

FIU

Herbert Wertheim
College of Medicine

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The Five Commandments & Many Rules of MCQ Creationism



Georg A Petroianu © 2005, 2010

Constructing Written Test Questions For the Basic and Clinical Sciences

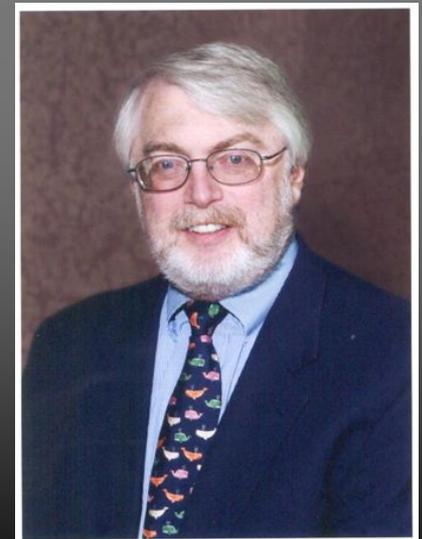
Third Edition
(Revised)



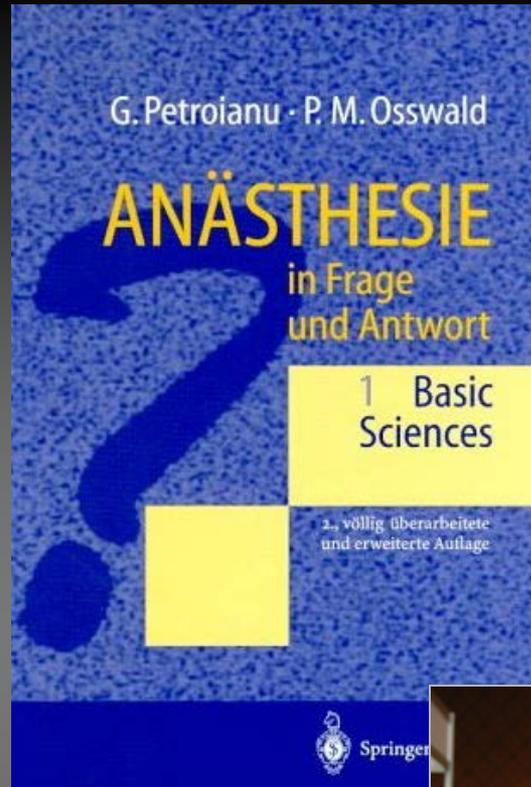
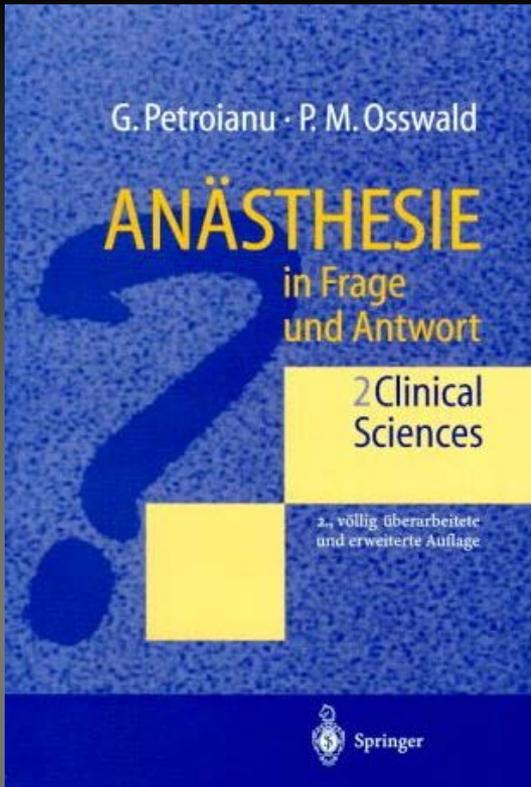
National Board of Medical Examiners
3750 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Item Writing Manual

Susan M. Case, PhD
David B. Swanson, PhD



<http://www.nbme.org/publications/item-writing-manual-download.html>



The Commandments

The How 2

[create, arrange & improve]

