Secrets of Competency Testing: Writing Items for Hospice and Palliative Certification Examinations

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The planning committee members and the presenters have declared no conflict of interest involved in the content contained in this course.

AGENDA

Part I

- I. Overview of Measurement
- II. Item Anatomy and Item Types
- III. Cognitive Levels

Part II

- IV. Subverting Test Wiseness
- V. General Rules for Item Writing

Part III

VI. Item Writing and Feedback

Please complete the	
Item Writing Aptitude Test	
Are you testwise?	
Can you select the key based on clues given in the item	
without knowing the content?	
	-
Trassign normally occurs under which of the following conditions?	
A. when the viskal flans, if the viskal is zortil B. when lusp trasses the vom C. when the belgo lisks tarious D. when dissles frull	
If you are testwise,	
you can find the key.	
 Testwise candidates will pick A as the key; it is the only option to specify a condition and the stem directs candidates to look for a condition. 	
condition.	

The fribbled breg will ninter best with an A. mors. B. ignu. C. derst. D. sortar. If you are testwise,	
you can find the key.	
 Testwise candidates would select B; it is the only option that grammatically flows from the stem. 	
]
Why does the sigla frequently overfesk the trelsum?	
A. All siglas are mellious. B. Siglas are always votial. C. The trelsum is usually tarious. D. No trelsa are directly feskable.	
If you are testwise,	
you can find the key.	
 Testwise candidates can identify C as the key because all the other options contain words (i.e., all, always, no) associated with false statements. 	
What probable causes are indicated when doss occurs in a compots?	
A. The polats were thenced in the sluth B. The kredges roted with the rots C. The rakogs were not accepted in the sluth D. The sabs foped and the doths tinzed	
If you are testwise,	
 you can find the key. This one is relatively tricky, yet some testwise candidates may be able to deduce that D is 	
candidates may be able to deduce that D is the only option with multiple <i>causes</i> (sabs <i>and</i> doths).	

What is the primary purpose of the cluss in frumpaling?	
A. To remove cluss-prangs. B. To patch tremails.	
C. To loosen cloughs. D. To repair plumots.	
If you are testwise,	
you can find the key.	-
Someone who knows nothing about the content can still pick A as the key because it's the only	
option to include a word (cluss) from the stem.	
	Í
The nintering function of the ignu is most effectively	
performed in connection with the	
A. arazma tol. B. fribbled breg.	
C. groshing statol.	
D. frallied stantels. If you are testwise,	
you can find the key.	
Testwise candidates will remember that <i>ignus</i>	
and <i>fribbled bregs</i> were linked in the second	
item and thus select B here. This is an example of cueing.	
3	
Part 2 Answers	
Fait 2 Allsweis	
7. C Abraham Lincoln	
8. A 5/8	
9. B Sue and Margie	
10. C did not	
11. D \$25,000 12. D water	
13. A 260	
14. B Tom made the play	
15. B 17	

Part 2 Answers Explained • Convergence Theory of Testwiseness • Abe Lincoln: President during Civil War • 5/8: 5 in numerator, 8 in denominator • Sue (3 times) and Margie (twice) • did (twice) and not (three times) . . . • What about the different options? Things to do Steps in writing items • Generate an idea (use TCO or situation) • Write an evaluative objective • Jot notes (+ and - examples & attributes) · Draft the stem · Write the key • Use your +/- list to help write distractors · Get feedback (yours and others)

Follow grammatical (AMP) rules

- Options that are complete sentences begin in upper case, end with a period
- Incomplete thoughts for direct questions begin with lower case (no period)
- Options that complete incomplete statements begin in lower case and end with periods

Put as many words as possible into the stem.

The psychometrician should recommend

- A. that the committee write longer, more difficult to read stems.
- B. that the committee write distractors of length similar to the key.

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- A. longer, more difficult to read stems.
- B. distractors of length similar to the key.

Write distractors with care

- Item difficulty largely depends on the quality of the distractors.
- The finer distinctions candidates must make, the more difficult the item.
- When writing item **stems**, you should help candidates clearly understand.
- **Distractors** should be written with a ruthless attitude.

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•		
•		

 Write distractors you know some candidates will select. Use common misconceptions Use the candidates' language Use impressive-sounding and technical words in the distractors Use scientific and stereotyped phrases, and verbal associations 	
Summary example: options	
A. longer, more difficult to read stems. B. distractors of length similar to the key. C. clearly wrong, yet attractive distractors.	
D. stems involving complex computations.	
 Options are similar in length and detail Two options address stems, two 	
 address distractors Two options with commas, two without 	
 Two options begin with nouns, two begin with adjectives 	
	٦
Evaluating your own items	
1. Content relevant for intended	
examination? 2. Item linked to the content outline? 3. Cognitive level correct?	
 Stem clear and complete? Key the best answer? 	
Distractors plausible, but wrong?Free from bias?	
8. Reading level appropriate?9. Reference? Conform to standards?	

Things to avoid Avoid "All of the above" and "None bf the above" • "All of the above" allows candidates to correctly respond based on partial information. "None of the above" is a poor option because candidates could almost always argue that it was correct. Avoid irrelevant sources of difficulty • Use short sentences rather than long complex sentences. • Use smaller words rather than polysyllabic words to reduce reading level. • Now is not the time to show off your verbosity.

Avoid Irrelevant Clues • Options having the same meaning. Therefore, both must be incorrect. • Options that are mutually exclusive. • Similar phrases in the stem and key. • Writing keys "better" than distractors. Avoid bias in your items Avoid stereotypes • Keep in mind the following potential areas of bias: gender, race, ethnicity, age, religion, disability • If not relevant to the clinical picture, do not include it A few last things to avoid "you" • would • humor



The next step:

- Submit IWW Application online at www.goHPCC.org
- Submit one item to HPCC
- Submitting items:
- Category: Major, Minor, Task
 - ...Cardiac would be 1B3
- Cognitive Level
- Key
- Reference

Adult Patients 1- A. Identify and res imminent death B. Identify specific complications, 1. hematolog paraneople	pond to indicators of patterns of progression, and treatment for: ic, oncologic, and sistic conditions (e.g., associated associated associated al conditions
PP, 80 PER JUNE PER STANDARD, PRO, UNIO, U	FOR ABP LISE CHA.Y Ben #
	SSION FORM Identialing Center (HPCC ⁶) Cute:
ontent Outline Classification ager Category g. 1, 70 inor Category g. A 8) sels Statement g. 1, 72	Complexity Lavel: (1-Recal, 2-Application, 3-Analysis) Correct Answer: Reference Material:
Flease print or type &	em in the space below

Final Session

- Purpose: to get a glimpse of Examination Development Committee approval process
- Similar to "Evaluating your own items"
- Sign up online—attend one of 3 interactive teleconferences. Details at <u>www.goHPCC.org</u> under <u>Item Writer Workshops.</u>