

guexam: Glasgow University exam papers

Norman Gray
(norman.gray@glasgow.ac.uk)

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This class file supports creating exam papers, formatted as appropriate for Glasgow University.

This document is addressed to the exams convener, or someone responsible for the overall exam; it goes into complete detail about the class file, and how to customise it. There is more compact documentation for the class, addressed to the authors of individual questions, in the companion document ‘Notes for Authors’.

The most up-to-date version of this class can be found at <http://www.astro.gla.ac.uk/users/norman/distrib/gu/exam/>.

1 Description

Usage:

```
\documentclass[options...]{guexam}
<preamble declarations>
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\begin{question}...\end{question}
...
\end{document}
```

1.1 Class options

The class takes the following options. Note that these options are processed in order, so if an option changes a default (for example, `[draft]` sets `[showsolutions]` by default), then it can be overridden by an option later in the list.

[compose], [draft], [final] When composing questions, you should give the `[compose]` option to `{guexam}`; when assembling the paper, you should use `[draft]`; and you should use `[final]` only for the final version. The `[draft]` option switches on the `[showsolutions]` option (below), displays `\comment` remarks, and makes some mild layout changes. The `[compose]` option implies the `[showsolutions]` option, causes questions to be formatted one per page, and turns off various checks on the number of questions; the `[draft]` option should have the same pagination as the final paper and shifts the body of the paper to the left so that marginal comments are easier to write and read; the `[final]` option turns off the `\comment` command.

[cmfonts], [psfonts], [mathptm], [mathtime], [mtpro2], [stix2] The `[cmfonts]` option (the default) uses the Computer Modern fonts for the document, and the other options use PostScript or OpenType fonts.

The `[mathtime]` or `[mtpro2]` options select PostScript Times Roman, Helvetica and Courier for the body text, plus either Mathtime or Mathtime Professional 2 to typeset maths (this is commercially distributed by PCT_EX¹, and designed to be compatible with Times Roman). A broadly compatible alternative to this is to use the `[mathptm]` option, but although this is free, the results aren't impressive.

A final option is to use the `[stix2]` option to choose specifically and exclusively the (free) STIX2 font set² for both text and maths. On this site, you will need to download and install the files in the `static_otf.zip` bundle. The STIX2 font is a serifed font; the `[sansserif]` option has no effect when used in combination with `[stix2]`.

¹<https://www.pctex.com/mtpro2.html>

²<https://www.stixfonts.org>

Note further that changes in the 2020 version of the L^AT_EX kernel mean that, in some circumstances, the `{siunitx}` package (which this package now depends on), when used with `[stix2]` (which we recommend), can produce garbled `\circ` or `\micro` characters without reporting an error. If you encounter this, the real fix is to update your T_EXLive installation, but if that is troublesome for some reason, you *might* see improved results if you give the `[nosiunitx]` option and explicitly load the `{siunitx}` package with `\usepackage{siunitx}[=v2]`.

The handling of non-standard fonts has always been slightly fragile in L^AT_EX. The `[mtpro2]` and `[stix2]` options are those currently most used by the author, and are therefore the ones most likely to get the various font nuances correct.

[uprightpi] By default π is set slanted, as is the usual L^AT_EX default. When this is referring to the circular constant, however, this should (in some typesetting styles) be set as an upright letter, in fonts which support this. If the option `[uprightpi]` is present, then `\pi` is defined to produce an upright letter, and the command `\italicpi` is defined to produce the slanted version. Whether this option is supplied or not, the macro `\uppi` will produce a single upright π . Note: this is at present implemented only for the `[mtpro2]` and `[stix2]` options, and the combination of `pdflatex+stix2` does not support `\uppi` at present.

[(no)siunitx] Load the `{siunitx}` package, or not. The default is currently yes, and this is now preferred to the `\units` macro, and the `\units` macro will be removed, in a forthcoming release.

[(no)showsolutions] These control whether the solutions to the questions are shown on the paper or not. `[showsolutions]` is the default when the either `[draft]` or `[compose]` options is present, and `[noshow solutions]` in `[final]` case, though this will be overridden by one of the `[{no}showsolutions]` options later in the list.