#1 Know the subject

Vignettes

#2 Respect the shape

Questions

#3 Don't overdo it

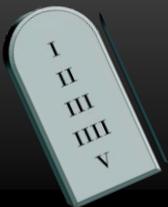
Options

4 Be relevant

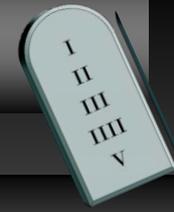
Exam Papers

#5 Respect the consumer

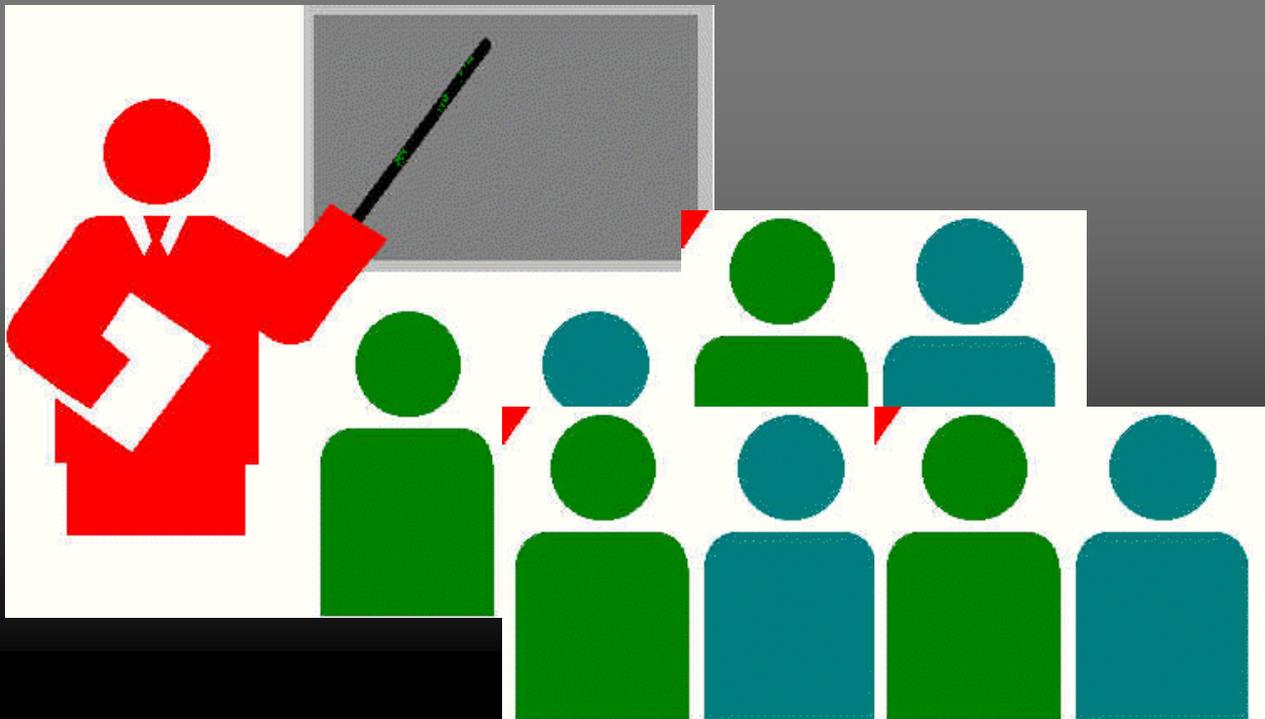
Quality



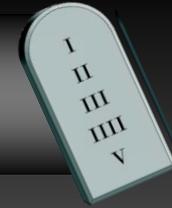
#1 Know the subject



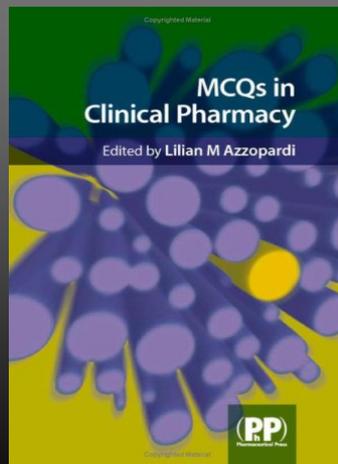
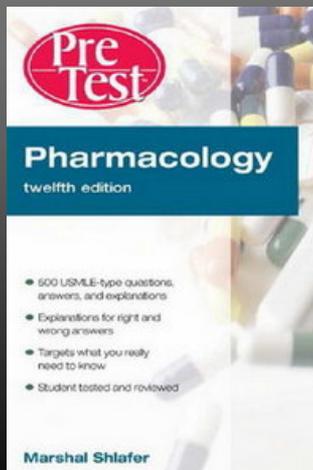
Write MCQs only on topics you know
[at least slightly] more about than your students



