

:

*

Domain Score
 (Uniform Normal) (0.9, 0.2)
 1000
 .()
 ()
 .(0.9, 0.2) .()

:

:

Item

Characteristic Curve (ICC)

()

)Two Dimensional Space

Item

Response Theory (IRT)

$(P_i(\theta))$

Item Response

Unidimensional Models

)

Surface (IRS)

.Multidimensional Models

.(

& Way, 1992; Reckase, 1997)(Mckinley

*

.2011/10/5

2010/11/30

/

i θ_j (Reckase & McKinley, 1991)

$$:a_{ik} = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{im}) \cdot d_i \quad :$$

$$:d_i \cdot \quad i \quad \text{MDISC}_i = (\sum a^2_{ik})^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

($\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m$) $\theta_k =$ (Multidimensional Discrimination) MDISC_i

$$i \quad a^2_{ik} \quad i \quad \cdot \quad k$$

(Reckase, 1985)

(Lord, 1980)

(Hambleton & Swaminathan, 1985)

Adams, Wilson & Wang,)

: (1997

Between-Item)

$$(3) = 1/n \sum P_i(\theta) \zeta_i | \theta \quad :(\text{Multidimensional Test$$

$$:P_i(\theta) \quad : \zeta_i | \theta$$

:n i

(Pommerich & Nicewander, 1998)

(Within- Item

Bock, Thissen & Zimowski,)

:Multidimensional Test)

(1997

(Ackeman, 1994;

.Classical Percent-Correct Score

Embretson & Reise, 2000; Knol & Berger, 1991; Levy, 2006)

Compensatory Models

.Non Compensatory Models

(Ackerman, 1994)

(Camilli,

Wang & Fesq, 1992; Cook, Dorans, Eignor & Peterson, 1983;

De Champlain, 1995; Pommerich & Nicewander, 1998;

Wang, Harris & Rosses, 2002)

:

(Reckase, 1985)

(Ackerman, 1989; Batley & Boss, 1993; Bolt & Lall,

2003; De Ayala, 1993; Torre & Patz, 2002; Wang & Wang,

2003; Way, Ansley & Forsyth, 1988)

:

$$P(X_{ij} = 1 | \theta_j, d_i) = (e^{aik \theta_{jk} + d_i}) / (1 + e^{aik \theta_{jk} + d_i}) \quad (2)$$

$$j \quad (P(X_{ij} = 1 | \theta_j, d_i$$

0.2,) ((0.9)
) (. Simulated Data
 (Torre& Patz, 2002; (0.2, 0.9) (Batley&Boss,1993; Kirisci& Hsu, 2001)
 Ackerman,1989; Way, Ansley& Forsyth,1988; Ansley&
) Forsyth,1985) .
 (θ) (.
 0.9
 (Ackerman, .(2008) Pi(θ)
 1989)
 0.9 () ()
 (Van Abswoude, Van der Ark & .
 Sijtsma, 2004)) .
 (DETECT, DIMTEST) (.
 (2010) .0.2 θ
 ()
 .0.2
 :
 .1
)
 ((McKinley;
 .2 McKinley & Reckase ; Muraki & Englehard. as cited in
 (0.2, 0.9) Batley &Boss,1993)
 .3
 ()
 Batley & Boss,)
 .(1993; Kirisci & Hsu, 2001
 (Meara, Robin & Sears, 2000)
 0.9 0.2
)
 (-4, +4) (1.0 0.0 .
 .
 :
)

(De Champlain, 1995)

: Domain Score

Law School Admission

θ

$P_i(\theta)$

Test (LSAT)

)

.(

)

.(

.1

Compensatory Models

.Non compensatory Models

.2

.3

Pommerich &)

:

(Nicewander, 1998

Dominant Factor

(30,

(5, 10, 20)

(25, 50, 100)

60, 120)

.4

(EM, EAP1, EAP2, MLE, MU,

.(Percent-Correct Score)

OBS)

Cook,)

(Dorans, Eignor & Peterson, 1983

(

(Percent-Correct

(5, 10, 20)

(Score, MLE

.(

)

(EM,

.(25, 50, 100)

Scholastic Aptitude

EAP1, EAP2, MU, OBS)

Test (SAT)

Wang, Harris &)

(Rosses, 2002

.(

)

ICC

(1, 2)

Dominant Factor

Low School Admission Test (LSAT)

Camilli, Wang &)

