

# Quiz Manual

test

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# Introduction

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This module allows you to design and set quiz tests, consisting of multiple choice, true-false, and short answer questions. These questions are kept in a categorised database, and can be re-used within courses and even between courses. Random questions may be drawn from a question pool.

Quizzes can allow multiple attempts. Each attempt is automatically marked, and the teacher can choose whether to give feedback or to show correct answers. This module includes grading facilities.

Quiz questions may be imported from a variety of text file formats, which may include feedback and partial credit. Import formats include WebCT, Blackboard, and IMS QTI.

Additional features

- Time limit
- IP restriction
- passwords
- detailed reviews and statistics



## How do I set up a quiz?


---

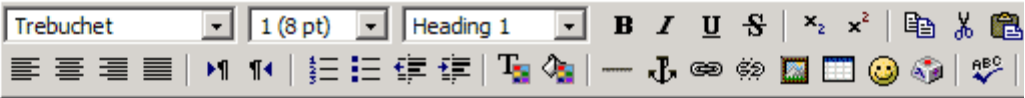

The first thing to do to create a new quiz is to turn editing on, then, in the topic or week where you would like the quiz to show up (you can move it to another topic or week at any time), choose "Quiz" from the Add menu.




This will bring you to the first Quiz editing screen. Here you need to type a name, an introduction, and set a start and end date for the quiz(3). The [start date](#) will be the first day and time when the quiz will allow students to start taking the quiz. After the end date and time passes, students will no longer be able to begin the quiz, although students who start the quiz just before the end time will be allowed to finish it. Next, decide whether the quiz will have a time limit or not (4). If you set a time limit, students will be evicted from the quiz when their time is up.



 **Adding a new Quiz to topic 3** 



**Name:**   **1**



**Introduction:**   **2**

the HTML editor 

Path: `body`

**Open the quiz:**        **3**

**Close the quiz:**       

**Time limit:**    **4**

## What do I do with all these options?

---

You can define the time frame during which students may take the quiz, as well as a time limit for the quiz (2).

You can limit the number of questions a student sees on each page with the Questions per page (3) option. For longer quizzes it is recommended to stretch it over several pages by limiting the number of questions per page.

If you enable shuffle questions (4), then the order of questions in the quiz will be randomly shuffled each time a student attempts the quiz. This is not related to the use of Random Questions, this is only about the displayed order of questions.


If you enable shuffle answers (5) then the order of answers within each question will be randomly shuffled each time a student attempts this quiz. Of course, this only applies to questions that have multiple answers displayed, such as Multiple Choice or Matching Questions.


The intention of question and answer shuffling is to make it a little harder for students to cheat.



Next, set the number of attempts that are allowed (6). Students may be allowed to have multiple attempts at a quiz. This can help make the process of taking the quiz more of an educational [activity](#) rather than simply an assessment.



If multiple attempts are allowed and "**Each attempt builds on the last**" is set to **Yes** (7), then each new attempt contains the results of the previous attempt. This allows a quiz to be completed over several attempts.



To show a fresh quiz on every attempt, select **No** for this setting. If multiple attempts are allowed, you can choose to grade them on the highest grade, the average grade, the first attempt or the last attempt (8).



**Open the quiz:** 28 June 2005 14 25 



**Close the quiz:** 28 June 2005 14 25 



**Time limit:** None  



**Questions per page:** 10  


**Shuffle questions:** No  


**Shuffle answers:** Yes  


**Attempts allowed:** 1 attempt  


**Each attempt builds on the last:** No  


**Grading method:** Highest grade  


**Adaptive mode:** No 


**Apply penalties:** No 



**Decimal points:** 2 


**Students may review:** Responses Scores Feedback Answers 


Immediately after the attempt:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Later, while the quiz is still open:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
After the quiz is closed:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Show quiz in a "secure" window:** No 

**Require password:**  

**Require network address:**   

**Group mode:** No groups 

**Visible to students:** Show 

The Review options (9), will show various types of feedback to the student at times you can designate. Here, we have allowed students to see their scores on the feedback to their answers during the test, and while the test is still available.

You may require a password to access the quiz (10), if so, simply type it here.

As a final security measure, you may limit the quiz to machines with a particular IP address (10). This enables you to give the quiz in a proctored computer lab, and ensure that students can only take the quiz from computers in the lab.

The password and IP address are optional features. If you don't want to use them, simply leave them blank.

Next, click the Continue button to add questions to the quiz.

# Creating Questions

## Creating a new question

To start creating questions, you will first have to choose or start a category. Each course has a default category, named "Default". You can create other categories to organize your questions by clicking the "Edit Category" button.

Categories can be used to manage random questions, also. For instance, you may create a category for a topic, and then have Moodle pull a set number of questions from this category at random for each different student. This is another feature that helps to prevent students from cheating.

The screenshot shows the Moodle question creation interface. At the top, there is a "Category:" dropdown menu currently set to "Default" and an "Edit categories" button. Below this, a message states "The default category for questions." Underneath, there is a "Create new question:" label followed by a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing options: "Choose...", "Multiple Choice" (which is highlighted), "True/False", "Short Answer", "Numerical", "Calculated", "Matching", and "Description". To the right of the dropdown menu, there are four information icons (i in a blue circle). The text "No qu" is partially visible at the bottom left of the dropdown menu.