#1 Know the subject

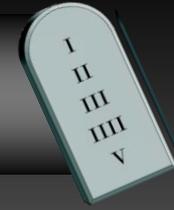


Do not “borrow” MCQs from books others have written unless you are ready to study the topic



Students will ask you questions

#2 Respect the shape

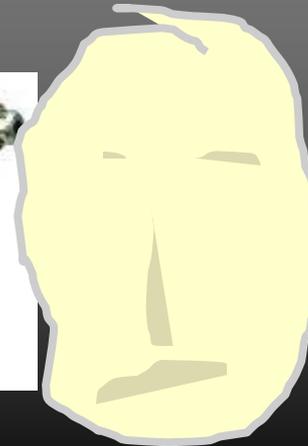
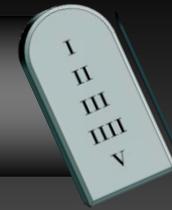


Vignette; Lead-in (Optional)

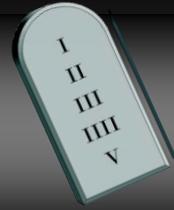
Question

Choices

#2 Respect the shape



#3 Don't overdo it

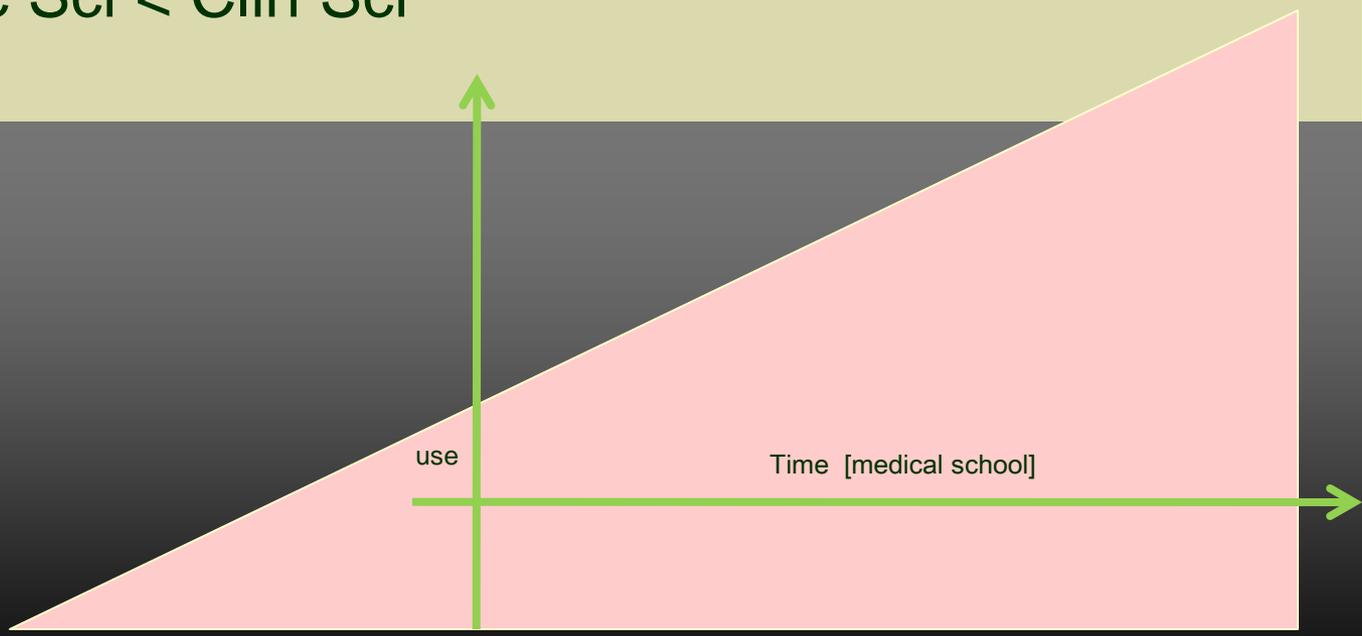


[Ignore requests from OME]

