Find and identify question types in assignments and tests such as multiple choices, true/false, matching, short answer, essay, fill-in-the-blank, oral questions, computational questions, diagram-based questions, drag-and-drop, programming-coding, etc.

Multiple Choice: This type of question consists of a question with several different answer options. Usually there is only one correct answer among the options, but there can be more.

Example:

What is the capital of France?

A. Berlin
B. Rome
C. Paris
D. London

The correct answer is C.

True/False: These types of question are like multiple choice, but there are only two options: true or false.

Example:

Squares have 4 sides.

A. True
B. False

The correct answer is A.

Matching: There are two columns. Your task is to match the item in one column to the other correctly.

Match the country with the correct capital:

Column A	Column B
1. France	A. Rome

2. Germany. B. Madrid
3. Italy C. Paris
4. Spain. D. Berlin

France-> Paris

Germany-> Berlin

Italy-> Rome

Spain-> Madrid

Short answer:

This type of question requires you to write a few sentences or words to answer.

Example:

What is the capital of Germany?

Berlin

Fill-in-the-blank:

Fill-in-the-blank questions are missing a word or words in a sentence.

Example:

The capital of Italy is _____.

Rome

Oral questions:

Oral questions are questions that are spoken. The question is spoken aloud and the student should answer orally.

Example:

Teachers asks: What causes the seasons?

Student answers: The tilt of the Earth's axis when it orbits the sun.

Computational questions:

Computational questions are questions that require calculations to find the answer.

Example:

A car travels 120 kilometers in 2 hours. What is it's average speed?

Answer:

120km / 2 h =60 km/h 60 km/h

Diagram-based question:

These questions require you to interpret, label, analyze, or draw a diagram to answer.

Examples:

Science: Label the parts of a plant cell.

Geography: Read a climate change graph and describe the change in weather

Drag and drop:

These questions require you to click an image and drag and drop it to the correct place.

Example:

Drag and drop these planets in order.

“Mercury,” “Earth,” “Jupiter,” etc.

Programming-coding-

Write a program:

These types of questions require you to write code that solves the problem.

Example:

Write a program that finds all the prime numbers between x and y.

Debugging:

A piece of code has errors, and you must find and fix them.

Output prediction:

You are given a piece of code and asked to find the outcome if the code is run.

Algorithmic problem solving:

These questions require an algorithm to solve. Usually, they involve logic, science, or data structures.

Example:

Reverse a string

Essay Questions:

Questions that ask for an essay in response to the prompt.

Example:

Explain the causes of the American Civil War.

Sequence/Ordering Questions:

Students arrange items in the correct order.

Example:

Put the steps of the water cycle in order: Condensation, Precipitation, Evaporation, Collection.

Labeling Questions:

These questions require the student to label parts of a diagram or chart with the correct names or captions.

Example:

Label the parts of the heart in a diagram.

Assertion and Reason Questions:

Two statements are given, and the student needs to figure out if they are true and if the reason supports the assertion.

Example:

Assertion: Plants make food using photosynthesis.

Reason: They absorb oxygen from the air.

A. Both are true, and reason explains assertion.
B. Both are true, but reason does not explain assertion.
C. Assertion is true, reason is false.
D. Both are false.

Case Study:

Students are required to analyze situations and answer questions based on it.

Example:

Given a patient's symptoms, suggest a diagnosis and treatment plan.