Analytical Reasoning (AR)

)

(Fesq, 1992

Logical Reasoning A(LR:A)

(LSAT)

Reading Logical Reasoning B (LR:B)
 : (Comprehension
 .1 Deductive) Reasoning
 ()
 Block1 Informal Reasoning
) (. (A,b)
 (Compensatory Models
) ()
))
 20 .(: LSAT
 Block2 ()
 .
 10 (2007)
 Block 3 ()
 -
 2100
 (2010) .2 ()
 :(1000)
 :(1000) Group1 -
 .
 0.2
 .(1, 0.2, 1,0.2,0.2,1)
 :(1000)Group2 -
 .
 0.9
 .(1, 0.9, 1, 0.9, 0.9, 1) (2010)
 :(1000)Group3 - : RESGEN4
 [- 4, +4]
 .(1, 0.2, 1 ,0.2 ,0.2, 1) 0.2 a_i b_i)
 :(1000)Group 4 - .(θ) (c_i
 :
 [- 4, +4] Standard Normal Distribution
 .(1, 0.9, 1, 0.9, 0.9, 1) 0.9 1
 .3 .+4 -4 Uniform
)
 (:

- : (30,20,10)
 : :
 (3) . 10 20 30
 : :
) 30 : -
) . 20
 ((30 : -
 . 10
 (30, 20, 10) 20 : -
 ((20, 10) (30, 10) (30, 20)) . 10
 .((10) (20) (30)) 30 : :
) . 10 20
 1 .(
 1

NOHARM

()

(Hambleton & Swaminathan, 1985)

NOHARM

-

RESGEN4

NOHARM

2

-

Pi(θ)

(2)

Microsoft Excel

1

0.244	0.493	30	
0.252	0.515	20	
0.251	0.510	10	
0.305	0.483	30	
0.318	0.525	20	
0.308	0.518	10	
0.305	0.492	30	
0.323	0.512	20	
0.312	0.520	10	

2

				()
0.068	-0.015	0.2		(30)
0.068	-0.015	0.9		
0.060	0.012	0.2		
0.060	0.012	0.9		
0.010	-0.015	0.2		(20)
0.057	-0.015	0.9		
0.012	0.002	0.2		
0.012	0.002	0.9		
-0.062	-0.090	0.2		(10)
0.016	-0.039	0.9		
-0.013	-0.018	0.2		
-0.013	-0.018	0.9		

2

Pi(0)

.0.068 -0.09

(2007)

(2008)

1

(Wang, Harris & Rosses, 2002)

De)

(champlain, 1995

1

(30•20•10)

.0.2

(Camilli, Wang& Fesq, 1992)

.(Cook, Dorans, Eignor& Peterson, 1983)

0.0)

(0.0 >0)

)

.(<0

(0.2, 0.9)

) (0.5 ())
 4 (0.2, 0.9) 3

3

0.286	0.489	0.2	30
0.286	0.490	0.9	
0.301	0.517	0.2	20
0.299	0.518	0.9	
0.292	0.516	0.2	10
0.291	0.517	0.9	

4

10	20	30		
1.00	1.00	1.00		
0.85	1.00	1.00		
0.90	1.00	1.00		
1.00	1.00	1.00		
1.00	1.00	1.00		
1.00	1.00	1.00		

) 4
 ())
 () ()
) 5 ((2)
 5
 (0.5) 0.2
 0.14 0.9

0.39

6 ()

5

0.136	0.489		30
0.381	0.489		
0.153	0.523		20
0.395	0.512		
0.140	0.521		10
0.388	0.512		

6

10	20	30		
-0.017	-0.017	-0.017		0.2
-0.011	-0.018	-0.018		
-0.013	-0.026	-0.050		
-0.017	-0.017	-0.017		0.9
-0.001	-0.018	-0.018		
-0.025	-0.023	-0.050		

6

(Hambleton & Swaminathan, 1985)

-.0001 -0.050

()

() (3)

