

Testing is the mother of knowledge



Szabó Csaba –

Muzsnay Anna – Szeibert Janka – Zámbó Csilla

My coauthors with Miro



My coauthors without Miro



Memory and learning



encoding



storing



recall



Memory and learning



encoding



storing



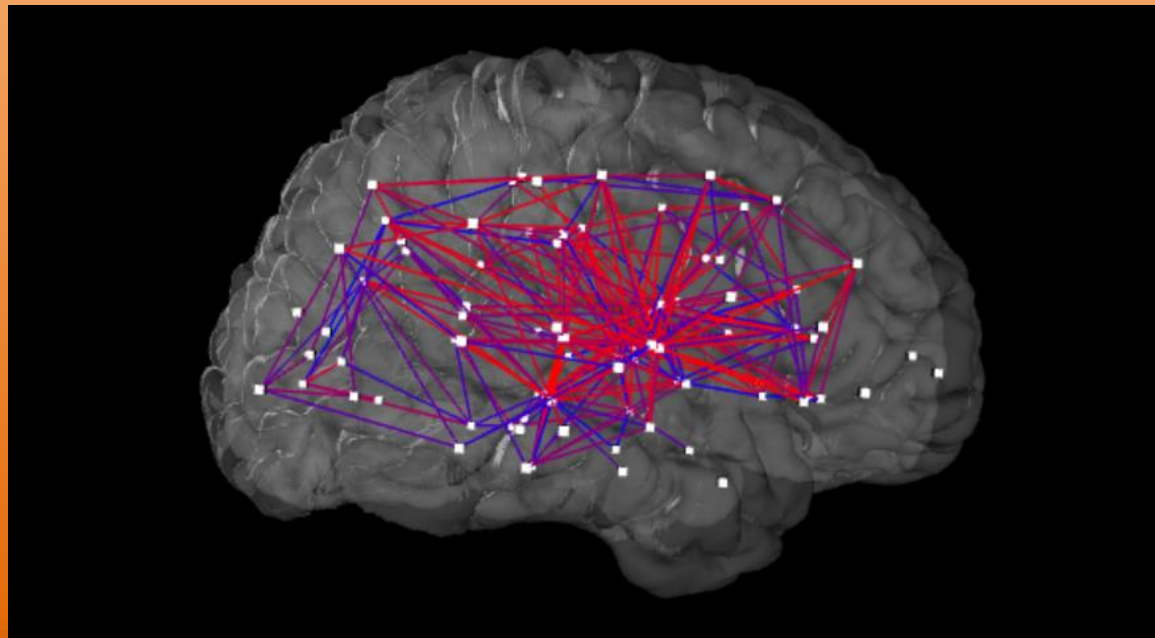
recall



Learning theories



Behaviorism, Gestaltism, Cognitivism,
Constructivism, Connectivism, Trialog ...



Filling up storage



long term memory = storing
teaching = filling up storage

retrieval = test



Roediger, Karpicke 2006

Retrieval effect



- Laboratory experiments:



	3x read	1x read , 2x tested
5 min later	80%	75%
2 days later	55%	70%
1 week later	40%	55%

Retrieval effect



- Different variations of the experiment
- Retrieval \subset Encoding
- Retrieving: chemical trace in brain



Retrieval-enhanced learning



Before:

- Laboratory
- Psychology students
- Text memorizing
- Memorizing foreign words

Now:

