

## Student Self-Assessments

Self-assessments provide questions and answers in an interactive, anonymous environment, so that students may gauge their understanding of material. These may include multiple-choice or short-answer questions, and may optionally include images, graphics and tables.



### FORMATTING and SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Please follow these guidelines to make the publishing of your self-assessments simpler and faster. Sample formatting follows these instructions.

Please submit the self-assessment questions, along with your name, affiliated block, and title of your self-assessment, to [irocket@medsch.ucsf.edu](mailto:irocket@medsch.ucsf.edu). Feel free to address any questions to the same email address.

### FORMATTING IMAGES and TABLES

1. Do not embed images within documents. Submit them as separate files, in their original formats (e.g., GIF, JPG, TIFF, PICT, etc)
2. Please create an image or a screen shot of any tables and submit them as you would an image.
3. Due to formatting constraints, images must be no greater than 500 pixels in width.
4. Label images with the self-assessments' name and question number. (e.g. The image for a questions 1 through 5 of a Neuropharmacology self-assessment, would be named neuropharm1-5.gif)

### FORMATTING SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. Begin each question with a question number. Follow this number by either a period "." or a parentheses ")" and a space. Then add the text of the question.  
**Important:** Since lists are automatically treated as answer choices, do not use lists (numbered, bulleted, alphabetical, or Roman numeral) as part of any question.
2. Answers are displayed as an alphabetical list following the question. Begin each answer with a letter (a-f) followed by a period "." or a parentheses ")".
3. **Multiple choice questions** may have no more than six (6) answer choices.
4. Indicate a correct answer by placing an asterisk " \* " before the correct choice. There should be no space between the asterisk and the answer choice.
5. You may add **optional feedback**, which will be displayed as the student clicks on an answer choice. To do so, place it immediately after the answer choice and begin that line with the "@" symbol. There must be at least one space between the "@" symbol and the feedback text.
6. **Short-answer questions** will include only one answer, labeled "a." Precede this with the "@" symbol, in a manner similar to formatting for feedback.
7. Express special characters (e.g., Greek letters " $\mu$ " or other non-standard symbols "©") using plain English (e.g., *mu* or *copyright*) or submitted as images.

## Sample Formatting

### Example of a correctly formatted multiple-choice question including feedback:

In this example, "b." is the correct answer and is preceded by an asterisk. There is no space following the asterisk.

Answer "b." also contains feedback, which follows the answer and which is preceded by a "@" symbol.

3. Who determined the exact speed of light?
  - a. Albert Einstein
  - \*b. Albert Michelson
  - @ Albert Michelson won the Nobel Prize for Physics for determining the exact speed of light.
  - c. Thomas Edison
  - d. Guglielmo Marconi

### Example of a correctly formatted short-answer question

There is only one choice, "a." This short-answer is preceded by the "@" symbol in the same manner as feedback.

4. What is the term used for a unit of light?
  - a. Please click for answer.
  - @ The term for a unit of light is "photon."

## Sample Self-Assessment

1. All of the following could account for higher than normal serum lactate levels EXCEPT:
  - a. anaerobic metabolism in muscle.
  - b. a poison that inhibits mitochondrial ATP synthase.
  - c. lack of one of the coenzymes required by the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex.
  - \*d. a switch from glucose catabolism to fatty acid catabolism.
2. Deficiency of vitamin B1 would impair ATP production in all of the following cells EXCEPT:
  - \*a. red blood cells
  - @ Vitamin B1 or thiamine is essential for decarboxylation in the Krebs Cycle. However, ATP production in red blood cells relies solely on glycolysis.
  - b. skeletal muscle cells
  - c. hepatocytes (liver cells)
  - d. adipose tissue cells
3. Which of the following enzymes catalyzes a freely reversible reaction?
  - a. phosphofructokinase
  - b. pyruvate kinase
  - c. pyruvate dehydrogenase
  - \*d. lactate dehydrogenase
  - e. isocitrate dehydrogenase
4. Certain antibiotics inhibit ATP synthase, which in turn leads to inhibition of the citric acid cycle. Describe the chain of events (starting with inhibition of ATP synthase) that cause the citric acid cycle to be inhibited?
  - a. Please write out your response then click here for the answer.
  - @ ATP synthase makes ATP from ADP and inorganic phosphate using the energy stored in the proton gradient that spans the inner mitochondrial membrane. When ATP synthase is inhibited, the proton gradient is not consumed. The large proton gradient slows the activity of the electron transport chain, causing its substrates (NADH and FADH<sub>2</sub>) to build up in the mitochondrion. High levels of NADH inhibit the citric acid cycle.