QUIZZES USING MOODLE

LUTFI AL-SHARIF

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

2ND AUGUST 2018

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1. ADVANTAGES OF QUIZZES

- Regular Quizzes are a great tool. Five main advantages

1. They allow the lecturer to ensure that students study regularly throughout the course.
2. They also ensure that every concept in the course is brought out and discussed (this is not possible with “essay” problems in the mid term exam or final exam).
3. They test the full knowledge of the student in all areas of the material.
4. They are formative exams; thus they allow students to adjust their study; they allow the lecturer to adjust his delivery and see the areas of weakness.
5. Multiple choice problem requires DEEP understanding on the part of the student.

1. ADVANTAGES OF QUIZZES

- MOODLE offers a great tool for Quizzes

6. Questions are built in a question bank.
7. The question bank has sections and sub-sections that mirror the chapters and sub-chapters of the course.
8. The lecturer can offer the student more than one attempt (with the average or the best of all marks). This encourages students to learn.
9. If the lecturer finds an error in a problem, he can ask for a “regrade”.
10. If a student misses the Quiz, he can be given a password and do the quiz later.

2. ROLE OF QUIZZES

- Quizzes have two main roles.
- They ensure that the student studies regularly.
- They provide feedback to both the student and the lecturer.

3. FORMATIVE VS SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENTS

Exams are two types:

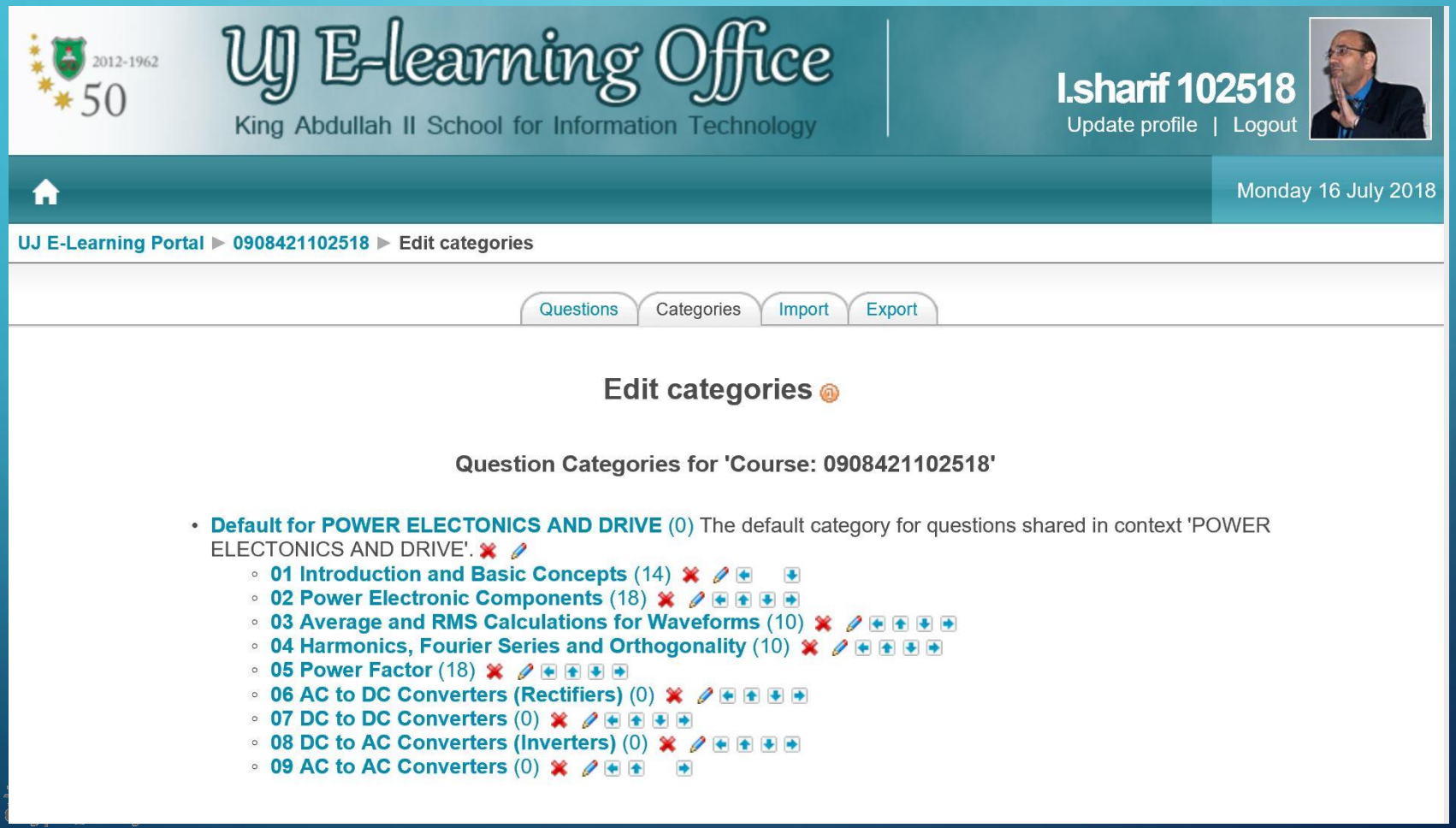
1. Formative: The aim is to provide feedback to the student and the tutor.
2. Summative: The aim is assessment only.

3. QUIZZES: SELF ASSESSMENT VS TUTOR ASSESSMENT

Quizzes can be used either as:

1. Self assessment quizzes by students themselves to make sure they have studied well and are ready for the real quiz.
2. Tutor Assessment: Quizzes administered by the tutor to check student understanding.

