

Integrating Worlds: An a priori Analysis of Contextualised NUMBAS Questions in Natural Sciences

Evi Papadaki¹, Tamsin Smith^{1,3}, Susan Crennell², and Waleed Ali³

¹ Mathematics Resources Centre, University of Bath, UK

² Department of Life Sciences, University of Bath, UK

³ Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Bath, UK

BACKGROUND

- In England, diverse entry pathways to university degrees result in varied student mathematical backgrounds (Hodgen et al., 2018).
- Students are expected to develop mathematical and data analysis knowledge and skills “sufficient to support subject understanding and problem solving” (Society for Natural Sciences, 2021, p. 12).
- The Natural Sciences course at the University of Bath offers various pathways for students to choose from.
- Admission does not require A-level Mathematics or equivalent.
- Mathematics provision is aimed at ensuring equitable opportunities and support for all students, fostering their academic aspirations while mitigating disparities in workload and preparation.
- The learning of this diverse cohort is supported by using NUMBAS, a web-based system for creating dynamic assessment questions.

AIM & RESEARCH QUESTION

- Design contextualised NUMBAS questions to support students' mathematical learning in Natural Sciences.
- What are the anticipated benefits and limitations of using contextualised NUMBAS questions to identify and support Natural Sciences students' mathematical needs?

METHODS

- Interdisciplinary approach based on evidence that non-mathematics specialists could benefit from studying mathematics in context (e.g., Watters et al., 2022).

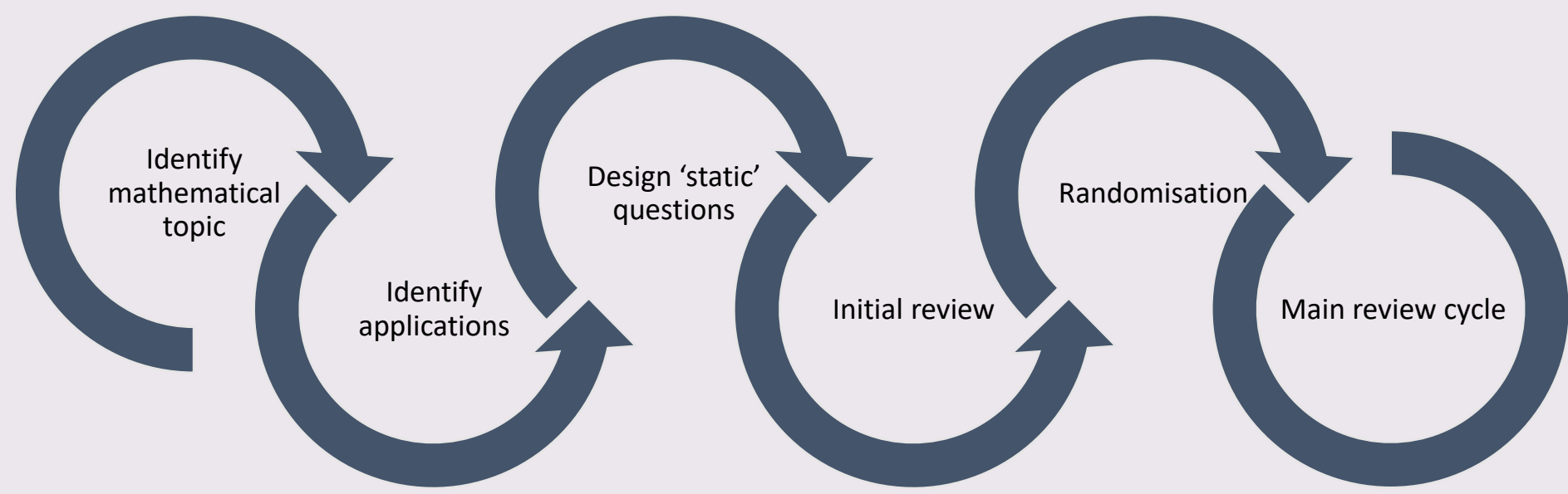
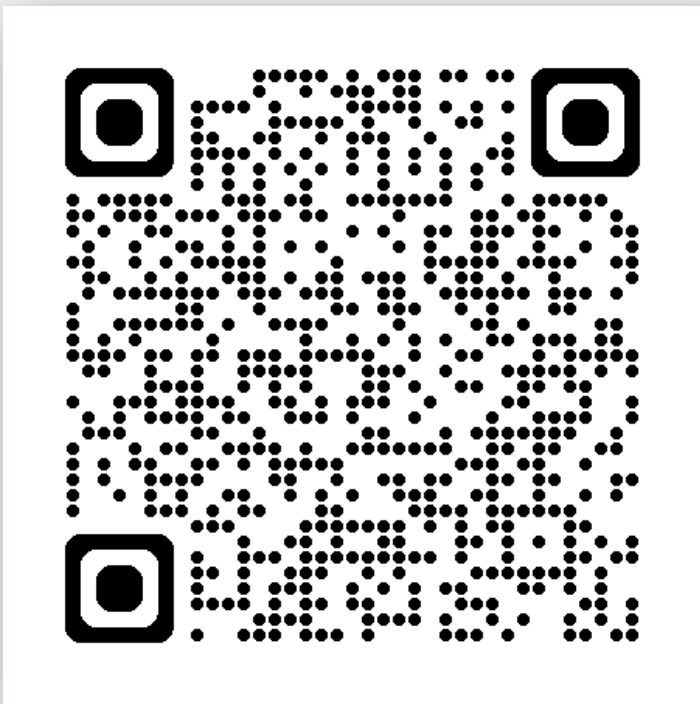