[(no)perquestionmarks] and [(no)showmarktotals] These control whether mark totals and subtotals are tracked within the question (`perquestionmarks`), and whether the total available marks are displayed at the end of the question (`showmarktotals`). See Sect. 1.2 for more discussion (this option was called `[showmarks]` up to release 0.15).

[(no)pageperquestion] If the option `[pageperquestion]` is present, then each question is on a separate page. Option `[nopageperquestion]` is the default. This is most often set by default by one of the other options, or by a `.c10` file.

[oneside], [twoside] These control whether the document is formatted for one- or twosided printing. This is a standard option, which is redundant in this case, since in this document style there is no difference in formatting. You may in principle use other article options, though you are encouraged not to.

[fleqn] Display equations flush-left, rather than centred. You generally won't set this in the `\documentclass` options – it's here so that it can be set in a `.clo` file.

[sloppydescription] Disables the requirement that all exam metadata be present. See the discussion of `\universitycoursecode` below.

[mono], [colour] The university logo is typeset in colour by default, as is the solution text; the `[mono]` option causes everything to be in mono instead. The `[colour]` option does nothing, but is present for symmetry.

[sansserif] Use a sans serif font for the body text. This is plug-ugly, not least because it doesn't match the maths font; also, it may be easier or harder for dyslexic students to read (there seems to be a variety of advice here, in both directions, ranging from confident to dogmatic, but remarkably little solid evidence either way).

[largefont], or [hugefont] Produce a version of the paper in a 'big' font (18pt) or 'huge' font (36pt) for the benefit of students with visual impairments. See notes below.

Any other options are interpreted as an instruction to read in a `.clo` file, containing course-, department- or group-specific style modifications. Most typically, these changes will affect the rubric, and the sheet of physical constants. The available style options are `[A1]`, `[A2]`, `[A345]`, `[P2]` and `[P345]`. As well, there is a `[class-test]` option which slightly adjusts the rubric, in the approved way for class tests, and options `[A345CT]` and `[P345CT]` which produce the adjusted rubric with the corresponding constants sheets. See Sect. 2 below for further discussion of how to customise the exam style.

In some circumstances – for example when processing exam scripts under the control of a Makefile or script – it can be convenient to control package options from outside the package. If there is a file called `guexam.config` in the input path (most likely in the same directory as the exam paper), then this is read in when any exam script is processed, and will supplement any options in the `\documentclass` line. For example, if this file were present and contained the line `\ExecuteOptions{showsolutions}`, then the typeset exam would include the solutions. Note that this will supplement, *but not override*, options in the input file's `\documentclass`; it is therefore useful only for switching options away from the default.

The `guexam` class includes the `{amsmath}` package, so you can make immediate use of `amsmath` features if you wish (see <http://www.ams.org/tex/amslatex.html> for discussion).

The change of font size with the `[hugefont]` option requires a couple of minor layout changes. You may need to force some similar changes in the exam paper, in this case. You can do that by bracketing the adjusted text in `\ifbigfont<big font material>\else<normal font material>\fi`; the `\ifbigfont` flag is true in the case of `[hugefont]`, but not `[largefont]`. If you want the `\ifbigfont` flag to apply to `[largefont]`, too, then you may set `\bigfonttrue` in a suitable place. The

`{amsmath}` `multline` environment can be useful here. The exams convener should review the result carefully: a few judicious `\ifbigfont\newpage\fi` insertions can make the result look less awful. The `[largefont]` and `[hugefont]` options apply to the content of solutions if the `[showsolutions]` option is present; this may or may not be the optimal choice.

At the bottom of each page, you see a faint identification code, such as ‘QM/123-456’. This consists of an exam identifier, extracted from the exam preamble, plus a code which changes each time \LaTeX is run. This helps you avoid collation accidents, and to distinguish between slightly different versions of the printed document. The identifier is based on the date and time, so changes each time you run \LaTeX on the file (that is, it identifies a printing, rather than a source-file version).

1.2 The Question environment

Within the document, you include questions within a `{question}` environment, within which you may further have `{questiondata}` and `{solution}` environments.

question The `{question}` environment delimits a single exam question.

