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1. When changes occur to the implementation plan, investigators refer to the results as:

a) inconclusive findings.
b) infidelity.
c) a black box.
d) objective failure.

2. Which of the following is NOT a common type of evaluation?

a) Formative
b) Summative
c) Impact
d) Design

3. Which type of evaluation is considered the most inclusive because of its focus on program effectiveness and the outcome of goals?

a) Impact evaluation
b) Formative evaluation
c) Outcome evaluation
d) Logic model evaluation

4. Which type of evaluation obtains the program data to measure the program's effectiveness in the target population by assessing the short-term results?

a) Logic model
b) Process evaluation
c) Impact evaluation
d) Outcome evaluation

5. Generally, during a summative evaluation, which type of data are used?

a) Qualitative
b) Quantitative
c) Secondary
d) Tertiary

6. Which type of evaluation is rarely possible due to its excessive cost and lengthy time commitment?

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a) Impact
b) Outcome
c) Process
d) Formative

7. Which of the following is not addressed in a logic model?

a) Activities
b) Outputs
c) Inputs
d) Results

8. Items that are beyond the programmer's control but that may support or oppose the program goals are called:

a) environmental influences.
b) external influences.
c) program deterrents.
d) external motivators.

9. When you sustain program implementation by staying true to the original design, those efforts are termed:

a) program management.
b) program evaluation.
c) program fidelity.
d) goals and objectives.

10. Your text described the importance and relevance of Bloom's Taxonomy when writing objectives. What type of words are best used when writing objectives?

a) Action verbs
b) Pronouns
c) Proper nouns
d) Adjectives

11. The purpose of each goal statement is to:

a. persuade stakeholders to take your point of view.
b. describe the purpose of an organization.

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c. summarize the findings of a literature review.
d. describe an activity using measurable words.

12. Research and evaluations answer questions by using systematic methods, and both produce knowledge.

Ans: True

13. The first step in conducting research is to develop one or more research questions.

Ans: True

14. The main purpose of any evaluation is to address whether the goals and objectives of a program or intervention were achieved.

Ans: True

15. Implementation fidelity is easy to maintain over time.

Ans: False

16. Qualitative data are generally used in summative evaluations.

Ans: False

17. According to your text, accreditation is linked to compliance, laws, and regulation.

Ans: False

18. You should start a program with the planning phase, and end with an evaluation.

Ans: False

19. It is beneficial for stakeholders to have varying roles and power to enhance the success and sustainability of a program.

Ans: True

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20. The purpose of _____ is to produce new knowledge, while _____ focuses on improving a program.

Ans: research; evaluation

21. While an _____ evaluator is likely a person employed within the organization or program, an _____ evaluator is hired from outside to conduct an evaluation on the agency, program, or organization.

Ans: internal; external

22. _____ _____ are a graphic representation of a program displaying the planning phase to the evaluation.

Ans: Logic models

23. The SMART acronym is an easy way to remember how to clearly define objectives. What does the acronym stand for: S_____ M_____ A _____ R _____ T_____ .

Ans: Specific; Measurable; Achievable; Relevant; Time-bound

24. With a _____ - _____ journal, academic and scholarly colleagues write a manuscript about their research and submit the manuscript to the professional journal, which then sends it to experts in the field who evaluate its appropriateness for publication in the journal as well as inspect it for erroneous information.

Ans: Peer-reviewed

Match the following terms related to logic models.

25. **Outcomes** → Expressed as short term, immediate, or long term

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26. **Goal statements** Provide the program overview followed by measurable objectives

27. **Inputs and resources** Resources available for the program (e.g., stakeholders, staff)

28. **Activities** Must be accomplished to achieve the objectives

29. **Outputs** Link the goal statements and objectives to the short-term, immediate, and long-term outcomes

Match the following terms to the correct type of evaluation.

30. **Formative evaluation**	Referred to as an exploratory evaluation; conducted during the planning and implementation phases
31. **Summative evaluation**	Determines if the program met any combination of measurements focusing on impact, outcome, or benefits
32. **Process evaluation**	Examines all aspects of program implementation, including organizational and administrative aspects
33. **Outcome evaluation**	Documents short-term results by obtaining program data
34. **Impact evaluation**	The most inclusive type of evaluation due to its focus on long-term outcome objectives

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35. What does the acronym RTI stand for? This important component is a part of implementation fidelity.

Ans: Response-to-intervention (RTI)

36. List at least two questions or considerations one may evaluate if the program implementation is *not* yielding the expected outcomes.

Ans: (1) What is the quality of the program design?; (2) Do the goals and objectives align with how the program is implemented?; (3) Does the program align with the measurable outcomes?; (4) Is the training across all facilitators adequate to ensure program design adherence?; (5) Is the implementation process observed and monitored to access quality and adherence?

37. List the four steps in the implementation process that ensure proper fidelity and provide measurable outcomes. Each step links to the others.

Ans: Goals → Objectives → Program design→ Measurable outcomes

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