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An Analysis of a Placement Test for Establishing an Item Bank

Yuji Nakamura

1. Introduction

An item bank, according to Beeston (2000), is a large collection of test items that have been classified and stored in a database so that they can be retrieved at a later time and chosen for new tests. The items are all classified according to certain characteristics such as the topic of a text, the testing point of an item or statistical information about item difficulty. It is important for the difficulty level of each item to be determined on a common scale of difficulty so that any combination of items can be put into a new test and the item difficulties added together to give a precise measure of the difficulty of that test.

Gronlund (1998) also says that item banks are files of various suitable test items and, further, that they are coded by subject area, instructional level, instructional objective, and various pertinent item characteristics (e.g., item difficulty and discriminating power). Item banks are commonly used 1) for the construction of equivalent or alternate forms of standardized tests (different combinations of homogeneous items are drawn from the bank), and 2) as the basis for computer adaptive tests (items at a suitable level of difficulty for individual candidates are retrieved from the computer bank as required).

Choppin (1979) describes an item bank as a large collection of test questions organized and catalogued like the books in a library. The idea is that the test user can select test items as required to make up a particular test. Since one would think in terms of item banks with several thousand items, the number of possible tests which could be composed from such a bank is huge. Choppin claims that the great advantage of this system is its flexibility. Tests can be long or short, hard or difficult, as the teacher desires.

According to Davies et al (1999), the requirements for an item bank are 1) an adequate pool of test items, 2) an inventory of the abilities and content that each item purports to measure, 3) statistical data indicating the characteristics of each item as evidenced in test trailing (e.g. item difficulty and item discrimination indices), and 4) a theory or construct of ability that enables the meaning of scores on any test that may be constructed from the banked items to be interpreted. Davies et al further suggest that latent trait models are particularly useful in item banking because they have the advantage of allowing item scores to be translated into estimates of ability on a common scale. Thus, all tests deriving from a logit scale item bank are automatically equated since a person's score on any combination of test items can be converted into an ability estimate on the common bank scale. This means that any group of people can be given a test made up of items particularly suitable for them, yet all the results can be compared to one another.

Among the applications of the Rasch model, one-parameter model developed by George Rasch, item banking is useful for language testing. Item banking is the process of creating a pool of items with known and invariant measurement characteristics. The Rasch model provides estimates of item difficulties that are meaningful, irrespective of ability level tested. This paper focuses mainly on how the model can contribute to the feasibility of item banking in terms of language testing.

2. Purpose of the research

The purpose of the present study is to examine a Placement Test for the purpose of establishing an Item Bank. Thus the purpose is twofold: to examine the validity, reliability and practicality of the test and to take the necessary steps to start item banking.

Research Question 1: Is the test valid?

The validity issue will be examined in terms of the following five aspects plus the content and face validity ideas.

Basically, the validity can be examined whether the results fit the model or not. The construct validity in the Rasch model is investigated through the examination of five elements: 1) Chisquare examination, 2) Fitsresidual examination, 3) Location examination, and 4) Item Characteristic Curves, and 5) Targetting information. Among these, the item analysis using the Item Characteristic Curves is the main

focus of this present research because this can make a great contribution to a better improvement of the revised test. Along with the ICC, the information of distractors will be discussed as well.

Also, the content validity and the face validity can be discussed by using the interview survey and the questionnaire analysis (cf. Appendix)

Research Question 2: Is the test reliable?

The reliability is investigated by the person separation index, which is equivalent to the cronbach alpha. The benchmark for the acceptable boundary is over 0.7.

Research Question 3: Is the test practical/feasible?

The practicality of the test can be examined mainly by the timing factor for administration and scoring.

3. Method

3.1. Subjects

853 freshman university students in the Faculty of Letters of Keio University

3.2. Materials/ Instruments

A placement test for measuring students' English reading ability as well as grammar and vocabulary knowledge was administered. It has four components: grammar section (15 items), vocabulary section (10 items), cloze section (10 items), reading section (3 long passages with five questions each),. N.B. The reading section has three reading passages which are classified as beginning level, intermediate level, and advanced level in terms of the content, the topic, and the vocabulary level out of the teachers' teaching experience. The length of the passages are about 450-500 words. The cloze section was intended to measure their grasping ability of the context. The level of the cloze passage is for the intermediate level and the length is about 450-500 words.

3.3. Procedures

Test Construction

The Construct of Reading Ability, in other words, what is reading ability, was established mainly from the following five aspects:

- 1) the teachers' teaching experience

- 2) the reading section of other existing tests
- 3) linguistic theories
- 4) the needs of the Mita campus where students are required to read the major books and references for their study areas. In other words, the required reading ability at the Mita campus.
- 5) the text books that are actually used in their study areas.

The materials were searched and selected in the following way.

- 1) The grammar items were chosen by taking into consideration almost all of the grammar items that were supposed to have been mastered at the high school level.
- 2) The reading passages were selected from the three viewpoints (humanities, social sciences and natural sciences) by taking into consideration the appropriate vocabulary level.

