Test your knowledge quiz created on MS From –

Customised thank you message - Thank you for completing the quiz. If you did not score full marks, click View Results for feedback on your responses

**When should you use metrics? (select all that apply)**

* to demonstrate that you publish in top journals
  + Wrong answer message - 'Top journals' is a subjective term, what is classed as a top journal will depend on many things. Whilst a journal impact factor can be part of an overall assessment of what makes a journal 'top', it should not be the only thing looked at. When you are providing evidence of your research impact or performance it is not appropriate to use a journal metric as a proxy for the quality of your research.
* *to support statements that you make about your research*
* *to identify which of your research outputs is generating the most interest and engagement*
* as a replacement for expert judgement or qualitative assessment
  + wrong answer message - Metrics are not a replacement for expert judgement and qualitative assessment metrics are a quantitative snapshot that should support your decision making and help evidence the statements you make around your research's impact.

**Using more than one type of metric to assess research is considered to be good practice because....: (select all that apply)**

* *it reduces the risk of bias*
* *it offers a more robust assessment*
* it means that you don’t need to provide qualitative assessment
  + wrong answer message - Metrics are a snapshot that can be used alongside to aid your qualitative assessment

**Is this statement true or false: “a Journal’s Impact Factor is an accurate indicator of the quality of someone’s research”?**

* true
  + wrong answer message - It would not be an accurate indicator of the quality of someone's research. Journal Impact Factor is the assessment of the journal's performance, dividing the number of citations a journal received in the past year by the total number of "citable items" (like articles and reviews) published in the journal in the two previous years. The number of citations each article will receives varies. It would not be an accurate indicator of a single article as it looks at all articles in the publication.
* *false*

**Which of these is the best description of a normalised metric? (select one)**

* it measures the online attention and engagement that research outputs receive
  + wrong answer message - This is a description of an almetric
* it is a simple count of the number of citations a paper has received
  + wrong answer message – This is a description of a citation count
* it is based on the highest number of papers produced that have the same number of citations
  + wrong answer message - This is a description of the h-index
* *A calculation the provider makes that allows for comparison of papers that are different ages and disciplines*

**What are some of the principles of metrics (select all that apply)**

* *Transparency,*
* *Appropriateness,*
* Responsible
  + wrong answer message - This was a trick answer, Using metrics responsibly is the main aim, but the principles for the responsible use of metrics are, transparency, appropriateness, reproducible, equity and continually reassess.
* Fixed
  + Wrong answer message - Metrics change over time your analysis will only be as accurate as the date you download your data.

**How could you make this statement better**

**My article has been cited 40 times.**

* *Give the date you took the metric*
* *Give the source you took the metric from*
* *Give the date my article was published*
* Give a journal metric
  + Wrong answer message - Using a journal metric in this instance would be a proxy of quality and would not relate specifically to your article
* Nothing
  + Wrong answer message - The statement provides no context. There is no way of knowing if this is good or bad or even accurate. If you give a source and the date, you're are being transparent with the person reading the statement and allowing them to check for themselves (reproducible)

**Is this statement true or false: “citations are always positive and means everyone agrees with me”?**

* true
  + wrong answer message - There is no way to tell if a citation is positive or negative unless you look at every one. It could be that a piece of research has been disproved and people are citing it for that reason.
* *false*

**When using metrics you should?** **(select all that apply)**

* Take them on face value
  + Wrong answer message - You should never just accept a metric without understanding the context of how it was calculated
* *Read what the metric means and how it was calculated*
* Never look at it again
  + Wrong answer message - Metrics update overtime, your analysis will only be accurate at the time you make it. Each time you make a statement you should check if the metric has changed.
* *Provide context*
* *Have a question you want to answer*

**Which article has performed better? (select one)**

Article A – Cited 12 times

Article B – Cited 13 times

* Article A
  + Wrong answer message - There is not enough information to know which article has performed better for example we don't know the age or discipline of the article.
* Article B
  + Wrong answer message - There is not enough information to know which article has performed better for example we don't know the age or discipline of the article.
* *I’m not sure I need more information*