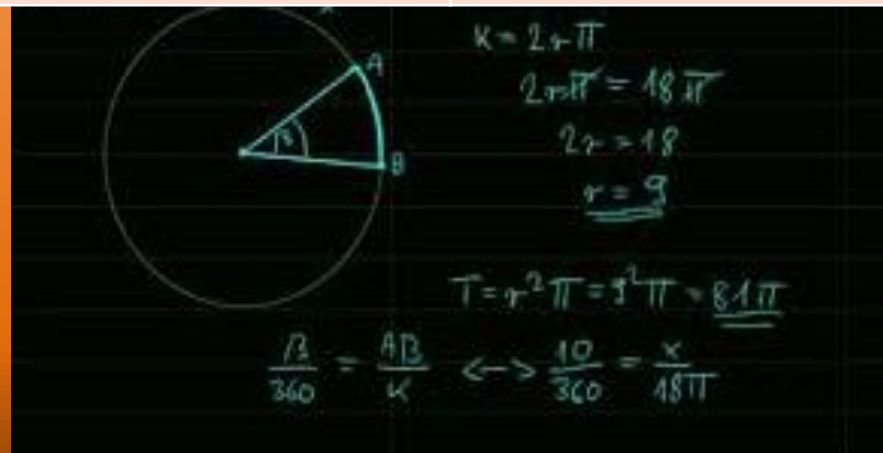
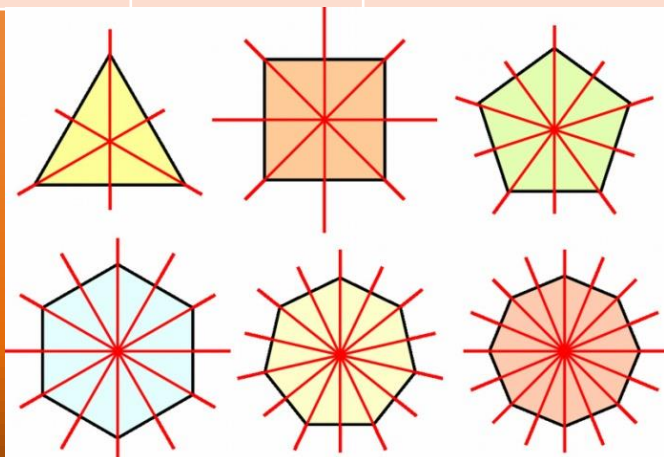
- Real life
- Grade 9 pupils (highschool)
- Mathematics lessons