Test Method, Test Format and Test Scoring

By taking into consideration the limitations of the nature of a placement test, that is, administering the test at the busiest time of the academic year, just after the entrance ceremony, scoring and informing the results should be done very quickly. Therefore, the test was a multiple-choice format rather than a response construct test, the testing time was 60 minutes and the scoring was done using the optical mark reader in an objective way.

Test Analysis

The test data was analysed using the RUMM statistical program. The benchmark for the acceptable range for the Fitresiduals is between -3 and 3. The Chisquare is investigated if there is a significant gap in the neighboring scores. The location order is examined to obtain the construct of the item difficulty order. The item characteristic curves will be examined to check the discriminating power of each item. Also, the distractor information will be discussed as well. The benchmark for the person separation index of the test reliability is over 0.7.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. ChiSquare Probability Order

Table 1 shows that items R348, G12, G10, R346, R350 and V19 need to be examined because there is a gap in the neighboring items.

4.2. Fitresidual Order

According to the benchmark of the acceptable range (-3 to 3), R350, R346, G10,

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Table 1 ChiSquare Pobability Order

Seq	Item	Type	Location	SE	Residual	DF	ChiSq	DF	Prob				
45	R245	MC	-0.697	0.090	-0.666	820.16	5.471	9	0.791512	...	...	...	...
7	G7	MC	0.589	0.074	0.936	824.08	6.664	9	0.672095	...	...	...	...
26	C26	MC	-0.268	0.082	0.484	825.06	8.244	9	0.509715	...	...	...	...
44	R244	MC	0.532	0.074	0.947	821.14	8.422	9	0.492202	...	...	...	...
11	G11	MC	1.246	0.074	1.716	824.08	8.889	9	0.447597	...	...	...	...
18	V18	MC	0.669	0.073	1.701	825.06	9.061	9	0.431705	...	...	...	...
22	V22	MC	1.241	0.074	0.420	825.06	11.418	9	0.248112	...	...	...	...
17	V17	MC	-1.176	0.103	-0.025	824.08	11.661	9	0.233098	...	...	...	...
14	G14	MC	-0.733	0.091	-1.837	824.08	11.705	9	0.230427	...	...	...	...
43	R243	MC	-2.747	0.185	-1.378	825.06	12.190	9	0.202829	...	...	...	...
32	C32	MC	-0.161	0.080	-0.765	822.12	12.305	9	0.196632	...	...	...	...
47	R347	MC	2.061	0.084	0.227	809.40	12.877	9	0.168250	...	...	...	...
25	V25	MC	0.326	0.075	0.957	825.06	13.433	9	0.143965	...	...	...	...
28	C28	MC	0.585	0.074	1.949	824.08	13.618	9	0.136572	...	...	...	...
49	R349	MC	2.057	0.085	1.581	797.65	13.847	9	0.127867	...	...	...	...
21	V21	MC	0.333	0.075	0.011	826.04	14.407	9	0.108569	...	...	...	...
41	R241	MC	-0.470	0.085	-2.424	826.04	14.733	9	0.098548	...	...	...	...
35	C35	MC	0.151	0.077	-2.329	826.04	15.344	9	0.081911	...	...	...	...
3	G3	MC	-0.218	0.081	-2.118	824.08	15.576	9	0.076292	...	...	...	...
4	G4	MC	-1.192	0.103	0.757	826.04	15.913	9	0.068711	...	...	...	...
9	G9	MC	-1.471	0.113	-1.173	825.06	16.548	9	0.056287	...	...	...	...
42	R242	MC	-0.633	0.089	-1.731	826.04	16.569	9	0.055918	...	...	...	...
34	C34	MC	-1.579	0.117	-1.871	824.08	17.319	9	0.043947	...	...	...	...
24	V24	MC	1.779	0.079	-0.162	823.10	17.687	9	0.038979	...	...	...	...
8	I0008	MC	-0.973	0.097	1.350	823.10	18.458	9	0.030215	...	...	...	...
36	R136	MC	-0.417	0.084	0.384	824.08	19.275	9	0.022957	...	...	...	...
39	R139	MC	0.528	0.074	-0.199	826.04	19.324	9	0.022579	...	...	...	...
40	R140	MC	-0.077	0.079	-1.417	825.06	19.327	9	0.022555	...	...	...	...
20	V20	MC	0.337	0.075	2.284	823.10	20.629	9	0.014405	...	...	...	...
5	G5	MC	-0.790	0.092	-1.570	826.04	20.676	9	0.014172	...	...	...	...
33	C33	MC	-0.833	0.093	-2.710	823.10	21.782	9	0.009599	...	...	...	...
38	R138	MC	-0.192	0.081	-2.653	825.06	22.381	9	0.007748	...	...	...	...
16	V16	MC	-0.556	0.087	2.352	821.14	22.516	9	0.007381	...	...	...	...
37	R137	MC	-0.860	0.094	-1.923	826.04	23.179	9	0.005808	...	...	...	...
6	G6	MC	-1.197	0.104	-1.715	826.04	25.393	9	0.002567	...	...	...	...
15	G15	MC	-1.212	0.104	-2.673	826.04	25.630	9	0.002349	...	...	...	...
29	C29	MC	-0.451	0.085	-2.718	825.06	26.261	9	0.001851	...	...	...	...
2	G2	MC	0.056	0.078	-3.796	826.04	28.699	9	0.000728	...	...	...	...
13	G13	MC	0.036	0.078	-0.982	826.04	28.936	9	0.000664	...	...	...	...
31	C31	MC	-0.577	0.088	-3.387	825.06	31.611	9	0.000232	...	...	...	...
30	C30	MC	-1.275	0.106	-3.016	824.08	31.657	9	0.000228	...	...	...	...
1	G1	MC	-1.216	0.104	-2.999	827.01	38.190	9	0.000016	...	...	...	...
27	C27	MC	-0.811	0.093	-3.679	826.04	41.269	9	0.000004	...	...	...	...
23	V23	MC	1.914	0.081	2.792	825.06	44.984	9	0.000001	...	...	...	...
10	G10	MC	0.577	0.074	5.732	826.04	52.306	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
46	R346	MC	1.503	0.077	5.537	813.31	64.831	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
50	R350	MC	1.887	0.083	4.980	778.08	69.607	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
19	V19	MC	1.802	0.079	5.737	823.10	76.517	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
48	R348	MC	1.551	0.078	5.994	800.59	101.651	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
12	G12	MC	1.022	0.073	8.839	826.04	121.726	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...