Categories can be published so that you may share them between courses or among teachers. If you do not want to share your questions, don't select publish in the category menu.

Once you have selected a category, you can create questions in two ways, either by using the Moodle entry form, or by importing the questions from a text file in one of the many supported import formats. See Importing Questions below for how to import questions from a file. To create a question using the editing form, choose the question type you want to create from the drop down menu as shown.

# Multiple Choice, Short Answer, Numerical, and True/False Questions

---

You can add a variety of different types of questions to a category:

## Multiple Choice

There are two types of multiple choice questions - single answer and multiple answer.

Single-answer questions allow one and only one answer to be chosen.

Multiple-answer questions allow one or more answers to be chosen - each answer may carry a positive or negative grade, so that choosing ALL the options will not necessarily result in good grade. If the total grade is negative then the total grade for this question will be zero. Careful, it is possible to create questions that have scores greater than 100%.

Finally, each answer (right or wrong) may include feedback - this feedback will be shown to the respondent next to each of their answers (if the quiz itself is configured to show feedback).

In the edit screen, type a name for the question, and then the question itself.

**Editing a Multiple Choice question** ⓘ

Category:

Question name:

Question:    **B** *I* U ~~S~~ | ×₂ >

[About the HTML editor](#) ⓘ

You can put text, video, images, audio, etc. in the question.

Path: [body](#)

Next, type the correct answer(s) and the distractors. Note that the "Image to display" drop down pulls images from your course files directory to display in the question. This is mainly for the support of people using browsers that don't support the visual editor; images you choose to display in the visual editor will show up to the students in the quiz.

Path: [body](#)

Image to display:

One or multiple answers?:

Available choices: You must fill out at least two choices. Choices left blank will not be used.

Choice 1:  Grade:

Feedback:

Choice 2:  Grade:

Feedback:

When you are done editing the question, click the Save Changes button to save it.

### Short Answer questions

### Editing a Short-Answer question ?

Category:

Question name:

Question:    **B** *I* U ~~S~~  $x_2$   $x^2$

About the HTML editor ?

Type "Short Answer" below

Path: [body](#)

Image to display:

Case sensitivity:

Correct answers: You must fill out at least one possible answer. Answers left blank will not be u

Answer 1:  Grade:

Feedback:

Answer 2:  Grade:

Feedback:

In response to a question (that may include a image) the respondent types a word or short phrase.

There may be several possible correct answers, each with a different grade. If the "Case sensitive" option is selected, then you can have different scores for "Word" or "word".

You can use the asterix character (\*) as a **wildcard** to match any series of characters. For example, use `ran*ing` to match any word or phrase starting with "ran" and ending with "ing". If you really do want to match an asterisk then use a backslash like this: `\*`

Without wildcards the answers are compared exactly.

Note that you may have up to 10 different alternative answers each with a custom point value, or simply one correct answer, in which case you may leave the other fields blank.

### Numerical questions

From the student perspective, a numerical question looks just like a short-answer question.

The difference is that numerical answers are allowed to have an accepted [error](#). This allows a continuous range of answers to be set.

For example, if the answer is 30 with an accepted error of 5, then any number between 25 and 35 will be accepted as correct.

Numerical questions can also have case-insensitive non-numerical answers. This is useful whenever the answer for a numerical question is something like N/A, +inf, -inf, NaN etc

### True/False questions

**Editing a True/False question** ⓘ

Category:

Question name:

Question:    **B** *I* U ~~S~~  $x_2$   $x^2$

[About the HTML editor](#) ⓘ

Path: [body](#)

Image to display:

Correct answer:

Feedback (True):

Feedback (False):

In response to a question (that may include a image) the respondent chooses from True or False.

If feedback is enabled, then the appropriate feedback message is shown to the respondent after answering the quiz. For example, if the correct answer is "False", but they answer "True" (getting it wrong) then the "True" feedback is shown.

# Matching Questions and Embedded (Cloze)

## Matching questions

After an optional introduction, the respondent is presented with several sub-questions and several jumbled answers. There is one correct answer for each question.

The respondent must select an answer to match each sub-question.

Each sub-question is equally weighted to contribute towards the grade for the total question.

This very flexible question type is similar to a popular format known as the Cloze format.

## Embedded answers (Cloze)

Questions consist of a passage of text (in [Moodle](#) format) that has various answers embedded within it, including multiple choice, short answers and numerical answers.

There is currently no graphical interface to create these questions - you need to specify the question format using the text box or by importing them from external files.

Here is an example of the input text used to specify such a question:

```
This question consists of
some text with an answer embedded right here
{1:MULTICHOICE:Wrong
answer#Feedback for this wrong answer~Another wrong
answer#Feedback for
the other wrong answer~=Correct answer#Feedback for correct
answer~%50%Answer that gives half the credit#Feedback for
half credit
answer} and right after that you will have to deal with
this short
answer {1:SHORTANSWER:Wrong answer#Feedback for this wrong
answer~=Correct answer#Feedback for correct answer~%50%
Answer that
gives half the credit#Feedback for half credit answer} and
finally we
```

This example will appear to students as follows:

3  
8 Marks

This question consists of some text with an answer embedded right here  
 and right after that you will have to deal  
 with this short answer  and finally we have a floating point  
 number .

Note that addresses like [www.moodle.org](http://www.moodle.org) and smileys 😊 all work as normal:

a) How good is this?

b) What grade would you give it?

Good luck!

