**The Practice and Ethics of Participatory Visual Methods for Community Engagement in Public Health and Health Science**

**Quiz Questions**

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| **Module 1 - Planning a PVM process** |
| 1. PVM processes can vary in length from a few days to months 2. True 3. False |
| 1. Which key factors should you consider when deciding if your project should include individual or collective processes: 2. Group size and dynamics, type of showcase event, main target audience 3. Type of event, main target audience, preference of the facilitation team 4. Preference of the facilitation team, group size and dynamics, type of event 5. Main target audience, preference of the facilitation team, group size and dynamics |
| 1. If the method you choose requires a significant amount of one-to-one time between facilitators and participants, your participant group size should ideally be: 2. 5-10 3. 10-15 4. 15-20 5. Any size |
| 1. When mobilising participants, you should aim to include only community leaders or the strongest local voices 2. True 3. False |
| 1. Translating project information sheets and consent forms, including a translator during workshops, and making time for translation are all vital to consider if primary languages other than that of the facilitators are present in the group 2. True 3. False |
| 1. In order to run a PVM process one needs: 2. Extensive artistic ability 3. Strong facilitation skills 4. The latest technology 5. A degree in the methods chosen |
| 1. Beyond the core participant group and facilitation team, who would you **NEVER** include in an internal engagement PVM workshop? 2. PVM trainee 3. Community leader 4. Journalist 5. Government officials and the police 6. Counsellor |
| 1. What elements would you **NOT** include in an inception workshop? 2. Discuss project aims and objectives 3. Describe wider project context 4. Start the creative process 5. Provide sufficient information for participants to make an informed decision about their involvement |
| 1. If your project involves an individual PVM process (e.g. body mapping) and a collective PVM process (e.g. participatory video), which type of consent form is required from participants before these visual materials are shared with external audiences? 2. Individual consent forms only 3. A collective consent form only 4. Individual and collective consent forms 5. Verbal consent is sufficient for sharing both types of material |
| 1. For a PVM process on an especially sensitive topic and context, you should **NOT:** 2. Invite a counsellor to attend workshops 3. Hold the workshop in an open public space 4. Invite a known and trusted community member to attend 5. Plan ahead by including resources for counselling in the budget |
| 1. Which of the following is a poor/leading prompt question? 2. What are the healthy and unhealthy foods that you eat during the course of a normal week in your life? 3. What are the biggest risks you face in your farming life? 4. What is the impact of water scarcity in your life? 5. They are all good prompt questions |
| 1. Both community members and scientists can be a part of a PVM process and create their own visual outputs 2. True 3. False |
| 1. What would **NOT** be useful when bringing scientists and community members together? 2. Community members presenting the visual materials they have created to the scientists 3. Scientists presenting a scientific paper to the community members 4. Scientists presenting personalised visual materials to the community members 5. Facilitating reciprocal learning between researchers and community members |