

Assessment Prep with Kognity

IBDP Psychology

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.

How does Kognity help with assessment preparation for IBDP Psychology?

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 Psychology 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 Psychology assessment components. Click on each picture to explore more in Kognity Psychology!

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How does Kognity help with formative assessments?

Revisions Quizzes

Kognity's [question assignments](#) can be used as question drills for review at the end of a unit. Teachers can drill students on different topics using multiple choice questions and fill in the blank questions. 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. Approaches to researching behaviour				
92 questions				Add question
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sent	Question	Topic	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>		In 2015, the Open Science Collaboration (OSC) published a paper estimating reproducibility based on a sample of 100 published psychological studies (OSC, 2015). T...	2 areas	☰
<input type="checkbox"/>		What type of generalisability is a useful concept in qualitative research that uses a study's theoretical framework to establish a logic that might be applicable to other...	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 Psychology 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.

Section questions

Two ways in which pheromones differ from hormones and neurotransmitters is that they _____.

- are chemically unique and facilitate communication #1
- facilitate communication with other organisms and are chemically unique #2
- are secreted outside the body and facilitate communication between organisms #3
- are secreted outside the body and are chemically unique #4



How does Kognity help with formative assessments?

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.



What you should know

By the end of **Subtopic 2.B – Hormones and behaviour**, you should be able to:

- Define 'hormone'.
- Identify two different hormones.
- Identify the connection between the endocrine system and hormones.
- Examine the effect of a hormone using one or more examples.
- Identify and define 'pheromone'.
- Discuss arguments for and against the existence of pheromones.
- Examine an effect of oxytocin on human behaviour.
- Examine an effect of testosterone on human behaviour.

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 9 point and 22 point questions. For example, teachers can go over a practice paper as a class, write the answer together, and focus on examiner comments.

Question preview

2 of 35 Paper: 2 Marks: 22

Question

Discuss research related to childhood trauma and resilience.

[- Hide answers](#)

Answers

 **Be aware**

As this question is asking you to discuss research relating to childhood trauma and resilience, you can use any research from this entire subsection. It can be research on the formation of resilience, on how to build resilience or on protective factors, what is important is that the research you present is discussed in a critical manner.

Example answer	Commentary
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How does Kognity help with formative assessments?

Self-Study

To provide students with resources for self-directed active recall study, use strength tests and battles. Students can also use self-assessment checklists before a test or exam to help identify areas of weakness, and keep track of their progress with the strength bar.

Strength test

Question 1
Which of the following is **NOT** considered a quantitative research method?

- Correlational studies. #1
- Semi-structured interview. #2
- Natural experiments #3
- Quasi-experiments #4

+ Report feedback or error

Studies Section

Students can create a study guide summarizing the important elements of a study: Authors, Procedure, Results and Critical Thinking elements, which can be found in the studies section.

2.B Hormones and behaviour

- 2.B.0 The big picture
- 2.B.1 Hormones
- 2.B.2 Oxytocin and behaviour
- 2.B.3 Testosterone and behaviour
- 2.B.4 Pheromones and behaviour
- 2.B.5 Checklist
- 2.B.6 Studies 2.B



How does Kognity help with IB Assessment Preparation?

Internal Assessment

To ensure success in the IA, teachers must spend time introducing and explaining the criteria and responsibilities to their students. Users will find a detailed guide explaining what the Internal Assessment consists of, what students are expected to achieve, and how they will be evaluated. More importantly, students will find a section on how to get started on the IA, which is often the harder part of the process.

9	Internal assessment	
	<small>Subtopic</small>	<small>Sections</small>
○	9.0 Introduction	0 / 8
○	9.1 Criteria	0 / 4
○	9.2 Tips	0 / 3

How does Kognity help with IB Assessment Preparation?

IB Exam Papers

Exam prep is always something students worry about. Kognity is an invaluable tool for these final assessments: students will find that each section in the textbook includes a couple of boxes, all of which contain useful information, such as “Be aware” (things to watch out for, like common mistakes), “Definition” or “Important”, and perhaps more relevant, “Exam tip”, which as the name implies are useful tips to keep in mind when answering exams. Each subtopic has a Checklist at the end that recaps all the important ideas. Students can quickly go over these when studying for exams.

☆ Definition

The **HPA axis**, or **hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis**, refers to interactions among the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and adrenal glands. In a stressful situation the hypothalamus alerts the pituitary gland which in turn alerts the adrenal glands. The adrenal glands release adrenaline and cortisol into the bloodstream to mobilise the body to deal with a stressor.

Kognity has scored examples of student work for paper 1 and paper 2. These questions have commentary specific to writing structure -- a very crucial component of student success in IB psychology! Just add a timer when using an exam-style assignment to model real exam conditions!

3. Cognitive approach to understanding behaviour		
Question 3.1	Paper 1	9 marks
Question 3.2	Paper 1	22 marks
Question 3.3	Paper 2	9 marks
Question 3.4	Paper 1	9 marks
Question 3.5	Paper 1	22 marks
Question 3.6	Paper 1	22 marks
Question 3.7	Paper 1	9 marks
Question 3.8	Paper 1	9 marks
Question 3.9	Paper 1	9 marks