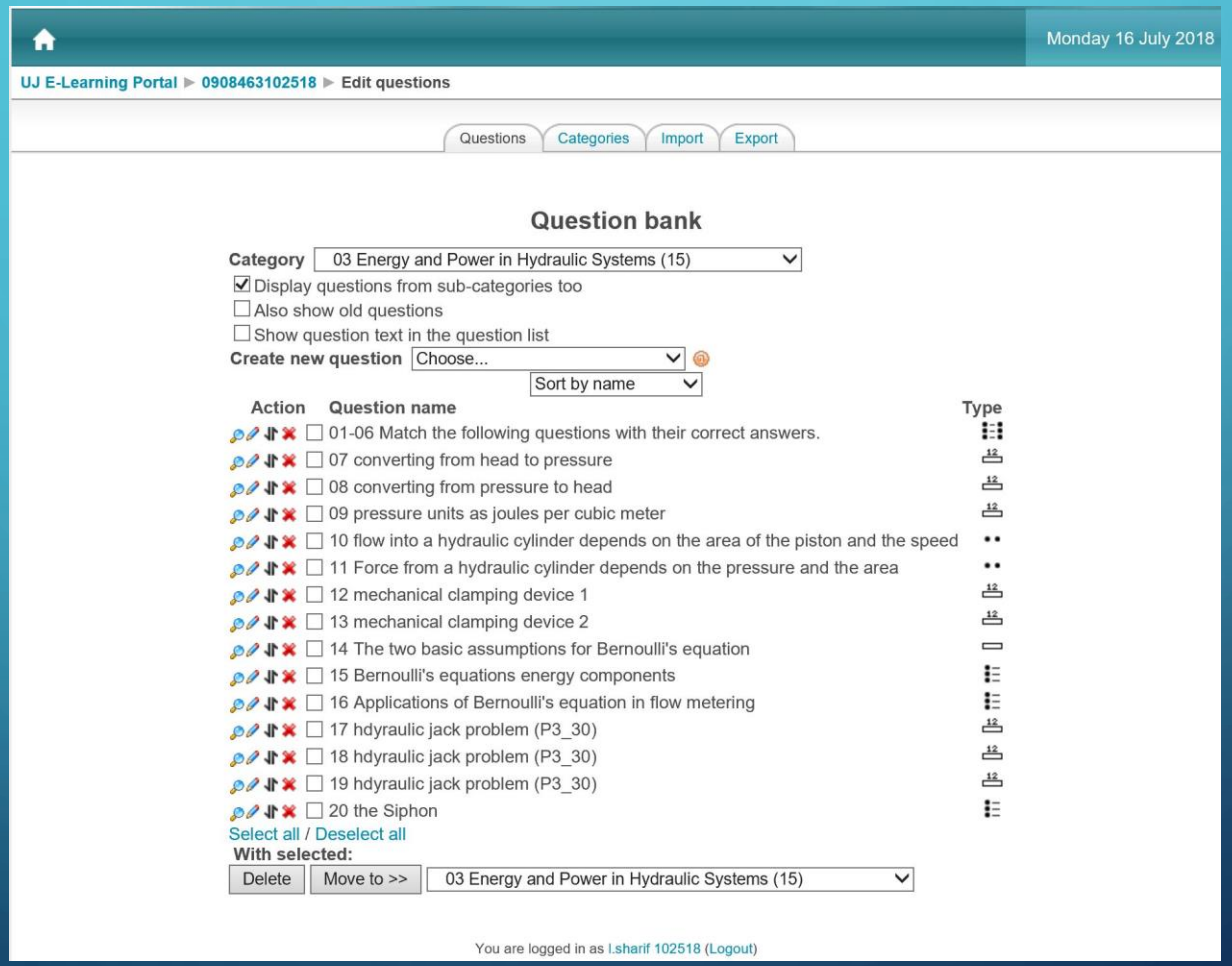
4. CATEGORIES AND QUESTION BANK



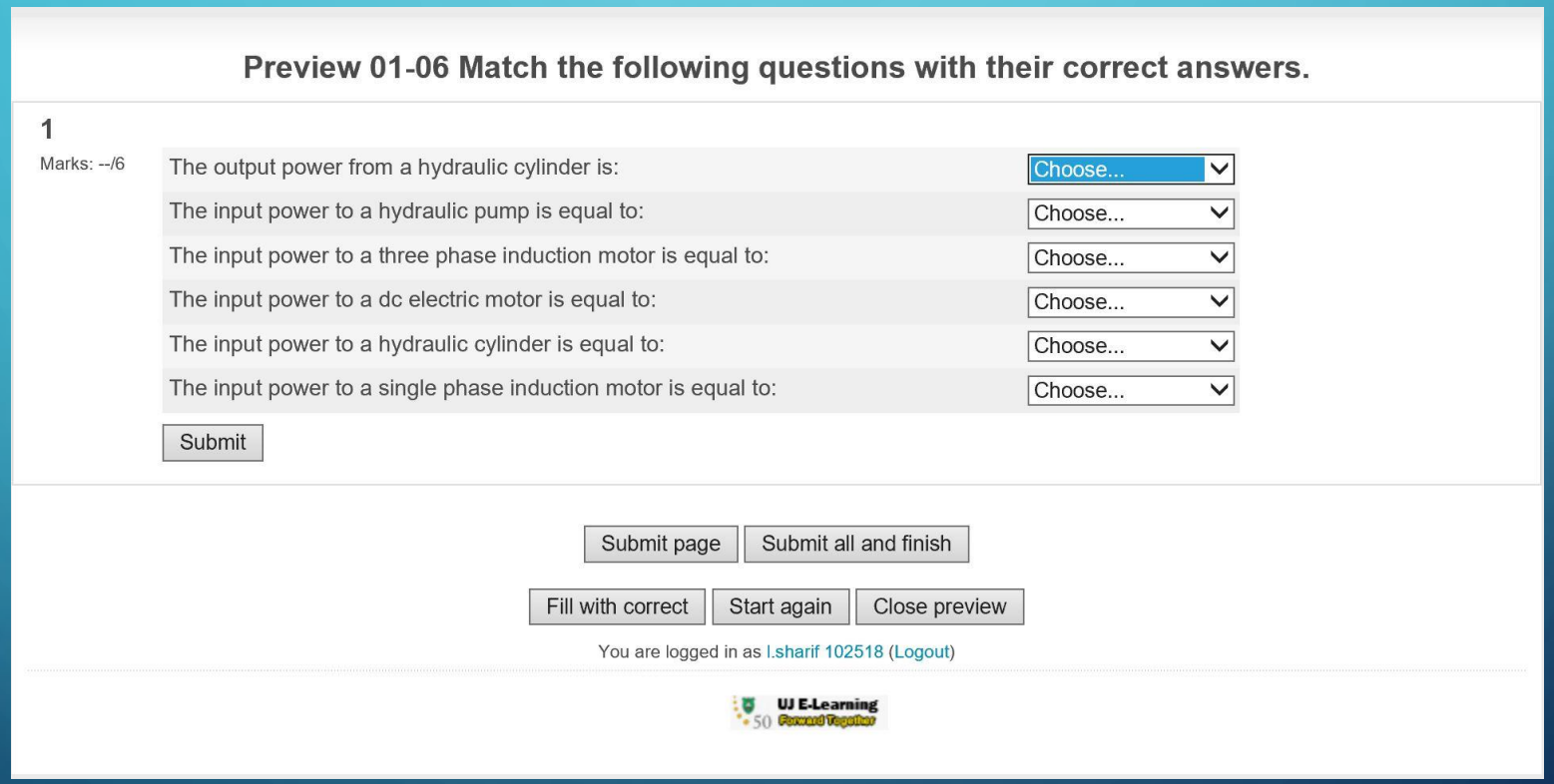
4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE

1. Description (usually used as an introduction to a set of problems).
2. Multiple choice.
3. Numerical.
4. Matching.
5. True/False.
6. Short text.
7. Essay.

4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE



4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE: MATCHING PROBLEM



Preview 01-06 Match the following questions with their correct answers.

1

Marks: --/6

The output power from a hydraulic cylinder is:	Choose...
The input power to a hydraulic pump is equal to:	Choose...
The input power to a three phase induction motor is equal to:	Choose...
The input power to a dc electric motor is equal to:	Choose...
The input power to a hydraulic cylinder is equal to:	Choose...
The input power to a single phase induction motor is equal to:	Choose...

Submit

Submit page | Submit all and finish

Fill with correct | Start again | Close preview

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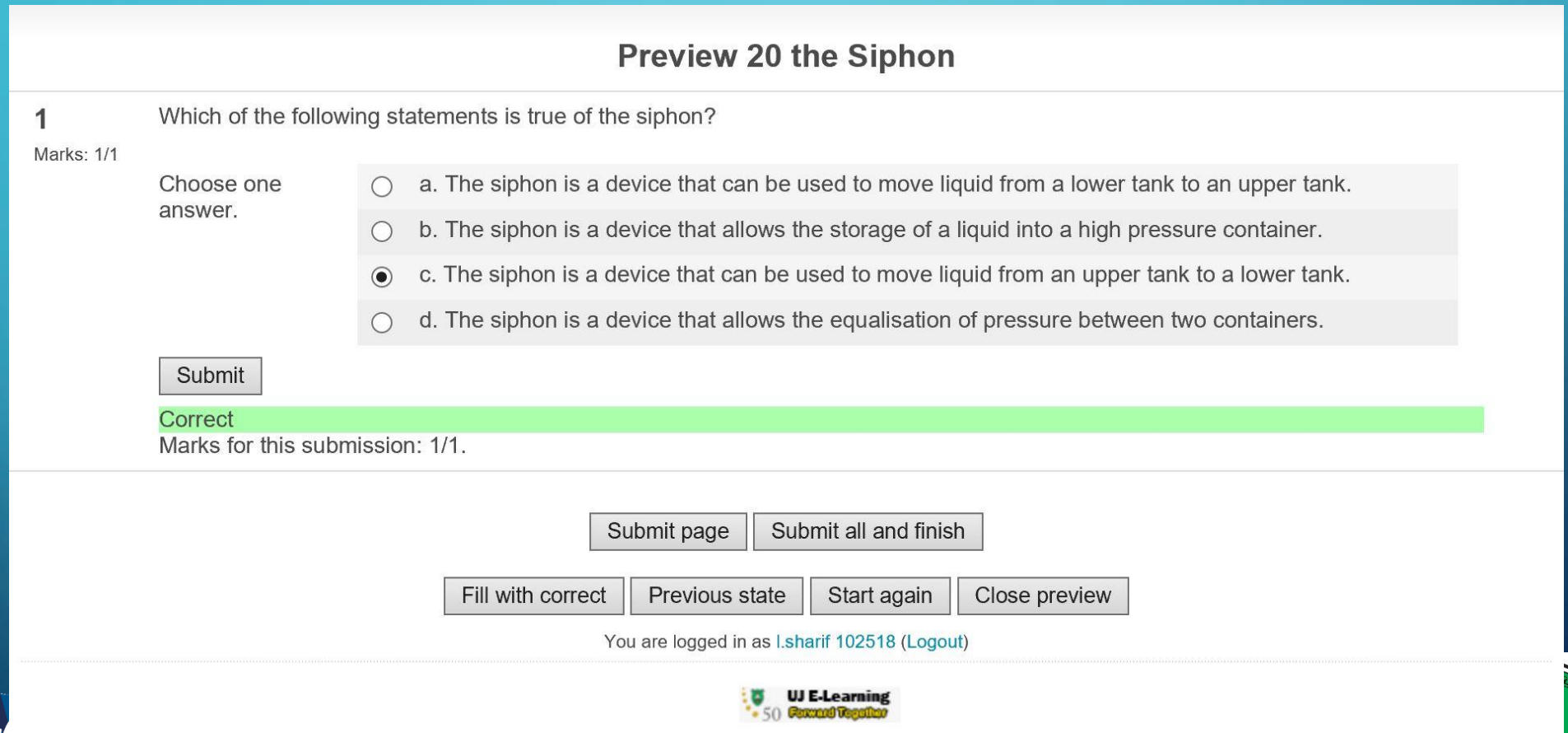
4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE: MULTIPLE CHOICE