Usage, with `[perquestionmarks]`:

```
\begin{question}[\langle questionnumber \rangle]{\langle marks \rangle}
...
\end{question}
```

Or, with `[noperquestionmarks]`:

```
\begin{question}[\langle questionnumber \rangle]
...
\end{question}
```

There are two variants of this environment, depending on whether the `[perquestionmarks]` option is present or not. If it is present (the default) then the `{question}` environment takes a non-empty argument showing the total marks available for a question. In addition, the class checks that the `\partmarks` commands within the question (see below) add up to this declared goal mark. If the `[showmarktotals]` option is present, then this (expected and checked) total is displayed at the end of the question.

If the `[perquestionmarks]` option is *not* present, then questions have no individual marks, the environment takes no marks argument, and no marks are shown (this is usual in essay-question exams, which typically comprise a sequence of short equal-valued questions with an explanatory rubric). Also, in this case the `\partmarks` command cannot be used within the question.

The `{question}` environment takes an optional argument, giving the expected question number. In `[compose]` mode, this is used as the question number (unsurprisingly). In the two other modes, this is compared with the question number which would be generated based on the position in the sequence of `{question}`

environments in the file, so that the first `{question}` environment is for question one, the second for question two, and so on. If these do not match, the exam class displays a warning in `[draft]` mode, and produces a fatal error in `[final]` mode. The intention is that this can act as a check that all expected questions are present; see also the `\numquestions` command.

`\QuestionNumberChecksOff`

In some cases, the questions are not numbered in this straightforward fashion, so that you might have questions ‘2A’ and ‘2B’. In this case, the check is not meaningful, and you must suppress it by calling the macro `\QuestionNumberChecksOff` in the preamble. After that, you must provide a question-number argument (in square brackets) for every question.

Using `\label` within a question sets a label for the question number; using it within a `\part` (see below) labels the part number.

In some odder circumstances, you might not want to have any question numbers at all; for example, you might want to require examinees to attempt *all* of the questions, and so simply have a mark for the whole exam. There isn’t a mode for this as such, but if you use the `\QuestionNumberChecksOff` macro, and give `[\space]` as the optional ‘question number’ at the beginning of the `{question}` environment, then this will have the desired effect.

`solution`

The `{solution}` environment, contained within the `{question}` environment, contains the solution to the question, or other notes. It is displayed by default in `[compose]` mode, and suppressed by default in the others, though this behaviour may be overridden in either case with the `[(no)showsolutions]` option. You can have one `{solution}` at the end of your question, or have multiple ones scattered throughout it. You may use the `\partmarks` macro within the solution, to indicate the distribution of marks within (this part of) the solution – these, of course, do not count towards the total mark for the question. You must not have a solution inside a solution.

`questiondata`

At the end of a question, it is frequently useful to include further information, such as extra equations, or numerical data. These should be included within a `{questiondata}` environment, in order for them to be formatted appropriately. You may include multiple paragraphs, equations, and displays in this environment, as appropriate. Typically, you will have only one such environment per question, appearing at the end, but may have several of them if you really wish to.

`mcq`

Some exams include multiple-choice questions rather than extended-answer ones. These are numbered in the same sequence as the other questions, but are formatted and marked-up differently.

```
\begin{mcq}
In 1908, where was there an airburst `impact'?
\answer Tunguska
\item Arizona
\item Off the Mexican coast
\item Egypt
\end{mcq}
```

That is, the `{mcq}` environment contains a list of possible answers, all of which are indicated by `\item`, except precisely one correct answer, indicated by `\answer`.

`\multiplechoicereanswers` All multiple-choice questions must have the same number of possible answers, which is declared with the command `\multiplechoicereanswers{<n>}`. The `{mcq}` environment is permitted only after `\multiplechoicereanswers`. It's OK to have a `{solution}` within an `{mcq}` environment, which might provide further commentary on the correct answer.

There are various other commands which you may or should use within the document.

`\includequestion` It may be convenient to split your exam into a number of separate source files, such as having one `.tex` file for each question. You can include these various source files using the usual `\input` command.

