Writing Rigorous and Thought-Provoking Assessments

David Hornbeck Rockdale Magnet School for Science and Technology

Georgia Math Conference

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WHAT MAKES AN ASSESSMENT "RIGOROUS"?

At least some items are thought-provoking.

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What makes an assessment "rigorous"?

- At least some items are thought-provoking.
- Items are presented in a wide variety of representations (verbal, graphical, analytical, tabular).

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The assessment assumes a certain pace.

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WHAT MAKES AN ASSESSMENT "RIGOROUS"?

- At least some items are thought-provoking.
- Items are presented in a wide variety of representations (verbal, graphical, analytical, tabular).
- The assessment assumes a certain pace.
- Distractors on MC items should be based on reasonable incorrect student work.

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"Students will fail."

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"Students will fail."

 By raw percentage, maybe! We may need to redefine success, though.

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ACT Math

- 67th percentile is $20/36 \rightarrow 55.6\%$
- Median is $17/36 \rightarrow 47.2\%$

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SAT Math

- 68th percentile is $550/800 \rightarrow 68.8\%$
- Average is $\sim 521/800 \rightarrow 65.1\%$

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- AP Precalculus Exam
 - Passing score (3) projected around 33%
 - ♦ B in college course (4) projected around 50%

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- AP Precalculus Exam
 - Passing score (3) projected around 33%
 - ♦ B in college course (4) projected around 50%
- AP Calculus AB Exam
 - Passing score (3) projected around 40%
 - ♦ B in college course (4) projected around 50%

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PERSONAL PHILOSOPHY

"If you aren't in over your head, how do you know how tall you are?" T.S. Eliot

If strong students are earning 100%s, then I only know that they're capable of *at least* the content on my exam - but I don't know their limits.

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"Those types of questions are too hard for my students."

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"Students will fail."

- By raw percentage, maybe! We may need to redefine success, though.
- "Those types of questions are too hard for my students."
 - How will you know unless you give them the chance?
 - They shouldn't be seeing questions like these for the first time on an assessment.

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"Rigorous items are great, but I don't know where to find them."

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- "Rigorous items are great, but I don't know where to find them."
 - ♦ Let's talk about that.

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Strategies

Adding context (making students read)

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Mixing up representations/including non-traditional representations

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- Adding context (making students read)
- Mixing up representations/including non-traditional representations
- Asking for things other than the immediate answer (more making students read!)

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Strategies

- Adding context (making students read)
- Mixing up representations/including non-traditional representations
- Asking for things other than the immediate answer (more making students read!)
- Using variables and expressions (rather than decimal values)

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Adding additional unnecessary information

Strategies

- Adding context (making students read)
- Mixing up representations/including non-traditional representations
- Asking for things other than the immediate answer (more making students read!)
- Using variables and expressions (rather than decimal values)
- Adding additional unnecessary information
- Spiraling content (question requires or connects to prior knowledge)

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Strategies

- Adding context (making students read)
- Mixing up representations/including non-traditional representations
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- Using variables and expressions (rather than decimal values)
- Adding additional unnecessary information
- Spiraling content (question requires or connects to prior knowledge)
- Designing questions where process of elimination can't be easily used

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RESOURCES

My own Google folder: https://shorturl.at/01dfv

- So You Want to Write a Test? (AP Precalculus specific, but many ideas transfer to any course)
- 27 sample tests from Geometry, Algebra II, Precalculus, and AP Precalculus

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- Art of Problem Solving: Alcumus (free)
 - \blacklozenge artofproblemsolving.com \rightarrow Resources \rightarrow Alcumus
- Released practice SATs (free)

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DISCLAIMER

None of the sample questions to follow are "bad" questions! This is simply a demonstration of how questions with low cognitive loads can be transformed into more rigorous questions.

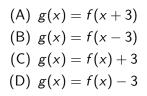
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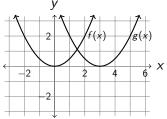
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SAMPLE QUESTION 1: ALGEBRA C&C

Learning Objective: A.FGR.7.2 Identify the effect on the graph generated by a quadratic function when replacing f(x) with f(x) + k, kf(x), f(kx), and f(x + k) for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs

1. The functions f and g are graphed below. Which is an expression for g(x)? y





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1. The graph of the function f contains the input-output pairs (-2, 5) and (6, -3). If the graph of the function g contains the input-output pairs (1, 5) and (9, -3), which of the following could be an expression for g in terms of f?

(A)
$$g(x) = f(x+3)$$

(B) $g(x) = f(x-3)$
(C) $g(x) = f(x) + 3$
(D) $g(x) = f(x) - 3$

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The graph of the function f attains a maximum of 8 that occurs when x = 2. If g is the function defined by g(x) = f(x - 3), which of the following is true?
 (A) The graph of g attains a maximum of 5 when x = 2.
 (B) The graph of g attains a maximum of 11 when x = 2.
 (C) The graph of g attains a maximum of 8 when x = -1.
 (D) The graph of g attains a maximum of 8 when x = 5.

