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1 Overview

1 Overview

Various question types are available on iliasEXAM and evaexam. The following pages will introduce you to these question types and their possible applications with examples.



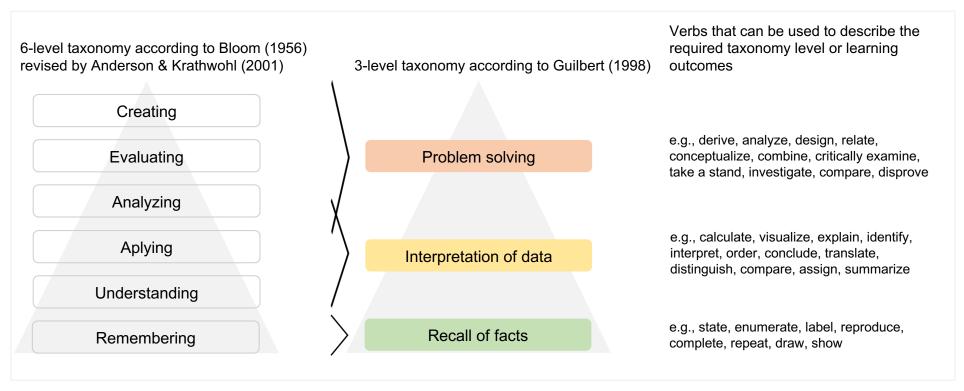


2 Question types & taxonomy levels

- a. Taxonomy levels
- b. Question types by taxonomy levels

2a Taxonomy levels

Learning outcomes describe the knowledge and skills students should have acquired by the end of the course. In other words, they indicate which competencies students should acquire in the course. These competencies can be classified into taxonomy levels with increasing degrees of difficulty. Depending on the literature, taxonomies can comprise 6 or 3 levels:



Learning Outcomes (learning objectives) are defined in every course, e.g.,

a) Students will be able to **reproduce** concept x. b) Students can **relate** theory y and theory z.

The achievement of these learning outcomes is measured using performance assessments. Therefore, it makes sense to use question types that allow valid and reliable testing.

2b Question types by taxonomy levels

Depending on the application of the question types and the wording of the questions, some question types are more suitable than others for assessing competencies at certain taxonomy levels. The following table shows ways to target different taxonomy levels.

	Single Choice	Multiple Choice	Kprim Choice	True/False Question	Ordering Question	Matching Question	Long Menu	Essay Question/ Open Question	File Upload
Problem solving						e.g. • relate • combine	e.g. • combine	e.g. • derive • develop • weigh • critically examine • take a stand • disprove	e.g. • derive • develop • weigh • critically examine • take a stand • disprove
Inter- pretation of data	e.g. • identify • distinguish	e.g. • identify • distinguish	e.g. • identify • distinguish	e.g. • identify	e.g. • order • distinguish	e.g. • Distinguish • assign	e.g. • calculate • translate	e.g.	e.g. • illustrate • calculate • explain • interpret • conclude • compate • summarize
Recall of facts	e.g. • state • complete	e.g. • state	e.g. • state	e.g. • state	e.g. • reproduce	e.g. • reproduce	e.g. • enumerate • label • name • complete • show	z.B. • recall	z.B. • draw
	Pattern coding:	Well suited	Partially suited	Less suited					



3 Question types in more detail

- a. Multiple Choice (Single Answer)
- b. Multiple Choice (Multiple Answers)
- c. Multiple Choice (Kprim Answers)
- d. True/False Question
- e. Ordering Question (Vertical)

- f. Matching Question
- g. Long Menu (Text)
- h. Long Menu (Select)
- i. Essay Question/Open Question
- j. File Upload

3a Multiple Choice (Single Answer)

Description:

In a single choice question, several response options are available, with only one being correct/most likely and all others being incorrect/less likely (=distractors). Distractors have to be plausible, have a clear relationship to the topic, and be similar in length and complexity to the correct answer. Distractors do not have to be entirely wrong; however, the correct answer has to be clearly identifiable.



It has been empirically shown that 5 answer options (1 correct + 4 distractors) yield the best results (Krebs, 2019).

The answer options can be provided as texts or as images.

Single choice questions can also be converted to true/false questions. In this case, only two response options are available: 1) «true», 2) «false».

Response type:

Students have to select the correct/most likely answer.



Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Example(s):

Sie untersuchen einen Patienten auf der chirurgischen Station, bei dem heute früh eine Appendektomie durchgeführt wurde. Sie schreiben ein Rezept für starke Schmerzmittel. Die Krankenschwester zweifelt Ihre Entscheidung jedoch an und weigert sich, dem Patienten die Medikamente zu geben.