Table 2 Fitresidual Order

Seq	Item	Type	Location	SE	Residual	DF	ChiSq	DF	Prob				
2	G2	MC	0.056	0.078	-3.796	826.04	28.699	9	0.000728	...	...	...	...
27	C27	MC	-0.811	0.093	-3.679	826.04	41.269	9	0.000004	...	...	...	...
31	C31	MC	-0.577	0.088	-3.387	825.06	31.611	9	0.000232	...	...	...	...
30	C30	MC	-1.275	0.106	-3.016	824.08	31.657	9	0.000228	...	...	...	...
1	G1	MC	-1.216	0.104	-2.999	827.01	38.190	9	0.000016	...	...	...	...
29	C29	MC	-0.451	0.085	-2.718	825.06	26.261	9	0.001851	...	...	...	...
33	C33	MC	-0.833	0.093	-2.710	823.10	21.782	9	0.009599	...	...	...	...
15	G15	MC	-1.212	0.104	-2.673	826.04	25.630	9	0.002349	...	...	...	...
38	R138	MC	-0.192	0.081	-2.653	825.06	22.381	9	0.007748	...	...	...	...
41	R241	MC	-0.470	0.085	-2.424	826.04	14.733	9	0.098548	...	...	...	...
35	C35	MC	0.151	0.077	-2.329	826.04	15.344	9	0.081911	...	...	...	...
3	G3	MC	-0.218	0.081	-2.118	824.08	15.576	9	0.076292	...	...	...	...
37	R137	MC	-0.860	0.094	-1.923	826.04	23.179	9	0.005808	...	...	...	...
34	C34	MC	-1.579	0.117	-1.871	824.08	17.319	9	0.043947	...	...	...	...
14	G14	MC	-0.733	0.091	-1.837	824.08	11.705	9	0.230427	...	...	...	...
42	R242	MC	-0.633	0.089	-1.731	826.04	16.569	9	0.055918	...	...	...	...
6	G6	MC	-1.197	0.104	-1.715	826.04	25.393	9	0.002567	...	...	...	...
5	G5	MC	-0.790	0.092	-1.570	826.04	20.676	9	0.014172	...	...	...	...
40	R140	MC	-0.077	0.079	-1.417	825.06	19.327	9	0.022555	...	...	...	...
43	R243	MC	-2.747	0.185	-1.378	825.06	12.190	9	0.202829	...	...	...	...
9	G9	MC	-1.471	0.113	-1.173	825.06	16.548	9	0.056287	...	...	...	...
13	G13	MC	0.036	0.078	-0.982	826.04	28.936	9	0.000664	...	...	...	...
32	C32	MC	-0.161	0.080	-0.765	822.12	12.305	9	0.196632	...	...	...	...
45	R245	MC	-0.697	0.090	-0.666	820.16	5.471	9	0.791512	...	...	...	...
39	R139	MC	0.528	0.074	-0.199	826.04	19.324	9	0.022579	...	...	...	...
24	V24	MC	1.779	0.079	-0.162	823.10	17.687	9	0.038979	...	...	...	...
17	V17	MC	-1.176	0.103	-0.025	824.08	11.661	9	0.233098	...	...	...	...
21	V21	MC	0.333	0.075	0.011	826.04	14.407	9	0.108569	...	...	...	...
47	R347	MC	2.061	0.084	0.227	809.40	12.877	9	0.168250	...	...	...	...
36	R136	MC	-0.417	0.084	0.384	824.08	19.275	9	0.022957	...	...	...	...
22	V22	MC	1.241	0.074	0.420	825.06	11.418	9	0.248112	...	...	...	...
26	C26	MC	-0.268	0.082	0.484	825.06	8.244	9	0.509715	...	...	...	...
4	G4	MC	-1.192	0.103	0.757	826.04	15.913	9	0.068711	...	...	...	...
7	G7	MC	0.589	0.074	0.936	824.08	6.664	9	0.672095	...	...	...	...
44	R244	MC	0.532	0.074	0.947	821.14	8.422	9	0.492202	...	...	...	...
25	V25	MC	0.326	0.075	0.957	825.06	13.433	9	0.143965	...	...	...	...
8	I0008	MC	-0.973	0.097	1.350	823.10	18.458	9	0.030215	...	...	...	...
49	R349	MC	2.057	0.085	1.581	797.65	13.847	9	0.127867	...	...	...	...
18	V18	MC	0.669	0.073	1.701	825.06	9.061	9	0.431705	...	...	...	...
11	G11	MC	1.246	0.074	1.716	824.08	8.889	9	0.447597	...	...	...	...
28	C28	MC	0.585	0.074	1.949	824.08	13.618	9	0.136572	...	...	...	...
20	V20	MC	0.337	0.075	2.284	823.10	20.629	9	0.014405	...	...	...	...
16	V16	MC	-0.556	0.087	2.352	821.14	22.516	9	0.007381	...	...	...	...
23	V23	MC	1.914	0.081	2.792	825.06	44.984	9	0.000001	...	...	...	...
50	R350	MC	1.887	0.083	4.980	778.08	69.607	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
46	R346	MC	1.503	0.077	5.537	813.31	64.831	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
10	G10	MC	0.577	0.074	5.732	826.04	52.306	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
19	V19	MC	1.802	0.079	5.737	823.10	76.517	9	0.000000	...	...	...	...
48	R348	MC	1.551	0.078	5.994	800.59	101.651	9	0.000000
12	G12	MC	1.022	0.073	8.839	826.04	121.726	9	0.000000