0.2

$\theta >$

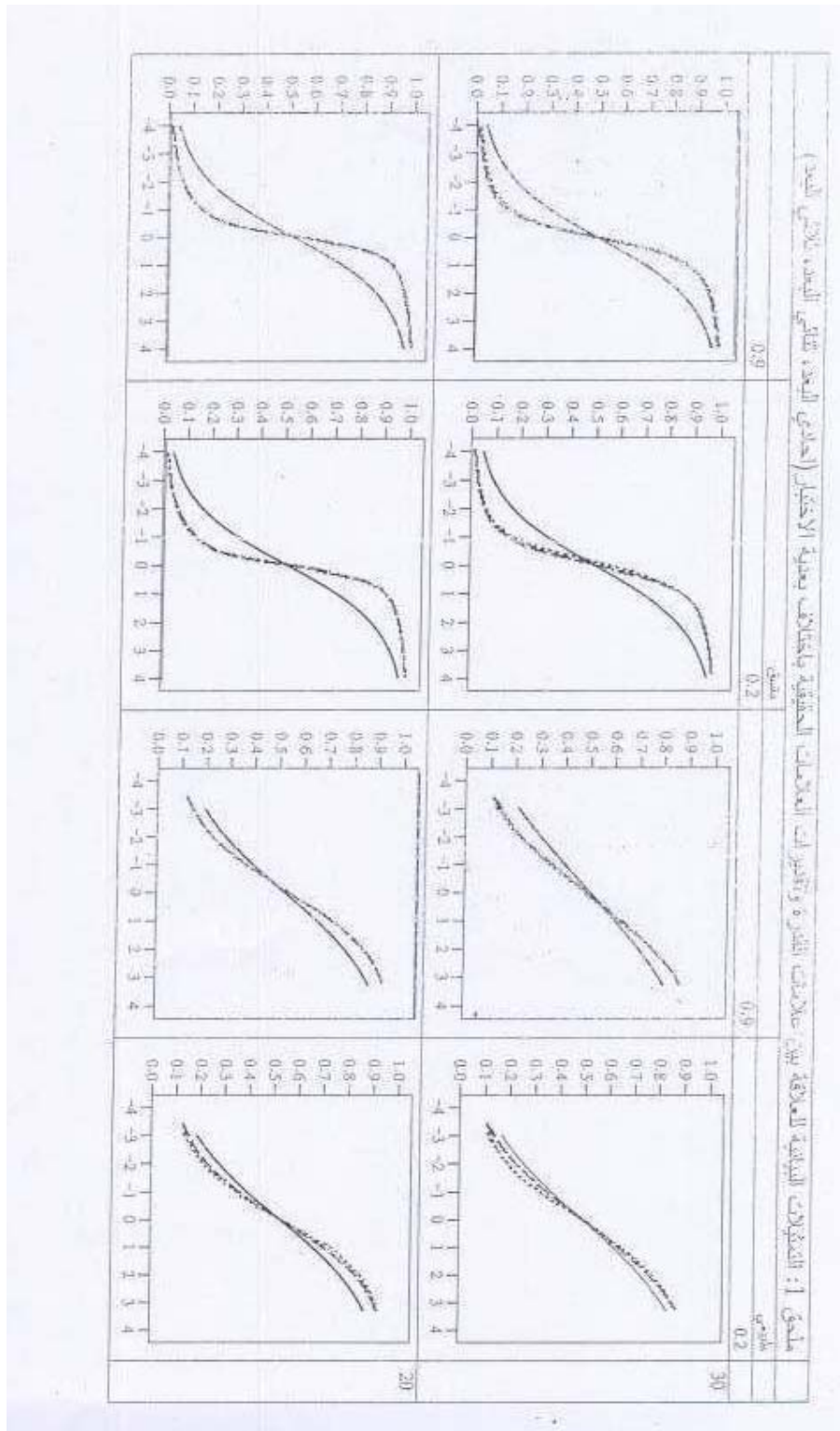
$(0.0 > \theta)$

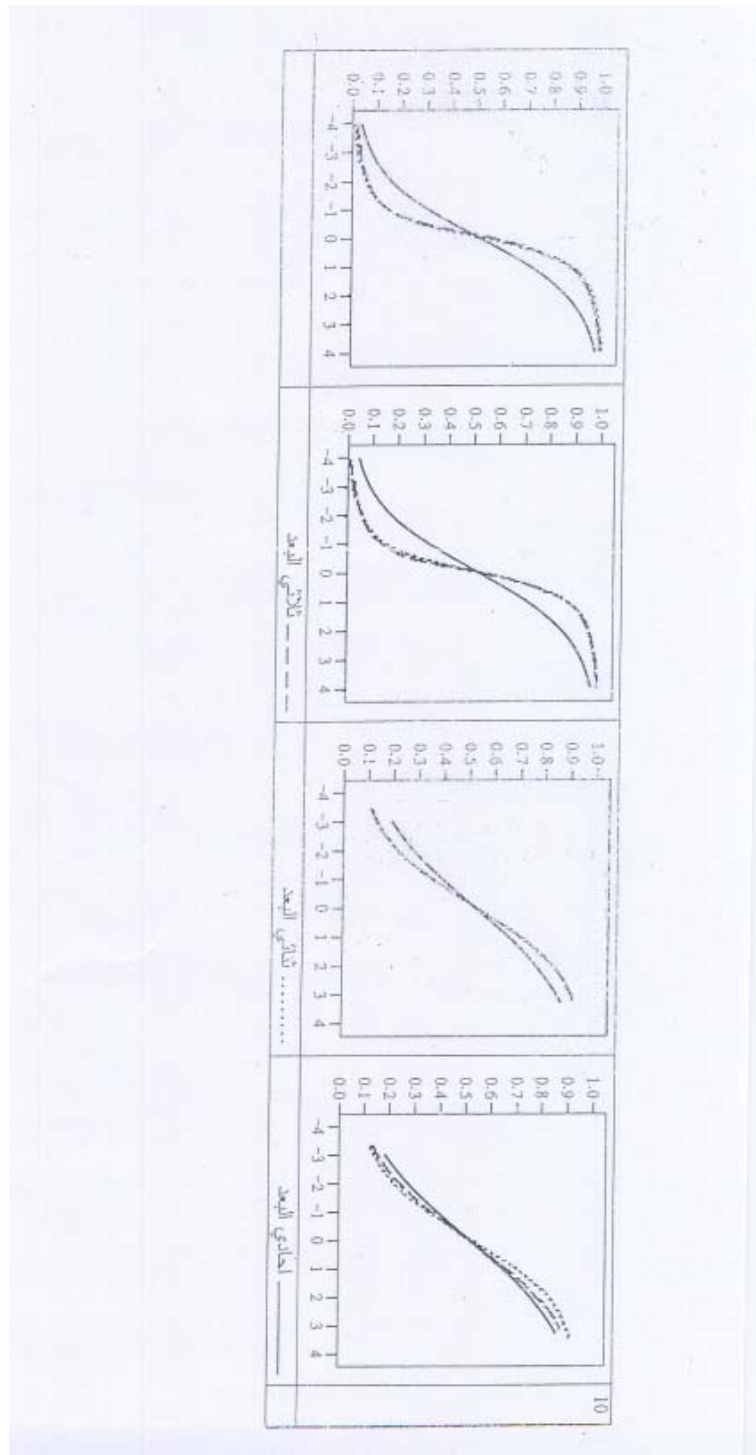
.(0.0

Compensatory Model

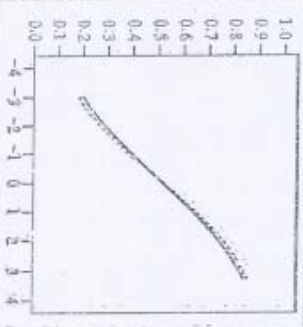
