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COMBINED MEASURES OF STUDENTS' SUCCESS:

recent trends and developments in science education research

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Measures of students' success

trends and developments



Students' performance

- developing instructions
- developing tools



Mental effort

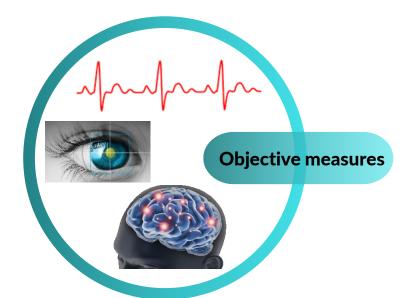
- construct of cognitive load
- real measure of cognitive load



Combined measures

- performance
- mental effort

classification



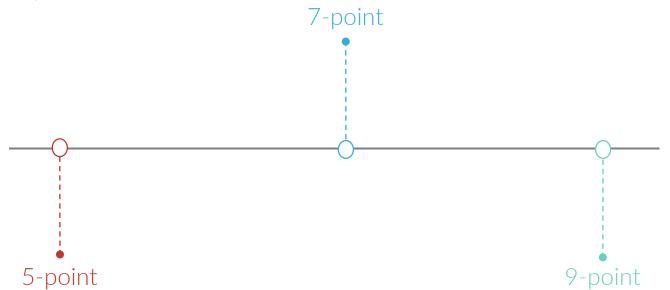
based on the assumption that people are able to introspect on their own cognitive processes

based on physiological and behavioral measures

subjective measures

Likert-type scales are sufficiently reliable and above all simple and practical for application in a teaching environment.

How effective are the scales, and how the efficiency is influenced by the number of points?



study I

Aim: to compare efficiency of 5, 7 and 9-point scales

Instruments: 3 tests (analogous items, the only difference could be found in numerical values and types of substances used)

5-point

very easy - very difficult

How many grams of glycerol would you need to prepare 120 g of 20% solution?

7-point

exc. easy - exc. difficult

How many grams of sodium-hydroxide is necessary to prepare 80 g of 15% solution?

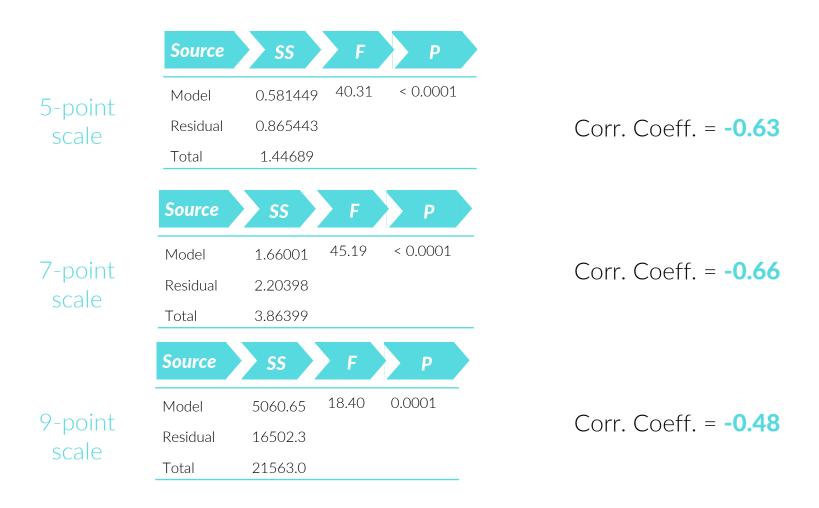
9-point

ext. easy - ext. difficult

How many grams of sugar are required to prepare 124 g of 24% solution?

study I

Test validation: item difficulty, discrimination indices, descriptive statistics



study I conclusion

- Subjective scales are reliable and valid tools for evaluation of invested mental effort.
- There is satisfactory correlation with students' performances.
- 5-point and 7-point scales correlate better with students' performances than 9-point scales.
- Possible reasons: more nuances in estimations, more difficult for students to distinguish between them (Miller's magical number seven)
- Can we combine them with objective measures?



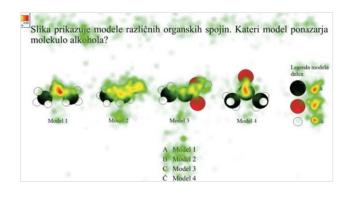


User friendly technology

Data include the location, duration, and sequence of subjects' fixations









Widely used in SER

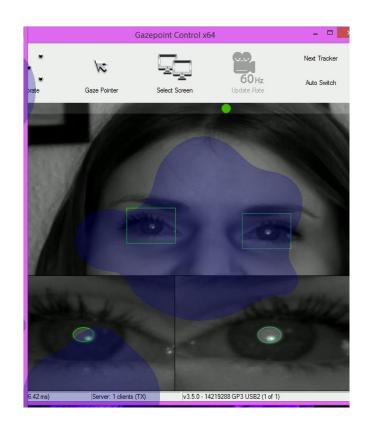
study II

Aim: to provide information on the invested mental effort using eye tracking methodology