If the separate source files have the simple form:

```
\documentclass[compose]{guexam}
\usepackage{graphicx} % for example
\begin{document}
\begin{question}
...
\end{question}
\end{document}
```

then they can be \LaTeX ed separately, for example by the authors of different questions, but cannot be `\input` unedited, as described above. If, however, they have *only* these structures (that is, only the `\documentclass` command, the `{document}` environment, and zero or more `\usepackage` or `\RequirePackage` commands), then you can most conveniently import them unedited using the `\includequestion` command.

```
\includequestion{dynamics2}
```

This acts like the `\input` command, but disables the listed structures. It also puts the included command into a group, so that any (re)definitions of commands are made local-only.

Recall that the definition of the `\includequestion` command means that any `\usepackage` commands will be ignored. If you, as a question author, need certain packages to be present for your question, you will have to make sure that whoever is assembling the master file includes those packages there, too.

That is, we don't try too hard to support including just any old \LaTeX , here: any complicated preamble requirements in an included file should probably be managed by the exams convener transplanting them into the preamble of the main document. This may be an overly simple-minded approach, and may change in future versions.

The `\includequestion` command takes an optional argument which overrides the question number. This caters for the case where question authors have (unhelpfully) included question numbers in the files' `{question}` environments, and the case where questions are not numbered in a straightforward sequence, for example '1', '2A', '2B', and so on.

<code>\section</code>	Some exams are divided into sections, or have other structure which needs to be spelled out. These are described with the <code>\section</code> command, in a form such as <code>\section{II}</code> . You can also add smaller headers before individual questions with something like <code>\subsection{Second semester questions}</code> . These can appear only between questions; it is an error to include one of these commands within a <code>{question}</code> or <code>{mcq}</code> environment.
<code>\subsection</code>	
<code>\part</code>	Questions may be subdivided into parts, such as (a), (b), (c)..., or (i), (ii), (iii), and so on. Precede each of these with this <code>\part</code> command. The formatting of the part numbers is controlled by the exam style, as customised in Sect. 2. This macro starts a new paragraph. You can use the <code>\part</code> macro within solutions: this is useful if you have the entire <code>{solution}</code> environment at the end of the question, but distracting if you intersperse the <code>{solution}</code> environments between question parts. The <code>\part</code> macro within solutions increments separately from the increments within the question, so if you use this in the solutions, you must have as many <code>\parts</code> in the solution as there are parts in the question. In some (rare) cases, you may want to force a particular part number. You can do that with an optional argument <code>\part[99]</code> which overrides the auto-incremented numbering. Note that this skips the auto-increment of the number but doesn't cancel it, so if you do this for one part number you should probably do it for all of them.
<code>\partmarks</code>	Macros <code>\partmarks{<num>}</code> and <code>\partmarks*{<num>}</code> announce the number of marks associated with the current part of a question. The class checks that the number of marks here does add up to the number declared at the beginning of the question environment. You will typically have just one <code>\partmarks</code> per <code>\part</code> , but you can have more if you want. The starred version differs by adjusting the position of the mark indicator, and should be used either (i) after (for example) an itemized list, or some other structure which leaves an expanse of white space on the right-hand side of the page; or (ii) within simple equations. If, in case (ii), the style of the part-marks indicators is such that the indicator may be mistaken for an equation number, then it would be wise to use either <code>\partmarks</code> or <code>\partmarks*</code> after the equation, instead. In case (ii), 'simple equations' means exclusively an <i>unnumbered</i> equation (that is, one in <code>\[...]</code>). This also excludes any non-trivial amsmath equation structures, numbered or not (eg, <code>{align*}</code>). You must use a following <code>\partmarks*</code> in such cases. If you forget, and use <code>\partmarks*</code> within such a structure, you might be confronted by an error message (talking about <code>\eqno</code> in maths mode) which is even more incomprehensible than most \LaTeX messages. The unstarred version should only be used at the end of a paragraph, and in fact forces a paragraph end; the starred version should on stylistic grounds generally be used only at the end of a paragraph, but it doesn't force one. The starred version may also be used at the end of a simple equation, and the marks indicator will be slightly better spaced in this case. However it may not be used in alignments, or in most amsmath environments. The <code>\partmarks</code> command has an optional argument which indicates the category of the question, thus 'bookwork', 'unseen', and so on. If this is present, then
<code>\partmarks*</code>	

the category is included in the marks indicator.

