

Below is an example of Aiken format for quizzes, which is the template I described. It is pretty straightforward. The main features are:

1. No question numbers.
2. Answer choices are listed with a capital letter, then a period, then a space, and then the item. This may be done easily for a true-false format as well (e.g., A. True, B. False, or vice versa).
3. The answer is right below the choices in all caps, e.g., ANSWER: A.
4. The file is a plain text file (.txt).

---Example begins below---

Frederick's (2015) main criticism of Larrabee's (2008) work was that Larrabee failed to:

- A. connect the logic between positive and negative validity test findings.
- B. aggregate all possible positive validity test findings.
- C. aggregate all possible positive and negative validity test findings.
- D. aggregate all possible negative validity test findings.

ANSWER: C

Larrabee, Rohling, & Meyers (2019) criticized Frederick (2015), saying that:

- A. both positive and negative validity findings should be chained but that Frederick (2015) failed to consider all the possible ways an individual could fail a subset of validity tests from a larger sample of validity tests.
- B. Frederick (2015) should not have chained positive and negative validity findings but should have considered all the possible ways an individual could fail a subset of validity tests from a larger sample of validity tests.
- C. Frederick's method of chaining positive and negative validity test findings lacked diagnostic accuracy.
- D. the consideration of all possible ways an individual could fail a subset of validity tests from a larger sample of validity tests was an improper statistical procedure.

ANSWER: A

In new research with known-groups, psychologists should not consider any one PVT to be a gold-standard for the determination of malingering because:

- A. psychological tests have poor specificity.
- B. gold-standard tests have to be accepted fully by the psychological community.
- C. PVTs are accurate, but a gold-standard requires considerable vetting before it can be used in known-groups research.
- D. the condition of interest, malingering, is an abstraction that requires a multidimensional, multilayered technique for measurement.

ANSWER: D

In the colon cancer medical example, a positive stool DNA test would produce a very small posterior probability because:

- A. the base-rate of colorectal cancer is huge.
- B. the base-rate of colorectal cancer is very small.
- C. the stool DNA test is non-invasive.
- D. the stool DNA test has poor sensitivity.

ANSWER: B

The method of using all possible combinations of subsets of PVTs in a battery to develop classification accuracy statistics cannot be used to obtain an individual posterior probability because:

- A. no one can control which battery of PVTs a practitioner will use.
- B. an individual can't obtain all possible combinations of subsets of PVTs.
- C. the posterior probability of a single subset of PVTs cannot be computed.
- D. the subset correlations are too high.

ANSWER: B

In the case example given, even though no PVTs or SVTs were positive beyond established cutoffs, the finding of malingering was obtained because:

- A. the case fit established multidimensional guidelines for malingering.
- B. Bayesian probabilities were high enough to prove the condition of interest: malingering.
- C. the individual admitted to feigning all the test results.
- D. collateral reports from one of the person's doctors indicated constant lying.

ANSWER: A