# Online open-book examinations 

This document summarises recent research that articulates the benefits, issues and recommended practices for open-book examinations.

Open-book examinations enable students to consult texts and other resources to answer examination questions; consequently examinations are often more rigorous and may require longer (and applied) answers.

| Benefits | Potential issues | Suggestions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ») Reduces memorisation and can promote lasting, authentic learning outcomes (Block, 2012; Teodorczuk, Fraser, \& Rogers, 2018) <br> 》 Do not appear to inflate student grades relative to closed-book exams (Teodorczuk et al., 2018) <br> » May reduce examination stress (Block, 2012) | > Students may waste time finding answers and take longer to answer (Teodorczuk et al., 2018) <br> » Students may be tempted to reduce preparation for open-book exams <br> » Open-book texts do not automatically stimulate a deep-learning approach <br> » May reduce student satisfaction in some disciplines (Block, 2012) | » Consider whether open-book exams are a good fit for your discipline (Block, 2012) <br> » Be explicit with students about the required preparation for open-book exams (Block, 2012; Teodorczuk et al., 2018) |

## References

Block, R. M. (2012). A Discussion of the Effect of Open-book and Closed-book Exams on Student Achievement in an Introductory Statistics Course. PRIMUS, 22(3), 228-238. doi:10.1080/10511970.2011.565402

Teodorczuk, A., Fraser, J., \& Rogers, G. D. (2018). Open book exams: A potential solution to the "full curriculum"? Medical Teacher, 40(5), 529-530. doi:10.1080/0142159X.2017.1412412

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[^0]:    USQ is working to ensure consistent University-wide responses to your important questions about online learning and online assessment. If there is unintentional conflicting information between what you hear here and through other sources, please follow the advice of your Head of School.