Figure 1: the initial design phase

- An a priori analysis of 20 contextualised NUMBAS questions.



Scan to interact with the question and learn more.

Working with quantities

- + NUMBAS supports the input and conversion of units
- specification of the units was not flexible

Rules for rounding

- + can be encoded at the design stage
- adjusting the tolerance can increase marking errors
- building a custom rounding algorithm can be time-consuming

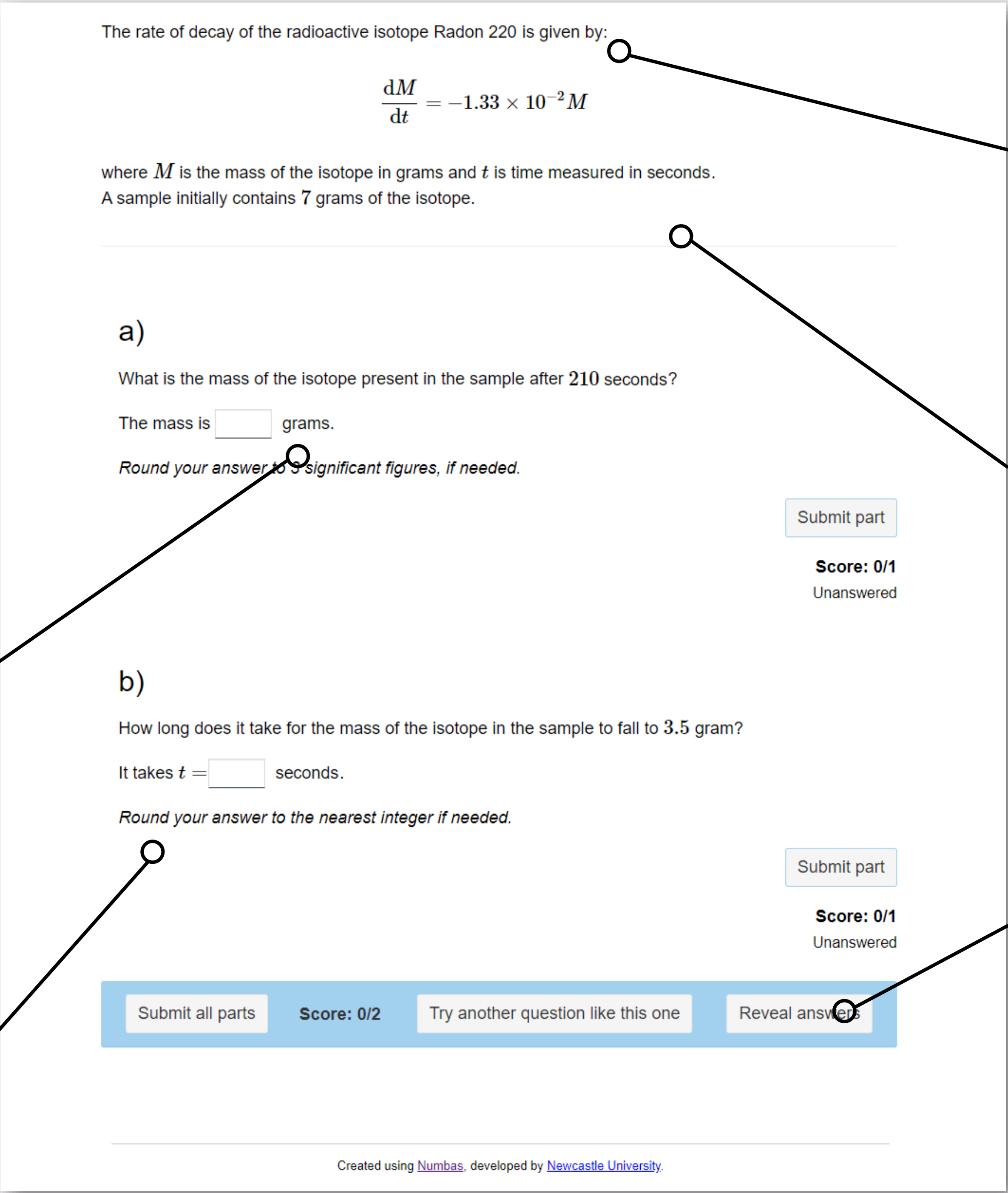


Figure 2: Screenshot of a NUMBAS question on radioactive decay

Randomising the context

- + functionality to randomise both numbers and characters
- coding the context might lead to limited randomisation

Realistic and relevant examples

- + easy to design collaboratively
- + topics in line with A-level
- + topics required for 2nd year modules
- multiple rounds of review required

Advice

- + immediate feedback
- + introduction of language and notation
- no personalised feedback

Advice
a) To calculate the mass of the isotope at a specific time, we need an expression for how the mass, M , changes in terms of time, t . This is given by the differential equation,

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = -1.24 \times 10^{-4} M$$

which we can solve using separation of variables.

Figure 3: Part of the advice for the question

DISCUSSION

- The *a priori* analysis is the first step towards evaluating and improving the design.
- We anticipate that the design could:
 - a. level the ground for students with diverse mathematical backgrounds,
 - b. enrich their learning experience, and
 - c. impact their future scientific endeavours that require mathematics.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Collect and analyse data from student cohorts (e.g., usage and engagement, errors, scores).
- Improve the design through future design cycles.
- Adapt the design principles to be implemented in other disciplines.