4. NUMERICAL PROBLEMS: UNITS

1. You can either allow the student to pick a unit. In this case you must provide the multipliers for the different units.
2. If you use a multiplier, remember that the student must enter the unit that has a multiplier in the correct case (i.e., uppercase or lowercase).
3. *For each unit the multiplier is the number that is multiplied by the CORRECT answer and then compared to the student's answer.*
4. Or you can specify what unit the student should provide hish/her answer in.

4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE: NUMERICAL PROBLEM

Preview 07 converting from head to pressure

1

Marks: 1/1

A system uses water in a fluid power system. What is the pressure (in kPa) equivalent to a head of 70 m? (answer to one decimal place).

Answer: 686.7 kPa

Submit

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1/1.

Submit page | Submit all and finish

Fill with correct | Previous state | Start again | Close preview

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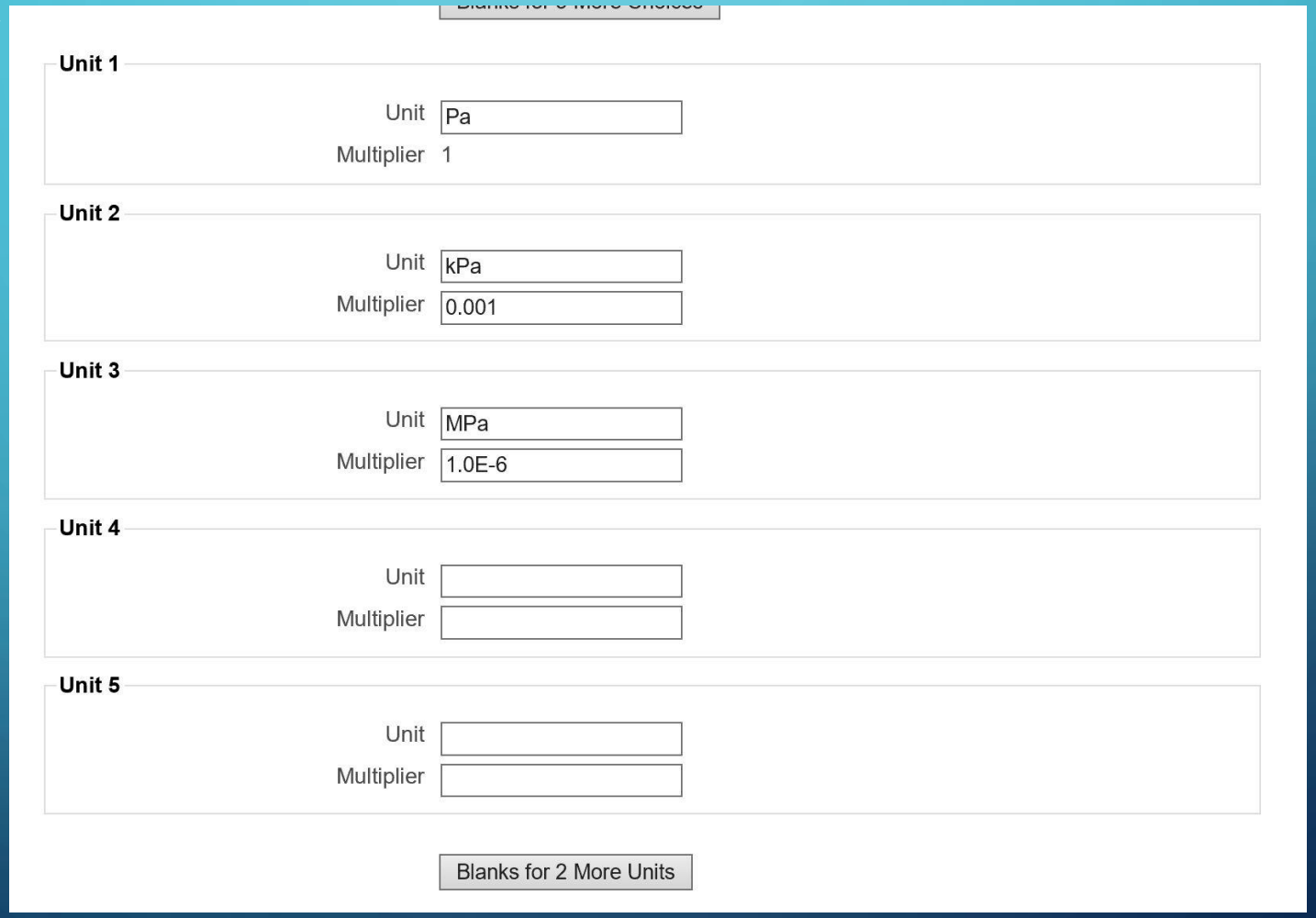
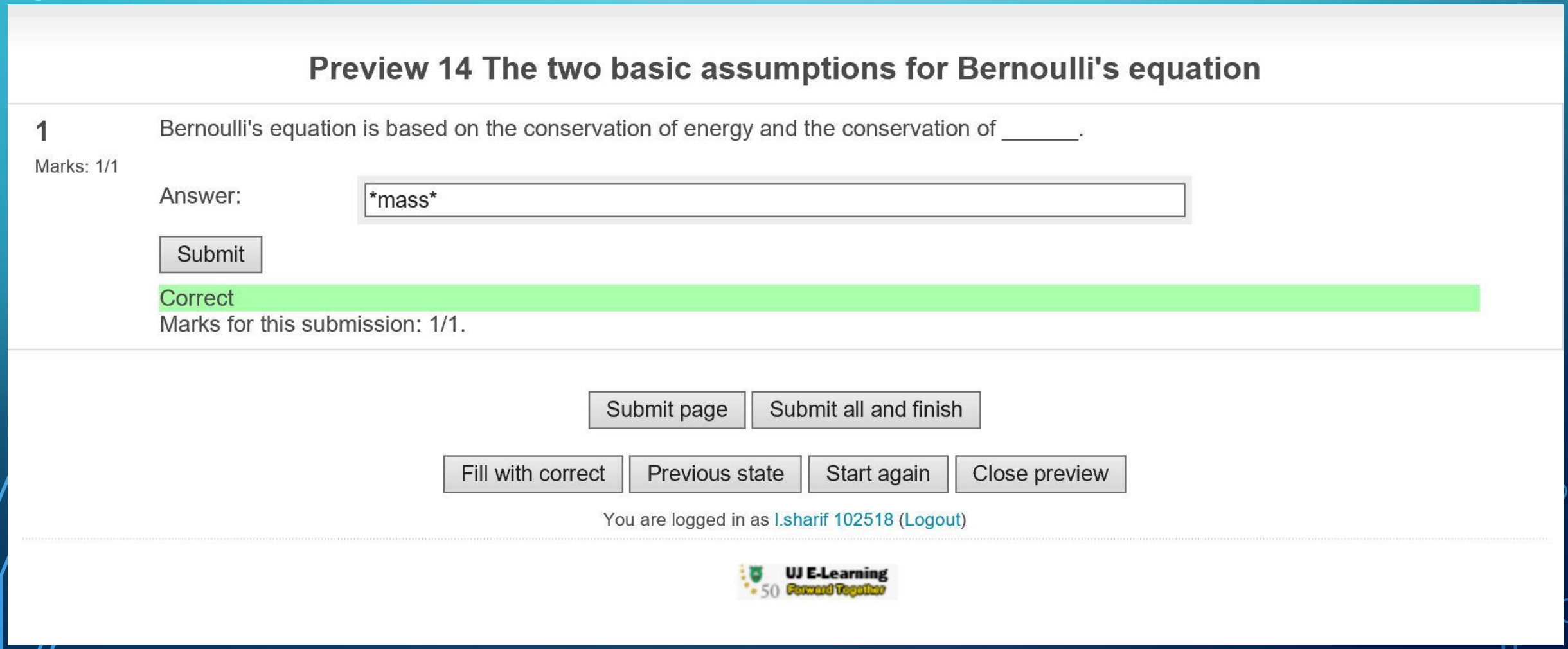
4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE: NUMERICAL PROBLEM