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9	G9	MC	-1.471	0.113	-1.173	825.06	16.548	9	0.056287
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15	G15	MC	-1.212	0.104	-2.673	826.04	25.630	9	0.002349
6	G6	MC	-1.197	0.104	-1.715	826.04	25.393	9	0.002567
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3	G3	MC	-0.218	0.081	-2.118	824.08	15.576	9	0.076292
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35	C35	MC	0.151	0.077	-2.329	826.04	15.344	9	0.081911
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23	V23	MC	1.914	0.081	2.792	825.06	44.984	9	0.000001
49	R349	MC	2.057	0.085	1.581	797.65	13.847	9	0.127867
47	R347	MC	2.061	0.084	0.227	809.40	12.877	9	0.168250

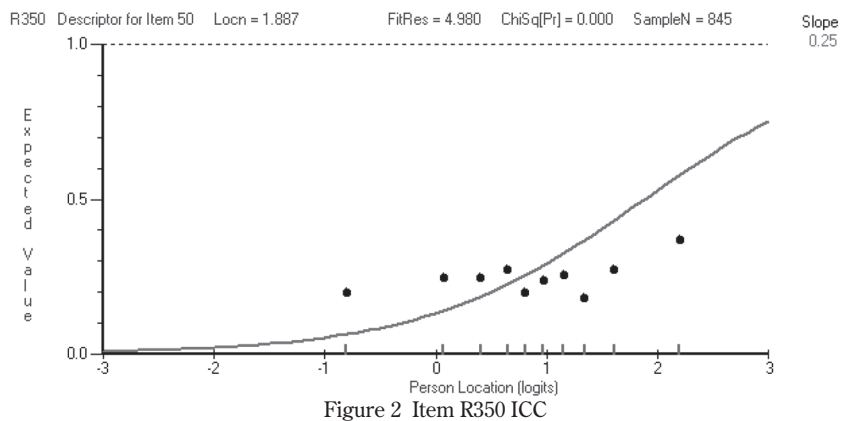
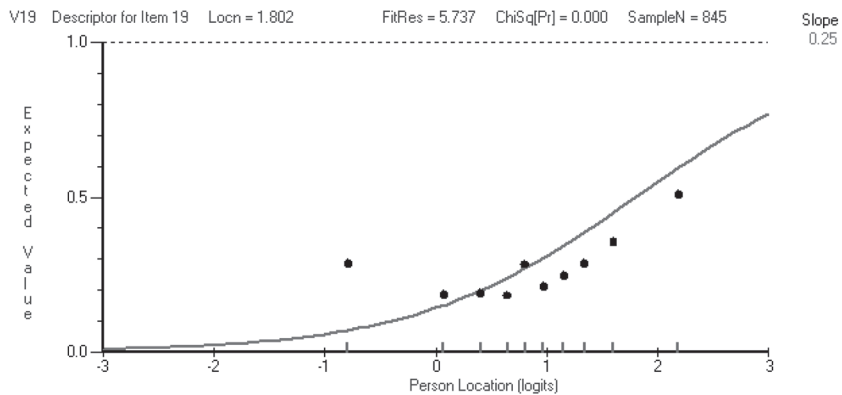
V19, G12, R348 in Table 2 are regarded as underfitting (underdiscriminating) items, and items G2, C27, and C31 are considered as overfitting (overdiscriminating) items. However, the latter four overfitting items are at the marginal demarcation of the range. So, they can be accepted as fitting the model adequately enough.