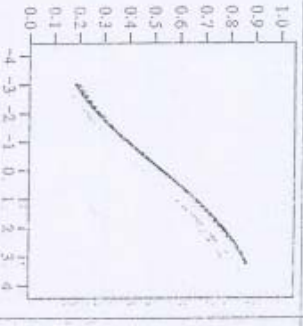
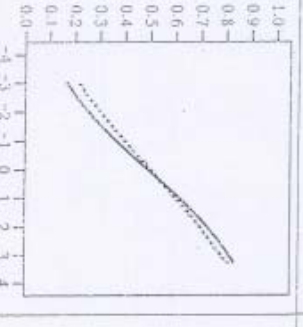
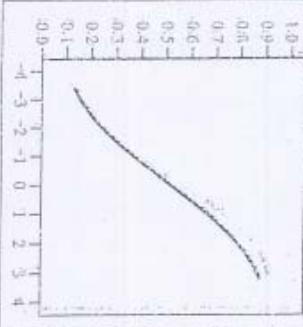
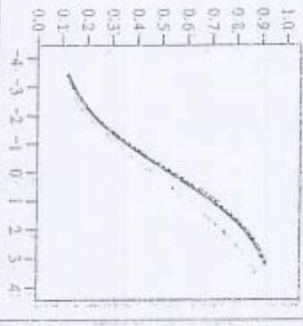
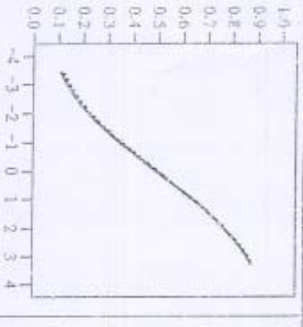
Non