4. SHORT TEXT

1. The student must answer with a short word or a couple of words.
2. In order to avoid mistakes, you can use wildcards such as ? and *.
3. The asterisk sign * matches zero or more characters.
4. The question mark ? matches a single character.
5. The number sign # matches a single digit (0-9).

4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE: SHORT TEXT PROBLEM



4. TYPES OF PROBLEMS IN MOODLE: TRUE/FALSE PROBLEM

Preview 10 flow into a hydraulic cylinder depends on the area of the piston and the speed

1

Marks: 0/1

The required volumetric rate flow into a hydraulic cylinder is equal to the product of the velocity of the piston and its area.

Answer:

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Submit

Incorrect
Marks for this submission: 0/1. This submission attracted a penalty of 1.

Submit page | Submit all and finish

Fill with correct | Previous state | Start again | Close preview

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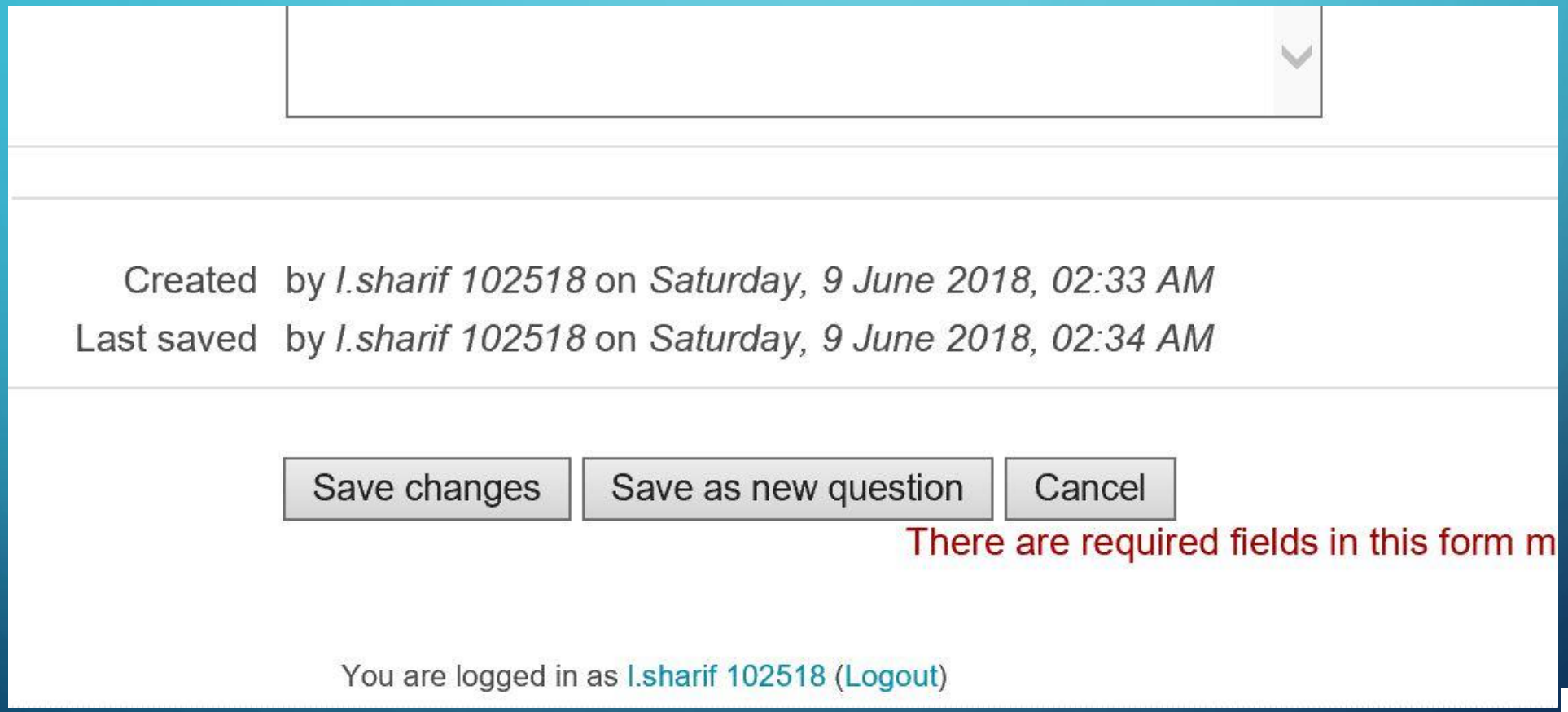
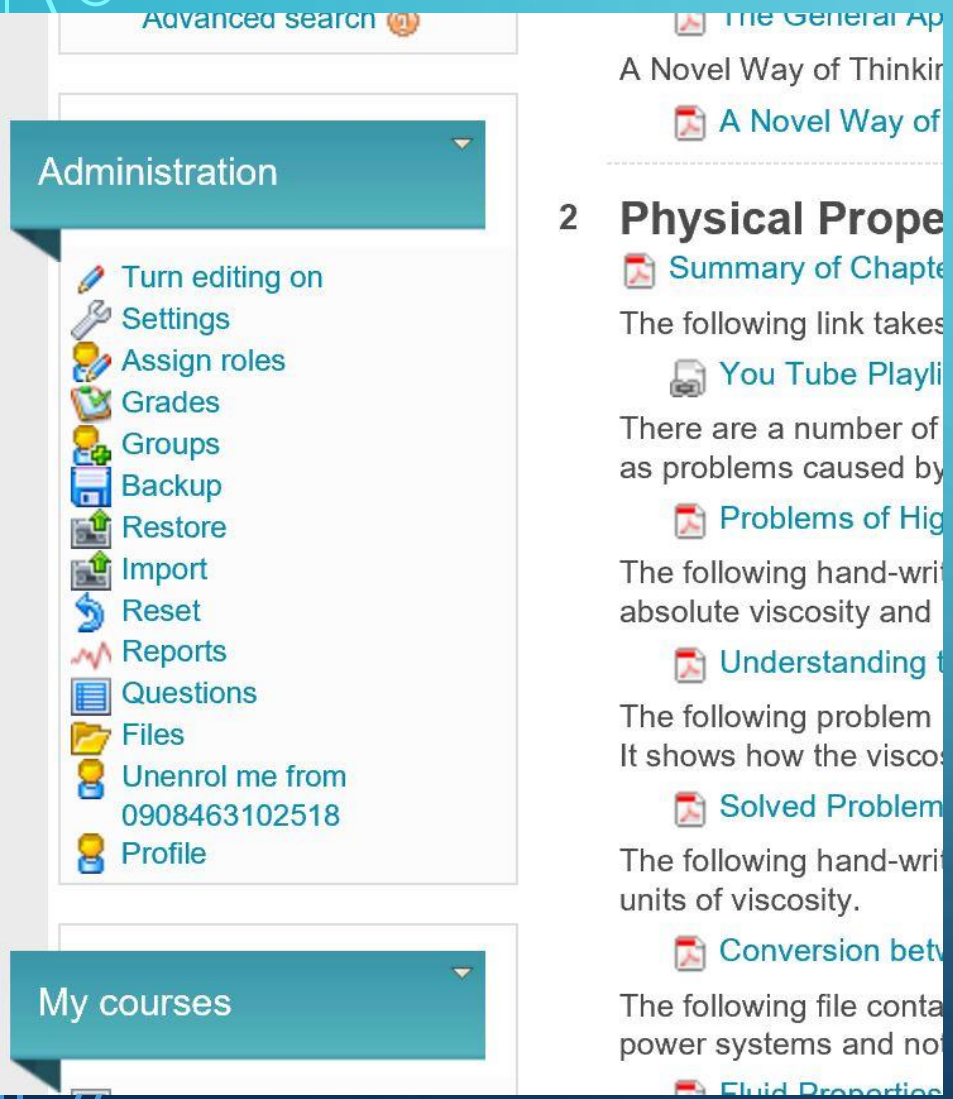
4. SAVE A NEW PROBLEM (GREAT FEATURE!)

