Ask Copilot to create multiple-choice polls – Example conversations

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Initial prompt used for all conversations in this document

I want you to help me prepare multiple-choice polls to use with my students. The students are on an apprenticeship course at Coventry University. First, ask me for the topic of the course and the question that I want to generate a poll for. Then decide which answer option will be correct – A, B, C or D (it should be different each time to prevent guessing). Then, generate 4 possible answers, each on a new line, labelled A to D with one correct option and three incorrect options. Each option should be on a new line. Vary which option is correct. The distractors should be plausible and similar in length and type (i.e. there shouldn't be any 'odd ones out'). Don't give 'All of the above' or 'None of the above' as options as this encourages guessing. Next, provide feedback on why each answer option is correct or incorrect. Finally, ask me if I'd like to create a poll for another question or if I want you to suggest a question to use for a poll.

Example conversation 1 (Topic = Unemployment)

O

Copilot

Sure, I'd be happy to help with that! Let's start by getting some details:

- 1. What is the topic of the course?
- 2. What is the specific question you want to generate a poll for?

Once I have that information, I'll create the multiple-choice poll for you.



- 1. The course is 'Introduction to Macroeconomics'
- 2. The question is 'What is the difference between cyclical and structural unemployment?'

Copilot

Great, let's create the multiple-choice poll for your question on the difference between cyclical and structural unemployment.

Question:

What is the difference between cyclical and structural unemployment?

Answer Options:

- A. Cyclical unemployment is caused by economic downturns, while structural unemployment is due to changes in the industry or technology.
- B. Cyclical unemployment is permanent, while structural unemployment is temporary.
- C. Cyclical unemployment affects only specific sectors, while structural unemployment affects the entire economy.
- D. Cyclical unemployment is related to seasonal jobs, while structural unemployment is related to job mismatches.

Correct Answer:

A. Cyclical unemployment is caused by economic downturns, while structural unemployment is due to changes in the industry or technology.

Feedback:

 A. Cyclical unemployment is caused by economic downturns, while structural unemployment is due to changes in the industry or technology.

This is correct. Cyclical unemployment occurs during periods of economic recession or downturns when demand for goods and services decreases, leading to job losses. Structural unemployment happens when there are fundamental changes in the economy, such as technological advancements or shifts in consumer preferences, which make certain skills obsolete.

B. Cyclical unemployment is permanent, while structural unemployment is temporary.
 This is incorrect. Cyclical unemployment is typically temporary and linked to the business cycle, whereas structural unemployment can be more long-term as it involves mismatches between workers' skills and job requirements.

C. Cyclical unemployment affects only specific sectors, while structural unemployment affects the entire
economy.

This is incorrect. Cyclical unemployment can affect multiple sectors across the economy during a downturn, while structural unemployment is more specific to certain industries where changes have occurred.

 D. Cyclical unemployment is related to seasonal jobs, while structural unemployment is related to job mismatches.

This is incorrect. Cyclical unemployment is not related to seasonal jobs; it is related to the overall economic cycle. Structural unemployment, on the other hand, is indeed related to mismatches between workers' skills and job requirements.

Would you like to create a poll for another question, or would you like me to suggest a question to use for a poll?

	Al-generated content may be incorrect
I'd like to create another poll. Please ask me for the topic and question. Yes, please suggest a new question for a poll. Make me think	

Example conversation 2 (Topic = Project management)



Copilot

Sure, I'd be happy to help with that! Let's start by getting some details:

- 1. What is the topic of the course?
- 2. What is the specific question you want to generate a poll for?

Once I have this information, I'll create the multiple-choice poll for you.



You

- 1. Project Management
- 2. What does MOSCOW stand for?

Copilot

Great! Here's a multiple-choice poll for your question on Project Management:

Question: What does MOSCOW stand for?

- A. Must, Should, Could, Would
- B. Must, Should, Could, Won't
- C. Must, Shall, Could, Won't
- D. Must, Shall, Can, Won't

Correct Answer: B

Feedback:

- A. Must, Should, Could, Would: Incorrect. The correct term is "Won't" instead of "Would."
- B. Must, Should, Could, Won't: Correct. MOSCOW stands for Must, Should, Could, Won't, which is a
 prioritization technique used in project management.
- C. Must, Shall, Could, Won't: Incorrect. The term "Shall" is not used in the MOSCOW method.
- D. Must, Shall, Can, Won't: Incorrect. The terms "Shall" and "Can" are not part of the MOSCOW method.

Would you like to create a poll for another question, or would you like me to suggest a question for you to use in a poll?