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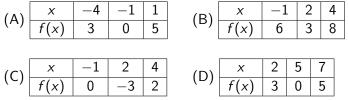
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Let f be a function. Values of f for selected values of x are provided in the table.

| X | -1 | 2 | 4 |
|------|----|---|---|
| f(x) | 3 | 0 | 5 |

If g is defined by g(x) = f(x - 3), which of the following tables could g satisfy?

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SAMPLE QUESTION 2: GEOMETRY C&C

Learning Objective: G.GSR.6.3 Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve for sides and angles of right triangles in applied problems.

2. A 10-foot ladder leans against a house. The ladder makes an angle of 72° with the ground. How high on the side of house does the top of the ladder touch?

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- (A) 30.77 feet
- (B) 9.51 feet
- (C) 5.32 feet
- (D) 3.09 feet

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2. A 10-foot climbing ramp goes from the ground to the top of a playground structure. The ramp makes an angle of 40° with the ground. Which of the following is an expression for the distance from the ground to the top of the ramp?

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- (A) $10 \sin (40^{\circ})$
- (B) $10 \sin (50^{\circ})$
- (C) $10\cos(40^{\circ})$
- (D) $10 \tan (50^{\circ})$

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2. A 10-foot climbing ramp goes from the ground to the top of a playground structure. The ramp makes an angle of 40° with the ground. Another ramp, also 10 feet long, ends at a point 1 foot lower off the ground than the other ramp. How does the angle that the second ramp makes with the ground compare to the angle that the first ramp makes with the ground?

- (A) The angle that the second ramp forms with the ground is 7.13° larger.
- (B) The angle that the second ramp forms with the ground is 8.24° larger.
- (C) The angle that the second ramp forms with the ground is 7.13° smaller.
- (D) The angle that the second ramp forms with the ground is 8.24° smaller.

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2. A 10-foot climbing ramp goes from the ground to the top of a playground structure. The top of the playground structure is $10 \sin (40^\circ)$ feet from the ground. Which of the following is an expression for the slope of the ramp, in vertical feet per 1 foot along the ground?

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- (A) tan(40°)
- (B) $10 \tan (40^\circ)$
- (C) $\frac{\cos(40^\circ)}{\sin(40^\circ)}$
- (D) 10

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SAMPLE QUESTION 3: ADVANCED ALGEBRA C&C

Learning Objective: AA.FGR.5.9 Identify zeros of polynomial functions using technology or pre-factored polynomials and use the zeros to construct a graph of the function defined by the polynomial function. Analyze key features of these polynomial functions.

3. Which of the following could be an expression for the function graphed below? *y*

(A)
$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 3)$$

(B) $f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 3)^2$
(C) $f(x) = (x + 1)(x - 3)$
(D) $f(x) = (x + 1)(x - 3)^2$

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3. Let f be the function defined by $f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 3)^2$ for all real x. Suppose f obtains a minimum value at x = k. Which of the following is true?

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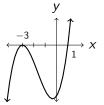
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(A)
$$k < -3$$

(B) $-3 < k < 1$
(C) $1 < k < 3$
(D) $k > 3$

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3. The polynomial function f is graphed below.



If $f(x) = (x - 1)^a (x + 3)^b$, where a and b are integers, then which of the following must be true?

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(A) a and b are both odd.

- (B) a is odd and b is even.
- (C) a is even and b is odd.
- (D) a and b are both even.

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3. The function g is defined by $g(x) = x(x-a)(x-b)^2(x-c)^3$, where 0 < a < b < c. How many total extrema does the graph of g attain?

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- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

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SAMPLE QUESTION 4: PRECALCULUS

Learning Objective: PC.FGR.2.6 Represent the behavior of a rational function using limit notation for vertical and horizontal asymptotes and end behavior.

4. The graph of the function f has a horizontal asymptote of y = 3. Which of the following describes this using limit notation?
(A) lim f(x) = ∞
(B) lim f(x) = 3
(C) lim f(x) = -∞
(D) f(x) = lim 3

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4. For a rational function f, it is known that lim f(x) = ∞ and lim f(x) = 4. Which of the following is true?
(A) The graph of f has a vertical asymptote of x = 3.
(B) The graph of f has a vertical asymptote of x = 4.
(C) The graph of f has a hole when x = 3.
(D) The graph of f has a hole when x = 4.

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4. Let f be the function $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{4x^2-3}$. Which of the following describes the outputs of f as the inputs increase without bound?

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(A) The outputs will decrease without bound.

(B) The outputs will get arbitrarily close to 0.

(C) The outputs will get arbitrarily close to $\frac{1}{4}$.

(D) The outputs will increase without bound.

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4. The function f is defined by $f(x) = \frac{ax+2}{x+b}$. If $\lim_{x\to 3^+} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 4$, then find a + b. (A) -1 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 7

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USING BACKWARDS DESIGN

When designing a test, it helps to lay out a structure first.

- What standard/topic will each question cover?
- How many questions will be easy? Medium? Challenging?
- What representations will you use?

I like to lay out a skeleton with a description of every question before I begin writing. This will include the standard/topic, representation, and a short descriptor for each item.

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THANK YOU!

My Google Folder https://shorturl.at/01dfv



Session Evaluation Form http://bit.ly/2024GMCsessions



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