Vignette is optional

Do not use vignettes for breakfast, lunch and dinner

Basic Sci < Clin Sci



4 Be relevant

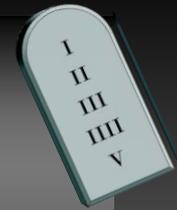


Every question
should pass the
“**who cares**” test

Susan M. Case



#5 Respect the consumer



Quality Control (again & again)

Author reviewed



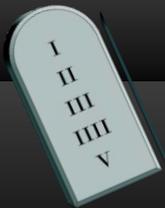
Jean-Léon Gérôme (French, 1824–1904), *Pygmalion and Galatea*, ca. 1890

#5 Respect the consumer

Quality Control (again & again)

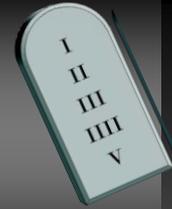
Peer reviewed for content

Peer review is not possible if you bully the group reviewing
Peer review is not possible the night before the exam



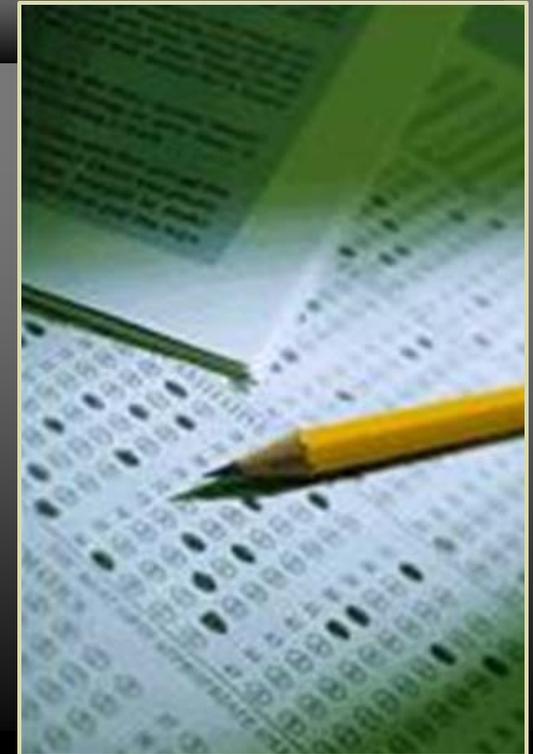
PIETRO DA CORTONA (b. 1596, Cortona, d. 1669, Roma)
The Stoning of St Stephen

#5 Respect the consumer



Quality Control (again & again)

Have the Qs **Med Ed** reviewed for **format**
Exam tested [ideally]



How 2 Vignette

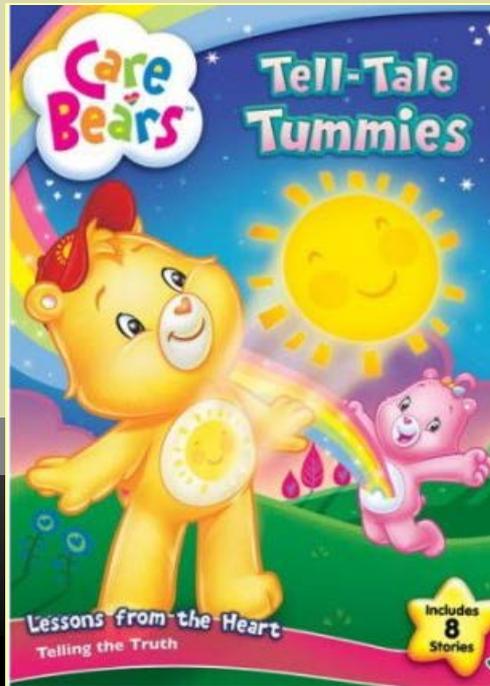
- optional
- as long as needed [contains all needed information]
- as short as possible [no unneeded information (window dressing) & no verbosity]

