

Notes for exam question authors

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The full documentation for the `guexam` document class is in the file `guexam.pdf`, but some of this is quite detailed, and addressed to the exams convener, who has to assemble the overall exam. This document is a compact account of how to use the exams class as a question author.

You can find updated versions of the `guexam` document class, and the complete documentation, at <http://www.astro.gla.ac.uk/users/norman/distrib/gu/exam/>.

Template

```
1 \documentclass[compose,siunitx]{guexam}
2 \begin{document}
3 \begin{question}{20} \author{Frieda Bloggs}
4 \shout{Dummy question}
5 \part Show that, under the action of gravity alone, the scale size
6 of the Universe varies according to
7 \[
8 \ddot{R}=-\frac{4\pi G \rho_0}{3R^2}.
9 \]
10 Is  $\ddot{R}=\text{Diff1}*[2]{R}{t} > \text{SI}{10}{\text{\astronomicalunit. s}^{-2}}{}$ ?
11 \partmarks*{4}
12 \begin{solution}
13 This can be solved by remembering the answer.
14 \end{solution}
15
16 \part Explain the nature of being.
17 \partmarks{16}
18 \begin{solution}
19 Om.
20 \end{solution}
21 \end{question}
22 \end{document}
```

Notice first that this is a standalone document – you can L^AT_EX it to produce a formatted exam paper, as long as you include the `[compose]` option in the document class line. This complete document can later be given to the exams convener, who can input it unchanged into the master file which pulls the various questions together. It follows from that that you should be hesitant about putting anything into the preamble other than `\usepackage` commands, and you should consult with the exams convener to ensure that such packages go into the master file, too. It's probably a safe bet that the 'graphicx' package will be included in the master file. If you want to include a `\newcommand`, or anything like that, it can be placed inside the `{question}` environment. For other customisations, negotiate with the exams convener.

The `{question}` environment contains (surprise) a question, broken into parts (a, b, c, ...) by `\part` commands, and with the distribution of marks within the question being indicated by `\partmarks{n}`; the class will check that the marks in `\partmarks` do add up to the question goal given as an argument in `\begin{question}{markgoal}`. Within the question there can be one or more `{solution}` environments, which are not displayed in the final version (obviously), but which do appear in draft modes. You'll most typically have a `\partmarks` macro and a `{solution}` environment for each `\part`, but they don't have to match up, and you can have the entire solution at the end if you prefer. The `\partmarks*{n}` command is almost the same, but places the mark indicator in a slightly different position which looks better when there would otherwise be a gap at the right of the page. It can be placed *after* a list or equation, or *inside but at the end of* a plain equation (meaning `\[...\]` or `{equation*}`; it doesn't play well with numbered equations or with the amsmath equation environments). Note that `\partmarks` ends a paragraph (`\partmarks*` doesn't): this is probably good style, but if you insist on mid-paragraph marks, then a following `\noindent` will be useful. It's helpful to use `\partmarks` inside a `{solution}` to indicate the distribution of marks – this doesn't mess up the mark-totalling calculation.

You may optionally give a question number as an argument to the `{question}` environment: `\begin{question}[n]{markgoal}`. In `[compose]` mode, this simply sets the question number, but in the other modes, when the question file is included in a master file, this checks that the given number n is what would be assigned automatically, to help detect missing or out-of-order questions. If the question identifier is not a number, such as 'D1', then you can provide that identifier here also, but in this case you must also set `\QuestionNumberChecksOff` in the question preamble.

The `\partmarks` command has an optional argument which indicates the category of the question, thus 'bookwork', 'unseen', and so on. If this is present – for example `\partmarks[bookwork]{5}` – then the category is included in the marks indicator. As you might hope, the `\partmarks*` command can take this optional argument also: `\partmarks*[bookwork]{5}`. This extra text will typically be only one or two words long, but if the text is much longer than that, it will be turned into a footnote.