Wählen Sie aus den untenstehenden Optionen die Handlungsmöglichkeiten aus, die in dieser Situation am ehesten geeignet ist.

- O Ich diskutiere mit der Krankenschwester, warum sie mit dem Rezept nicht einverstanden ist
- Ich arrangiere für später ein Gespräch mit der Krankenschwester, um die Arbeitsbeziehung zwischen uns zu besprechen.
- Ich trage in die medizinischen Notizen ein, dass die Krankenschwester abgelehnt hat, die Medikamente zu geben.
- Ich widerrufe das Rezept auf den Rat der Krankenschwester
- O Ich weise die Krankenschwester an, dem Patienten das Medikament zu geben

Sie untersuchen einen Patienten auf der chirurgischen Station, bei dem heute früh eine Appendektomie durchgeführt wurde. Sie schreiben ein Rezept für starke Schmerzmittel. Die Krankenschwester zweifelt Ihre Entscheidung jedoch an und weigert sich, dem Patienten die Medikamente zu geben.

Wählen Sie aus den untenstehenden Optionen die Handlungsmöglichkeiten aus, die in dieser Situation am ehesten geeignet ist.

- ☐ Ich diskutiere mit der Krankenschwester, warum sie mit dem Rezept nicht einverstanden ist.
- ☐ Ich weise die Krankenschwester an, dem Patienten das Medikament zu geben.
- □ Ich widerrufe das Rezept auf den Rat der Krankenschwester.
- ☐ Ich arrangiere für später ein Gespräch mit der Krankenschwester, um die Arbeitsbeziehung zwischen uns zu besprechen.
- ☐ Ich trage in die medizinischen Notizen ein, dass die Krankenschwester abgelehnt hat, die Medikamente zu geben.



3b Multiple Choice (Multiple Answers)

Description:

In a multiple choice question, several response options are available, and one or more of these options can be correct or incorrect (=distractors). Distractors have to be plausible, have a clear relationship to the topic, and be similar in length and complexity to the correct answer. Distractors do not have to be entirely wrong; however, the correct answer has to be clearly identifiable.

Multiple choice questions can be implemented in iliasEXAM using long menu questions. This is done by inserting a drop-down menu with appropriate statements for each response option. In evaexam, this question type is flawed and should be avoided completely.

The answer options can be provided as texts or as images.

Response type:

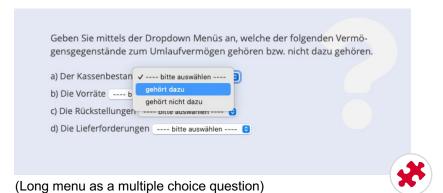
Students have to select which answer(s) is/are correct.



Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Example(s):



3c Multiple Choice (Kprim Answers)

Description:

In a Kprim choice question, exactly four thematically related statements are provided, each correct or incorrect. The statements can be provided as texts or as pictures.



It has proven useful to reward three correct answers with half of the points that can be obtained for the question. No points are awarded for fewer than three correct answers (Krebs, 2019).

Kprim choice questions can also be converted to matching questions with two categories. For this purpose, user-defined values are entered for the «correct» and «incorrect» parameters (see p. 14).

Response type:

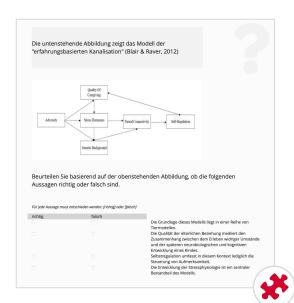
Students have to select which statement(s) is/are true or false.

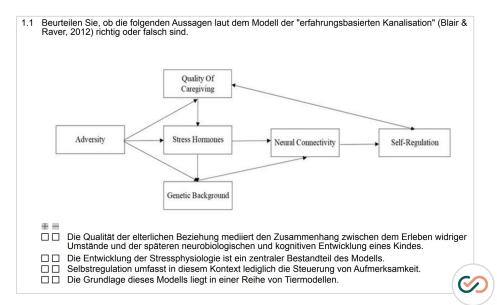


Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Example(s):





3d True/False Question

Description:

In a true/false question, a statement is formulated for which exactly two response options are available: 1) «true», 2) «false».

True/false questions can be implemented in iliasEXAM using single choice questions. In this case, only two response options are available: 1) «true», 2) «false». For statements that are related in content, we recommend using the Kprim choice question (see p. 11).