# Creating Questions, Random Questions and Descriptions

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## Random Short-Answer Matching questions

After an optional introduction, the respondent is presented with several sub-questions and several jumbled answers. There is one correct answer for each question.

The respondent must select an answer to match each sub-question.

Each sub-question is equally weighted to contribute towards the grade for the total question.

The questions and answers are randomly drawn from the pool of "Short Answer" questions in the current category. Each attempt on a quiz will have different questions and answers.

## Random Question

Random questions are a special question type.

When you put a Random Question into a quiz, then a question will be chosen randomly from the whole category, on each attempt.

The maximum grade for the question will always be when you have chosen as the grade for the Random Question.

If you make a quiz with, say, 10 random questions, then each student may get a completely different set of 10 questions each time they attempt the quiz.

Note that you can mix random and non-random questions if you want to ensure that particular questions are always included.

## Description

This type of question is not really a question.

All it does is print some text without requiring any answers.

It can be used to print a descriptive text to be used by a following group of questions.

# Calculated Questions

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## Calculated questions

Calculated questions offer a way to create individual numerical questions by the use of wildcards that are substituted with individual values when the quiz is taken.

This allows a number of different versions of a mathematics questions to be created quickly by the instructor. In a simple example, the instructor can enter a formula such as  $a + b =$ , assign some parameter such as range, units, and [error](#) tolerance, and have the system generate a number of questions of that form (eg  $10.2 + 1.3$ ,  $5.4 + 2.4$ ,  $2.1 + 5.8$ , etc). From the generated data set, the quiz will pull a version randomly for each student, so you can use this to quickly create a question pool of math questions.

Below is a shrunken view of the main editing page with some example inputs:

**Question:** How much is  $\{a\} + \{b\}$  ?

**Image to display:** Nonegrevture.gif

**Correct Answer Formula:**

**Tolerance:**  $\pm$

**Tolerance Type:** RelativeNominalGeometric

**Significant Figures:** 12345678910

In the question text input and "Correct Answer Formula"  $\{a\}$  and  $\{b\}$  can be seen. These and any other  $\{name\}$  can be used as a wildcard that is substituted by some value when the quiz is taken. Also, the correct answer is calculated when the quiz is submitted using the expression in "Correct Answer Formula", which is calculated as a numerical expression after the substitution of the wildcards. The possible wildcard values are set or generated on a later page in "editing wizard" for calculated questions...

The example formula uses the operator  $+$ . Other accepted operators are  $-*/$  and  $\%$  where  $\%$  is the modulo operator. It is also possible to use some PHP-style mathematical function. Among these there are 24 single-argument function:

**abs, acos, acosh, asin, asinh, atan, atanh, ceil, cos, cosh, deg2rad, exp, expm1, floor, log, log10, log1p, rad2deg, round, sin, sinh, sqrt, tan, tanh** and two two-argument functions **atan2, pow** and the functions **min** and **max** that can take two or more arguments.

It is also possible to use the function **pi** that takes no arguments but do not forget the use the parentheses - the correct usage is **pi()**. Similarly the other function must have their argument(s) within parentheses. Possible usage is for example **sin( $\{a\}$ ) + cos( $\{b\}$ ) \* 2**. It should not be any problem to wrap functions within eachother like **cos(deg2rad( $\{a\} + 90$ ))** etc.

More details on how to use these PHP-style functions can be found in the documentation at the PHP web site

As for numerical questions it is possible to allow a margin within which all responses are

accepted as correct. The "Tolerance" field is used for this. However, there are three different types of tolerances. These are **Relative, Nominal and Geometric**. If we say that the correct answer at quiz time is calculated to 200 and the tolerance is set to 0.5 then the different tolerance types work like this:

**Relative:** A tolerance interval is calculated by multiplying the correct answer with 0.5, ie in this case we get 100 so for this tolerance the correct response must be between 100 and 300. ( $200 \pm 100$ )

This is useful if the magnitude of the correct answer can differ greatly between different wildcard values.

**Nominal:** This is the simplest tolerance type but not very powerful. The correct response must be between 199.5 and 200.5 ( $200 \pm 0.5$ )

This tolerance type can be useful if the differences between different correct answers are small.

**Geometric:** The upper limit of the tolerance interval is calculated as  $200 + 0.5 * 200$  and is the same as for the relative case. The lower limit is calculated as  $200 / (1 + 0.5)$ . The correct response must then be between 133.33 and 300.

This is useful for complex calculation that must have great tolerances where relative tolerances of 1 or more would be used for the upper limit but clearly not acceptable for the lower limit as it would make zero a correct answer for all cases.

The field **Significant Figures** does only relate to how the correct answer should be presented in the review or the reports. Examples: If it is set to 3 then the correct answer 13.333 would be presented as 13.3; 1236 would be presented as 1240; 23 would be presented as 23.0 etc.

The feedback field and the optional unit fields work just like they do for numerical questions.

After setting up the parameters, click Save Changes. This will bring you to a screen where you can "Choose the data set properties" (1).

Wild card {a} - will be substituted by {b}

1

a literal from the same question private set of literals as before

a literal from the same question private set of literals as before


a literal from a new set of literals that may also be used by other questions in t

a literal from the same question private set of literals as before

Save changes 2

Once you have chosen the dataset properties, click Save changes (2) and you will be taken to a final screen where you may create data sets for the questions.

