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Designing the process evaluation for the collaborative planning of a local Turning Point partnership
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1. In this paper the focus of the evaluation was on:
 - a) impact
 - b) qualitative
 - c) process
 - d) outcome

2. At which stage of the partnership collaboration process was the evaluation centered on?
 - a) implementation
 - b) formation
 - c) sustainability
 - d) maintenance

3. According to Steckler and Linnan(2002) which process evaluation component is not considered a key component?
 - a) reach
 - b) fidelity
 - c) dose delivered
 - d) barriers

4. One of the usefulness of process evaluation is that assists program managers and evaluators avoiding the Type III error, that is evaluating a program that has not been adequately implemented.
 - a) True
 - b) False

5. During the development of the process evaluation plan several steps were undertaken. The first step consists of:
 - a) Developing a Logic Model
 - b) Assembling an evaluation team
 - c) Identification of measurement tools
 - d) Identification and prioritization of process evaluation objectives.

6. The context of the collaborative process was measured by the following ways except for:
 - a) Stakeholder interviews
 - b) Profile of collaboration survey
 - c) Facilitator check-off list
 - d) Observation form

7. In this paper, the evaluators initially planned to use an instrument assessing the quality of the meetings, however, the lead facilitator opposed to this as the instrument promoted individualistic identity. What was the name of the instrument that was rejected?
 - a) Random electronic survey
 - b) Facilitator check-off list
 - c) Individual interviews
 - d) Meeting Effectiveness Inventory

8. In this paper, which of the following is NOT a tool used for planning the evaluation?
 - a) FORECAST Model
 - b) Planning framework by Steckler and Linnan (2002)
 - c) Participatory evaluation methodology
 - d) The GHG model

9. This evaluation of the Turning Point (TP) partnership differs from the evaluation utilized in other TP partnerships in the following way:
 - a) It employs only quantitative methodology
 - b) It is focused on outcomes and systems changes
 - c) It is focused on process evaluation during the early stages of TP partnership development
 - d) It employs only qualitative measures

10. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using a participatory partnership approach?
 - a) Promoting trust between community stakeholders and evaluators.
 - b) Promotion of community ownership and use of evaluation results
 - c) Enhancement of quality of the planning process
 - d) Additional time and effort is needed to train stakeholders in learning about process evaluation