ITEM-WRITING GUIDELINES/RULES/ SUGGESTIONS/ADVICE AS DERIVED FROM 46 AUTHORITATIVE TEXTBOOKS

Source: Haladyna, T.M., and Downing, S.M. (1989). A taxonomy of multiple-choice itemwriting rules, <u>Applied Measurement in Education</u>. p. 37-50.

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Multiple Choice Tests

General Item-Writing (procedural)

- 1. Use either the best answer or the correct answer format.
- 2. Avoid the complex multiple-choice (Type K) format. (e.g., A and D; A and C, All the above; None of the above; A, B, and C; etc.)
- 3. Format the item vertically, not horizontally.
- 4. Allow time for editing and other types of item revisions.
- 5. Use good grammar, punctuation, and spelling consistently.
- 6. Minimize examinee reading time in phrasing each item.
- Avoid trick items, those which mislead or deceive examinees into answering incorrectly.

General Item-Writing (content concerns)

- 8. Base each item on an educational or instructional objective.
- 9. Focus on a single problem
- 10. Keep the vocabulary consistent with the examinees' level of understanding.
- 11. Avoid cuing one item with another, keep items independent of one another.
- 12. Use the author's examples as a basis for developing your items.
- 13. Avoid over-specific knowledge when developing the item.
- 14. Avoid textbook, verbatim phrasing when developing the item.
- 15. Avoid items based on opinions.
- 16. Use multiple-choice to measure higher level thinking.
- 17. Test for important or significant material; avoid trivial material.

Stem Construction

- 18. State the stem in question form or completion form (*note: recent research findings favor question form over completion*).
- 19. When using the completion format, don't leave a blank for completion in the beginning or middle of the stem of the question (*note: recent research findings favor question form over completion thus, avoid completion format*).

20. Ensure that the directions in the stem are clear, and that wording lets the examinee know exactly what is being asked.

- 21. Avoid window dressing (excessive verbiage) in the stem.
- 22. Word the stem positively; avoid negative phrasing.
- 23. Include the central idea and most of the phrasing in the stem.

General Option Development

- 24. Use as many options as are feasible; more options are desirable (*note: recent research suggests four to five options*).
- 25. Place options in logical or numerical order.
- 26. Keep options independent; options should not be overlapping.
- 27. Keep all options in an item homogeneous in content.
- 28. Keep the length of the options fairly consistent.
- 29. Avoid, or use sparingly, the phrase "all of the above."
- 30. Avoid, or use sparingly, the phrase "none of the above."
- 31. Avoid the use of the phrase "I don't know."
- 32. Phrase options positively, not negatively.
- 33. Avoid distractors that can clue test-wise examinees; for example, avoid clang associations, absurd options, formal prompts, or semantic (overly specific or overly general) clues.
- 34. Avoid giving clues through the use of faulty grammatical construction.
- 35. Avoid specific determiners, such as "never" and "always."

Correct Option Development

36. Position the correct option so that it appears about the same number of times each possible position for a set of items.

37. Make sure there is one and only one correct option.

Distractor Development

- 38. Use plausible distractors; avoid illogical distractors
- 39. Incorporate common errors of students in distractors
- 40. Avoid technically phrased distractors
- 41. Use familiar yet incorrect phrases as distractors
- 42. Use true statements that do not correctly answer the item.
- 43. Avoid the use of humor when developing options (note: recent research suggests benefits for humor properly inserted into exams, yet more research is necessary).

ADDITIONAL ITEM-WRITING GUIDELINES

Matching Items

- 44. Use only homogenous subject matter.
- 45. Do not have the same number of items and options.
- 46. Arrange the list of responses in a logical order.
- 47. Keep the list of items brief.
- 48. Always place the entire task on the same page.

True-False Items

- 49. Avoid statements that are too general
- 50. Do not use negatives or double negatives.
- 51. Do not use long, complex sentences.
- 52. Do not include more than one idea.
- 53. If you are using an opinion, indicate the source.
- 54. True-false statements should be the same length.
- 55. Include the same number of true-false statements.
- 56. Do not use specific qualifiers such as: always, never, all, none, usually, sometimes, occasionally, may, or could.

Essay Questions

- 57. Frame questions so that the examinee's task is explicitly defined.
- 58. Specify the value and an approximate time limit for each question.
- 59. Employ a larger number of questions that require relatively short answers rather than only a few questions that require long answers.
- 60. Do not employ optional questions.
- 61. Verify a question's quality by writing a trial response to the question.
- 62. Prepare a tentative scoring key in advance of considering examinee responses.
- 63. Score all answers to one question before scoring the next question.
- 64. Make prior decisions regarding treatment of such factors as spelling and punctuation.
- 65. Evaluate essay responses anonymously.

Oral Examinations

- 66. Prepare a list of questions that will be used with all students.
- 67. Have at least two people evaluate the student.
- 68. Video/audio tape responses.

Short-Answer Items

- 69. A direct question is generally preferable to an incomplete sentence.
- 70. Structure an item so that the required response is concise.
- 71. For incomplete-statement types, restrict the number of blanks to one, or at most, two.
- 72. Place the blank near the end of an incomplete sentence or in the margin for a direct question.
- 73. Blanks for answers should be equal in length.
- 74. Provide sufficient answer space.