The current dataset values are displayed in the top section of this form (1). Click the "Add" button (2) to add new data sets.

**Edit the datasets** 

Action	Number	a	b	{a} + {b}
		Generate a new value between 1.0 & 10.0 with 1 decimals, from a uniform distribution	Generate a new value between 1.0 & 10.0 with 1 decimals, from a uniform distribution	
<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> reuse previously removed <input type="radio"/> force regeneration	5	4.9	9.6	Answer: 14 Min: 14.355 Max: 14.645

These datasets will serve as versions of the question. The quiz module will choose a question from these versions at random for each student who takes your quiz.

# Essay Questions

Essay questions have students write a short essay in response to a question. The instructor will have to award points to the essay question after the student takes the quiz.

**Quiz One**

[Overview](#)   [Regrade attempts](#)   [Detailed statistics](#)   [Simple statistics](#)

Name	Attempts	Highest grade /10
Demo	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.0 <a href="#">13 January 2005, 11:23 AM</a> (5 hours 25 mins)	2.0

Type the question title, and the question (which may include images, [audio](#) files, videos, as well as text) and feedback if you would like to add that.


**Editing an Essay question** ⓘ

Category:

Question name:

Question:    **B** *I* U ~~S~~  $x_2$   $x^2$

out the HTML editor ⓘ



Write something about this picture

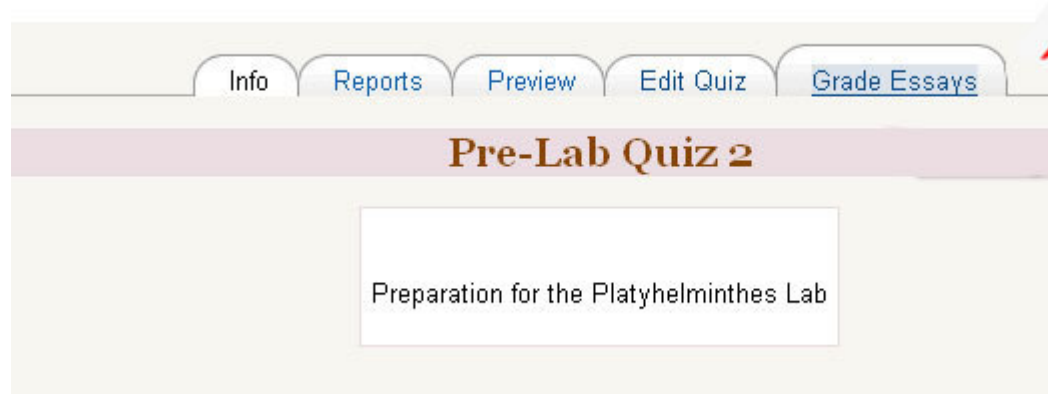
Path: [body](#)

Image to display:

Feedback:

Click "Save Changes" to

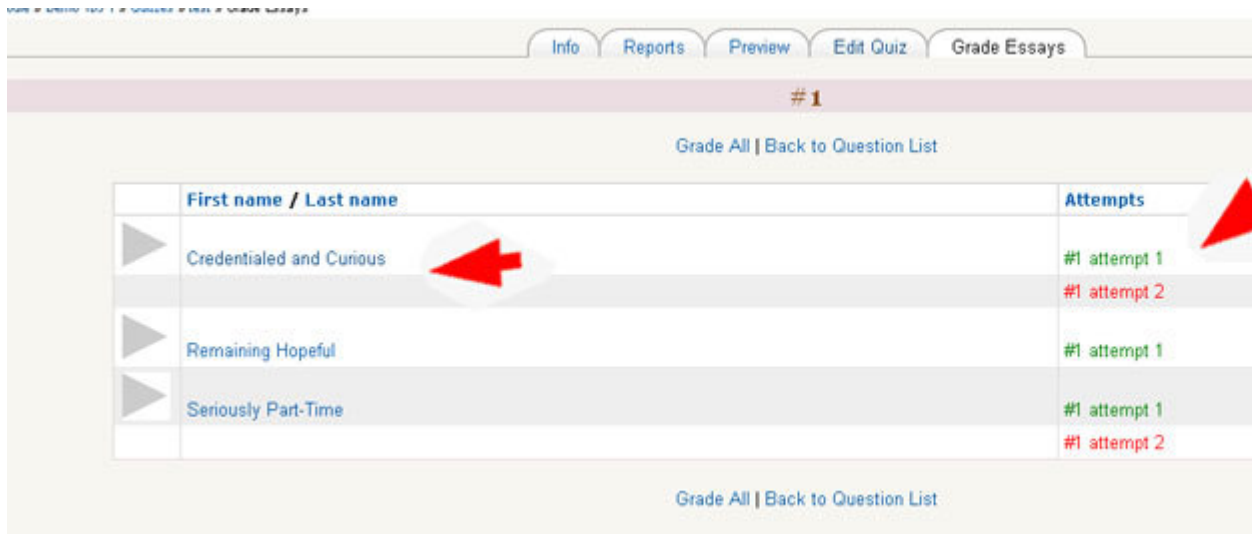
save the question.  
When students have taken the quiz, click the "grade essays" link to grade the essay questions.



Click the name of the essay for which you would like to grade. Note that the number of ungraded essays is to the left of the link.



Now, click on either the name of the student whose essay you would like to see and grade, or the link to the attempt you wish to grade.