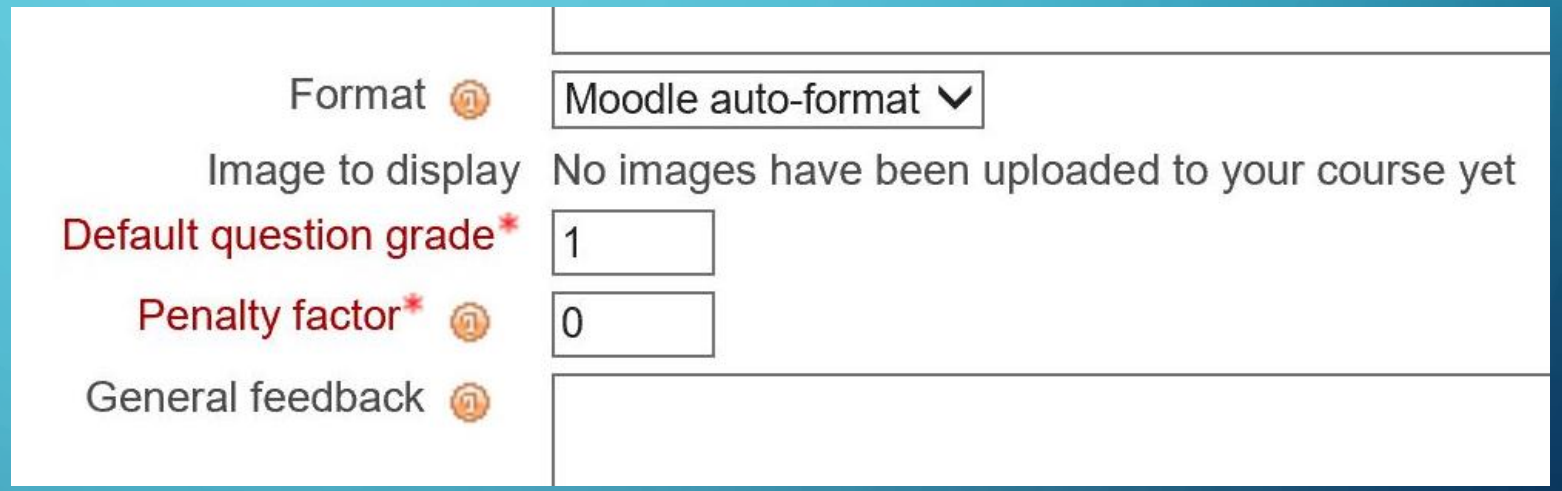


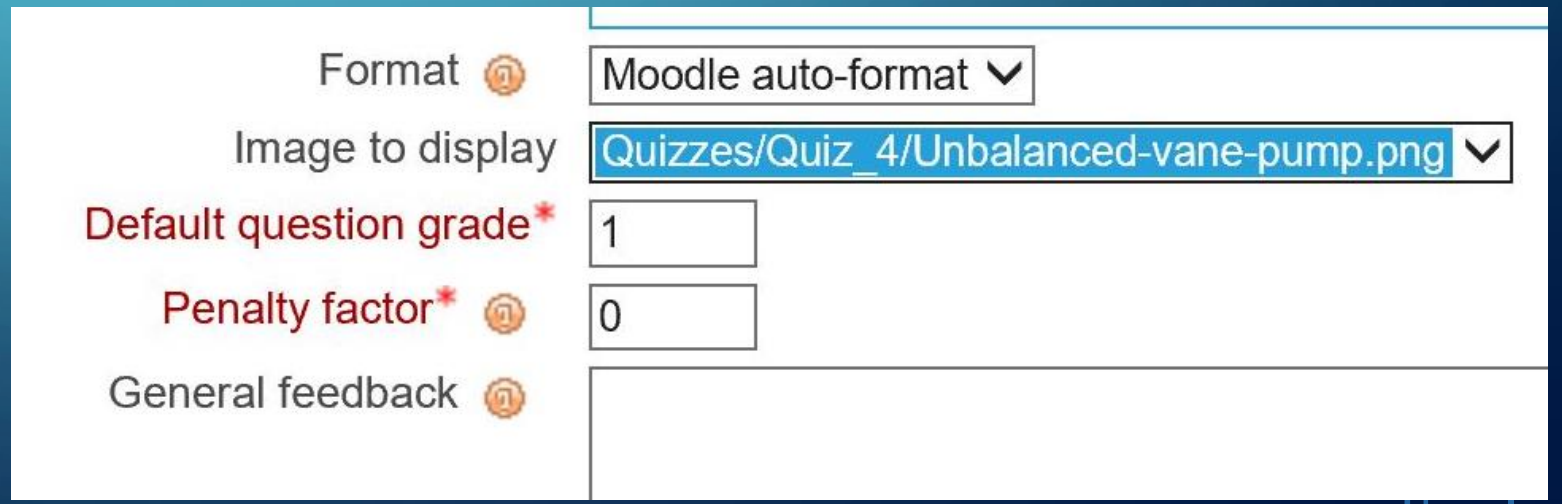
5. ADDING IMAGES TO A PROBLEM

1. You must first add the image to the COURSE folder (anywhere in the course folder).
2. You can do this by selecting “Files” from the left hand menu.
3. Then when you are in the problem, you can select “Select image to display”.