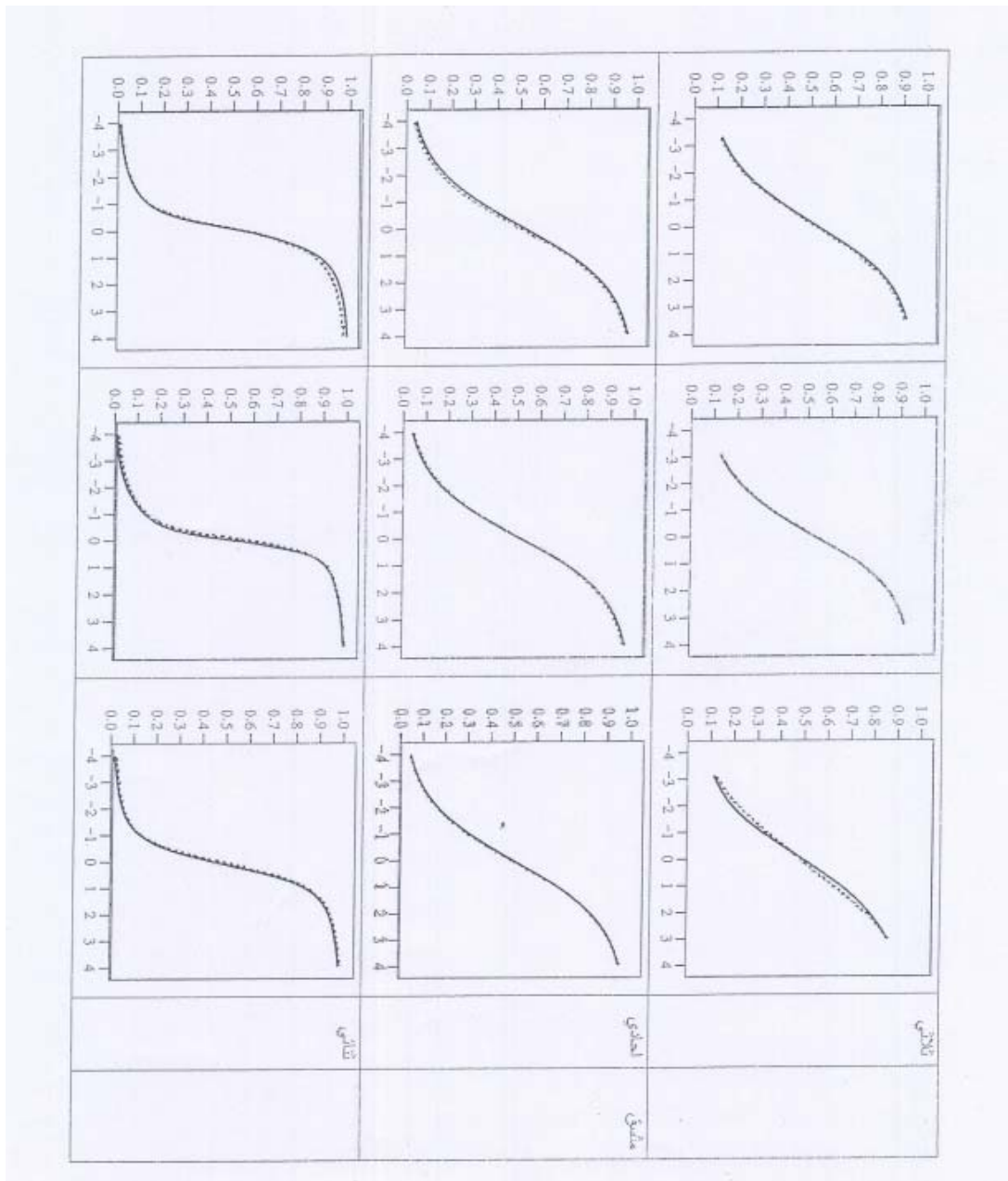
.Compensatory Models

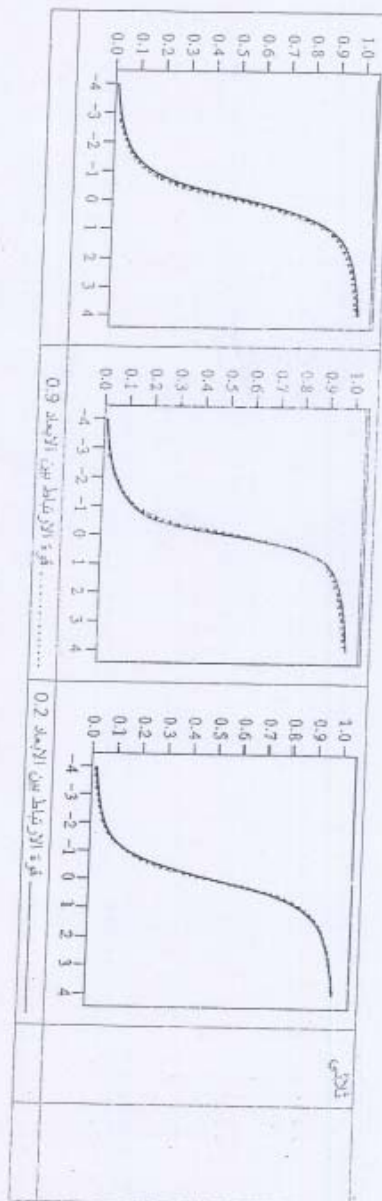