One common exam or test question type is a multiple-choice question. This is indicated by a `\begin{mcq}` environment, which contains a textual question followed by a sequence of possible answers indicated by `\item`, including precisely one correct answer,

indicated by `\answer` (this is of course formatted identically to the others, unless the `[showsolutions]` option is present). Before you can use the `{mcq}` environment, you must call `\multiplechoiceanswers{n}` to indicate how many options are required in each question. It's OK to have a `{solution}` within an `{mcq}` environment, perhaps to provide commentary on or explanation of the correct answer.

You can include a `{questiondata}` environment at (typically) the end of the question: this is intended for extra equations or constants which are useful for the examinee.

The `{figure}` and `{table}` environments act differently from the way they usually act in L^AT_EX: *'floats' don't float*. In each case, the content is forced to be always 'here', and in addition is also tied to the text which follows it, so that a page break will not occur immediately after a figure or table. There are *no* figure or float options permitted in this class's 'floating' environments (that is, option `[h]` is neither necessary nor permissible). If you need to tune the page breaking, then you should use `\goodbreak`, `\vspace` or, in extremis, `\newpage`. The `\caption{text}` command works as usual; the figure and table numbering sequences continue through the solutions, if they're shown, but this isn't expected to be a problem.

There is neither a `{figure*}` nor a `{table*}` environment, because this is a single-column class. Use the no-option unstarred versions instead.

Hints

Figures can be included with `\includegraphics` as usual, as long as the `graphicx` package has been included at the top of the master file. If you want to include complete pages from a PDF (most typically containing a scanned handwritten model answer), then you can do so by including the `pdfpages` package at the top of the file, and then `\includepdf[pages={-}]{filename}` inside a `{solution}` environment. The `pages={-}` option means that all pages from the file are inserted; you may wish to use `scale=0.8` to shrink the PDF; the option `pagecommand={\thispagestyle{fancy}}` will cause the other class apparatus, such as page numbers and headers, to be superimposed on the included pages. See the documentation of the `pdfpages` package for more information.

If you use `\label` within a `{question}` environment, that label will, as you might expect, refer to the question number.

Include marginal notes with `\comment{remark}` – these show up in drafting modes (`[draft]` and `[compose]`), but not in the final version. The `\author{name}` command is just a type of comment. If you need to make more noise, then `\shout{remark}` inserts a highlighted *remark* in the flow of text (so it can be used anywhere) and includes the remark in a prominent list of exclamations at the end of the document. Note that `\shout` text *appears in the [final] version*: it is to draw attention to problems (for example `\shout{solution wrong!}`) which must be resolved before the exam is presented to students.

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 L^AT_EX is run, but which is otherwise meaningless. This helps you avoid collation accidents, and to distinguish between slightly different versions of the printed document.

Various convenience commands

Macro `\vec{v}` is redefined to give bold-font vectors rather than vectors with arrows, which is the (weird) L^AT_EX default – thus **v** rather than \vec{v} . This is intended to work for bold greek as well as roman, but it does so reliably only for the `[mtpro2]` and `[stix2]` options.

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

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

You can typeset derivatives neatly:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{\texttt{\textbackslash Diff1}\{a\}\{b\}} & \frac{da}{db} \\ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash Diff1}[2]\{a\}\{b\}} & \frac{d^2a}{db^2} \\ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash Diff1*}\{a\}\{b\}} & da/db \\ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash Diff1*}[2]\{a\}\{b\}} & d^2a/db^2 \end{array}$$

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

You should generally type units, and numbers with units, using the `siunitx` package (use the `[siunitx]` `\documentclass` 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{expr}`, `\units*{expr}`: These typeset physical units in an upright shape, with tilde or dot acting as a separator between units. Since this is typeset in maths mode, all other spacing is ignored. For example, `$v=10\units{m.\mu s^{-1}}$` gives $v = 10 \text{ m } \mu\text{s}^{-1}$. The unstarred version includes some leading space; the starred version can be used when referring to the unit by itself, where it is not qualifying a number (eg labelling an axis with units `\text{\texttt{\textbackslash B}\text{\texttt{\textbackslash units*T$}}`, or B/T).