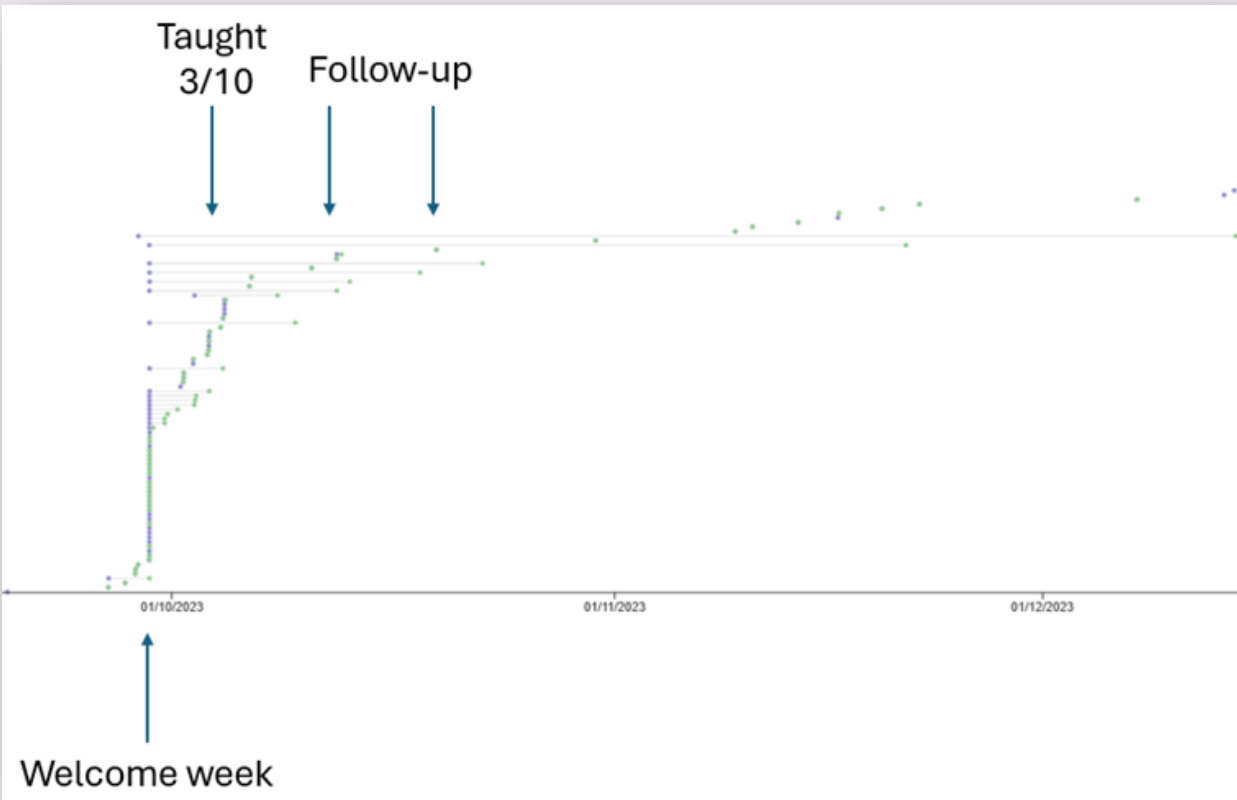


Figure 4: individuals' attempts mapped over time for NUMBAS quiz on quadratics

REFERENCES

Hadjjerrouit, S. (2020). Exploring the affordances of Numbas for mathematical learning: A case study. In T. Hausberger, M. Bosch, & F. Chellougui (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Third Conference of the International Network for Didactic Research in University Mathematics* (pp. 453–462). University of Carthage and INDRUM. <https://hal.science/INDRUM2020>

Hodgen, J., Adkins, M., & Tomei, A. (2018). The mathematical backgrounds of undergraduates from England. *Teaching Mathematics and Its Applications*, 39(1), 38–60 . <https://doi.org/10.1093/teamat/hry017>

Society for Natural Sciences (2021). *Society for Natural Sciences Degree Accreditation Handbook*. <https://www.socnatsci.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Accrediation-Handbook-May-2021.pdf>

Watters, D. J., Johnston, P. R., Brown, C. L., & Loughlin, W. A. (2022). Undergraduate biochemistry student difficulties with topics requiring mathematical skills: use of an online maths skills support site. *Journal of Biological Education*, 56(2), 130–146. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00219266.2020.1757484>