$
3) $2\pi rh$
4) $\pi r(l + r)$
5) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

II) match the following

1) 4 (Side)^2 (b)
2) $2(lb + bh + hl)$ (c)
3) $\pi r^2 h$ (d)
4) $\pi r l$ (a)
5) $4\pi r^2$ (e)

III) Solve the following

1) —

Sol:- Length = 40 (m)
Width = 50 (m)
Height = 90 (m)
volume of bookshelf = ?
bookshelf of volume = $l \times b \times h$
$= 40 \times 50 \times 90$
$= 180000 (m^3)$

2) edge = 10cm

L.S.A of cube = $4(a^2)$

$= 4 \times (10)^2$

$= 4 \times 100$

$= 400 cm^2$

T.S.A of cube = $6(a)^2$

$= 6(10)^2$

$= 6 \times 100$

$= 600 cm^2$ //

3) diameter = 21cm

height = 8cm

volume of cylinder = ?

Radius = $\frac{21}{2}$

volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

$= \frac{22}{7_1} \times \frac{7^3}{2_1} \times \frac{21}{2_1} \times \frac{8^4}{1}$

$= 11 \times 3 \times 21 \times 4$

$= 33 \times 84$

$= 2772 cm^3$ //

4) Diameter = 10.5cm

slant height = 10cm

C.S.A of cone = ?

$r = \frac{10.5}{2}$

C.S.A of cone = $\pi r l$

$= \frac{22}{7_1} \times \frac{10.5^{1.5}}{2_1} \times 10^5$

$= 110 \times 1.5$

$= 165.0 = 165 cm^2$ //

5) radius = 21cm
C.S.a of hemisphere = ?
T.S a. of hemisphere = ?

C.S.a. of hemisphere $= 2\pi r^2$
$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21$
$= 44 \times 63$
$= 2772 \text{ cm}^2$

T.S A of hemisphere $= 3\pi r^2$
$= 3 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21$
$= 66 \times 63$
$= 4158 \text{ cm}^2$

II) Solve the following $5 \times 1 = 5$

i) $l = 5\text{cm}$
$w = 4\text{cm}$
$h = 15\text{cm}$

~~T.S.A of cuboid = 2~~ $(lb + bh + hl)$
Volume of cuboid $= l \times b \times h$
$= 5 \times 4 \times 15$
$= 300 \text{ cm}^3$

ii) Diameter $= 7\text{cm} = \frac{7}{2}$
$h = 10\text{cm}$
volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$
$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 10$
$= 11 \times 35$
$= 385 \text{ cm}^3$

Class: 8th Std, Max Marks - 25M Subject: Physical Science

Sl. No.	Student Name	Marks obtained
1)	Sanchita D/o Santosh	24
2)	Vandana D/o Rajkumar	23
3)	Mahadevi D/o Vijaykumar	21
4)	Sangeeta D/o Sanjeev kumar	19
5)	Bhagyalaxmi D/o Siddappa.	25
6)	Swati D/o Tukaram.	20
7)	Anjali D/o Satish	23
8)	Soujanya D/o Baburao	24
9)	Akshata D/o Suresh.	25
10)	Deepika D/o Pandurang	21
11)	Ranjeeta D/o Rajkumar	20
12)	Shalini D/o Sachin	19
13)	Jyoti D/o Shivakumar	22
14)	Nandini D/o Prabhu	18
15)	Lavanya D/o Prakash	22
16)	Vaishnavi D/o Dileep	21
17)	Ashwini D/o Nagappa	24
18)	Kallalingamma D/o Prabhu	23
19)	Dayyavva D/o Pandit	20
20)	Ankita D/o Nagappa.	22.

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Sl No.	Name of the Student	Question																Total Attempted
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Sanchita	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
2	Varsha	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14
3	Mahadevi	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12
4	Sangeeta	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	10
5	Bhagyalaxmi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
6	Swati	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	11
7	Anjali	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14
8	Soniya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
9	Akshata.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
10	Deepika.	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12

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Sl no.	Name of the Student	Questions																Total Attempted
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
11	Ranjeeta	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	11
12	Shalini	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	10
13	Laxmi	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	13
14	Nandini	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	9
15	Lavanya	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	13
16	Vishnavi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	12
17	Ashwini	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
18	Yallalingeshwari	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14
19	Divyashree	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	11
20	Ankita.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	13

Calculation

Raw Scores.

24, 23, 21, 19, 25, 20, 23, 24, 25, 21, 20, 19, 22,
18, 22, 21, 24, 23, 20, 22.

Total Number of Scores - 20.

Range = Highest Value - lowest Value
= 25 - 18
= 7.

Number of class Interval = $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{Size of C.I}} = \frac{7}{3} = 2.3$

Size of class Interval = 3.

Number of class Interval = 3.

Frequency Distribution Curve.

Sl No	Class Interval	Frequency	Tallies
1	18 - 20	6	
2	21 - 23	9	
3	24 - 26	5	

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Mean

Sl No.	C.I	f	x	fx
1	18-20	6	19	114
2	21-23	9	22	198
3	24-26	5	25	125

$N = 20$ $\quad \Sigma fx = 437$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{437}{20}$$

$$= 21.85.$$

Mean = 21.85

Median

Sl No.	C.I	f	C.f.
1	18-20	6	6-f
2	01-23	9-f	15
3	24-26	5	20

$$\text{Median} = l + \left[\frac{\frac{N}{2} - F}{f}\right] \times i$$

$$= 20.5 + \left[\frac{10-6}{9}\right] \times 3$$

$$= 20.5 + \left[\frac{4}{3}\right] \times 3$$

$$= 20.5 + 1.33$$

$$= 21.83$$

Mode

$$\text{Mode} = 3\text{Mdn} - 2\text{Mean}$$

$$= 3(21.83) - 2(21.85)$$

$$= 65.55 - 43.7$$

$$= 21.85$$

Interpretation.

The Central tendencies are.

Mean = 21.85, Median = 21.83, Mode = 21.85.

Interpretation = Highest Value − lowest Value.

$$= 21.85 - 21.83$$

$$= 0.02.$$

Hence, It follows NPC Curve as it is in the range of 0.1.

Conducted Unit test On Surface Area and Volume for 9th Std.

Conducted Unit test On Surface Area and Volume for 9th Std.

(11) Conclusion

The unit test is the important Evaluation tool, the unit test is pre-planned and Systematically arrangement done by the teacher. This also help to see the Pupil's achievement and performance. The unit test also help to the teacher and pupil in the teaching learning Proces. As I conducted unit test for 8th std students after the analysis of questions most of the students are not attempted some questions. So I have to do the remedial class based on that Particular topic to the stud

6. Reference.

1) Pedagogy of School Subject Mathematics.
— B.R. Ramachandriah.

2) Internet Source.
— Wikipedia.