4.3. Location Order

The items V19, R350 and V23 in Table 3 are relatively difficult, which may account for the low discrimination. Items R346 and R348 and G10 are also difficult.

4.4. Item Characteristics Curves (ICC)

Item Characteristics Curve in Figure 1 indicates that Item V19 does not work properly to discriminate the lower end and the intermediate level students. And the figures 2 to 6 show more or less the same phenomenon.



An Analysis of a Placement Test for Establishing an Item Bank

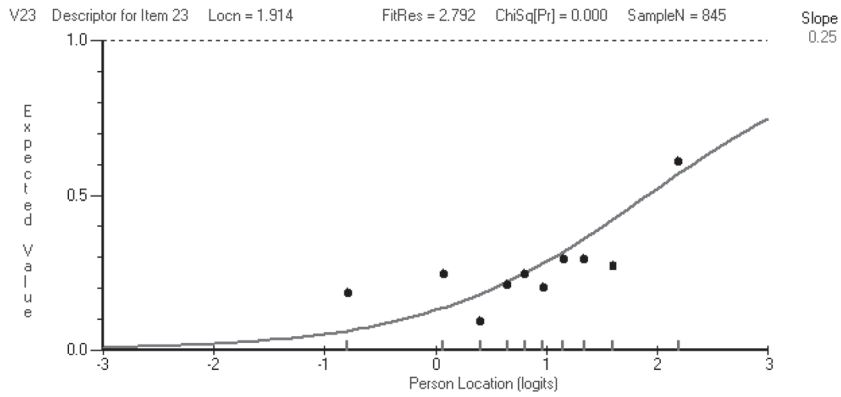


Figure 3 ItemV23 ICC

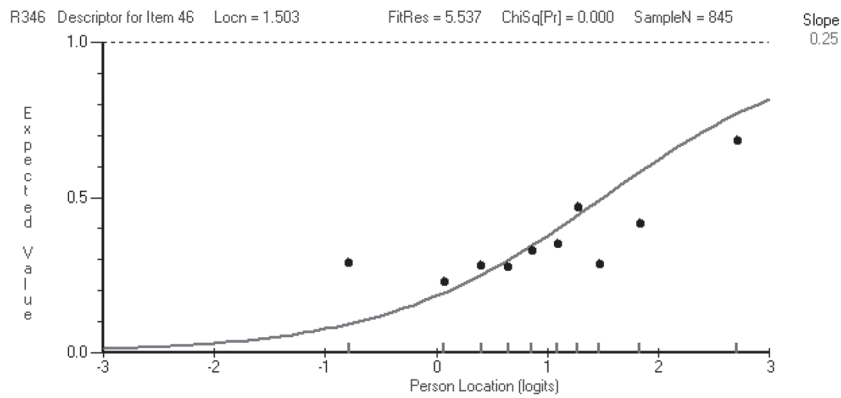


Figure 4 Item R346 ICC

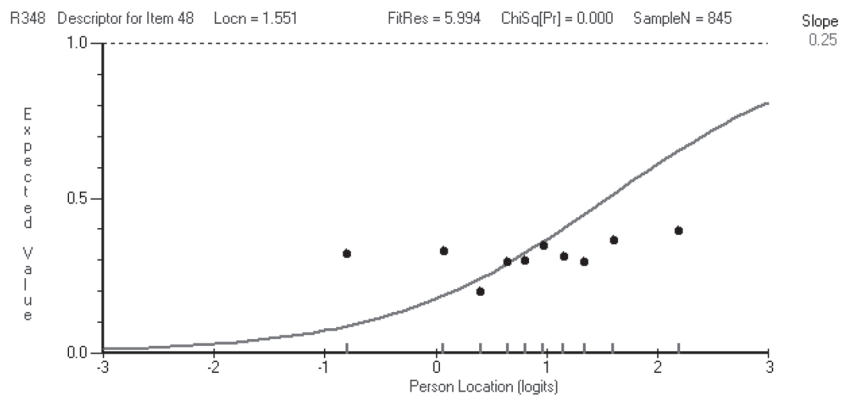


Figure 5 Item R348 ICC

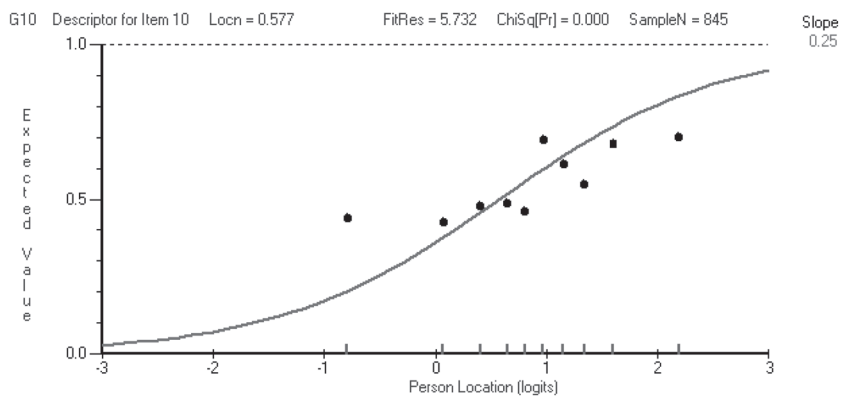


Figure 6 Item G10 ICC

4.5. Distractor Curve Information (DCI)

