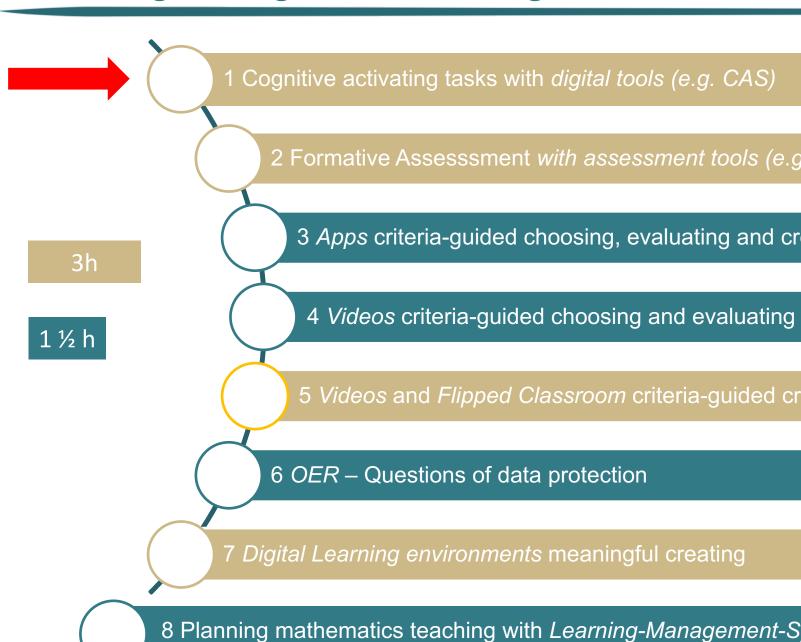
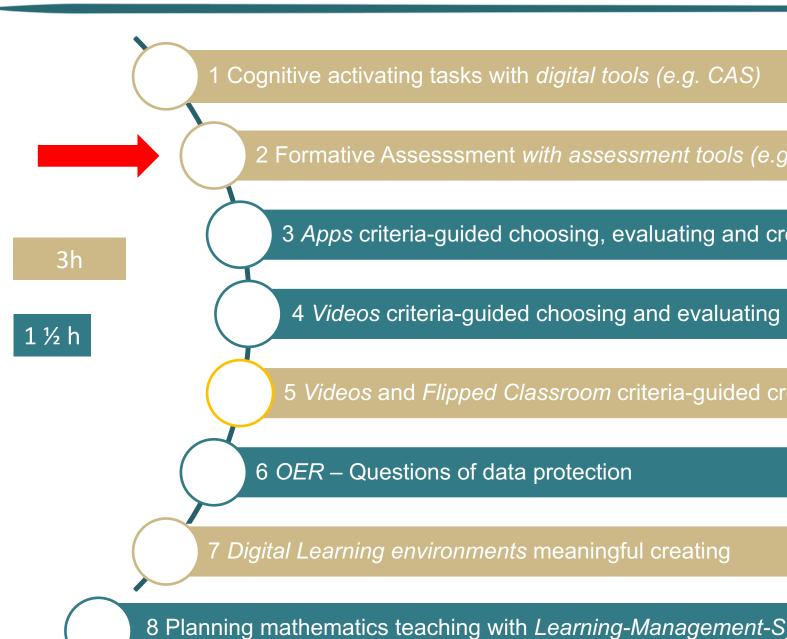
## New Program: Digital Media for cognitive activation



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# SMART – a digital formative assessment tool



The Challenge is to the knowledge out of the and make it available teachers inside their classrooms.

#### What is SMART?



specific mathematics assessments

Origin: University of Melbourne (Kaye Stacey et al.)

