

## **Design Strategies: Assessment Questions**

Questions must be designed to be scored by the computer (LMS). Therefore, the four types of questions available are: true/false, multiple choice, matching, ordering.

**True/False** – Make the question simple and straightforward. Be aware that true/false questions may encourage guessing. Do not ask what the student thinks, feels, or believes, unless that is what you are testing.

1. If oxygen is brought into contact with anything burning, the flame will be increased.  
True  
False

**Multiple Choice** – Work well for activities that require students to assign items to well-defined categories. For instance:

- *Rating along a scale* – Ranking loan applications by degree of risk.
  - *Recognizing a member of a specific category* – Picking the plant that is a member of a particular species.
  - *Recognizing the main cause of a problem* – Diagnosing the most common cause of a flat tire.
  - *Picking superlatives* – Picking the best, worst, greatest, least, highest, or lowest member of a group.
  - *Selecting the best course of action* – Students must weigh tradeoffs to choose among plausible actions.
2. The vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the body is called the:
    - a. Trapezius muscle
    - b. Forebrain
    - c. Patella tendon
    - d. Ascending aorta
  3. Which of the following aircraft was used to transport the U.S. Space Shuttle in 1980?
    - a. Boeing 747
    - b. Boeing 737
    - c. Boeing 727

**Matching** – Requires the student to specify which items in one list correspond to items in another. Use matching item questions to measure knowledge of relationships among concepts, objects, and components. Make matching easy so that students can focus their attention on the relationships between items in the two lists.

- *Write list items clearly* – Use familiar terms or provide a glossary for the learner to look up terms.
- *Keep lists short, so they both fit in the game display* – Generally, seven items are plenty.
- *Do not mix categories within a list* – Include only comparable items in each list.
- *Eliminate the “process-of-elimination” effect* – Include more items in one list than the other by letting one item match more than one item in the other list.

4. Match the state with its capital city.

Alabama	Montgomery
California	Lansing
Indiana	Harrisburg
Michigan	Indianapolis
Minnesota	Los Angeles
North Carolina	Madison
Pennsylvania	Milwaukee
	Minneapolis
	Philadelphia
	Raleigh
	Sacramento
	St. Paul

**Ordering** – Enter a number that best represents the correct answer. The number cannot exceed 9 digits; decimals can be used.

5. View the Sectional Chart; enter the number that represents a VOR Station.

(Image of a map containing numbers next to 9 numbered symbols.)