

What is considered one examination question?

Please note that the advice below relates only to the licensing of IB materials and should not be referred to or used in any other context.

Where the questions are broken down solely by number (ie 1, 2, 3 etc) each number represents one question.

Eg: from November 2005 English B Higher Level Paper 2

1. *We all have to endure embarrassing incidents which often have unexpected results. Such an incident has just happened to you and you decide to write about it in your diary. Write your diary entry.*

2. *Most people begin to read a book because they think the story will be interesting. As they read, they often find that some other aspect of the book is more interesting than the story. Write a review of such a book that you have read. In your review, discuss one aspect of the book which you found more interesting than the story. You hope that your review will be printed in your school newspaper.*

Questions 1 is one examination question, question 2 is another.

Where questions are subdivided (eg 1a, 1b,) one question is considered to be one number and letter grouping (eg1a).

Eg: from November 2005 Business and Management Higher Level Paper 1

1 (a) *Evaluate the main types of market research that Gadgets2u.com may use to identify their target market and their product requirements.*

(b) *Identify possible pricing strategies available to Gadgets2u.com. Assess the appropriateness of each in relation to the company's product range.*

Question 1a is considered to be one question, question 1b is considered to be another question. If you wished to reproduce 1a and 1b would be charged for two questions.

Where questions are further subdivided (eg 1ai, 1a(ii)) the IB still considers one question to be one number and letter grouping (eg all the subparts of questions 1a would be considered 1 question).

Eg: from November 2005 Chemistry Standard Level Paper 2

2. (a) *Define the term rate of reaction.*

(b) *The reaction between gases C and D is slow at room temperature.*

(i) *Suggest two reasons why the reaction is slow at room temperature.*

(ii) *A relatively small increase in temperature causes a relatively large increase in the rate of this reaction. State two reasons for this.*

(iii) Suggest two ways of increasing the rate of reaction between C and D other than increasing temperature.

Question 2a would be considered to be one question and question 2b (including parts i, ii and iii) would be considered another question. To reproduce all the text you would be **charged** for 2 questions.

For more information or clarification, please submit an inquiry form detailing the material you wish to use.

For Multiple Choice Questions

Eg: from November 2004 Biology Higher Level Paper 1

1. *If a red blood cell has a diameter of 8 μm and a student shows it with a diameter of 40 mm in a drawing, what is the magnification of the drawing?*

A. % 0.0002

B. % 0.2

C. % 5

D. % 5 000

2. *How do animals use cholesterol?*

A. *To form part of the structure of cell membranes*

B. *To increase the blood pressure during exercise*

C. *To insulate neurones between nodes of Ranvier*

D. *To help in the storage of energy*

Question 1 and its 4 possible answers (A, B, C and D) is considered to be 1 question. Question 2 and its 4 possible answers (A, B, C and D) is another.