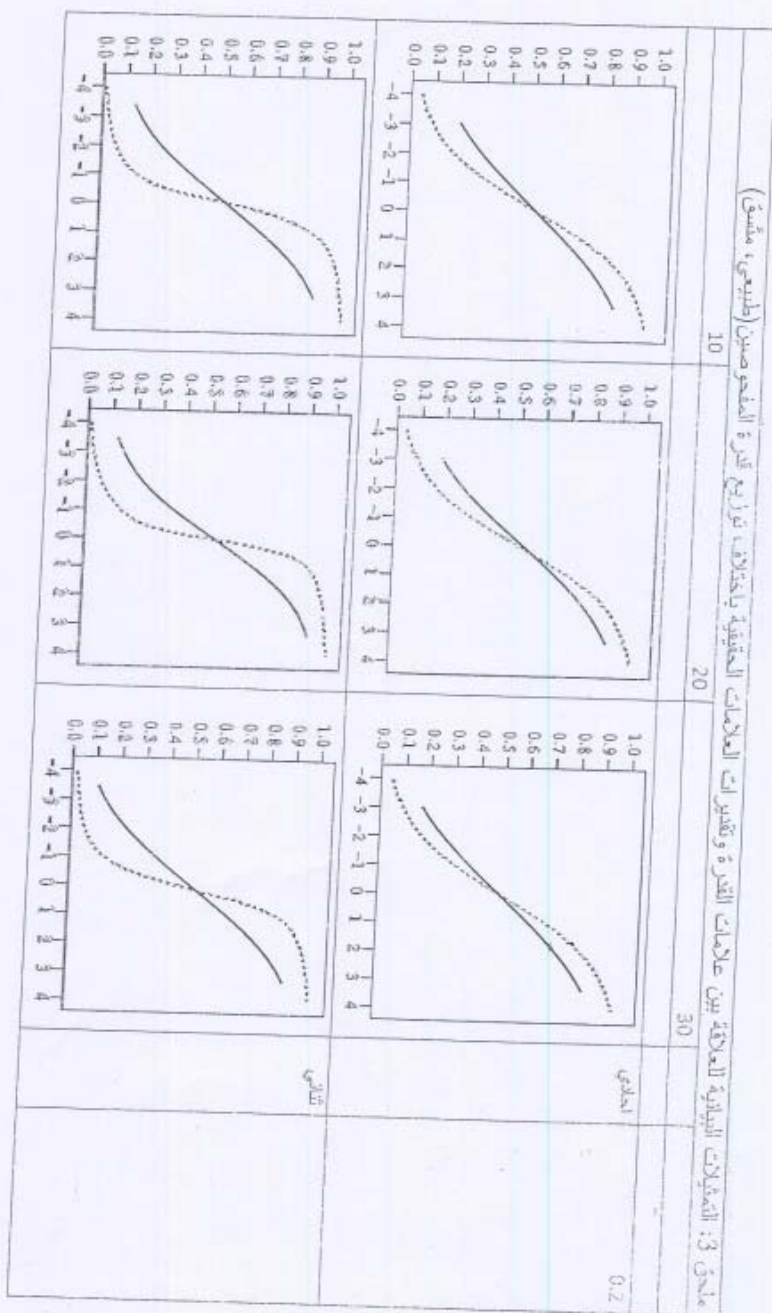


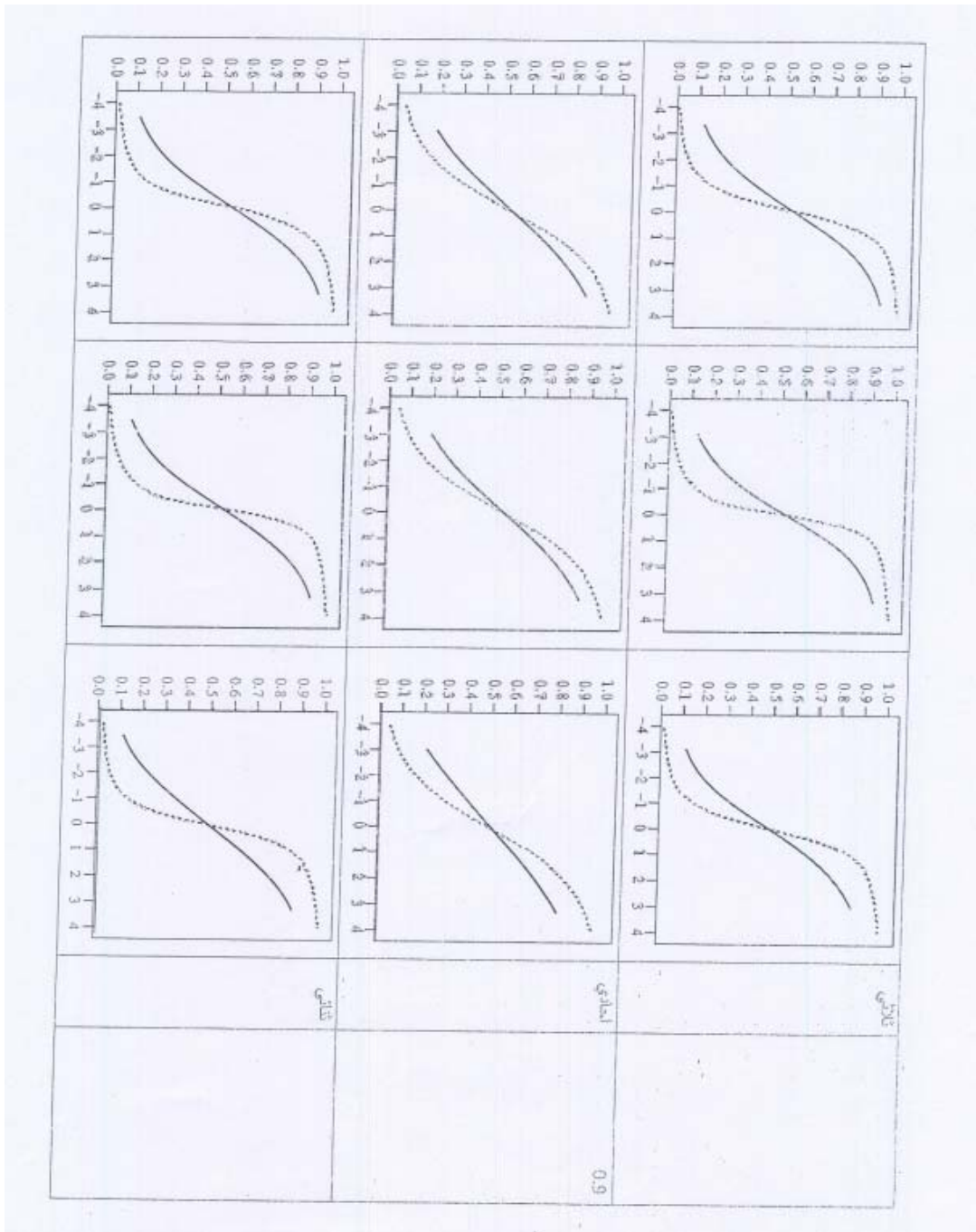
ملحق 2: المقارنات البنائية للعلاقة بين علامتك القسرية وتغيرك العلامات الحقيقية باختلاف قوة الارتباط بين الابعاد (0,2, 0,9)