Ockham's razor: law of succinctness
14th-century English logician and
Franciscan friar, **William of Ockham**

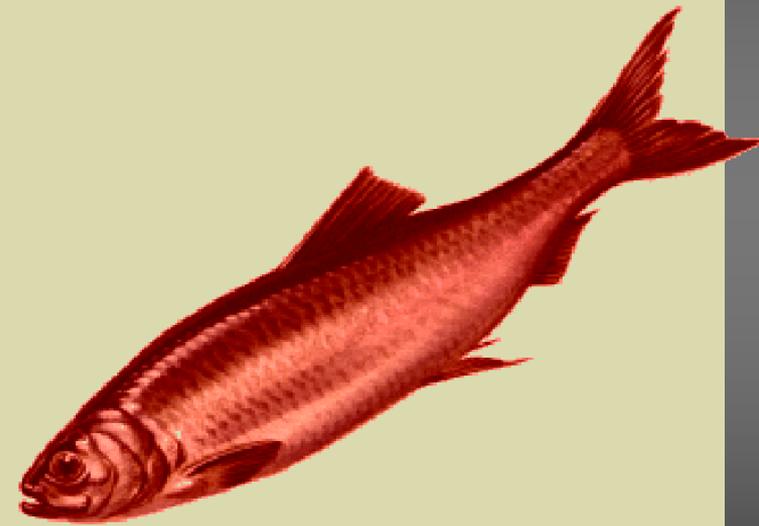


How 2 Vignette

- avoid “red herrings”
- avoid “tell-tale” signs ?



dead give away



any diversion intended to distract attention from the main issue

How 2 Question

- **Short self contained** sentence ending with a question mark
- **No** additional information is given in the Q [all in the vignette]
- The Q is **shorter** than the vignette

Question

How 2 Question

- Answers are rarely absolutely wrong or absolutely right
- Ask for the **best option** or the **least likely** option

Question

How 2 Options

Two lecturers teach courses of fairly similar difficulty. While the quality of their teaching is comparable, on the MCQ exams of lecturer A the students consistently fare better than on the MCQ exams of lecturer B.

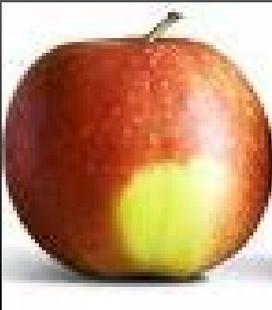
Which of the options listed below is the most likely explanation for this finding?

- A Lecturer A administers his exams on Tuesdays
- B Lecturer B is more feared than A
- C Lecturer A uses a four option/single best answer format
- D Lecturer B uses a five option/single best answer format

How 2 Options

Choices

- A-D= 25% of random choices will be correct
- A-E= 20% of random choices will be correct



How 2 Options

Choices

- As short as possible
- Of same length

Example

In a multiple-choice question, when is the longest answer the correct answer?

- A Rarely
- B Sometimes
- C It's almost always the correct answer, and it's often stuffed with new information that should have gone in the main part of the course but we forgot so now we're putting it in the quiz because we can't possibly leave out the tiniest detail
- D Occasionally

Cathy Moore, 2007

<http://blog.cathy-moore.com/2007/08/can-you-answer-these-6-questions-about-multiple-choice-questions/>

How 2 Options

Choices

- Homogenous

Example

A doctor mixes the colors yellow and red. Which of the options listed below best describes the outcome?

- A Purple
- B Green
- C Orange
- D Fresh

What is wrong in the example?

Example

The options are not homogenous:
Fresh is \neq Purple , Green & Orange

Best answer is not unambiguous:
Orange and Fresh are possible

What is wrong in the example?

How 2 Options

Choices

- Arranged in a logical sequence

Example

Which of the options listed below best describes the weight of a unicorn?

- A 10 Kg
- B 100 Kg
- C 500 Kg
- D 50 Kg



What is wrong in the example?

Example

A	10 Kg
B	50 Kg
C	100 Kg
D	500 Kg



A	500 Kg
B	100 Kg
C	50 Kg
D	10 Kg



How 2 Options

Choices

- Distribute the correct answer evenly
[20-25% per option]

Example

How often is the correct answer A?

