Assessment Prep with Kognity IBDP Maths

What is this guide for?

This guide is designed to help you make the most out of Kognity as a tool to prepare students for success both in formative assessments and IBDP exam preparation.

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How does Kognity help with assessment preparation for IBDP Maths?

According to John Hattie, Professor of Education and Director of the Melbourne Educational Research Institute at the University of Melbourne, Australia, feedback is an important driver for improving teaching and learning. Formative assessments play a large role in consistent feedback throughout the year as students prepare for their IBDP exams. Kognity provides efficient tools for immediate feedback to both the student and teacher.

Think of feedback as received, not given.

- John Hattie

For students:

Students can test their problem solving, interpretation and analysis skills in Maths through completing worked examples and receiving immediate feedback on their responses. In addition, at the end of each section, students can complete section questions that are auto-graded, allowing them to receive feedback right away on their progress.

For teachers:

Teachers get immediate feedback on their students' progress through the performance overview dashboard, located on the statistics page. Here, teachers can view a visual representation of student quiz and assignment scores. Teachers can then easily identify those students who need help, which makes intervention fast and efficient.

Below you will find some ways teachers can use Kognity's resources to successfully prepare their students for IBDP Maths assessment components. Click on each picture to explore more in Kognity Maths!

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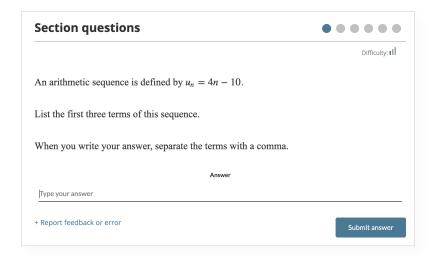
Revision Quizzes

Kognity's <u>question assignments</u> can be used as revision quizzes for review at the end of a unit. Teachers can drill students on specific techniques and tools using multiple examples. All question assignments are auto-graded, so students and teachers can immediately receive the results. Teachers can then revise any common mistakes before starting to teach new content.

1. Number and algebra					
410 qı	uestions match your filters		Add question		
	Sent	Question	Difficulty	Торіс	Туре
	1	The sum of the first 5 terms of a geometric series is $\frac{781}{384}$ and two consecutive terms are $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{32}$ The common ratio is and the second term is Gi	ill	1.3	-0
	1	Assume there is a virus in a town, and there exists one patient on day 1. Assume that the patient transmits the virus to another person once per day, then this ot	ıll	1.3	-0-
		Find the exact sum of the arithmetic series $6 + 3.8 + \dots - 29.2$	al	2 areas	

Exit Tickets

Exit tickets are a great type of formative assessment. At the end of class, students respond to a series of questions pertaining to the lesson to consolidate their knowledge and understanding. At the end of every Maths section are *section questions*, which teachers can set at the conclusion of the lesson. These questions are auto-graded, so both the students and the teacher get the results immediately.





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Notebook and Checklists

Kognity's notebook feature allows students to make their own notes and print out if necessary for consolidation. Students can use the notebook feature when they are performing self-assessment of knowledge and understanding at the end of each chapter with the checklists.



By the end of this subtopic you should be able to:

- recognise sequence notation such as u_1 , u_2 , u_{n-1} , u_n , u_{n+1}
- know that u_{n-1} , u_n , u_{n+1} are three consecutive terms in a sequence
- write a recursive rule for a sequence and use the recursive rule to generate the first few terms of a sequence
- show that a sequence is arithmetic by proving that d = u_n u_{n-1} is constant for all terms of a sequence
- write a recursive rule for an arithmetic sequence by using $u_n = u_{n-1} + d$
- write an *n*th term or deductive rule for an arithmetic sequence by using $u_n = u_1 + (n-1) d$
- find the sum of an arithmetic sequence by using

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2u_1 + (n-1)d)$$
 or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(u_1 + u_n)$

- identify real-world situations which follow a perfectly arithmetic progression
- apply $u_n = u_1 + (n-1) d$, $S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2u_1 + (n-1) d)$, and $S_n = \frac{n}{2} (u_1 + u_n)$ to
- solve real-world application questions with perfectly arithmetic progressions • identify real-world situations which are not perfectly arithmetic but are similar
- enough to be modelled using arithmetic sequences
- use the mean value for *d* in application questions involving sequences that are not perfectly arithmetic to create a model for *u_n* and to approximate its values for specific values of *n*
- interpret sigma notation to write out and evaluate a given sum
- write an equivalent form of a sum in sigma notation.

Exam Practice Tasks

Kognity provides exam-style questions, marks schemes and model answers that teachers can use in a variety of different ways with their students. For example, teachers can go over a practice paper as a class, write the answer together, and focus on examiner comments.

How does Kognity help with formative assessments?

Question preview 2 of 230

Paper: 2 Marks: 18

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Question

A group of researchers at a university are investigating the concept of 'mental warm ups' and if they can help improve cognitive performance. They take a student at random from the mathematics course and give them a randomly generated amount of time (between 10 and 60 minutes) to complete some mental warm up exercises. They then give the student a set of logic problems to solve and their score is recorded as a percentage. They do this 10 different times over the course of a month with different but equally challenging warm up exercises and logic tests. The results of this study can be seen in the following table.

Practice investigations

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Students can use the investigations and activities from the book and write up or present their findings to practice communication skills for the Internal Assessment.

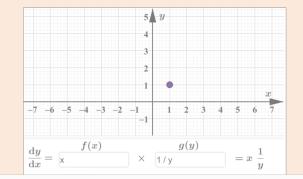
Investigation

In this subtopic, you learned about first-order differential equations of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$ and techniques to solve them through separation of variables $\int \frac{1}{g(y)} dx = \int f(x) dx$.

Structure Activity

In the applet below, you can investigate separable functions of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$.

- Compose a separable function of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$.
- Work through the problem, finding the general and particular solutions.
- Open the applet and enter the equations represented by f(x) and g(x). In the applet, they are labelled as 'x part' and 'y part'.
- Set the initial conditions (*x*₀, *y*₀).
- Does your solution match the solution on the applet?
- Click and drag the starting point on the graph. What happens to the solution curve?





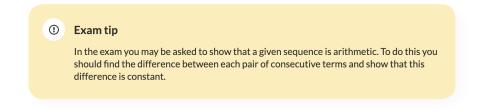
Internal Assessment

To ensure success in the IA, teachers must spend time introducing and explaining the criteria and responsibilities to their students. Kognity is an excellent source of practice for the IA. The activities, geogebra manipulatives, and investigations provide a lot of practice in exploring open-ended problems and making observations about patterns. These can also be used to practice communication skills by asking students to present their findings to the class or by writing a report.

6	Internal assessment guide					
	Subtopic	Sections				
0	6.0 Introduction	0/6				
0	6.1 Criteria	0/5				
0	6.2 Tips	0/2				

IB Exam Papers

Exam tips are written by IB examiners and provide students with an understanding of what is expected of them on their exams.



Kognity's exam-style assignments are all based on Papers 1 and 2 and contain questions, example answers and commented mark schemes that provide students tips for success that are written by examiners. Just add a timer when using an exam-style assignment to model real exam conditions!

