

Fill-in-the-Blank Question Types

Auto-generated captions, merged into complete sentences with timestamps

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Hello, and welcome to the video about filling in the blank question types.

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In these questions, the learner enters or drags an answer to either complete a sentence or answer a question. I am closing the production assistant so we have more room in the workspace.

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This is the Add a Fill in the Blank button.

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There are two main ways these can be used.

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Either the response can be assessed and awarded points, or the response can be stored as a variable to use later in the activity.

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For the assessed types, these are for number questions where the learners will enter a number as their answer. There are also text drag questions, where the learners will drag a response from a provided word bank to the blank spot.

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Lastly, there are text-type questions, where learners will enter text as their answer.

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When storing responses, either a number or text can be stored.

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An example use case of this would be having a learner name their business, and the business is referred to by that name throughout the activity.

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We will start with responses we want to assess, beginning with number questions.

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For these question types, learners will enter a number as their answer.

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For example, the question could be, "How many days are in a week?" And the learner would type in seven as the correct answer.

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This is the Loop on Incorrect toggle.

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A set of responses can be set to continue or loop-based by toggling the On Incorrect button.

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Similar to other question types, add your prompt here.

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You can also add a speaker and feedback for correct and incorrect answers.

0:01:34– 0:01:39	If using loop, remember to add a try again or similar statement to the default feedback.
0:01:40– 0:01:47	If you want learners to be presented with the same question again if they get it wrong, toggle the On Incorrect button from Continue to Loop.
0:01:48– 0:02:03	If the button is set to Loop, when the learner gets an answer wrong, the activity will play through the appropriate incorrect responses feedback, the response's score will be applied to the learner's overall objective scores, and the learner will loop back up and the same prompt will be displayed again.
0:02:03– 0:02:16	Note, when you turn on Loop on Incorrect, you will see a place to add final incorrect feedback. This feedback allows you to write custom text the student will see when they are released from the loop after giving a third wrong answer.
0:02:16– 0:02:22	Instead of normal incorrect feedback, this feedback is displayed and then the correct answer is given to the student.
0:02:23– 0:02:29	This final feedback is a good place to inform them of the correct thought process before showing them the correct answer.
0:02:30– 0:02:33	This is the field to enter the value of your correct answer.
0:02:33– 0:02:36	If your correct answer is a number, enter it here.
0:02:36– 0:02:38	Note, decimals are acceptable here.
0:02:39– 0:02:50	If your correct answer is based on any available tokens, including variables, objectives, and table cells, check the box to the left of Build Expression to build the formula for the correct answer.
0:02:51– 0:02:55	For information about how to use tokens can be found in the Tables and Charts video.
0:02:56– 0:03:22	If you would accept a range of answers, for example, if your learners might be rounding decimals, use the tolerance field to set a range that should be considered correct. For example, if the question asks the learner to state the value of pi to two decimal places and you set the tolerance to 0.01, any response between 3.13 and 3.15 will be accepted, even though the correct answer is 3.14.
0:03:23– 0:03:27	This is where you can set a custom acceptable input value range.
0:03:27– 0:03:30	This sets the range of numbers that students will be allowed to use.

0:03:31– 0:03:40	Any value outside of this range will prompt an error telling them to select a value from inside this range. Here, you can enter tokens, ranges, and other values.
0:03:42– 0:04:01	If you anticipate learners making common errors, you can add responses with incorrect answers. That way, you will be able to add feedback if a learner makes a common error. For example, the value of pi rounded to two decimal places is 3.14. The value of e rounded to two decimal places is 2.72.
0:04:01– 0:04:19	Suppose you taught these at the same time, and you think there's a good chance a learner might get confused and respond with 2.72, the value of e, instead of the value of pi. You can add a response by clicking on the Add Response button, and you can give custom feedback if a learner responds with 2.72.
0:04:20– 0:04:28	So if a learner says anything between 3.13 and 3.15, they will get the question right and see correct feedback.
0:04:29– 0:04:33	If a learner responds with 2.72, they will see the feedback for response 2.
0:04:34– 0:04:38	If they answer with anything else, they will see the incorrect feedback shown here.
0:04:40– 0:04:42	This is what it looks like from a learner's perspective.
0:04:57– 0:05:00	Now, we will move on to the text assess question types.
0:05:00– 0:05:03	There are two options here, drag and type.
0:05:04– 0:05:17	In a text drag assess question, learners will drag a response from a provided word bank to the blank spot. In a text type assess question, learners will enter their own text as their answer. We are diving into text drag questions first.
0:05:19– 0:05:21	In the prompt text box, you can type your question.
0:05:22– 0:05:25	Prompts should contain instructions for what you are asking the learner to do.
0:05:27– 0:05:31	Response form is the sentence that will have blanks the learner will need to fill.
0:05:31– 0:05:38	Words in brackets in the response form create blanks for the learner to fill, whereas prose outside the brackets is displayed to the learner.
0:05:39– 0:05:46	The bracketed word corresponds with the name of the set below, where correct and incorrect potential responses for that blank are added.
0:05:47– 0:05:51	Use the placeholder text field to add light gray text to the learner-facing blank.