currently adapted for German-speaking countries and traditions

Research: 12 years and more than 500.000 students

130 SMART-Tests for grades 5-9

# Over 130 comprehension-oriented tests covering content areas and 65 individual topics

**Numbers** 

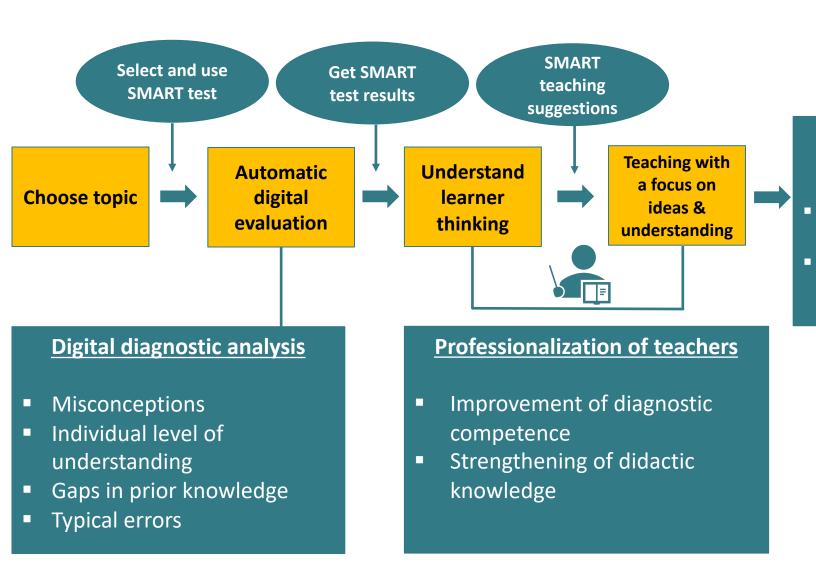
**Geometry** 

Algebra

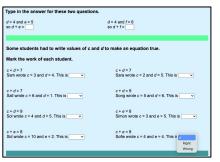
Stochastics and probability

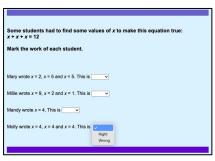
**Measurements** 

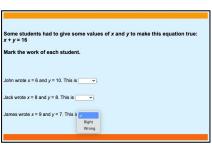
#### The SMART concept – digital formative assessment



Type in the answer for these two questions.				
	d = 4 and $f = 6so d + f = \boxed{}$			
Some students had to write values of c and d to	make an equation true.			
Mark the work of each student.				
c + d = 7 Sam wrote $c = 3$ and $d = 4$ . This is	c + d = 7 Sara wrote $c = 2$ and $d = 5$ . The			
c + d = 7 Sall wrote $c = 6$ and $d = 1$ . This is	c + d = 9 Song wrote $c = 5$ and $d = 6$ . The	Some students   x + x + x = 12	had to find s	ome values of <i>x</i> to make this equation true:
c + d = 9 Sol wrote $c = 4$ and $d = 5$ . This is	c + e = 8 Simon wrote $c = 3$ and $e = 5$ .	Mark the work o	f each stude	nt.
c + e = 8 Sid wrote $c = 10$ and $e = 2$ . This is	c + e = 8 Sofie wrote $c = 4$ and $e = 4$ . The	Mary wrote $x = 2$ , $x$	= 5 and x = 5.	This is
		Millie wrote x = 9, x	= 2 and x = 1.	
		Mandy wrote x = 4.	This is	Some students had to give some values of $x$ and $y$ to $x + y = 16$
		Molly wrote $x = 4$ , $x$	x = 4 and x = 4.	Mark the work of each student.
				John wrote $x = 6$ and $y = 10$ . This is $\checkmark$ .
				Jack wrote $x = 8$ and $y = 8$ . This is $\checkmark$ .
				James wrote $x = 9$ and $y = 7$ . This is Right Wrong

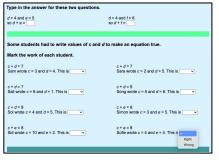






#### **▶** Developmental stages

- Stage 1: These students know that letters can stand for no are able to correctly substitute into very simple also expressions, but they believe that the values that take are in some way related to their place in the
- Stage 2: These students interpret an algebraic letter only holder for a number in a number sentence, so the letter to have several values in one expression.
- Stage 3: These students appreciate that each time a part is used in an equation it stands for the same num they over-generalise to "different letters must be numbers".
- **Stage 4:** These students know that in one algebra question must stand for only one number and that different stand for the same number.



	Some students had to find some values of x to make this equation true:			
	x + x + x = 12			
Mark the work of each student.				
	Mary wrote $x = 2$ , $x = 5$ and $x = 5$ . This is			
	Millie wrote $x = 9$ , $x = 2$ and $x = 1$ . This is			
1	Mandy wrote x = 4. This is			
	Malla and and and and Table 1			
	Molly wrote $x = 4$ , $x = 4$ and $x = 4$ . This is			
	Wrong			

Some students had to give some values of $\boldsymbol{x}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$ to make this equation true: $\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y} = 16$				
Mark the work of each student.				
John wrote $x = 6$ and $y = 10$ . This is $\bigcirc$				
Jack wrote $x = 8$ and $y = 8$ . This is $\checkmark$ .				
James wrote x = 9 and y = 7. This is Right Wrong				
morg				

#### **►** Misconceptions and common errors

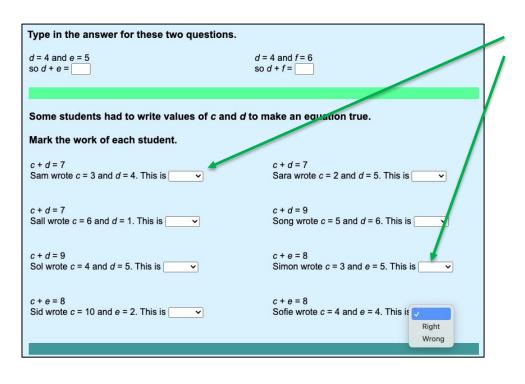
A: Students often give a letter a value related to it the alphabet, such as b = 2.

**C:** Students believe that the values of **consecutive** be **consecutive numbers**.

**O:** Students believe that if one **letter is before and** alphabet, its value must be **smaller**.

**R:** When the same letter is used more than once in expression, these students recognise that it has the value but state this value separately for each occurrence.

#### **►** Misconceptions and common errors



A: Students often give a letter a v to its place in the alphabet, such

C: Students believe that the value consecutive letters must be cons numbers.

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R: When the same letter is used ronce in an expression, these stud recognise that it has the same value separately for each occurrence.