Below the student's response will be a box for you to type in comments, and score drop-down where you can assign from 0-100% for the student's answer.

When the student looks over their quiz (if review is enabled) they can see their essay question score and your comments.

# Importing Questions from a file

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## Importing questions from a file

This function allows you to import questions from external text files, uploaded through a form. When you have a large number of questions to create, or you'd like to use questions from a test bank, this is a much faster way to generate quizzes than using the Moodle question editor.

A number of file formats are supported. GIFT is the most powerful, supporting all of Moodle's question types except Essay. GIFT files can include feedback, % point values, etc. There are several simplified formats for particular question types, such as Aiken for multiple choice and AON for matching.

Moodle also imports questions in Blackboard and WebCT formats.

At the HSU CDC, we can write custom import filters, so if you have questions in an unsupported format, give us an example and we can write an import filter for your questions.

For ExamView questions, make sure to export from ExamView with HTML turned off. Export in Blackboard format, unzip the export, and then import the .dat file into Moodle with Blackboard format selected.

## **Adding questions from a category**

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Select the category from the drop down menu.

This will show all the questions in the category in the right hand panel below the "Create new questions" drop down.

In the "Action" column, select the questions you would like to add to the quiz, and then click the "Add to quiz" button.

If you would like to add random questions, select the number of questions from the drop down menu below the "Add to quiz" button, and then click the "Add button" to the right of the drop down.

Moodle will randomly select questions from the category for each student, each time they take the quiz, which helps provide protection against cheating and makes the quiz tool useful for formative assessment.

# GIFT Format

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## Importing "GIFT" format files

GIFT is the most comprehensive import format available for importing Moodle quiz questions from a text file. It supports Multiple-Choice, True-False, Short Answer, Matching and Numerical questions, as well as insertion of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the Missing Word format. Various question-types can be mixed in a single text file, and the format also supports line comments, question names, feedback and percentage-weight grades.

The text encoding of your text file must be the same as your Moodle installation. An example questions text file can be found here: [gift/examples.txt](#).

## QUESTION TYPES

### Multiple Choice:

For multiple choice questions, wrong answers are prefixed with a tilde (~) and the correct answer is prefixed with an equal sign (=).

```
Who's buried in Grant's tomb?{~Grant ~Jefferson =no one}
```

The **Missing Word** format automatically inserts a fill-in-the-blank line (like this \_\_\_\_\_) in the middle of the sentence. To use the Missing Word format, place the answers where you want the line to appear in the sentence.

```
Grant is {~buried =entombed ~living} in Grant's tomb.
```

If the answers come before the closing punctuation mark, a fill-in-the-blank line will be inserted for the "missing word" format. All question types can be written in the Missing Word format.

There must be a blank line (double carriage return) separating questions. For clarity, the answers can be written on separate lines and even indented. For example:

```
The American holiday of Thanksgiving is celebrated on the {
  ~second
  ~third
  =fourth
} Thursday of November.
```

```
Japanese characters originally came from what country? {
  ~India
  =China
  ~Korea
  ~Egypt}
```

### Short Answer:

Answers in Short Answer question-type are all prefixed by an equal sign (=), indicating that they are all correct answers. The answers must not contain a tilde.

```
Who's buried in Grant's tomb?{=no one =nobody}
```

```
Two plus two equals {=four =4}.
```

If there is only one correct Short Answer, it may be written without the equal sign prefix, as long as it cannot be confused as True-False.

### True-False:

In this question-type the answer indicates whether the statement is true or false. The answer should be written as {TRUE} or {FALSE}, or abbreviated to {T} or {F}.

```
Grant is buried in Grant's tomb.{F}
The sun rises in the east.{T}
```

### Matching:

Matching pairs begin with an equal sign (=) and are separated by this symbol "->". There must be at least three matching pairs.

```
Matching Question. {
  =subquestion1 -> subanswer1
  =subquestion2 -> subanswer2
  =subquestion3 -> subanswer3
}
```

```
Match the following countries with their corresponding capitals. {
  =Canada -> Ottawa
  =Italy   -> Rome
  =Japan   -> Tokyo
  =India   -> New Delhi
}
```

Matching questions do not support feedback or percentage answer weights.

### Numerical:

The answer section for Numerical questions must start with a number sign (#). Numerical answers can include an [error](#) margin, which is written following the correct answer, separated by a colon. So for example, if the correct answer is anything between 1.5 and 2.5, then it would be written as follows `{#2:0.5}`. This indicates that 2 with an error margin of 0.5 is correct (i.e., the span from 1.5 to 2.5). If no error margin is specified, it will be assumed to be zero.

```
When was Ulysses S. Grant born? {#1822}
What is the value of pi (to 3 decimal places)? {#3.1415:0.0005}.
```

Optionally, numerical answers can be written as a span in the following format `{#MinimumValue..MaximumValue}`.

```
What is the value of pi (to 3 decimal places)? {#3.141..3.142}.
```

Moodle's browser interface does not support multiple numerical answers, but Moodle's code can and so does GIFT. This can be used to specify numerical multiple spans, and can be particularly usefully when combined with percentage weight grades. If multiple answers are used, they must be separated by an equal sign, like short answer questions.

```
When was Ulysses S. Grant born? {#
```

```
=1822:0
=%50%1822:2}
```

Note that since Moodle's browser GUI doesn't support multiple answers for Numerical questions, there's no way to see them or edit them through Moodle. The only way to change a numerical answer beyond the first, is to delete the question and re-import it (or use something like phpMyAdmin).