Participants: 17 students majoring in chemistry teaching from the Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad

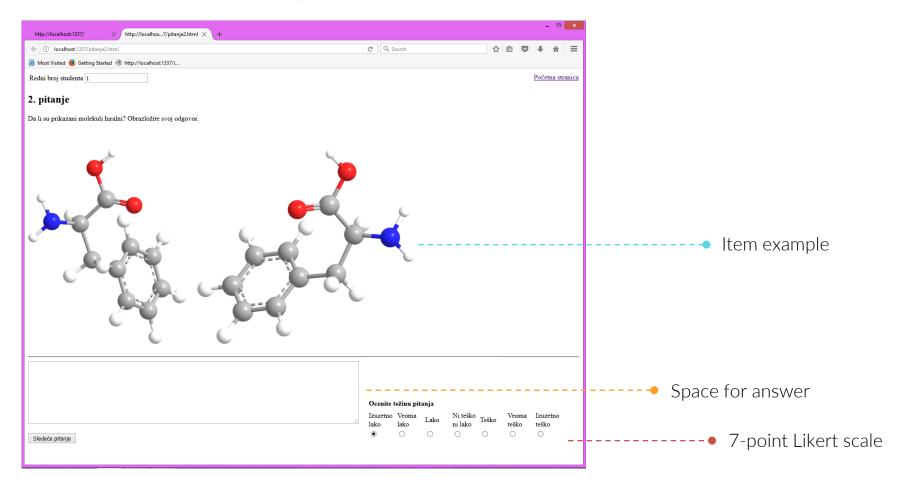
Device: Gazepoint® eye-tracker (v = 60 Hz; d = 30-40 cm)

Instrument: students were solving an online test on stereochemistry (6 items)