- A Usually
- B Frequently
- C Often
- D Almost never, because if a is the right answer, then the learner doesn't have to read all the other options we spent so much time writing and revising, and where's the ROI in that?

Cathy Moore, 2007

<http://blog.cathy-moore.com/2007/08/can-you-answer-these-6-questions-about-multiple-choice-questions/>

How 2 Options

Choices

- Do not use **All** or **None of the above** as an option

Example

When is “All of the above” the correct answer?

- A With alarming regularity
- B When we try to cover too much in one question
- C When we use a question to teach instead of assess
- D All of the above

Cathy Moore, 2007

<http://blog.cathy-moore.com/2007/08/can-you-answer-these-6-questions-about-multiple-choice-questions/>

How 2 Options

Choices

- Avoid negative phrasing

Example

When is it NOT a good idea to avoid negative questions?

- A Never
- B Sometimes
- C Always
- D What?

Cathy Moore, 2007

<http://blog.cathy-moore.com/2007/08/can-you-answer-these-6-questions-about-multiple-choice-questions/>

How 2 Options

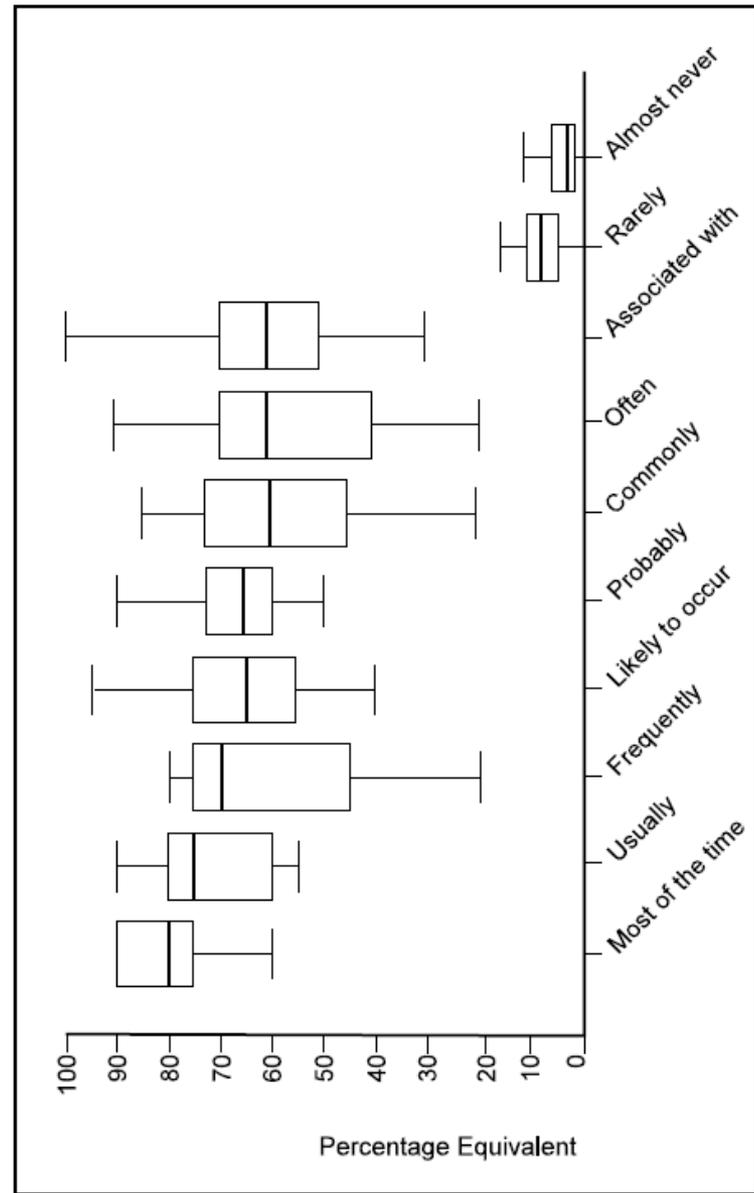
Choices

- do not use:

most of the time, usually, likely, probably,
commonly, associated with, rarely, almost
never

How 2 Options

Choices



How 2 Options

Choices

- Do not use absolutes

Example

Which of the options listed below best describes the likelihood of divorce in modern society?