Figure 7 shows that Item V19 is a very difficult one and thus only the very able students tend to get it correct.

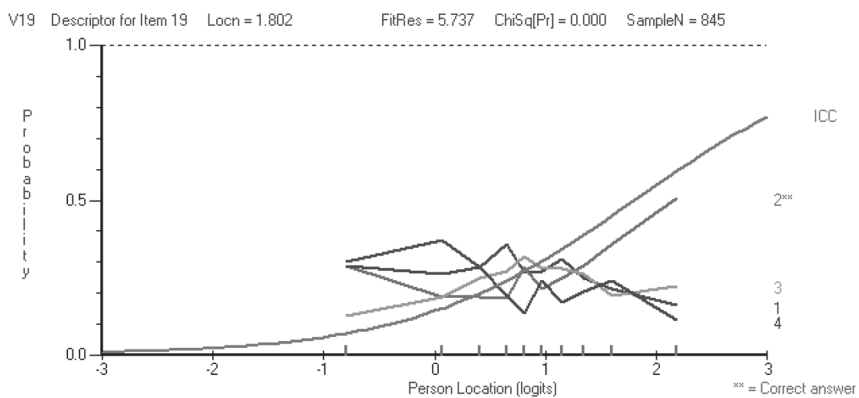


Figure 7 Item V19 DCI

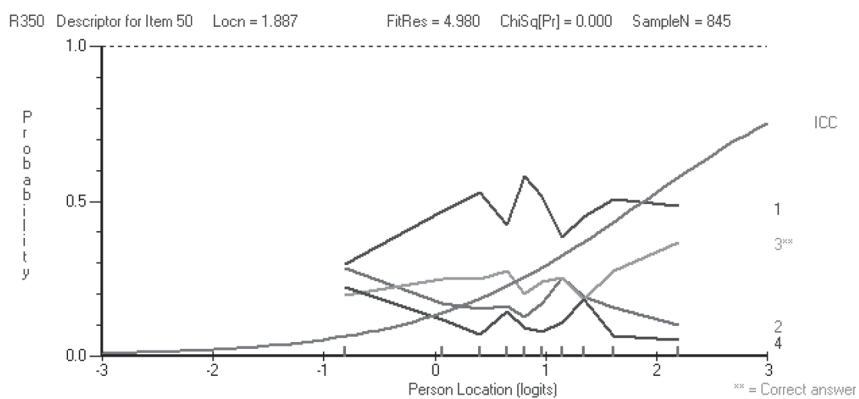


Figure 8 Item R350 DCI

Figure 8 indicates that Item R350, the correct answer, is never the one with the highest probability—even for the most able students. Another answer (1) is always more popular. It is possible that either there are two correct answers to this question, or the item difficulty level is above that of the students in this sample. Or else the correct answer may eventually be chosen but only by much more able students than in this sample.

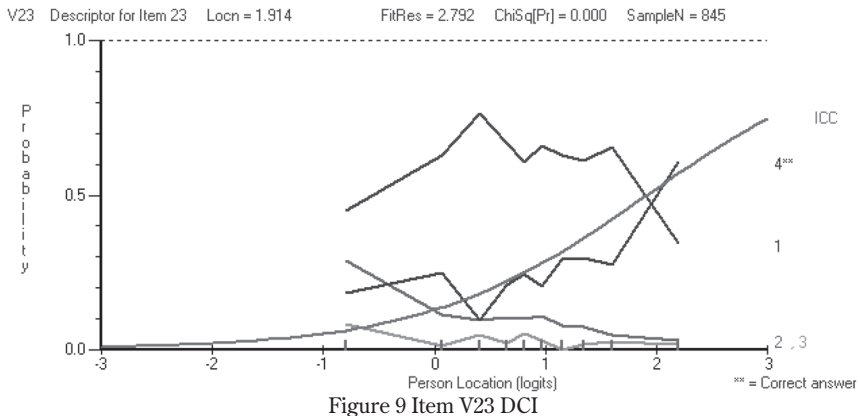


Figure 9 shows that Item V23 is so difficult that only the able student can get it correct.