The `\partmarks` category/comment will typically be only one or two words long, and can sit comfortably in the margin. If an author wants to write more here, then it will be turned into a footnote on the page. This will obviously change the layout of the page, though since this text appears only in `[showsolutions]` mode, that shouldn't be a problem.

`\defaultpartmarkscategory`

If the exams convener wishes to *oblige* people to include such a category, then they might call `\defaultpartmarkscategory{category?}` in a package-options (`.clo`) file, to default the category with a highlighted remark to the question setter.

`\comment`

`\comment{<text>}` associates a comment with a part of the text. This is ignored in `[final]` mode, but appears in the margin in the other modes.

`\author`

The `\author` command is a convenience. Used within a `{question}` environment – most naturally just after the `\begin{question}` – it creates a comment with the author's name. Its functionality may be expanded in future, so you should use this command, rather than a generic `\comment`, when noting the authorship of a question.

`\shout`

If there is part of a question which is, for example, incomplete, and which needs a more prominent callout than 'comment', then you should `\shout{...}` it. Shouts appear in all modes (*including* `[final]`) and appear whether or not the class is showing solutions. This makes a prominent remark in the text, and also in a list of shouts at the end of the text. Your co-authors, or the exam proof-checker, really have no excuse for missing it after that.

`\leftnudge`

For various reasons, most often because of printing problems, it can be useful to nudge the textblock left or right a little. You should call the `\leftnudge` command to do this, rather than fiddling with the underlying L^AT_EX dimensions yourself. Give the command a dimension argument such as `\leftnudge{1cm}` to nudge the textblock leftwards by 1cm. You can give a negative dimension to nudge it rightwards instead. The `[draft]` option automatically nudges the text block leftwards, to create a larger right-hand margin for notes.

`\questionpreamble`

If `\questionpreamble` is called, then its contents are displayed just before the start of the next question. This is useful for text like `\questionpreamble{And one of\dots}` which might reinforce information in the examination rubric.

1.3 Preamble

`\exambanner`

The `\exambanner` macro supplies text like 'Examination for the degrees of...'. Since the contents of this command is automatically uppcased in some styles, and there are per-department specifics about the punctuation of abbreviations, you should use the commands `\BSc`, `\MSci`, and friends (see Sect. 1.4) to set the degree names appropriately.

`\universitycoursecode`

`\degreedescriptions`

`\coursetitle`

Declare the identity of the exam with `\universitycoursecode`, `\schoolcoursecode`, `\coursetitle` and `\degreedescriptions`. The distinction between these is as follows:

University course code This is the code for the course (and thus for the paper)

as it appears in university information systems, and is a university-unique code such as ‘PHYS3031’.

Course title This is just a textual name for the course, for example ‘Quantum Mechanics’.

Degree descriptions This is a textual description of the qualifications that the students doing this exam are heading for. This text has little formal weight, but might help a lost student realise they’re in completely the wrong exam room.... This is something like `{Physics 3\\Chemical Physics 3}` (separate each description using `\\`).

All of these are required elements, and the \LaTeX compilation will halt if they are absent. If for some reason the exam paper does not need these to be present – perhaps it is a class test, for example – then give the class option `[sloppydescription]`, and the checks for these elements (and for `\rubric`) are suppressed. The layout may end up looking a little funny.

`\schoolcoursecode` There is also a command `\schoolcoursecode`, which is a more informal, but possibly more recognisable, code for the course/paper, as it is generally recognised within the school; for example, the honours Quantum Mechanics course is known within the school as P304H. Its use is optional.

`\paperident` It can be convenient to add some identification to each page, if for no other reason than to double-check that you haven’t inserted a field theory question into an ‘astronomy for poets’ exam. The command `\paperident` allows you to declare some text which appears at the bottom of each page of the exam. It will typically repeat some of the text in the `\schoolcoursecode` or `\degreedescriptions` arguments. This is generally not necessary, however, as in its absence the class generates an identifier. This identifier contains the name of the exam, plus a pair of counters (for example *QM2/98-1177*). The function is two-fold: (i) since the counters increase monotonically (they actually encode the date and time when the document was \LaTeX ed), you can tell which of two superficially similar documents is the later; and (ii) if you drop a sheaf of papers on the photocopier floor, you can work out which one is which.