Response type:

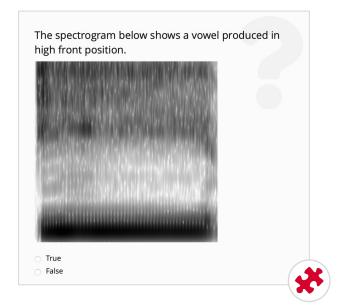
Students have to select whether the statement is true or false.

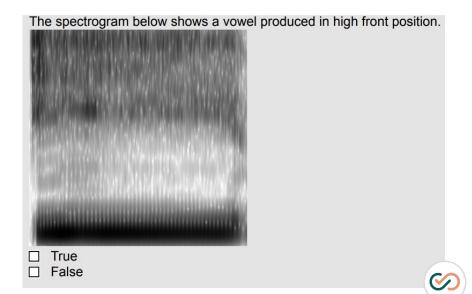


Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Example(s):





3e Ordering Question (Vertical)

Description:

In an ordering question, ordering elements that have an overall logical order are displayed, whereby the displayed order does not usually correspond to the correct order. In the vertical ordering question, the elements are displayed one beneath the other.



It has been empirically shown that 4 ordering elements yield the best results.

Ordering elements can be provided as texts or as images.

Response type:

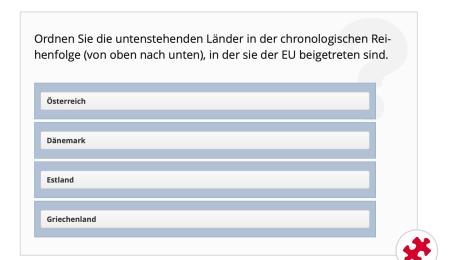
Students have to arrange the texts or images in the correct order by dragging the provided elements using the mouse.

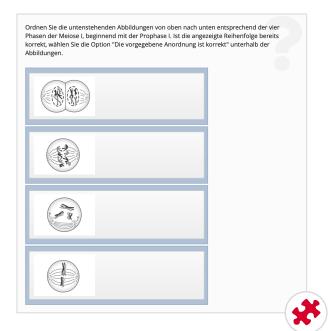
se. J

Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Example(s):





3f Matching Question

Description:

In a matching question, elements (e.g., terms, definitions, graphs) are provided that can be matched in various combinations.



It has been empirically shown that 4 matches yield the best results.

Matching elements can be provided as texts or as images.

Matching questions can be implemented in iliasEXAM using Long Menu and Kprim choice questions. With Kprim, userdefined labels are used for the definitions, and precisely two definitions and four terms have to be provided.

Response type:

Students have to match the elements correctly.



low front

low back

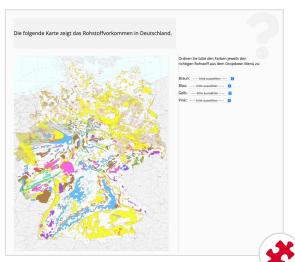
high front

mid central

Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Example(s):



Identifizieren Sie anhand des Inhalt der untenstehenden Paragraphen, ob diese Paragraphen aus dem Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch (BGB) oder dem Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz (BImSchG) stammen und ordnen Sie die Paragraphen dem entsprechenden Gesetzestext zu. Für jede Aussage muss entschieden werden: [BGB] oder [BImSchG] Durch den Kaufvertrag wird der Verkäufer einer Sache verpflichtet, dem Käufer die Sache zu übergeben und das Eigentum an der Sache zu verschaffen. Der Verkäufer hat dem Käufer die Sache Match the IPA symbols to the correct vowel description (GenAm). rmieter hat die Mietsache dem Mieter in einem zum ıstand zu überlassen und sie während der Mietzeit in der Mietsache ruhenden Lasten zu tragen liche Umwelteinwirkungen hervorzurufen oder in anderer schaft zu gefährden, erheblich zu benachteiligen oder echtsverordnungen nach § 48a Abs. 1 festgelegten er Öffentlichkeit von der zuständigen Behörde Presse oder auf andere Weise bekannt zu geben.

(Long menu as a matching question)

(Kprim as a matching question)

3g Long Menu (Text)

Description:

In a Long menu question with text fields, text fields are inserted, for example, in cloze texts. Depending on the settings, an autocomplete can be used when entering the answer, which displays a list of predefined response options based on the letter combination that was entered.

Long menu questions with text fields can also be used as cloze, numeric, and subset questions.

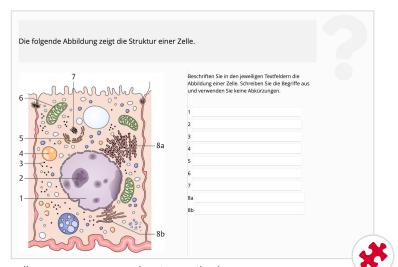
Response type:

Students have to enter their answer in the respective text fields or, in the case of autocomplete, after entering the first letters, select one of the provided response options.