5. ADDING IMAGES



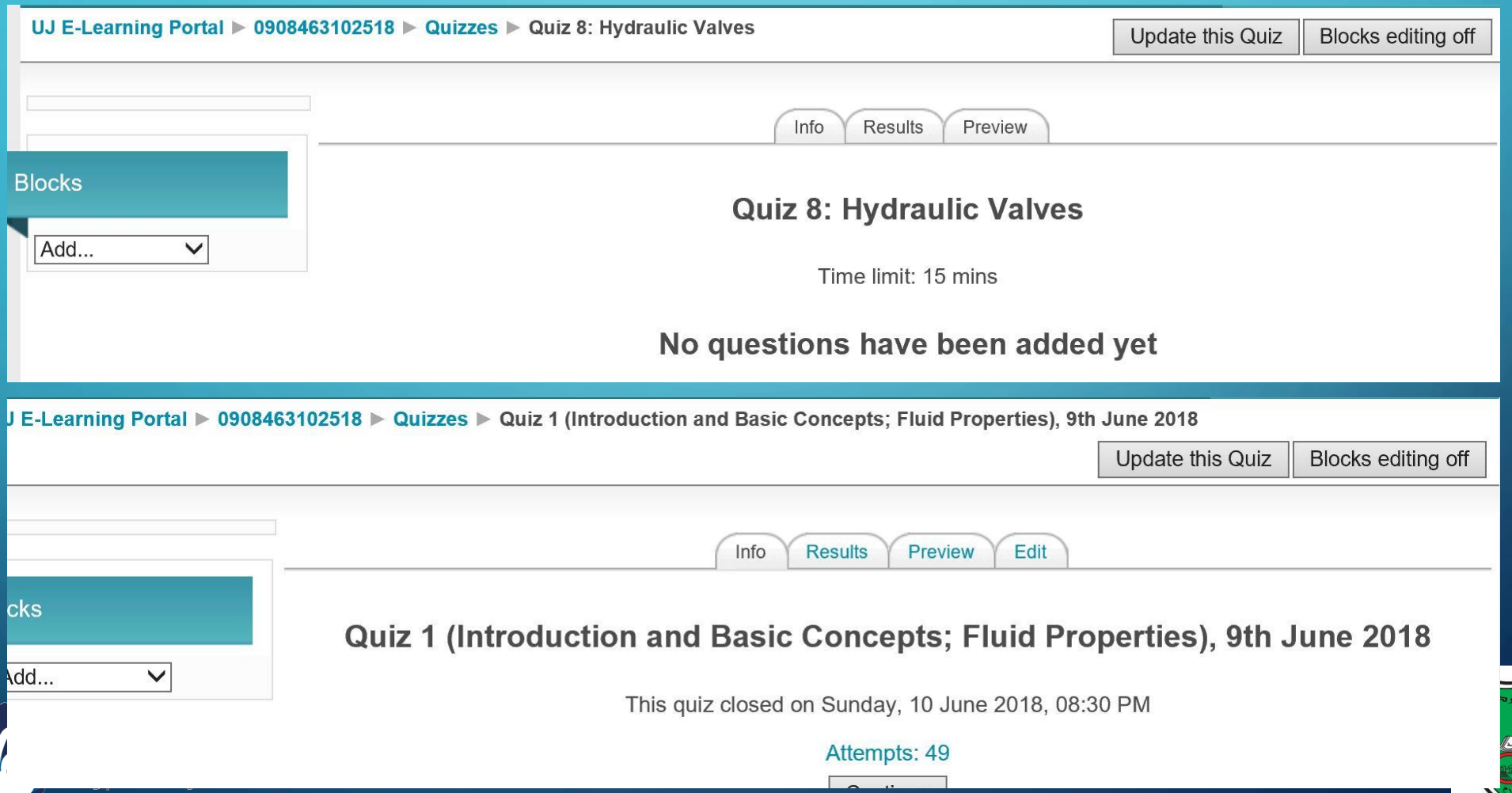




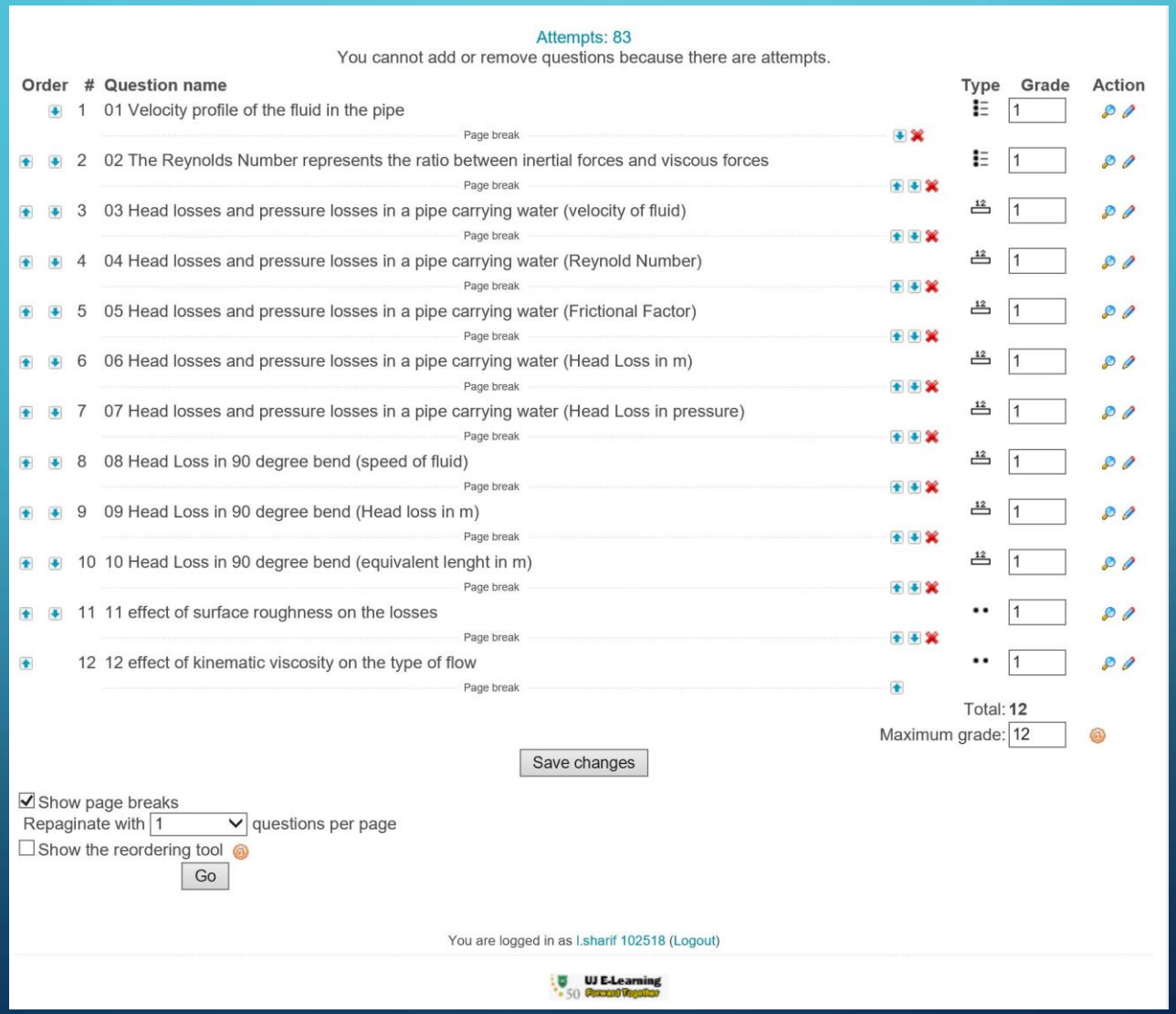
6. CREATING AND ACTIVATING THE QUIZ

1. Once you have built the problems, you need to create the quiz and activate it.
2. Create the quiz by “adding an activity” anywhere you want in the course.
3. Go to the quiz and copy the URL.
4. Send the URL to Hani Ayyoub or Aman Rahahleh, requesting activation.
5. Once activated, you will be able to “Edit” (i.e., add problems to the quiz).

6. CREATING AND ACTIVATING THE QUIZ



7. ADDING QUESTIONS TO THE QUIZ



Attempts: 83

You cannot add or remove questions because there are attempts.

Order	#	Question name	Type	Grade	Action
	1	01 Velocity profile of the fluid in the pipe		1	
		Page break			
	2	02 The Reynolds Number represents the ratio between inertial forces and viscous forces		1	
		Page break			
	3	03 Head losses and pressure losses in a pipe carrying water (velocity of fluid)		1	
		Page break			
	4	04 Head losses and pressure losses in a pipe carrying water (Reynold Number)		1	
		Page break			
	5	05 Head losses and pressure losses in a pipe carrying water (Frictional Factor)		1	
		Page break			
	6	06 Head losses and pressure losses in a pipe carrying water (Head Loss in m)		1	
		Page break			
	7	07 Head losses and pressure losses in a pipe carrying water (Head Loss in pressure)		1	
		Page break			
	8	08 Head Loss in 90 degree bend (speed of fluid)		1	
		Page break			
	9	09 Head Loss in 90 degree bend (Head loss in m)		1	
		Page break			
	10	10 Head Loss in 90 degree bend (equivalent lenght in m)		1	
		Page break			
	11	11 effect of surface roughness on the losses		1	
		Page break			
	12	12 effect of kinematic viscosity on the type of flow		1	
		Page break			