`\examdate` Give the date and time of the exam with `\examdate` and `\examtime`. Sometimes an exam may have different time limits for different qualifications: this case, separate the various times with `\\`, as in `\examtime{9.30am -- 12 noon\\ (or) 9.30am -- 1.45am}`.

`\rubric` The rubric, provided unsurprisingly by the command `\rubric`, may contain more than one paragraph, delimited by the usual blank line. Any emphasised words should be marked with `\emph` – they are typically emphasised with a bold font. The class checks that a rubric has been specified (unless `[sloppydescription]` is present); if you really wish to suppress this rubric – perhaps because the

`\baserubric` `\baserubric` is sufficient – then give the command `\norubric`. As well as this exam-specific rubric, the style produces an additional boilerplate rubric, containing the usual material such as ‘Do not on any account attempt to write on both sides of the paper at once. Calculations may be done on the fingers, but candidates should avoid counting on their toes unless special permission has been obtained

beforehand.’ You will typically not have to change this, but if you do for some reason, you can override it with the `\baserubric` command.

Note that the `\baserubric` command is typically used within a `.clo` file, within the argument to `\OverrideFormatting`. If you wish to further override this on a per-exam basis, then you will need to do so after `\OverrideFormatting` has done its work, and thus immediately after the `\begin{document}`.

`\numquestions` Finally, declare the number of questions which are to be in the paper with `\numquestions`. The class issues a warning if we don’t have this number, in draft or final mode. This is optional – no check is done if this isn’t present.

1.4 Other useful commands

`\BSc` and friends Macros `\BSc`, `\MSci`, `\MSc`, `\MA`, `\MEng` and `\BEng` are used within the preamble macros to give appropriately capitalised and punctuated versions of the degree types.

`\vec` Macro `\vec` is redefined to give bold-font vectors, rather than vectors with arrows, which is the (weird) \LaTeX default. This should work for bold greek as well as roman.

`\dd` Macros `\dd` and `\ddd`: `\dd` is a roman d, as used for differentials; `\ddd` is the same with a preceding thinspace, as used within integrals; for example

$$\int f(x) \, \ddd x = \int f(x) \, \dd x = \int f(x) \, dx$$

`\Diff1` You can typeset derivatives neatly:

<code>\Diff1{a}{b}</code>	$\frac{da}{db}$
<code>\Diff1[2]{a}{b}</code>	$\frac{d^2a}{db^2}$
<code>\Diff1*{a}{b}</code>	da/db
<code>\Diff1*[2]{a}{b}</code>	d^2a/db^2

The unstarred versions are for displayed equations, the starred ones for inline maths. There is analogous support for partial derivatives with `\Partial`.

`\units` You should generally type units, and numbers with units, using the `{siunitx}` package, loaded with the `[siunitx]` option. However this package currently also supports a basic `\units` command, described below. This macro may be removed in a future version of this package.

Macros `\units`, `\units*`: you can typeset physical units in `\rm`, with tilde or dot acting as a separator between units. Since this is typeset in maths mode, all other spacing is ignored. The unstarred version includes leading `\thinspace`, as in `$v=10\units{m.s^{-1}}$`, giving $v = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$. The starred version can be used when referring to the unit by itself (eg axis is `$B/\units*T$`, or B/T), and is not qualifying a number.

For other useful symbols, see table 1.³

³The package used to support an `\au` macro, for astronomical unit, and `\lambdabar` for Compton wavelength, but these have since been removed. The former is available via `{siunitx}`.

<code>\e</code>	$e^{i\pi} = -1$	the exponential is typeset in an upright rather than italic shape, as in <code>\e^{i\pi}=-1\$</code> .
<code>\lambdabar</code>	λ	the reduced Compton wavelength, $\lambda/2\pi$

Table 1: Miscellaneous symbols

2 Customising the exam style

As described in Sect. 1.1 above, any unrecognised options are interpreted as an instruction to search for and include a class options file, formed from the name of the unrecognised option, suffixed with `.clo`, which can be anywhere in the `TEX` include path. This options file has a fair amount of leeway to override and adjust the layout of the exam.

The most typical changes here will be to adjust the exam rubric for a particular class, with the command `\baserubric`, and to change the sheet of physical constants, with the command `\constantssheet`. See the sample file `A1.clo` for examples.