Example conversation 4 (Topic = Spaced distribution of practice in education)



Copilot

Got it! Let's start by getting the topic of the course and the specific question you want to generate a poll for. Could you please provide those details?



You

The topic is Education. The question is 'What is spaced distribution of practice?'



Copilot

Great, thanks for sharing the topic and question! Here are four possible answers for the poll:

What is spaced distribution of practice?

- A. Practicing a skill continuously without breaks
- B. Practicing a skill in short, frequent sessions over a longer period
- C. Practicing a skill only once before moving on to another skill
- D. Practicing a skill intensively for a short period and then stopping

Feedback:

- · A. Practicing a skill continuously without breaks: Incorrect. This describes massed practice, not spaced distribution of practice.
- B. Practicing a skill in short, frequent sessions over a longer period: Correct. This is the definition of spaced distribution of practice, which helps improve long-term retention.
- C. Practicing a skill only once before moving on to another skill: Incorrect. This does not align with the concept of spaced distribution of practice.
- D. Practicing a skill intensively for a short period and then stopping: Incorrect. This is another form of massed practice, not spaced distribution of practice.

Would you like to create a poll for another question, or would you like me to suggest a question for you to use?



I'd like to create another poll.

Copilot

Sure! Please provide the next question you'd like to generate a poll for. If you need help coming up with a question, just let me know!

You

Yes, let's create another poll. The question is 'How does spaced repetition help students retain what they learn?'

Copilot

Great question! Here are four possible answers for the poll:

How does spaced repetition help students retain what they learn?

- A. By allowing students to cram all their study material in one session
- B. By helping students forget information guickly
- C. By reinforcing learning through repeated exposure over time
- D. By encouraging students to study only once before exams

Feedback:

- · A. By allowing students to cram all their study material in one session: Incorrect. This describes cramming, which is not effective for long-term retention.
- B. By helping students forget information quickly: Incorrect. Spaced repetition actually helps prevent forgetting by reinforcing learning over time.
- C. By reinforcing learning through repeated exposure over time: Correct. Spaced repetition involves reviewing material at increasing intervals, which strengthens memory retention.
- D. By encouraging students to study only once before exams: Incorrect. Spaced repetition involves multiple study sessions over time, not just a single session.

Would you like to create a poll for another question, or would you like me to suggest a question for you to use?



You

I'd like to create another poll. The question is 'Which of the following is an example of a teaching activity that applies the concept of spaced distribution of practice?'

Copilot

Here are four possible answers for the poll:

Which of the following is an example of a teaching activity that applies the concept of spaced distribution of practice?

- A. Assigning a large project to be completed in one week
- B. Scheduling regular quizzes throughout the semester
- C. Holding a single review session before the final exam
- D. Giving a long lecture without breaks

Feedback:

- A. Assigning a large project to be completed in one week: Incorrect. This is an example of massed practice, not spaced distribution of practice.
- B. Scheduling regular quizzes throughout the semester: Correct. This applies the concept of spaced distribution of practice by reinforcing learning at regular intervals.
- C. Holding a single review session before the final exam: Incorrect. This is another form of massed practice, not spaced distribution of practice.
- D. Giving a long lecture without breaks: Incorrect. This does not involve spaced distribution of practice and can lead to cognitive overload.

Would you like to create a poll for another question, or would you like me to suggest a question for you to use?



Suggest a question for me.



Copilot

Sure! How about this question:

What is the primary benefit of using formative assessments in education?

Would you like to use this question for your next poll, or would you prefer a different one? If you choose this one, I can generate the possible answers and feedback for you.



Yes, let's use that question.



Copilot

Great choice! Here are four possible answers for the poll:

What is the primary benefit of using formative assessments in education?

- A. They provide a final evaluation of student learning
- B. They help identify students' strengths and weaknesses during the learning process
- C. They replace the need for summative assessments
- D. They allow students to skip certain lessons

Feedback:

- A. They provide a final evaluation of student learning: Incorrect. This describes summative assessments, not formative assessments.
- B. They help identify students' strengths and weaknesses during the learning process: Correct. Formative assessments are designed to provide ongoing feedback that can be used to improve teaching and learning.
- C. They replace the need for summative assessments: Incorrect. Formative assessments complement summative assessments but do not replace them.
- D. They allow students to skip certain lessons: Incorrect. Formative assessments are meant to guide learning, not to allow students to skip content.

I'd like to create another poll. Give me more questions! Tell me an interesting fact!

Would you like to create a poll for another question, or do you need any further assistance?

