DEVELOPING EXAMS:

Student create exam items.
A good way to learn something is to teach it.

Learners retain more when actively engaged in the educational process.
Each Students create 5 exam items.

By creating items, students study as they are evaluated.

Items are pooled and become the study guide.

First used method in an Evaluation Course.

This Spring used in a Theory Course. (8 theories applied to behavior change programs)
1. Students are assigned lectures or text chapters.

2. Short lecture on Application Exam Items.

3. Each student creates 5 questions with key. (50pts)

4. Keymaster compiles questions and disseminates.

5. Instructor chooses exam items from pool (or not).

6. Incentive: good items will appear on exam.

7. Instructor retains right to add own items.
Short Lecture on Application Questions (3 slides)
KNOWLEDGE: remembering; recall of information

COMPREHENSION: organization and selection of ideas

APPLICATION: problem solving; application of principles

ANALYSIS: separation of a whole into component parts

SYNTHESIS: combination of ideas to form a new whole

EVALUATION: development decisions
EXAMPLE: Simple Recall: NOT GOOD

3. An Outcome Evaluation for a health promotion program targets:

   a. health behavior
   b. health status*
   c. health education objectives
   d. formative evaluation processes
EXAMPLE: APPLICATION: GOOD

6. HRA’s are useful tools to help participants move through which Stages of Change:

a. Precontemplation to Preparation*
b. Preparation to Maintenance
c. Precontemplation to Contemplation
d. Contemplation to Maintenance
Examples of items created Spring 2011 for theory course.
29. Jake knows that exercising regularly and cutting out the fast food will lower his risk for cardiovascular disease. However, he feels that the chance of getting cardiovascular disease is small, and he does not want to give up fast food. The belief Jake has on potentially getting cardiovascular disease is his:

a. Outcome expectation
b. Collective efficacy
c. Reciprocal determinism
d. Outcome expectancy
22. When Pam was getting ready to go to prom the police dept. showed her a mock accident that could happen if she drank and drove. This experience put fear into her mind for the weekend of prom. What theory is this approach based on?

a. Health Belief Model  
b. Diffusion of Innovations  
c. Social Cognitive Theory  
d. Transtheoretical Model
7. Rick didn’t want a cell phone. He didn’t think that they were necessary and there were health concerns. Over time, all of his friends had them. He still didn't think they were worth the money, but friends kept pressuring him, until he finally got a cell phone. Rick is a:

a. Laggard
b. Early Adoptor
c. Early Majority
d. Late Majority
5. Barbie and Furby are two innovations in toys. Furbys are no longer sold, Barbie is the most popular toy of all time. In which aspect of the diffusion process did Furby fail?

a. Development
b. Dissemination
c. Adoption
d. Maintenance