Examine this sample `SpecialExam.clo` file:

```
\typeout{Physics Special exam options, for Special people}
\ExecuteOptions{pageperquestion}

\OverrideFormatting{
\renewcommand\FormatPartMarks[1]{\{#1\}}
\renewcommand\FormatPartNumber
{\hbox to 0pt{\hss (\StylePartNumber{partnumber})\hskip1em}}
\let\StylePartNumber\roman % as opposed to \alph
\renewcommand\FormatQuestionNumber
{\hbox to 0pt{\hss \textbf{\@currentquestion}\hskip2.5em}}
}

\constantssheet{
\begin{center}
$E=mc^2$ and $c=3\times 10^8 \{\rm m\,s^{-1}\}$
\end{center}
}
```

This announces itself, then invokes the exam style’s `[pageperquestion]` option.

It then includes a number of formatting adjustments, enclosed within the `\OverrideFormatting` command; the formatting hooks are described below.

Then it declares a ‘constants sheet’, which is a display of constants or equations, or indeed anything else, which is to be displayed on the second page of the exam.

The available formatting hooks are as follows:

FormatPartMarks This formats the indication of the marks carried by a particular part of a question. In this case, we have chosen to have the marks

contains inside curly brackets, rather than the default square brackets. By default, the part-marks text will be placed at the end of the paragraph it completes, flush right, and with at least 2em of space before it. You can change this default space with `\@partmarksspace`; as a special case, you can have the text sitting in the margin instead, by having `\FormatPartMarks` generate a zero-width box, and setting `\@partmarksspace=0pt`.

FormatPartNumber This overrides how to format the various `\part` markers within a question, using the `partnumber` counter. In this case, the markers will jut into the left-hand margin, rather than being run-in.

StylePartNumber This overrides how to style the `\part` markers. The default is `\alph`, but you might prefer, for example, `\Roman` or `\arabic`. Override this with `\let\StylePartNumber\Roman`.

FormatQuestionNumber If you adjust the part marks, you should probably adjust the formatting of the question number also.

If you really want to go to town on reformatting, you can redefine the command `\maketitle`, which formats the front-page title. When formatting this, you have access to each of the fragments of text described in Sect. 1.3, via a macro named after the corresponding command. Thus the argument of the `\exambanner` command is available in the macro `\@exambanner`. The exception is `\numquestions`. If you find yourself needing to do this, it might be worth having a discussion with the style's maintainer – there may be a simpler way to get what you want.

`\CheckExamMetadata` One of the things you may change within the `\maketitle` is the checking of exam metadata – which fields are required and which are optional. You can change these from the default (in Sect. 1.3) by defining a command `\RequiredMetadata`. This macro takes no arguments, and should use the command `\RequiredMetadata{<field>}{<description>}{<help-text>}` to perform its tests. Here `<field>` is the metadata key, such as `{examdate}`, which corresponds to the macro `\examdate`, `<description>` is a brief description of the field, such as `{exam date}`, and `<help-text>` is a longer bit of explanation. If the corresponding data is missing, then \LaTeX stops with an error, and the user can examine the `<help-text>` by pressing the `h` key. You can adjust the test by examining the value of `\iffussydescription ... \fi`, which is set to `\false` if the `[sloppydescription]` option was provided.

No more clues. If you want to hack at this, see the definition of `\maketitle` in the class file `guexam.cls`. Aspire not to break things.