4.6. Information of Targetting

Figure 10 suggest that the test is a little bit easy for the group as a whole, but it is not a bad idea to do this. Teachers do not want to frighten students unnecessarily. Overall this test is very good to measure the students' English proficiency.

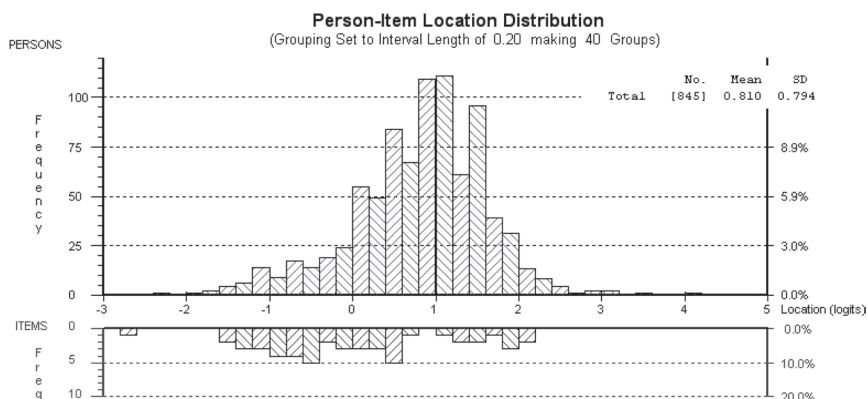


Figure 10 Person-Item Location Distribution

4.7. Examination of the reliability

The Person Separation Index (reliability)= 0.80

The reliability was verified by the acceptable score of 0.80 in the person separation index. This coefficient confirms the precision of measurement of the items, in other words, their ability to discriminate adequately among the students.

4.8. Examination of the content and face validity

The content validity was verified through the discussion of the content of the test items. All the English teachers involved in this test development agreed to this test content. Furthermore, the construct validity was also investigated in the discussion of the test format and the content. The eventual test format is composed of the four subsections of the English proficiency focusing on the reading ability.

The face validity was examined through the informal questionnaire and talk with the students by asking whether they had a feeling that they were taking a reading ability test. Most of the students agreed with the content of the test as a reading test.

In addition, one of the important aspects of a placement test quality is whether students and teachers are satisfied with the test results, i.e. whether the test results lead the students into their appropriate level so that teachers can teach more effectively and that students can learn in a more comfortable situation. This was investigated through a formal questionnaire.

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Table 4 Questions to the teachers

Teacher									
Question 1									
The students have been placed into their appropriate levels according to their reading ability (including grammar and vocabulary knowledge) following the placement test.									
A4 : Strongly Agree					A3 : Agree				
A2 : Disagree					A1 : Strongly Disagree				
Question 2									
I can teach more effectively now that the students are classified on the basis of their placement test results.									
A4 : Strongly Agree					A3 : Agree				
A2 : Disagree					A1 : Strongly Disagree				
Level 2 N=23									
Question 1					Question 2				
A4	A3	A2	A1	A4	A3	A2	A1		
0	23	9	0	3	16	4	0		
TOTAL				13%	70%	17%	0%		
Level 3 N=11									
Question 1					Question 2				
A4	A3	A2	A1	A4	A3	A2	A1		
1	0	0	0	3	7	1	0		
TOTAL				27%	64%	9%	0%		

In Table 4 the results of the questionnaire to the teachers show that most of the teachers are satisfied with the test results. This means that the test was able to separate the students into appropriate levels according to their reading ability.

Table 5 Questions to the students

Student									
Question 1									
The placement test has measured my reading ability (including grammar and vocabulary knowledge) appropriately to place me into an appropriate level class.									
A4 : Strongly Agree					A3 : Agree				
A2 : Disagree					A1 : Strongly Disagree				
Question 2									
I have been placed into an appropriate level class according to the placement test results.									
A4 : Strongly Agree					A3 : Agree				
A2 : Disagree					A1 : Strongly Disagree				
Level 1 N=25									
Question 1					Question 2				
A4	A3	A2	A1	A4	A3	A2	A1		
8	13	3	1	11	11	4	0		
TOTAL				32%	52%	12%	4%		
Level 2 N=119									
Question 1					Question 2				
A4	A3	A2	A1	A4	A3	A2	A1		
7	81	24	4	10	81	20	0		
TOTAL				6%	71%	20%	3%		
Level 3 N=137									
Question 1					Question 2				
A4	A3	A2	A1	A4	A3	A2	A1		
7	98	32	0	8	81	40	0		
TOTAL				5%	76%	23%	1%		

In Table 5 the results of the questionnaire to the students also indicate that most of the students in each level are content with the test results. This suggests that they have been grouped into an appropriate level according to their reading ability.

4.9. Examination of practicality

Practicality was supported by the test method and the whole process of the test administration. It took an hour to conduct the test and the results were analysed within the same day. The test was scored objectively.

4.10. Summary of the results and discussion

Research Question 1: Is the test valid?

The validity issue was examined in terms of the following five aspects plus the content and face validity ideas and supported to a certain extent. In other words, the validity was verified by checking the tests of fit to the model.