0:05:52– 0:05:54	Instead of having a blank after, I would like to pet the.
0:05:55– 0:05:57	Gray text would populate the blank.
0:05:57– 0:06:01	In this case, the blank would say, drag animal text here.
0:06:02– 0:06:06	So suppose the prompt is, what animal would you like to pet?
0:06:06– 0:06:12	If my response form is, I would like to pet the animal, the learner will see, I would like to pet the blank?
0:06:13– 0:06:19	In this case, the animal inside of brackets represents a set that has items marked as correct or incorrect.
0:06:21– 0:06:29	Make sure whatever set name is in brackets in the prompt matches the set name in the responses. Now that I've defined a set, I can start adding items to it.
0:06:30– 0:06:34	For correct answers, the learner is able to select a cat or a dog to pet.
0:06:34– 0:06:37	If the learner selects a tiger, that is incorrect.
0:06:38– 0:06:46	Make sure to award points to correct answers in the respective learning objective and mark correct answers as correct and incorrect answers as incorrect.
0:06:47– 0:06:57	Under Correct Feedback 1, enter prose that the learner will see if they select a correct answer. In this case, the correct feedback is, "That is a great animal to pet."
0:06:59– 0:07:10	Under Set 1 Incorrect Feedback 1, enter prose that the learner will see if they select an incorrect answer. In this case, the correct feedback is, "That is not a typical animal you would pet."
0:07:12– 0:07:15	You can also add feedback to each response separately.
0:07:15– 0:07:24	For example, the feedback for the dog might say, "Enjoy petting the dog," but feedback for the tiger could say, "A tiger would rip your arm off."
0:07:26– 0:07:28	This is what it looks like from a learner's perspective.
0:07:42– 0:07:51	In addition to the On Correct and Remove a Chosen Response When Revisited toggles shown in the number assess questions, you will see a few additional toggles.
0:07:53– 0:07:54	This is the Response Category toggle.

0:07:55– 0:08:16	A set of responses can be set as factual or opinion-based by toggling the Response Category button. Set the responses to Opinion if there isn't a totally right or wrong answer. We recommend that you use opinion-based questions when you don't need the responses to be scored. If you toggle this to Opinion, the Correct Feedback text box will no longer be available to you.
0:08:16– 0:08:20	Note, only factual questions can be set to Loop on Incorrect.
0:08:21– 0:08:24	This is the toggle to show or hide a correct answer.
0:08:25– 0:08:32	By default, this is set to hide. Unless discussed in the in-character feedback, a learner wouldn't know what the correct answer to a question is.
0:08:33– 0:08:40	If you switch the toggle to Show, the learner will see a green check next to correct responses and a red X next to incorrect responses.
0:08:42– 0:08:44	This is the toggle to lock the response order.
0:08:44– 0:08:49	In the Settings panel, there is a place to check random response order, which relates to this.
0:08:50– 0:08:57	Turning Random Response on in the Settings panel will randomize the order of responses of any response nodes not locked.
0:08:57– 0:09:05	If there is a specific question that should not have responses randomized, you can use the Response Order toggle to lock the responses in place by selecting Locked.
0:09:06– 0:09:16	That way, you can turn on random response order in Settings, but this question will not change Now, we will move on to the text type assess question type.
0:09:16– 0:09:20	For these question types, learners will enter text as their answer.
0:09:20– 0:09:27	This is similar to the text drag assess questions, except the learners will type their answer instead of dragging it from a word bank.
0:09:28– 0:09:35	The prompt, response form, placeholder text, and the setup of sets and items are the same as the text drag questions.
0:09:36– 0:09:45	The feedback for each specific correct and incorrect response, as well as the feedback for any incorrect responses, is also the same as in the text drag questions.
0:09:47– 0:09:54	Similarly to number assess questions, if you anticipate learners making common errors, you can add responses with incorrect answers.

0:09:55– 0:09:58	That way, you will be able to add feedback if a learner makes a common error.
0:09:59– 0:10:12	So any items in the set that are marked as incorrect are incorrect answers that have special feedback. If a learner enters something not in the set, they will see the general incorrect feedback under Set One Incorrect Feedback One.
0:10:14– 0:10:16	This is what it looks like from a learner's perspective.
0:10:29– 0:10:31	Now, we will move on to the stored question types.
0:10:32– 0:10:44	As previously stated, in these question types, either a number or text can be stored. An example use case of this would be having a learner name their business, and the business is referred to by that name throughout the activity.
0:10:46– 0:10:57	These questions create a node where a prompt is followed by a blank field that the learner must input content into. This content is then stored as a variable and used in future displays or calculations.
0:10:58– 0:11:02	There are two types of store question types, number and text.
0:11:02– 0:11:13	The store number question types allow you to have your learners store a number as a variable. Similarly, the store text question types allow you to have your learners store text as a variable. They function very similarly.
0:11:15– 0:11:16	We will start with number questions.
0:11:17– 0:11:20	From the fill-in-the-blank dropdown, select Store Number.
0:11:21– 0:11:23	Enter your prompt in the prompt text box.
0:11:25– 0:11:29	Now, select which variable you want to update with the learner's response.
0:11:29– 0:11:33	For number store questions, the variable must be a unit variable.
0:11:33– 0:11:37	More information about unit variables can be found in the variables video.
0:11:38– 0:11:41	If your variable has a units label, add that here.
0:11:41– 0:11:54	If you want to limit the response a learner can give, you can give a custom range or number here. For example, if you want learners to enter their age, but you know all of your learners are in their 20s, you can make the range 20 to 29.
0:11:54– 0:11:59	If a learner enters any responses outside of that range, they will be told it is invalid.

0:12:00– 0:12:15	For example, this is what a number store fill-in-the-blank question looks like from a learner's perspective. Since we set the range to be 20 through 29, when I enter 31, I get an error. Text store questions are very similar with a few differences.
0:12:16– 0:12:18	First, the variable must be a string variable.
0:12:19– 0:12:22	More information about string variables can be found in the variables video.
0:12:24– 0:12:31	You also won't see as many options here since the input is text rather than a number, so you don't need to add unit labels or custom ranges.
0:12:33– 0:12:36	That concludes the video about filling in the blank question types.
0:12:36– 0:12:37	Thanks for watching.