Total: 12

Maximum grade: 12

Save changes

Show page breaks

Repaginate with 1 questions per page

Show the reordering tool

Go

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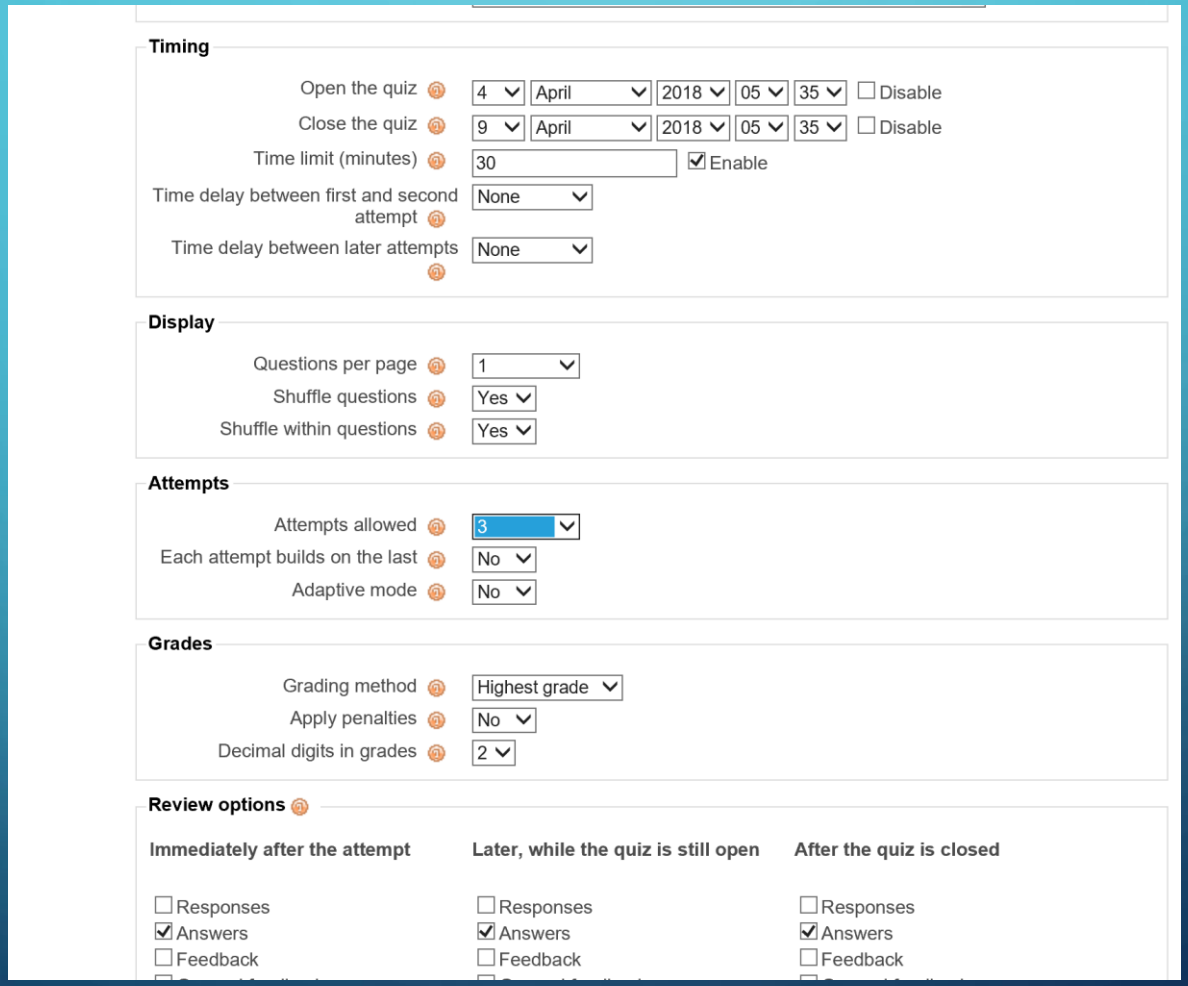
8. CONTROLLING THE TIME AND DURATION



Timing

Open the quiz: 4 April 2018 05 35 ☐ Disable
Close the quiz: 9 April 2018 05 35 ☐ Disable
Time limit (minutes): 30 ☑ Enable
Time delay between first and second attempt: None
Time delay between later attempts: None

Display

Questions per page: 1
Shuffle questions: Yes
Shuffle within questions: Yes

Attempts

Attempts allowed: 3
Each attempt builds on the last: No
Adaptive mode: No

Grades

Grading method: Highest grade
Apply penalties: No
Decimal digits in grades: 2

Review options

Immediately after the attempt	Later, while the quiz is still open	After the quiz is closed
☐ Responses	☐ Responses	☐ Responses
☑ Answers	☑ Answers	☑ Answers
☐ Feedback	☐ Feedback	☐ Feedback

9. MULTIPLE ATTEMPTS

1. It is possible to allow students to take multiple attemps.
2. You can force the students not to retake until a certain time has elapsed (e.g., 6 hours) to force him/her to study.
3. This encourages the student to study more and master the material.
4. You can then take the average of the attempts or the highest mark of the attempts.
5. (Gamification!)

10. RESULTS


2012-1962
50
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King Abdullah II School for Information Technology
l.sharif 102518
Update profile | Logout
Wednesday 04 April 2018
UJ E-Learning Portal ▶ 0908323102518 ▶ Quizzes
Edit questions
Section
Name
Attempts
11
Quiz 1: Revision and Basics
Attempts: 71
Quiz 2: Magnetic Circuits
Attempts: 113
Quiz 3: Electromagnetic Basics
Attempts: 68
Quiz 4: Transformers
Attempts: 65
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10. ANALYZING RESULTS

See all course grades

Attempts: 83

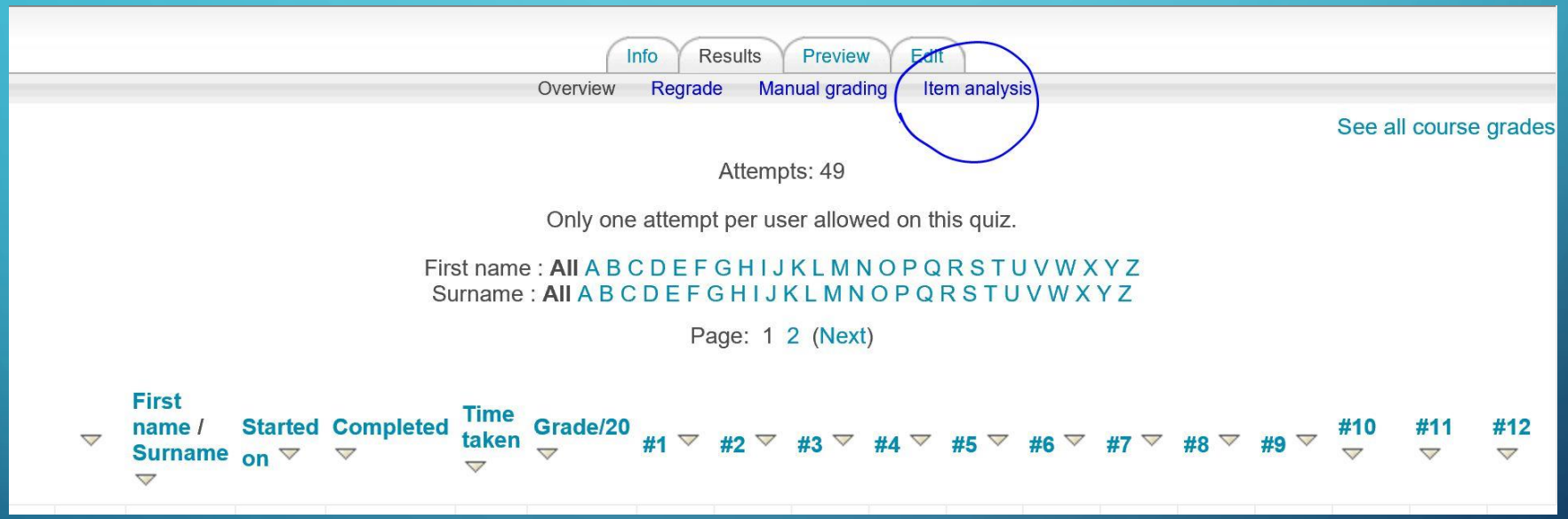
Showing graded and ungraded attempts for each user. The one attempt for each user that is graded is highlighted. The grading method for this quiz is Highest grade.

