

PRACTICALITY			
Financial and Cost Constraints	Time Limitations	Administrative and Logistical Complexities	Ease of Interpretation and Scoring
Expensive Materials: Tests that require specialized software, proprietary licensing fees, or physical equipment (such as standardized English proficiency tests with specialized listening hardware) can exceed institutional budgets.	Lengthy Administration: Assessments that take excessive class time to complete eat into instructional hours. For instance, requiring a 45-minute individual oral interview for every student in a class of 50 is often unfeasible.	Complex Setup and Infrastructure: Computer-based or AI-mediated assessments require reliable hardware, high-speed internet, and alternative plans for technical glitches (e.g., power outages or server crashes).	Ambiguous Scoring Guides: If a rubric or grading key is overly complicated or vague, instructors spend an inordinate amount of time trying to interpret how to assign points, reducing the consistency and speed of grading.
Production Costs: Printing large volumes of multi-page booklets, color-coded rubrics, or multimedia supplements creates a continuous financial burden for departments with limited resources.	Prolonged Scoring and Feedback: Assessments that require complex, subjective grading—such as grading lengthy essays or evaluating multi-tiered portfolios—demand significant instructor hours outside of class, frequently leading to feedback bottlenecks.	Scoring Logistics: Assessments requiring multiple raters to ensure reliability (such as double-marking writing tasks) create scheduling hurdles and coordination challenges among faculty members.	Manual Data Processing: Tests that require manual tallying of sub-scores, cross-referencing with conversion charts, or manual data entry into institutional gradebooks increase the risk of human error and waste valuable educator time.