## OPTIONS

In addition to these basic question types, this filter offers the following options: line comments, question name, feedback and percentage answer weight.

### Line Comments:

Comments that will not be imported into Moodle can be included in the text file. This can be used to provide headers or [more information](#) about questions. All lines that start with a double backslash (not counting tabs or spaces) will be ignored by the filter.

```
// Subheading: Numerical questions below
What's 2 plus 2? {#4}
```

### Question Name:

A question name can be specified by placing it first and enclosing it within double colons.

```
::Kanji Origins::Japanese characters originally
came from what country? {=China}
::Thanksgiving Date::The American holiday of Thanksgiving is
celebrated on the {~second ~third =fourth} Thursday of November.
```

If no question name is specified, the entire question will be used as the name by default.

### Feedback:

Feedback can be included for each answer by following the answer with a number sign (# also known as a hash mark) and the feedback.

```
What's the answer to this multiple-choice question?{
~wrong answer#feedback comment on the wrong answer
~another wrong answer#feedback comment on this wrong answer
=right answer#Very good!}

Who's buried in Grant's tomb?{
=no one#excellent answer!
=nobody#excellent answer!}

Grant is buried in Grant's tomb.{FALSE#No one is buried in Grant's tomb.}
```

For Multiple Choice questions, feedback is displayed only for the answer the student selected. For short answer, feedback is shown only when students input the corresponding correct answer. For true-false questions, the imported feedback is saved so that it will display if the student chose the wrong answer. So, in the last example above, the student would see the feedback only if they selected TRUE as their answer.

### Percentage Answer Weights:

Percentage answer weights are available for both Multiple Choice and Short Answer questions. Percentage answer weights can be included by following the tilde (for Multiple Choice) or equal sign (for Short Answer) with the desired percent enclosed within percent signs (e.g., %50%). This option can be combined with feedback comments.

```
Difficult question.{~wrong answer ~%50%half credit answer =full credit an

::Jesus' hometown::Jesus Christ was from {
~Jerusalem#This was an important city, but the wrong answer.
~%25%Bethlehem#He was born here, but not raised here.
~%50%Galilee#You need to be more specific.
=Nazareth#Yes! That's right!}.

::Jesus' hometown:: Jesus Christ was from {
=Nazareth#Yes! That's right!
=%75%Nazereth#Right, but misspelled.
=%25%Bethlehem#He was born here, but not raised here.}
```

Note that the last two examples are essentially the same question, first as multiple choice and then as short answer.

Note that it is possible to specify percentage answer weights that are NOT available through the browser interface. Such answer-weights will calculate correctly (according to the value assigned when imported), and will appear normal to students taking the test. But such answer-weights will not display correctly to teachers when editing them through Moodle's Edit Question interface. The pull-down menu only allows certain fixed values, and if the answer-weight does not exactly match one of those predetermined values, then it will not display correctly. If you edit such a question through the browser interface, the answer weight will change to that displayed.

#### Multiple Answers:

The Multiple Answers option is used for multiple choice questions when two or more answers must be selected in order to obtain full credit. The multiple answers option is enabled by assigning partial answer weight to multiple answers, while allowing no single answer to receive full credit.

```
What two people are entombed in Grant's tomb? {
~No one
~%50%Grant
~%50%Grant's wife
~Grant's father }
```

Note that there is no equal sign (=) in any answer and the answers should total no more than 100%, otherwise Moodle will return an error. To avoid the problem of students automatically getting 100% by simply checking all of the answers, it is best to include negative answer weights for wrong answers.

```
What two people are entombed in Grant's tomb? {
~%-50%No one
~%50%Grant
~%50%Grant's wife
~%-50%Grant's father }
```

#### Special Characters ~ = # { } :

These symbols `~ = # { }` control the operation of this filter and cannot be used as normal text within questions. Since these symbols have a special role in determining the operation of this filter, they are called "control characters." But sometimes you may want to use one of these characters, for example to show a mathematical formula in a question. The way to get around this problem is "escaping" the control characters. This means simply putting a backslash (`\`) before a control character so the filter will know that you want to use it as a literal character instead of as a control character. For example:

```

Which answer equals 5? {
  ~ \= 2 + 2
  = \= 2 + 3
  ~ \= 2 + 4 }
::GIFT Control Characters::
Which of the following is NOT a control character for the GIFT import for
~ \~      # \~ is a control character.
~ \=      # \= is a control character.
~ \#      # \# is a control character.
~ \{      # \{ is a control character.
~ \}      # \} is a control character.
= \       # Correct! \ (backslash) is not a control character. BUT,
          it is used to escape the control characters.
}

```

When the question is processed, the backslash is removed and is not saved in Moodle.

#### Other Options:

Short Answer questions can be made case sensitive by changing "0" to "1" in the following line:

```
$question->usecase = 0; // Ignore case
```

Other options are available through editing the import filter **gift/format.php**.

## CREDITS

This filter was written through the collaboration of numerous members of the Moodle community. It was originally based on the missingword format, which included code from Martin Dougiamas and Thomas Robb. Paul Tsuchido Shew wrote this filter in December 2003 incorporating community suggestions for a more robust question format. The name was conceived as an acronym for "General Import Format Technology" or something like that, but it's too long for a simple filter like this, so it just GIFT.