The command `\e` sets an upright ‘e’: `$$\e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$` produces $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$. Other shortcuts may be available in customisations of this class.¹

<code>\e</code>	$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$	the exponential is typeset in an upright rather than an italic shape, as in <code>\$\$\e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0\$</code> .
<code>\lambdabar</code>	λ	the reduced Compton wavelength, $\lambda/2\pi$

Additional class options

The `guexam` class currently supports class options `[A1]`, `[A2]`, `[A345]`, `[P1]`, `[P2]`, and `[P345]`. These automatically include a suitable constants sheet in the formatted paper.

In each case, there is also a class-test variant, thus `[A2CT]` and so on, which slightly adjusts the rubric, in the approved way for class tests, and which includes the corresponding constants sheet.

Fonts

By default, the `[compose]` mode uses the T_EX-default ‘Computer Modern’ fonts – this should Just Work on your machine. The final versions of the exams are (as of late 2017) produced using the free STIX 2 font set². If you want to use this font set, then you can download and install it by going to <https://github.com/stipub/stixfonts/>, downloading the fonts, and installing the *OTF* fonts contained within the available zip file (precisely how you do this is dependent on your OS, but double-clicking the font files is probably a good start on the three main OSs).

Extra: Creating complete exams

As a question author, you are typically only concerned with one or two single questions, and that is why this brief guide concentrates exclusively on the `[compose]` mode. But you might be interested to see how your text appears in the final exam. A template master file is below. For more detail, see the complete documentation in `guexam.pdf`.

```
1 \documentclass[siunitx]{guexam}
2
3 \exambanner{Examination for the degree of Master of Examinations}
4 \universitycoursecode{EX-666}
5 \schoolcoursecode{Exams001}
```

¹The 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`.

²<https://www.stixfonts.org>

```

6 \coursetitle{Advanced setting of exams}
7 \degreedescriptions{Examinations 3}
8
9 \examdate{2012 December 25}
10 \examtime{12:00 -- 23:00}
11 \rubric{Be creative, but not vindictive}
12
13 \numquestions{1}
14
15 \begin{document}
16 \maketitle
17
18 \includequestion{template-question}
19
20 \end{document}

```

On the following pages, you can see the result of L^AT_EXing the sample file on p.1, and of processing the master file above. As you can see, the [compose] mode by default shows solutions, and collects the `\shout{text}` remarks to the end. In the [final] mode (which is the default mode), solutions disappear, but the shouted-out alerts remain, just to make sure no-one can miss them.

SHOWING SOLUTIONS

Author: Frieda Bloggs

1 Dummy question

(a) Show that, under the action of gravity alone, the scale size of the Universe varies according to

$$\ddot{R} = -\frac{4\pi G\rho_0}{3R^2}.$$
[4]

Is $\ddot{R} = d^2R/dt^2 > 10 \text{ au s}^{-2}$?

Solution: This can be solved by remembering the answer.

(b) Explain the nature of being.

[16]

Solution: Om.

[Total: 20 OK]

NOTE: Dummy question



Examinations 3

Exams001
[EX-666]

Advanced setting of exams

Be creative, but not vindictive

Answer each question in a separate booklet

Candidates are reminded that devices able to store or display text or images may not be used in examinations without prior arrangement.
Approximate marks are indicated in brackets as a guide for candidates.

1 Dummy question

(a) Show that, under the action of gravity alone, the scale size of the Universe varies according to

$$\ddot{R} = -\frac{4\pi G \rho_0}{3R^2}.$$

[4]

Is $\ddot{R} = \text{d}^2 R/\text{d}t^2 > 10 \text{ au s}^{-2}$?

(b) Explain the nature of being.

[16]

[Total: 20]

End of Paper

NOTE: Dummy question