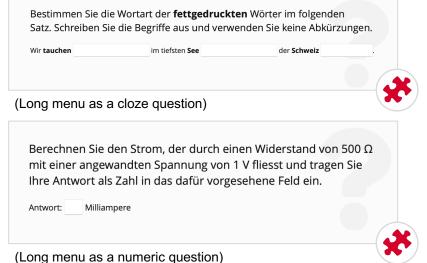
Taxonomy level(s):

Recall of facts | Interpretation of data | (Problem solving)

Example(s):



(Long menu as a subset question)



3h Long Menu (Select)

Description: In a Long Menu question with drop-down menus, several predefined response options are displayed in drop-down menus.

Response type: Long menu questions with selection menus can also be used as multiple choice, hotspot, and matching questions (matrix).

Students have to select one of the provided response options.

Taxonomy level(s): If the question type is used as a hotspot workaround, students have to mark sections of the image.

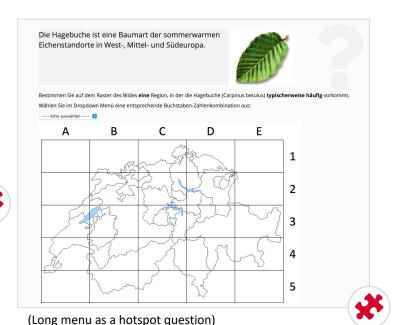


Example(s): Recall of facts | Interpretation of data

Bei der Aufnahme eines 34-jährigen Patienten in der Inneren Medizin mit Schmerzen im rechten Oberbauch entdecken Sie bei der Auskultation zufällig einen braunen Fleck am Rücken über dem Schulterblatt. Der Patient kann über die Bestandsdauer nichts sagen, es bestehen keine Symptome.

Bitte nennen Sie drei relevante Differenzialdiagnose für den oben beschriebenen klinischen Befund:

---- bitte auswählen ---
©
----- bitte auswählen ---
©
----- bitte auswählen -----



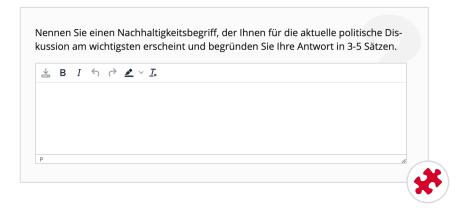
3i Essay Question/Open Question

Description: In an essay or open question, students are asked a question without being provided with any response options.

Students have to compose a short answer on their own. Response type:

(Recall of facts) | Interpretation of data | Problem solving Taxonomy level(s):

Example(s):



1.1	erscheint und begründer	n Sie Ihre Antwort	der Ihnen für die aktuelle politische Diskussion am wichtigsten in 3-5 Sätzen.
	Nur vom Prüfer auszufü	ıllen	
	10 20 30 40 50 60 70	80 90	

3j File Upload

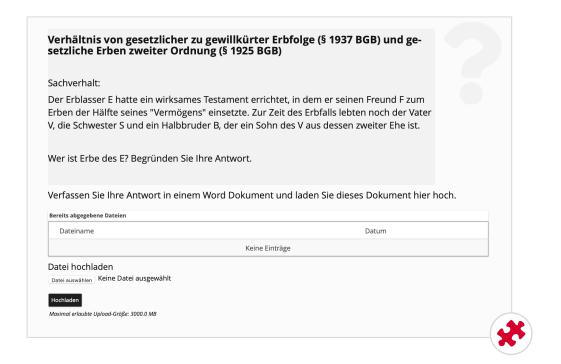
Description: In a file upload question, students are asked a question or given a task without being provided with response options. The

question/task is answered using an external program. Afterward, the saved file has to be uploaded.

Students have to compose an answer on their own. Response type:

Taxonomy level(s): (Recall of facts) | Interpretation of data | Problem solving

Example(s):





Support

4 Support & Kontakt

Unit:	iLUB	Educational Development Unit
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Can help with	Technical implementation >_	Didactic application
	Settings	Phrasing questions
	etc.	Taxonomy levels \triangle
		etc.

References

Anderson, L. W. (2001). A taxonomy for learning, teaching and assessing: a revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives (Complete ed.). Longman.

Bloom, B.S. (1956) Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, Handbook: The Cognitive Domain. David McKay, New York.

Guilbert, J.-J. (1998). Educational handbook for health personnel (6th ed.). World Health Organization.

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