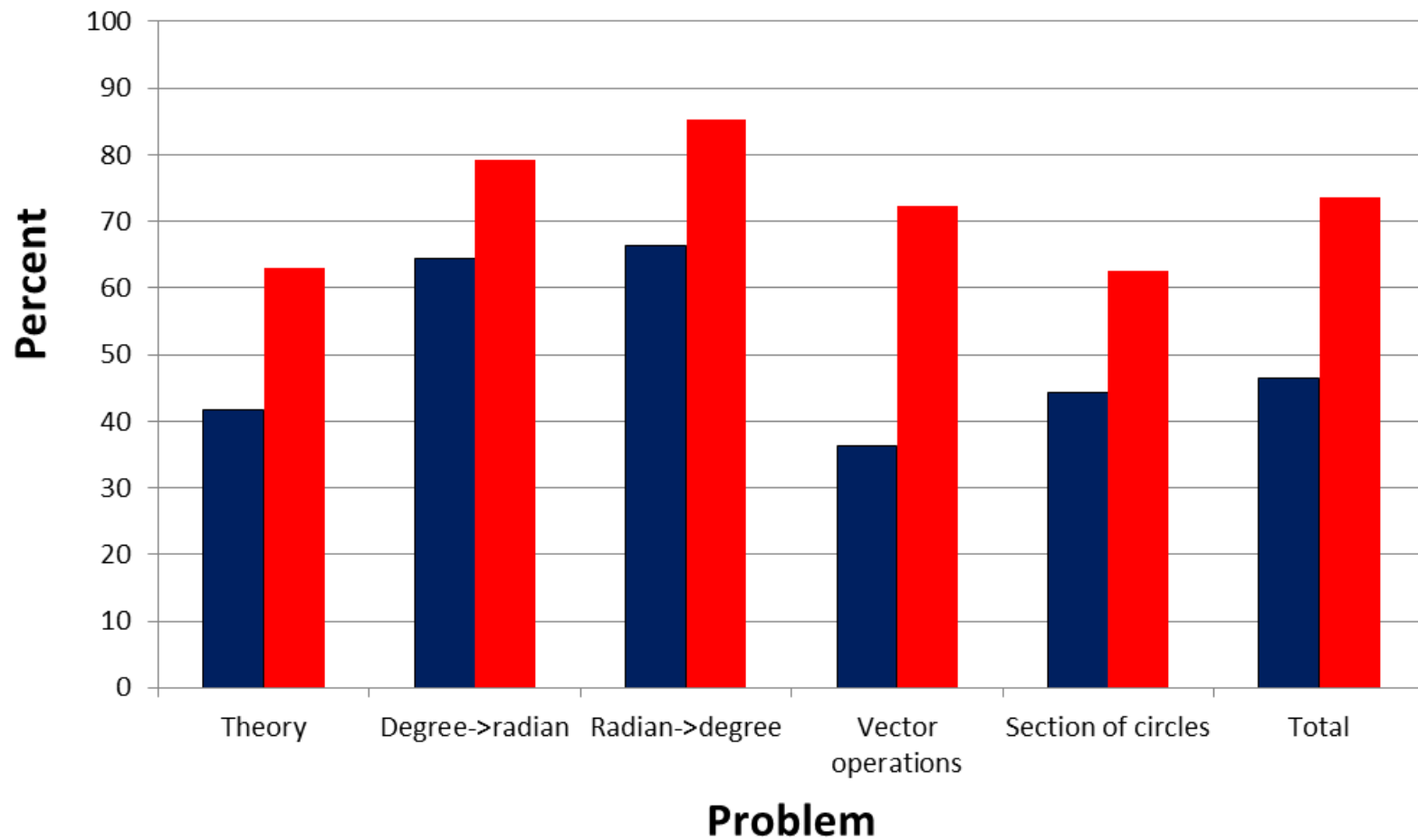
Experiment 1



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		<u>Short test at the end of each class</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 min • 2 questions: 1 theoretical 1 practical 			<u>Hand-in homework</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By email • Until Sunday ...or Monday... 	



Same school different class



Experiment 1 – Városmajori Gimnázium

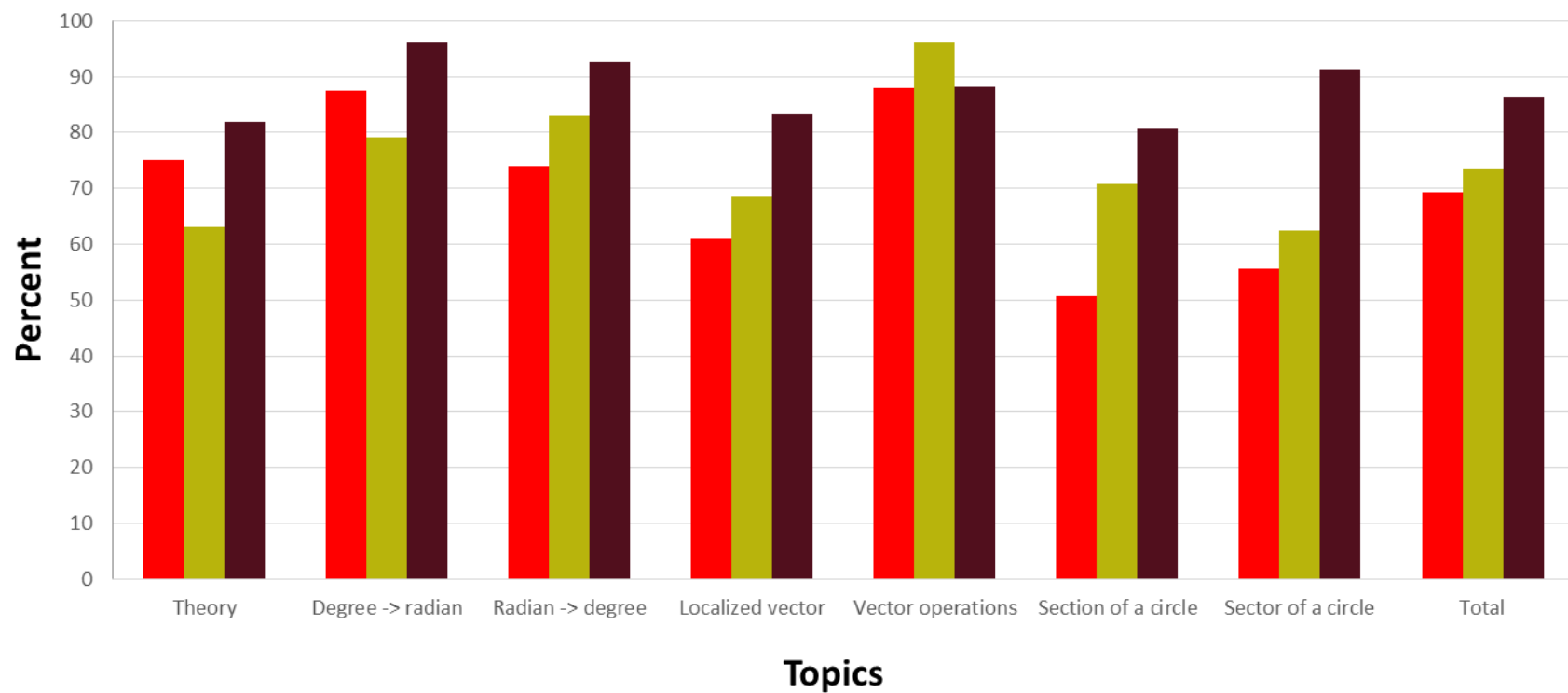
Experimental group

- One group from 9 b.
- 9 students
- 3 lessons/week, 3-4 weeks
- Total: 11 lessons
- Vocational school
- Socially handicapped students (2016 National Survey of Competences)