- A Never
- B Always
- C Depends on a variety of factors
- D Is contingent on previously getting married

What is wrong in the example?

Example

A & B: **Never** options are never right and **Always** options are always wrong

C: **Depends** options are always right

D: Is contingent on previously getting married is evidently correct

Best answer is not unambiguous: both C & D are possible
None of the options answers the question logically correctly

What is wrong in the example?

How 2 Options

Choices

- Do not use **word repeats**

Example

Which of the options listed below shows the highest activity of the enzyme selenium carotase?

- A Liver
- B Spleen
- C Carrots
- D Brain

What is wrong in the example?

Example

Word repeat

Options non homogenous

Correct answer in position C

What is wrong in the example?

How 2 Options

Choices

- Do not use conditions

Example

Which of the options listed below best describes the likelihood of hypoglycemia in a male patient of Caucasian origin with NIDDM?

- A High but only if he uses insulin
- B Low unless he is vigorously exercising
- C Depends on a variety of factors
- D 13.2 %

What is wrong in the example?

Example

male patient of Caucasian origin
NIDDM

irrelevant
acronym unfamiliar



High but only
Low unless
Depends
13.2 %

conditional
conditional
always
pseudo exactness

What is wrong in the example?

How 2 Quality Control – Individual Question

Cover the options and answer the Q

How 2 Quality Control – Individual Question

Explain (aloud) why incorrect options are incorrect
Explain (aloud) why correct option is correct

How 2 Quality Control – Exam paper

Try to answer the Q you wrote a
week/month/year ago

How 2 Quality Control – Exam paper

Which of the options listed below best explains the reason why you are unable to do so?

- A. You have the condition depicted 
- B. You were asking irrelevant details nobody remembers
- C. The course was too difficult
- D. My student days are long gone [i.e., I do not have to study anymore]



How 2 Quality Control – Exam paper

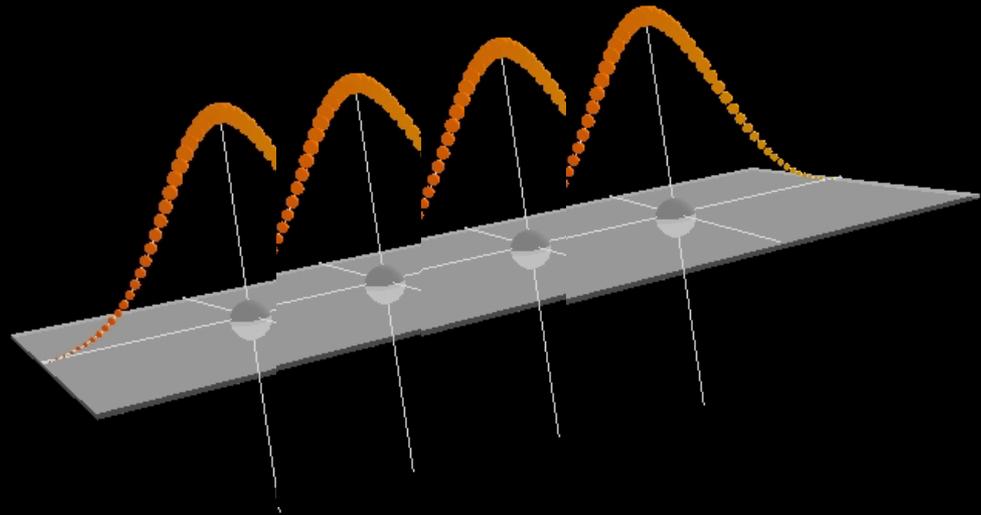
Correct Answer Distribution

20-25% A

20-25% B

20-25% C

20-25% D



Final Check List



look at the shape

is it relevant

author review

peer review

Occam's razor

red herring

tell-tale signs

best option vs. right answer

options of same length

options homogenous

options in logical sequence

answers evenly distributed

no none or all of the above options

no negative phrasing

no subjective categories used

no absolutes used

no word repeats

no conditionals used

make sure you are able to answer your own MCQs

Thank
you

