Draw the Line 6 Student Knowledge Survey <u>Key</u>

Intended Use

The Draw the Line 6 Student Knowledge Survey is an instrument that classroom teachers can use to examine whether short-term knowledge learning objectives have been met among students participating in the Draw the Line 6 curriculum. A simple pretest-posttest assessment design can be used to measure pre-instruction levels and post-instruction changes in student learning. Your ability to detect student change using this survey may vary and can be affected by numerous factors (e.g., number and content of lessons students receive, student scores at pretest, student motivation and interest in topic and survey, etc.) Improvement on the Draw the Line 6 Student Knowledge Survey between pretest and posttest can be viewed as supportive, but not definitive, evidence of the curriculum's impact on short-term knowledge learning objectives. A well designed evaluation study (e.g., using a strong experimental design with a well matched comparison group and adequate sample size) with more extensive measurement would be needed to provide stronger evidence of curriculum impact.

All of the questions in the *Draw the Line 6 Student Knowledge Survey* have been newly developed for inclusion in this instrument. Please note that these measures may not prove to have adequate reliability, validity, and sensitivity to change for your students and should be pilot tested with your population and setting before use.

When being pressured to do something we don't think is right for us:		Yes	No	Not sure
1.	Does knowing our own limits make it harder to resist pressure?	O_1	$\sqrt{2}$	O_3
2.	Does pressure from someone we admire make it harder to do what we think is right?	$\sqrt{1}$	O_2	O_3
3.	Can changing the situation or mood stop someone from pressuring us, at least for awhile?	$\sqrt{1}$	O_2	O_3
4.	Does giving an excuse close the door to further pressure?	O_1	$\sqrt{2}$	O_3

- 5. Matt has asked his friend Darnell to help him cheat on a test. Darnell doesn't think it's right and decides not to help him. Which of the following statements is clearest at communicating Darnell's limits?
 - O_{a} "I don't think that's a good idea."
 - $O_{\scriptscriptstyle b}$ "Not this time."
 - \sqrt{c} "I won't do that."
 - O_d Not sure.
- 6. If someone continues to pressure you to do something even after you tell them "no," which of the following would be the most effective next step to stay safe?
 - \sqrt{a} Walking away
 - $O_{\rm b}$ Explaining the reasons for your choice
 - $O_{\mbox{\tiny c}}$ Yelling at the person who is pressuring you
 - O_d Not sure.

- 7. Your close friend invites you to go with him/her to a party on the coming weekend where there is likely to be alcohol served. You feel uncomfortable about the party and don't want to go. Which of the following responses is more likely to keep you away from the party and keep your friendship going?
 - O_a "Why do you want to go to that party anyway?"
 - $v_{\rm b}$ "I don't want to go to the party. Let's plan to go to the movies instead."
 - O_c "Okay, but I'm not very comfortable about going."
 - O_d Not sure.

8. Diego and Isabel are at Isabel's house watching TV in the living room. Diego is pressuring Isabel to kiss him, but Isabel doesn't want to. Which response should Isabel use to stop the pressure to kiss?

- $\sqrt{1}_{a}$ "I'm not ready for this. Let's walk to the store and get something to eat."
- $O_{\rm b}$ "I don't know. Let's go to my room."
- O_{c} "Okay, but let's just kiss on the cheek."
- O_d Not sure.

9. Your friend dares you to go into a store and steal a soda. You don't want to do it. Which response is more likely to be positive and stop the pressure to steal something?

- O_a "Let's go to another store. I think someone saw us."
- O_{b} "First, let's see you steal one."
- \sqrt{c} "I don't think so. Let's go ride our bikes to the park instead."
- O_d Not sure.

End of Knowledge Survey Key