GIFT filter and documentation by Paul Tsuchido Shew <http://ac.shew.jp>. Last updated 27 Feb 2004.

# Aiken Import format

---

## Importing "Aiken" format files

The Aiken format is a very simple way of creating multiple choice questions using a clear human-readable format. Here is an example of the format:

```
What is the correct answer to this question?
```

- A. Is it this one?
- B. Maybe this answer?
- C. Possibly this one?
- D. Must be this one!

```
ANSWER: D
```

```
Which LMS has the most quiz import formats?
```

- A) Moodle
- B) ATutor
- C) Claroline
- D) Blackboard
- E) WebCT
- F) Ilias

```
ANSWER: A
```

The question must be all on one line.

Each answer must start with a single-letter character, followed by a period '.' or a bracket ')', then a space.

The answer line must immediately follow, starting with "ANSWER:" and then giving the appropriate letter.

# **Missing Word, AON, Blackboard, WebCT**

---

## **Missing Word**

This format only supports multiple choice questions. Each answer is separated with a tilde (~), and the correct answer is prefixed with an equals sign (=). Here is an example:

As soon as we begin to explore our body parts as infants we become students of {=anatomy and physiology ~reflexology ~science ~experiment}, and in a sense we remain students for life.

## **AON**

This is the same as Missing Word Format, except that after importing the questions all Short-Answer questions are converted four at a time into Matching Questions.

Additionally, the answers of multiple-choice questions are randomly shuffled during the import.

It's named after an organisation that sponsored the development of many quiz features

## **Blackboard**

This module can import questions saved in Blackboard's export format. It relies on XML functions being compiled into your PHP.

## **Importing "WebCT Quiz Format" files**

The WebCT import filter is in development and does not support all of the WebCT question types.

At the time of writing this, only Multiple Choice and Short answer questions are supported.

# Course Test Manager, Cloze

---

## Course Test Manager

This module can import questions saved in a Course Test Manager test bank. It relies on different ways of accessing the test bank, which is in a Microsoft Access database, depending on whether Moodle is running on a Windows or Linux web server.

On Windows it lets you upload the access database just like any other data import file.

On Linux, you must set up a windows machine on the same network with the Course Test Manager database and a piece of software called the ODBC Socket Server, which uses XML to transfer data to moodle on the Linux server.

Please read the full help file below before using this import class.

### Embedded answers (Cloze)

This very flexible question type is similar to a popular format known as the Cloze format.

Questions consist of a passage of text (in Moodle format) that has various answers embedded within it, including multiple choice, short answers and numerical answers.

There is currently no graphical interface to create these questions - you need to specify the question format using the text box or by importing them from external files.

Here is an example of the input text used to specify such a question:

```
This question consists of
some text with an answer embedded right here
{1:MULTICHOICE:Wrong
answer#Feedback for this wrong answer~Another wrong
answer#Feedback for
the other wrong answer~=Correct answer#Feedback for correct
answer~%50%Answer that gives half the credit#Feedback for
half credit
answer} and right after that you will have to deal with
this short
answer {1:SHORTANSWER:Wrong answer#Feedback for this wrong
answer~=Correct answer#Feedback for correct answer~%50%
Answer that
gives half the credit#Feedback for half credit answer} and
finally we
```

This example will appear to students as follows:

3      This question consists of some text with an answer  
 embedded right here

8 Points

and right after that you will have to deal with this short answer  and finally we have a floating point number .

Note that addresses like [www.moodle.org](http://www.moodle.org) and smileys 😊 all work as normal:

a) How good is this?

b) What grade would you give it?

Good luck!

# Exporting Questions to a file

---

## Exporting questions from a Category

This function allows you to export a complete category of questions to a text file.

Please note that in many file formats some information is lost when the questions are exported. This is because many formats do not possess all the features that exist in Moodle questions. You should not expect to export and import questions and for them to be identical. Also some question types may not export at all. You are advised to check exported data before using it in a production environment.

The format(s) currently supported are:

### GIFT format

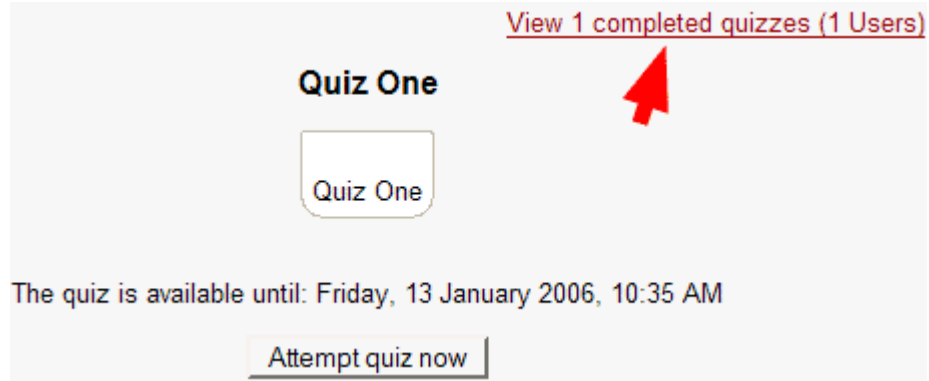
GIFT is the most comprehensive import/export format available for exporting Moodle quiz questions to a text file. It was designed to be an easy method for teachers writing questions as a text file. It supports Multiple-Choice, True-False, Short Answer, Matching and Numerical questions, as well as insertion of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the "missing word" format. Note that Cloze questions are not currently supported. Various question-types can be mixed in a single text file, and the format also supports line comments, question names, feedback and percentage-weight grades. Below are some examples:

```
Who's buried in Grant's tomb?{~Grant ~Jefferson =no one}
Grant is {~buried =entombed ~living} in Grant's tomb.
Grant is buried in Grant's tomb.{FALSE}
Who's buried in Grant's tomb?{=no one =nobody}
When was Ulysses S. Grant born?{#1822}
```

More formats are yet to come, including WebCT, IMS QTI and whatever else Moodle users can contribute!