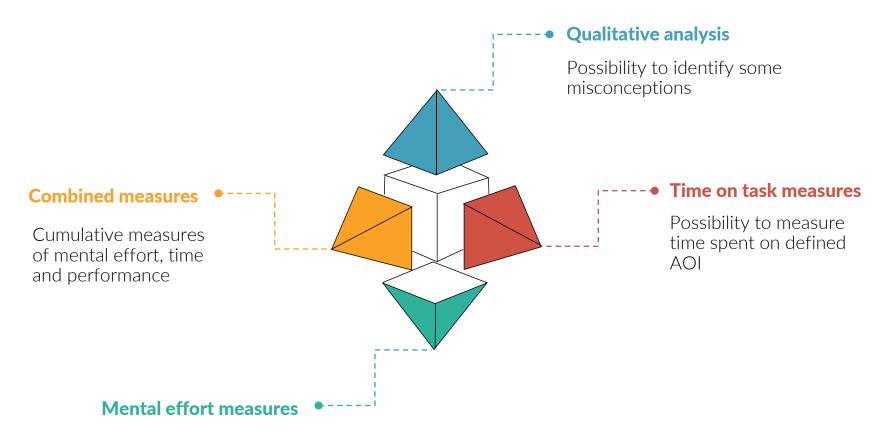


study II

Instrument: Stereochemistry

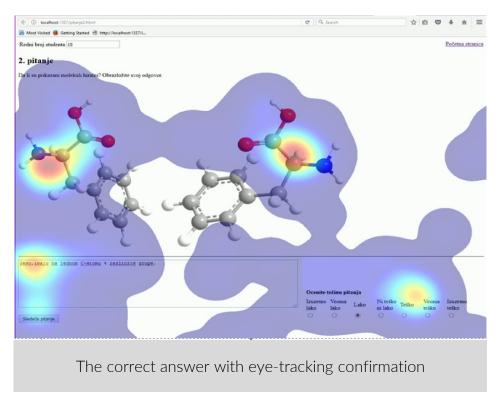


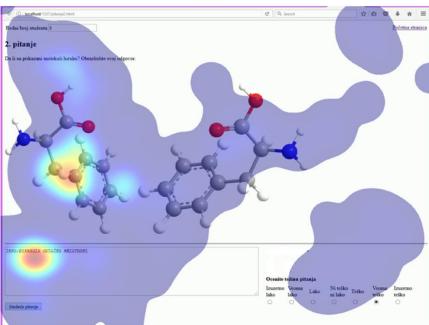
study II



Possibility to estimate the amount of invested mental effort

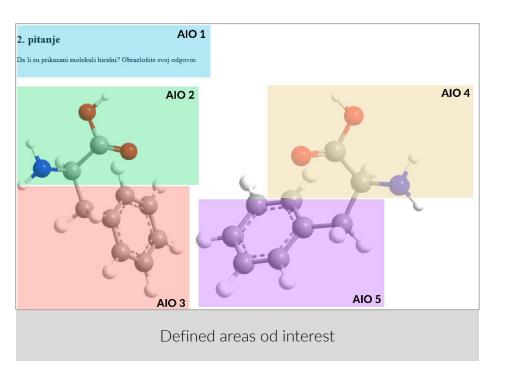
study II





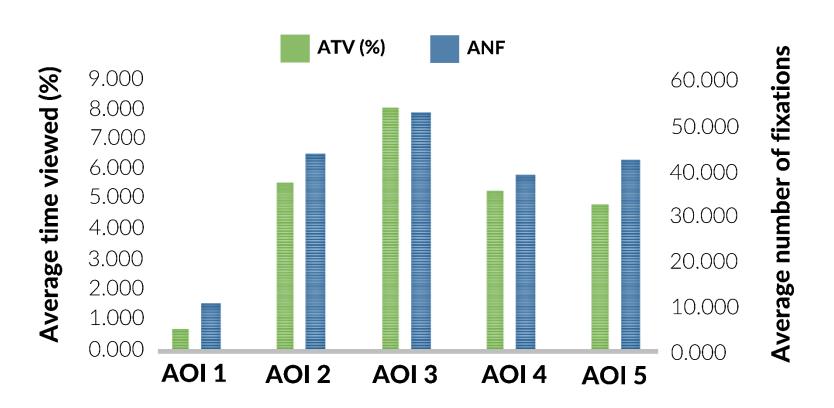
The correct answer without eye-tracking confirmation

study III



Parameters	AOI 1	AOI 2	AOI 3	AOI	4 AOI 5
Number of students	15	17	17	17	17
Average time viewed (s)	1.650	12.302	17.685	11.651	10.692
Average time viewed (%)	0.755	5.630	8.094	5.332	4.893
Average number of fixations	10.600	43.882	53.000	39.118	42.412
Revisitors	13	17	17	17	17
Average revisits	10.462	31.824	32.118	20.471	25.941

study III



Average time viewed and average number of fixations for defined areas od interest

Combined measures of perfomance and mental effort

study IV



Combining results of students performance and invested mental effort using formula:

$$E = \frac{P - R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Instrument

15 two-tier items covering the topics: Group 14, 15, 16 and 17 Elements.

7-point Likert scale within each item.

Aim

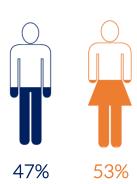
To determine instructional efficiency by combining performance and mental effort measures.

Sample

SAMPLE

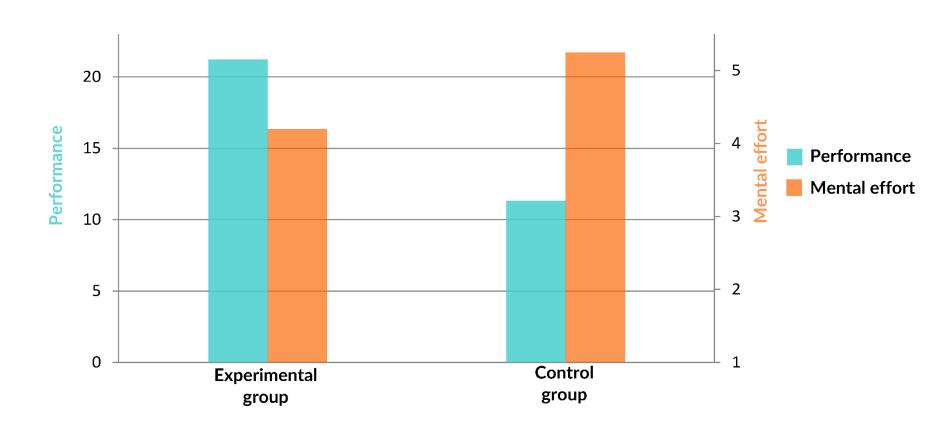
Ш

189 secondary school students from Novi Sad (Serbia), devided into *E* and *K* groups.



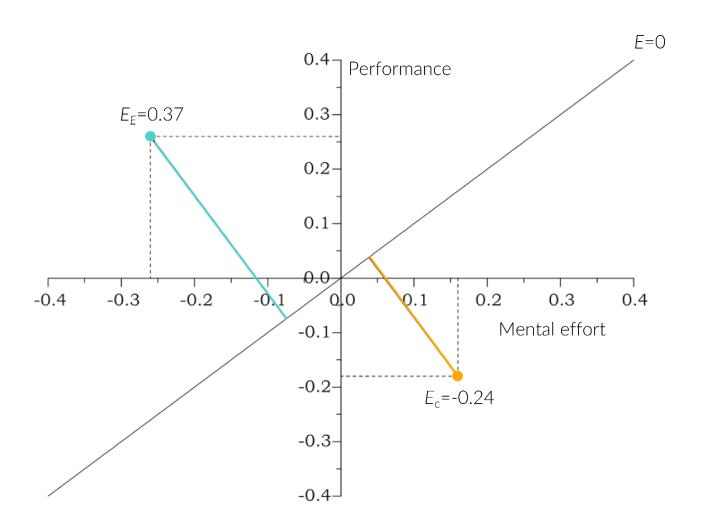
Combined measures of perfomance and mental effort

study IV



Combined measures of perfomance and mental effort

study IV



Instead of conclusion

"Different sources mean different perspectives"



Thank You