Control groups

- 9.c and 9.e classes (1 teacher)
- 16, 18 students
- 4 lessons/week, 4-5 weeks
- Total: 19, 16 lessons
- Grammar school
- Elite
(District 12 of Budapest, 6th in national ranking in 2017)

Comparing the results with the Városmajori Gimnázium



Our experiment at University



Pre-service math teachers

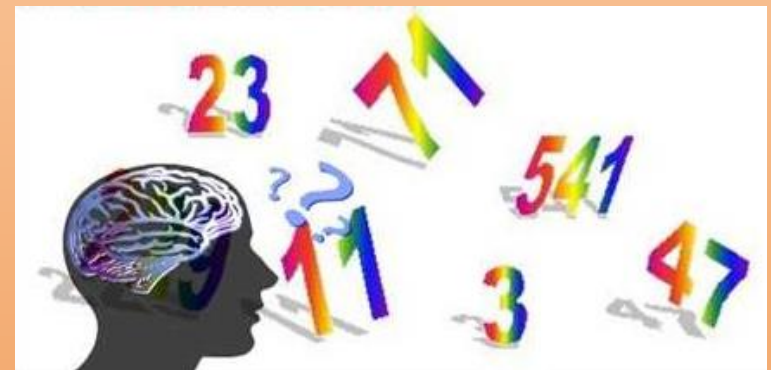
- 125 students
- Number theory
- 2+2 hours/week
- 6 groups of problem sessions
- End of semester: final grade (1-5)



The curriculum



- Division algorithm
- Fundamental theorem of arithmetic
- Arithmetic functions
- Congruences
- Order, primitive root
- Euler-Fermat theorem
- High degree Diophantine equations



Our experiment at University



**Our experiment is based
on the facts that the:**

- Students study.
- Students study regularly.
- Students study properly.

statements are all false!



Timing



3 experimental groups:

- First retrieval within 24 hours
- Copying is not retrieval
- Controlled conditions



Timing



3 experimental groups:

- First retrieval within 24 hours
- Copying is not retrieval
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- 5 minute test after every class
- 2 problems on the material of the class