- 1) Chisquare examination, 2) Fitresidual examination, 3) Location examination, 4) Item Characteristic Curves, and 5) Targetting information.

Although there were some misfitting items, they can be ignored due to their insignificant percentage in relation to the whole test. Furthermore, variation in test item difficulty, the main reason for the misfitting items, is necessary for the lower and upper level students.

The face validity was investigated through the questionnaire analysis, and it shows affirmative support as shown in Appendix B.

Research Question 2: Is the test reliable?

The reliability was investigated by the person separation index, which is equivalent to the Cronbach alpha. The index 0.802 cleared the benchmark 0.7. Thus, it can be said this test was reliable.

Research Question 3: Is the test practical/feasible?

The practicality of the test was examined mainly by the timing factor for administration and scoring. Also, there seems to have been no problems in administering and scoring the test itself.

5. Procedure for Item Banking

5.1. Necessary Steps for Item Banking in Theory

Item banks are collections of test questions that are stored in special computer programs where storage is structured, or organized, according to the codes assigned by users (Rudner, 1998).

One of the code sets includes item characteristics (item difficulty, for example).

The determination of item characteristics can be done in one of two ways: either by Classical Test Theory or by Item Response Theory (IRT).

Once all the items are calibrated and the difficulty of each item is determined each item can be put on the continuum of the scale according to their logit scores (difficulty level). These items along with a task can be stored as items in a bank.

The data in the present research has already been calibrated by using the Rasch statistical model which is one of the item response theories. Since the items are calibrated, we can store those items in the bank. This stage is called the deposit stage, where items are entered into special computer files. This stage is followed by the bank stage where items are stored in suitably labeled computer files. The bank stage is in turn followed by the withdrawal stage, where items are selected from the bank based on specific needs to measure test takers' ability more accurately (cf. Rudner, 1998).

In the case of the present research, since all the items have already been calibrated by the IRT based Rasch model, it can be said in theory that we can store these items in the bank stage through the deposit stage and wait for an occasion where they will be selected to match the test takers' needs or to measure their ability. However, in practice, there are some necessary procedures to make the item bank more reliable, such as increasing the number of test takers (at least 100 students, and the more the better).

Once the initial bank has been established, an advantage of calibrated item banks is in the ease of test development. Teachers withdraw from the bank those items most suitable, in terms of difficulty level, to measure the students' ability. On the basis of the test results, teachers gain greater insight into the learning process of their students. Eventually, this will be reflected in the curriculum (Rudner, 1998).

5.2. Actual Steps for Item Banking in the present research

Step 1

After checking items whether they fit the Rasch model (Chisquare examination, Fitresidual examination, and Item Characteristic Curves, Person Separation Index, and Targetting), we will consider the following problematic items mentioned above (items G12, V19, R350, R346, G10, V23, R348) as candidates of replacements. One thing we need to notice is that R350, R346 and R348 are all from the same R3 passage.

Then, we also need to find more replacements candidates to have enough anchor items for the next placement test. Generally speaking, 25% of the 50 items should be linked to equate two tests, thus, 12 items in total should be retained.

Step 2

Stage 1: We need to choose items from three sections (Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading) in a balanced way. In Grammar, out of 15 items, 11 items should be replaced. In Vocabulary, out of 10, 7 items should be replaced. In Reading out of three passages, two passages should be replaced. In Cloze, this whole passage should be replaced.

Stage 2: Simply put, stage 2 is the retention of anchors. In Grammar, we can keep 4 items. In Vocabulary, we can retain 3 items. In Reading we can leave one passage in. In Cloze we need to take the whole passage out. Thus, we can keep 12 items as anchor items which is about 25% of the 50 items for the next test. They are reasonable numbers for test equation.

Step 3

We need to choose items based on item locations, in other words, item difficulties.

So, in Grammar, I would leave items (2, 14, 13, 11) for the next test. In Vocabulary, I would keep items (17, 25, 24) for the next test. An finally, in Reading, I would retain R2 passage (R241, R242, R243, R244, R245). In total, I would leave 12 items in for the next test as anchor items for equation.

Step 4

In conclusion, we need to find 11 new items for Grammar, 7 new items for Vocabulary, Two new passages (five questions each) for Reading, and one whole passage (10 cloze questions) for Cloze. In other words, we need 38 new items in total for the next test.

6. Conclusions and Implications

Research Questions were answered relatively affirmatively. What is needed for the future development is the improvement of the validity by adding the predictive validity plus the establishment of an item bank for a wider use of the test.

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Appendix

Questionnaire for the face validity

Questions to the students

Question 1

“The placement test has measured your reading ability including grammar and vocabulary knowledge appropriately to place you into an appropriate level class.”

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4

Question 2

“You were placed into an appropriate level class according to the placement test results”

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4

Questions to the teachers

Question 1

“The students are placed into their appropriate levels according to their reading ability (including grammar and vocabulary knowledge) after the placement test.”

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4

Question 2

“You can teach more effectively than you used to after students are classified on the basis of the placement test results.”

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4