3 Example

Here is a short example file. There are further examples in the `sample/` directory of the distribution.

```
1 <example>
2 %%START example (Makefile strips out this block)
3 \documentclass[sunitx]{guexam} % standard final version
```

```

4 %%\documentclass[draft,showsolutions]{guexam} % draft style, showing solutions
5 %%\documentclass[compose]{guexam} % compose (author's) style
6
7 \examdate{Wednesday, 18 May 2005}
8 \examtime{9.30am -- 12 noon\\(or) 9.30am -- 1.45am}
9
10 \exambanner{Examination for the Degrees of \BSc(Science) and
11 \MSci\ on the Honours Standard}
12 \schoolcoursecode{P304D and P304H}
13 \universitycoursecode{PHYS3031 and PHYS4025}
14 \coursetitle{Quantum Mechanics}
15 %\degreedescriptions{Physics 3, Chemical Physics 3, Physics with
16 % Astrophysics 3, Theoretical Physics 3M, Joint Physics 3}
17 \degreedescriptions{Physics 3\\Chemical Physics 3\\Physics with
18 Astrophysics 3\\Theoretical Physics 3M\\Joint Physics 3}
19 \paperident{GR/P304}
20
21 \rubric{Candidates for examination in \emph{Quantum Mechanics} should
22 answer question 1 (16 marks) and \emph{either 2A or 2B} (24 marks each)}
23
24 \numquestions{3}
25
26 \begin{document}
27 \maketitle
28
29 \section{I}
30
31 \begin{question}{20}
32 \part At various points in the development of the mathematical theory of
33 General Relativity, we pick a coordinate system in which
34 differentiation is simple, and do a calculation using non-covariant
35 differentiation, indicated by a comma. We then immediately deduce the
36 covariant result, replacing this comma with a semicolon.
37
38 Separately, the strong equivalence principle is sometimes
39 referred to as the `comma goes to semicolon' rule.
40
41 Explain the logic of each of these replacements of a comma with a
42 semicolon, putting particular stress on the distinction between
43 them.\partmarks{10}
44
45 \part The radial and angular coordinates,  $r$  and  $\phi$  respectively,
46 of a test particle moving in the Schwartzschild metric exterior to a
47 star of mass  $M$  at  $r$ , are related by the equation
48 \[
49 r = \frac{h^2}{M} \left(
50 1 + e^{\cos\phi} + \frac{3M^2}{h^2} e^{\phi} \sin\phi
51 \right)^{-1},
52 \]
53 where  $h$  and  $e$  are constants. Show that this equation takes the

```

54 form of a precessing ellipse, of semi-latus rectum $l = h^2/M$, in which
 55 the pericentre line advances each orbit by an amount
 56 $\Delta = 6\pi M^2/h^2$, stating clearly any assumptions that
 57 you make. \partmarks{6}
 58
 59 The solar-mass star HD83443 has a 0.35 Jupiter-mass planet that
 60 follows a circular orbit of period 2.986 days and radius $\{0.038\}\{\text{astronomicalunit}\}$.
 61 Calculate the rate of precession, in arcseconds per year, of the
 62 pericentre line of the planet's orbit. \partmarks{4}
 63
 64 [Schwarzschild radius of the Sun: $\{3e3\}\text{m}$; $\{1\}\text{astronomicalunit} = \{1.5e11\}\text{m}$]
 65
 66 \begin{solution}
 67 In the first type of calculation, we do a calculation in the LIF, in
 68 which $\Gamma_{ijk} = 0$, so that single partial differentiation is the
 69 same as covariant differentiation. If this process produces a
 70 geometrical object such as a scalar or a tensor, then we know that the
 71 result is frame-invariant. If the result involves only single partial
 72 differentiation -- that is, no second derivatives -- then since
 73 partial differentiation is the same as covariant differentiation in
 74 these coordinates, we cannot distinguish partial and covariant
 75 derivatives, and can replace the commas by semicolons. Since these
 76 are now manifestly covariant derivatives, so that the result is a
 77 tensor, and thus frame-invariant, the same expression would be true in
 78 any frame.
 79
 80 The second situation is the statement that the expressions of physical
 81 laws in SR, such as the conservation equation
 82 $T^{\mu}_{\nu}{}_{,\nu} = 0$, must take the same \emph{form} when written
 83 as a covariant equation in GR, crucially without any curvature
 84 coupling. The slogan 'comma goes to semicolon' is just a mnemonic for
 85 this.
 86
 87 The distinction is that the first is a mathematical trick, of sorts,
 88 whereas the second is a version of the equivalence principle, and thus
 89 a statement with deep physical content.
 90
 91 They don't have to explain things at this length or with this
 92 coherence (?) to get quite a few marks. They just have to show they
 93 have a clue.
 94 \end{solution}
 95 \end{question}
 96
 97 \end{document}
 98 %%END example
 99 \end{example}

Acknowledgements

This class has greatly benefitted from comments and bug-reports from Harry Ward, Graham Woan, and Nicolas Labrosse; and it has received code contributions from Morag Casey.