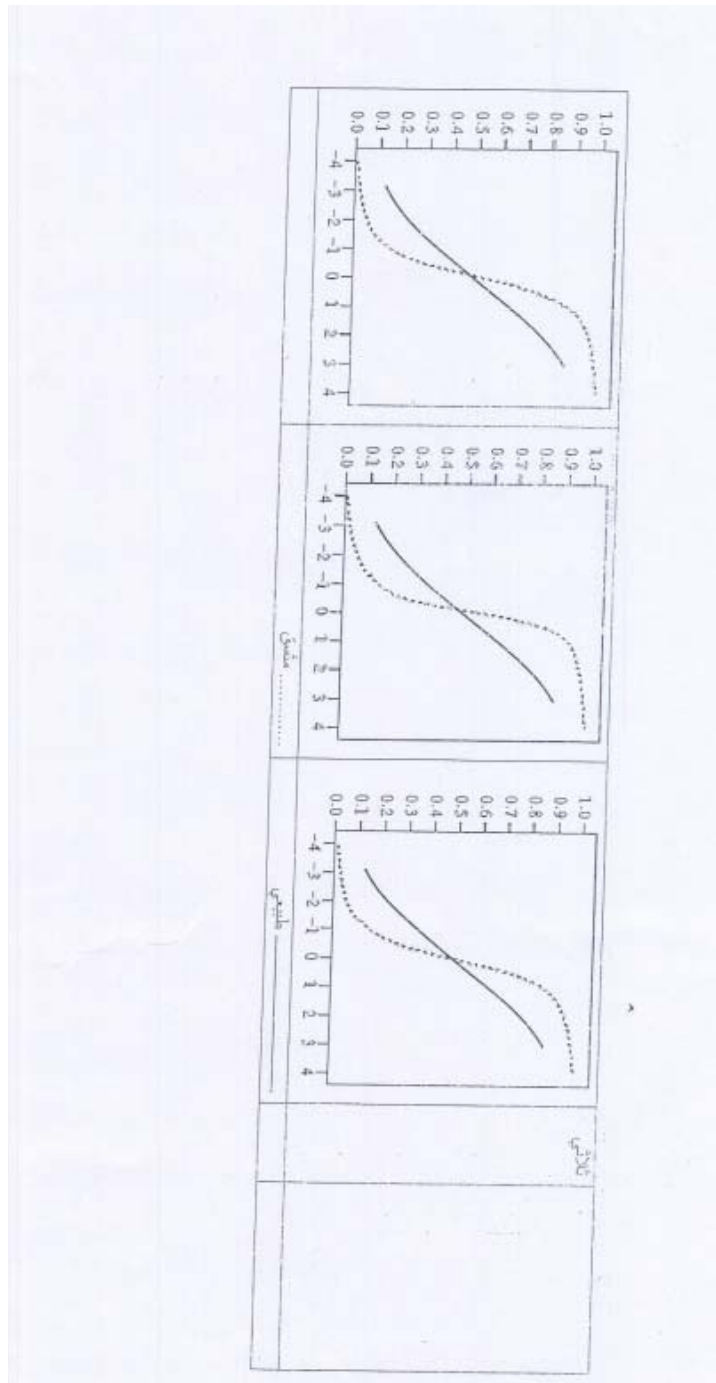
	10	20	30		
				احادي	طبيعي
				ثنائي	











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Robustness Domain Score of the Change in Test of Dimensionality and the Correlation between Dimensions and Ability Distribution: A Generated Data

*Yousef Abdelkader Abu shindi **

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the effects of the test of dimensionality Domain Score calibration. Also, it investigated the effects of the correlation between dimensions (0.2, 0.9) and ability distribution (Normal, Uniform) on Domain Score calibration. To achieve the purpose of the study, responses for four groups (1000 examinee for each group) were generated on seven tests (3 unidimensional, 3 bidimensional, and 1 multidimensional).

The results indicate that there were differences in Domain score calibration due to the test of dimensionality (unidimensional, bidimensional and multidimensional) and ability distribution. Results showed no differences due to correlation between dimensions.

Keywords: Domain Score, Item response theory, Unidimensional, Multidimensional, Ability parameter, Correlation between Dimensions.

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