## Grading and Statistics

All the question types other than Essay will be automatically graded when the student submits the quiz. Click the "View completed quizzes" button to see the student's scores and quiz statistics. You may also delete student attempts or delete questions and regrade attempts here.



View 1 completed quizzes (1 Users)

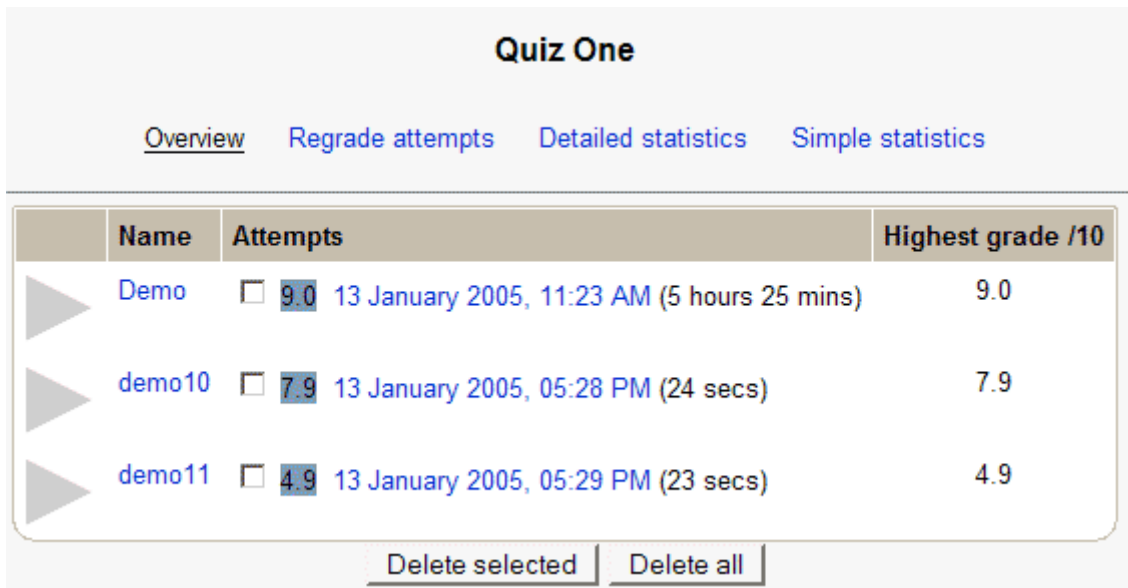
**Quiz One**

Quiz One

The quiz is available until: Friday, 13 January 2006, 10:35 AM

Attempt quiz now

This link will open up the quiz review screen below



**Quiz One**

[Overview](#) [Regrade attempts](#) [Detailed statistics](#) [Simple statistics](#)

	Name	Attempts	Highest grade /10
	Demo	<input type="checkbox"/> 9.0 13 January 2005, 11:23 AM (5 hours 25 mins)	9.0
	demo10	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.9 13 January 2005, 05:28 PM (24 secs)	7.9
	demo11	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.9 13 January 2005, 05:29 PM (23 secs)	4.9

[Delete selected](#) [Delete all](#)

In this example, 3 students have each taken the quiz one time, and their scores are presented on the right. The instructor may click on the attempt link to see the actual quiz of an individual student, or grade essay questions if the quiz includes them.

If you have deleted questions or changed the point value of questions, click regrade attempts to change the student's scores to reflect the new point values.


If you need to delete an attempt altogether, check the box next to the attempt and click the "Delete Selected" button.

Click the "Detailed Statistics" link to see a more detailed analysis of the student's work.

### Quiz One

[Overview](#)
[Regrade attempts](#)
[Detailed statistics](#)
[Simple statistics](#)

Responses of Individuals to Each Item					
Name	Grade	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	
demo10	79%	short answer	True	Yes	
demo11	49%	huh?	False	No	
Demo	90%	Short Answer	True	No	

Item Response Analysis				
Question:	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	
Correct Response:	Short Answer	True	1	
M/C #1	short answer 1	True: 2	1	
M/C #2	huh? 1	False: 1	2	
M/C #3	Short Answer 1	--	--	
Percent Correct:	66.6	66.6	33.3	
 Discrim. Index:	10 (1/0)	10 (1/0)	0 (0/0)	0

QUIZ: Quiz One -- Listing of Items in Quiz with Summary Statistics		
Q-1	Type "Short Answer" below	
Q-2	True?	
2 (66.6%)	True	
1 (33.3%)	False	
Q-3	Yes or no?	
1 (33.3%)	A-1	Yes
2 (66.6%)	A-2	No
Q-4	Write something here	

[Download in Excel format](#)

[Download in text format](#)