

REshaping Assessment Excellence: Pandemic and the New Now

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1 Introduction

It is hard to separate teaching from assessment, as assessment drives much student motivation. Though there has been much debate about the various forms of assessment, and the role of technology in assessment, actual change has been slow pre-Covid, as evidenced in this statement [WW09].

Indeed, the final examination is a university institution that would appear to be off-limits as far as innovation is concerned. To put this into context, while faculty and students alike will not stray too far from a computer as they go about their daily business, it is still the norm for examinations to be conducted using pen and paper. Does this imply, therefore, that some element of modern learning theory might be sacrificed if it were abandoned in favour of some alternative instrument? Or, given it is still the most commonly administered summative assessment instrument in universities today, is there some other special intrinsic value attached to a closed-book, invigilated exam that justifies its continued use

2 Models

We use the British English word “invigilated” — the corresponding American word is “proctored”.

Trad-C A university-managed invigilated examination in an “examination hall”, with no technology or other resources except the question paper.

Trad-OR As above but students can bring in specified paper resources: often called “open book”. That specification could be very precise: “A clean copy of the fifth edition of ...”, or as vague as “a binder of own notes”. In practice invigilators find this hard to enforce in a large examination., e.g. that a textbook has no annotations

Trad-OU As above with no restrictions on what can be brought in (on paper).

TakeHome-OU In a take-home examination, the student is given the question paper, and has to bring the answer back later (generally 24-hours). [Ben19] is a useful survey of these.

Interim Use a Virtual Learning Environment to deliver an examination paper, and collect answers. There are no technological constraints on the help students could acquire.

Electronic-C A university-managed examination, generally using a specific software platform¹ for delivery and submission. The students are not allowed to use any other resources, but there are wide variations on how this is enforced, from an honour system, through restricted browsers² to full AI-based monitoring. Though it has been sold as a panacea, AI-based monitoring has its limitations [?] and may be illegal in some jurisdictions [?].

Electronic-O

3 An Example

The University of Bath has operated a semester system since 1997 for practically all programmes, with examination assessments in, essentially, January and May.

Before Covid-19, the only option for an examination was Trad-C or Trad-O, nearly all of two hours duration. Though this was not always possible, the aim was that a student should only have one examination per day. It was possible to disguise a **TakeHome-OU** examination as “coursework”.

May 2020 Given the timing, **Interim** was the only practicable solution. Since many solutions were “at home” across the world, the examinations were still aimed at taking 2 hours, but all students were given a 24-hour window in which to do them. Very few staff had experience in “open book” examinations, and certainly not when the whole Internet was an open book. Now we needed to have one examination per day, which stretched the examination period.

January 2021 We moved to Electronic-O. Because students were in different time zones, it was felt that a fixed start time was impossible. so there was still a 24-hour window. Mathematical Sciences took the option to insist that students only had three hours (conceived of as a 2 hour exam plus an hour for administration) to complete the examination from starting the process. But the students could still choose their start time (based on their home time zone) as long as the exam was done in the 24-hour window.

¹Bath used Inspira, but the precise choice is probably irrelevant.

²Note that restricted browsers in an invigilated computer room seems to be a pretty satisfactory solution from the academic integrity point of view, though it does have resource implications, and would clearly not have been viable with strict isolation measures.

May 2021 Based on the success of the Mathematical Sciences limited time experiment, and probably because staff now had more experience of setting open-book exams, many more departments moved to the three-hour limit.

January 2022

May 2022

4 Cheating etc.

[Dic22] reports a small ($N = 900$) survey [Alp22]³ of UK students.

The numbers suggest that 1 in 6 students in the UK have cheated in online exams this academic year. Over half of those surveyed knew people who had cheated in online assessments. Almost 8 out 10 believed that it was easier to cheat in online exams than in exam halls, and the methods for cheating were often laughably rudimentary – including calling or messaging friends for help during the exam, using google to search for answers on a separate device, or asking parents to read through answers prior to submission.

References

- [Alp22] Alpha Academic Appeals. Press release on prevalence of cheating in online assessment, July 2022. <http://www.academicappeals.co.uk/news/05072022201747-press-release-on-prevalence-of-cheating-in-online-assessment--july-2022/>, 2022.
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- [WW09] B.J. Williams and A. Wong. The efficacy of final examination: A comparative study of closed-book, invigilated exams and open-book, open-web exams. *Br. J. Educ. Technol.*, 40:227–236, 2009.

³One item from this not reproduced is “Of those students who admitted to cheating, only a very small minority — 5% — were caught by their institutions”.