First name : **All** A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Surname : **All** A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Page: 1 2 3 (Next)

	First name / Surname	Started on	Completed	Time taken	Grade/12	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12
☐	هديل محمد علي حميدات 0146495	7 July 2018, 07:25 PM	7 July 2018, 07:54 PM	28 mins 39 secs	7	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	1/1
☐		9 July 2018, 09:48 PM	9 July 2018, 09:57 PM	9 mins 25 secs	12	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
☐	ظاهر هشام ظاهر جرار 0147346	7 July 2018, 07:41 PM	7 July 2018, 07:43 PM	2 mins 23 secs	7	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	1/1
☐		9 July 2018, 02:19 PM	9 July 2018, 02:26 PM	7 mins 7 secs	12	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
☐	سعيد مازن سعيد عشا 0147566	7 July 2018, 07:12 PM	7 July 2018, 07:52 PM	39 mins 59 secs	9	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
☐		8 July 2018, 03:20 PM	8 July 2018, 03:48 PM	28 mins 48 secs	12	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
☐	محمود محمد نواف مريسي 0147604	7 July 2018, 07:04 PM	7 July 2018, 07:40 PM	35 mins 47 secs	11	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	1/1

10. ITEM ANALYSIS

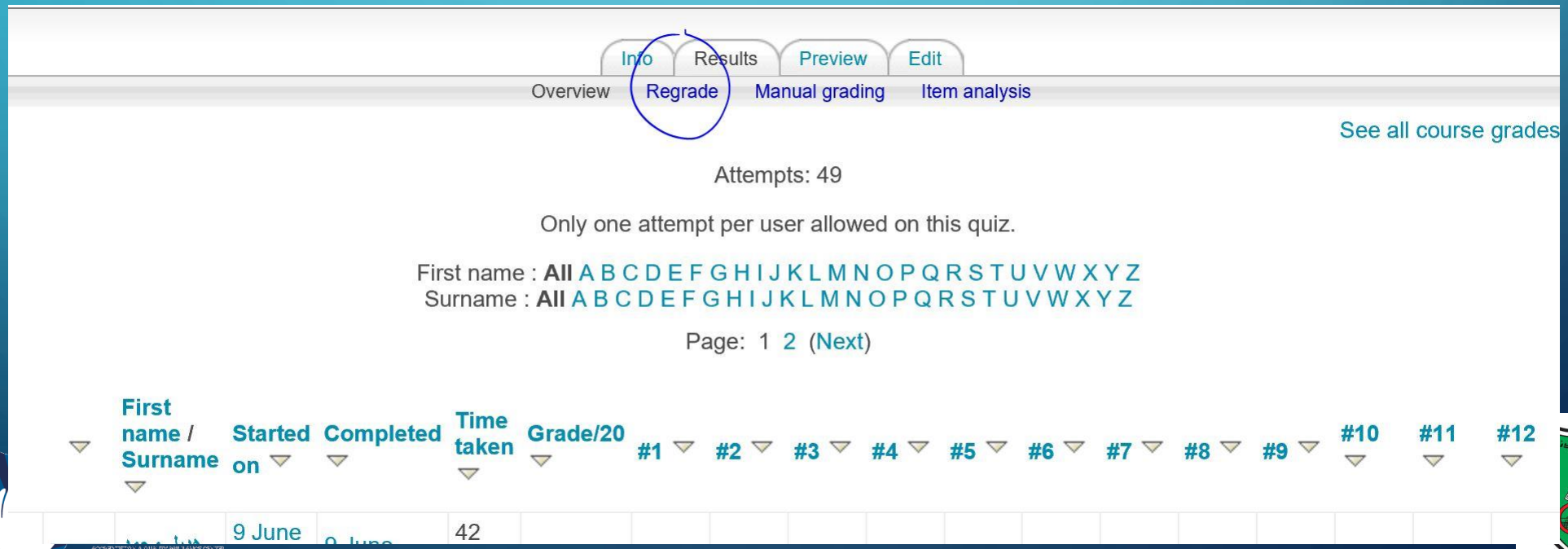


10. ITEM ANALYSIS

Q#	Question text	Answer's text	partial credit	R. Counts	R.%	% Correct Facility	SD	Disc. Index	Disc. Coeff.
(14590)	01 The two types of fluid systems: fluid power and fluid transport : What are the two types of fluid systems?	Fluid power.	(0.00)	0/49	(0%)	100%	0.000	0.91	-999.00
		Fluid transport.	(0.00)	0/49	(0%)				
		Fluid power and fluid transport.	**(1.00)**	49/49	(100%)				
		Fluid chemical energy.	(0.00)	0/49	(0%)				
(14596)	05 setup for measuring viscosity : The figure shows a setup used to measure the viscosity of a fluid. Answer the following question. If the fluid is replaced with one that has a HIGHER dynamic viscosity, then the required force to achieve the same velocity gradient will become:	**Higher.**	**(1.00)**	40/49	(82%)	82%	0.391	0.85	0.34
		No change.	(0.00)	0/49	(0%)				
		Smaller.	(0.00)	8/49	(16%)				
		Depends on the type of fluid (could be higher, the same or smaller).	(0.00)	1/49	(2%)				
	06 power	**The force multiplied by the velocity of**							

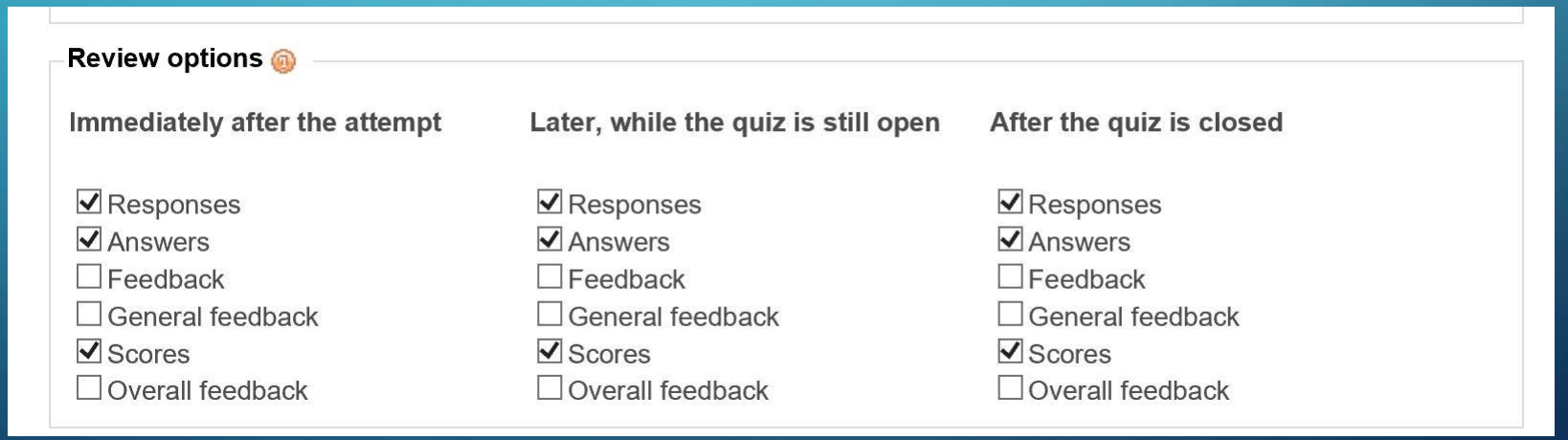
11. REGRADING

1. If you later realise that one of your questions is incorrect, you can ask for a regrade.



12. PROVIDING FEEDBACK TO THE STUDENTS

1. After the quiz, or while it is still open you can provide feedback to students.
2. You can give them the correct answer, what they actually answered (responses) and the score.



13. SAVING AND BACKING UP

1. It is a good idea to regularly backup your full course.
2. You can also save the full set of questions (usually in moodle format, .xml).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!