An example

Piaget's research on 4 years old children



An example

Piaget's research on 4 years old children



An example

Piaget's research on 4 years old children



An example

Modified version of Piaget's experiment



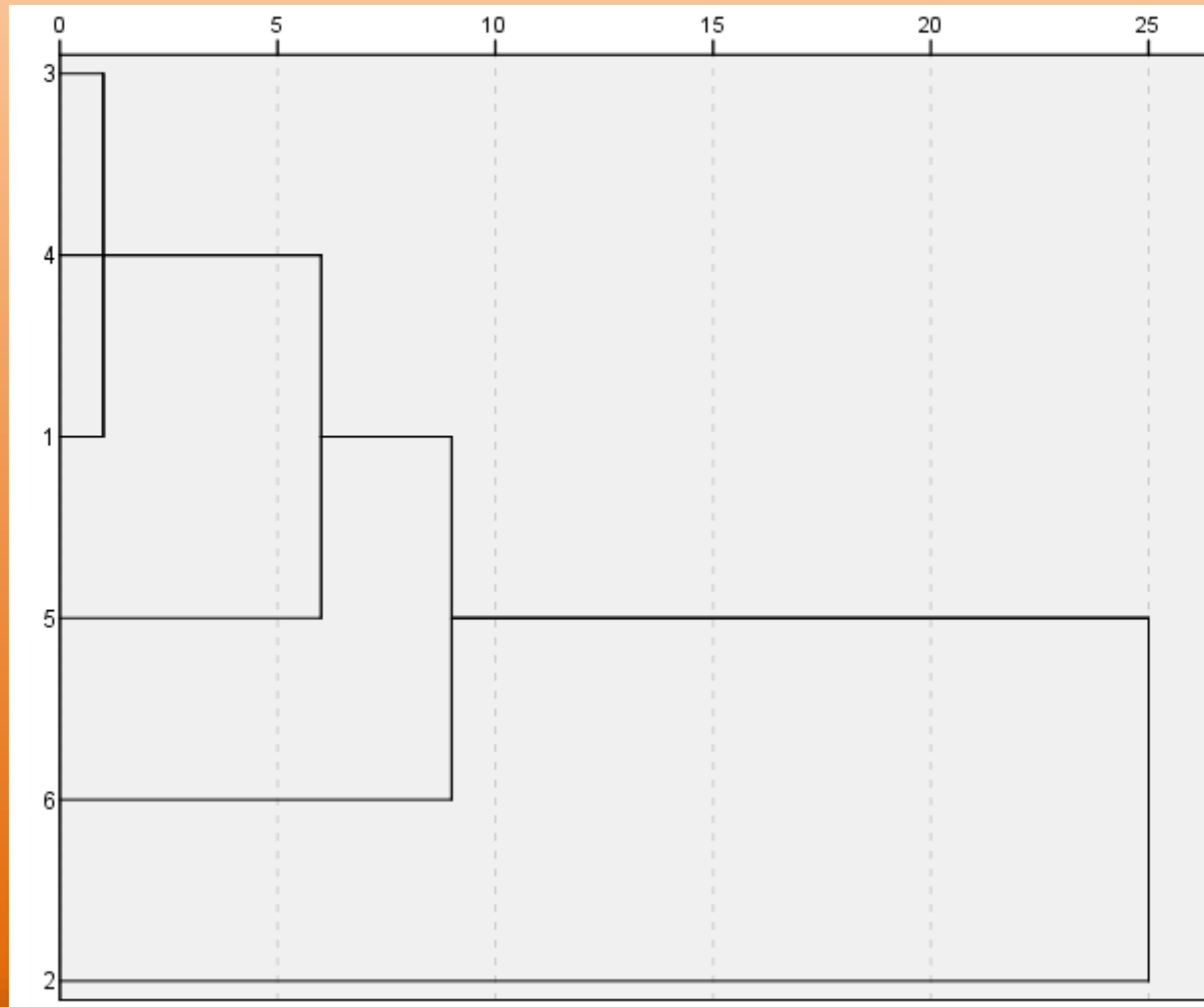
Our experiment is LIVE



2nd week: gossip in the tram
They haven't written any tests.



Among those studying the subject for first time



Some results



- Experimental groups perform better statistically (on both midterms)
- The difference increased by time

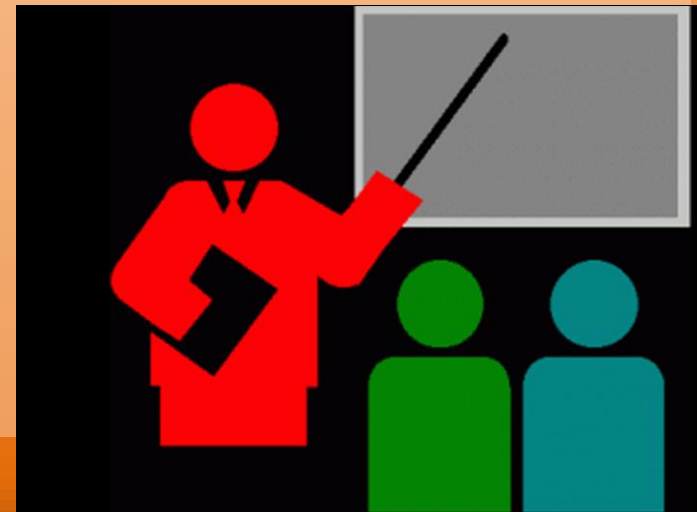
Score	Failure- barely passed	Not bad- very good	Excellent
Control	37	7	4
Experimental	10	27	5

Purpose of teaching



Why do we teach? / Why do they learn?

- To perform well on midterms?
- To understand the material?
- To know the material?
- **To know it long term?**



Post - midterm



- 3 months later
- no preparation or revision
- 20 minutes, 4 problems
- analogue to midterm problems

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	System of 2 congruences	Euler-Fermat	High degree
experimental	equal	improved	3.6/6
control		decayed	1.2/6

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The team



Pre-tests



- pre-knowledge test
- spec/normal math class
- highschool final exam
 - type
 - score
 - when
 - where
- how many times have been registered for the subject
- other studied subject
- digit span test
- reverse digit span test
- visual memory test
- reverse visual memory test
- AMAS test
- number theory pre-test