The impact of an incremental and iterative teaching method on student learning and motivation

Jolien Notermans¹, Kris Luyten², & Sarah Doumen³

¹ Hasselt University, Education Policy and Quality Assurance
 ² Hasselt University, Expertise Center for Digital Media
 ³ Hasselt University, Faculty of Sciences



Incremental and iterative teaching

- ➤ Human AI Interaction (Master Computational Sciences, 6 ECTS)
- Wide diversity in prior knowledge + applying a combination of several disciplines
 - > Rethink teaching approach
- > Incremental + iterative method
 - Assessment based on the evolution of the student (group) through the iterations vs. fixed assessment moments that do not allow for further improvement opportunities
 - Stimulation of individual growth through collaborative learning
- > 6 lectures
- > 5 assignments (small groups)
 - > all pass: 12/20
- > Optional: individual assignm. 8/20
- > Feedback sessions (6-15 sessions)
 - > Do we get a "pass" on this assignment?
 - What do we need to do to get a "pass" on this assignment?
 - How do you expect us to do this?
 - Other questions

Research question

What is the impact of an iterative and incremental teaching and assessment approach on the study performance, perception, and motivation of students?

Study Design

HAII Academic year 2022-2023

Time 1 Time 2 Time 3					
GENERAL QUESTIONS w.r.t. study, reason to study HAll PERSONALITY - BFI consientiousness MOTIVATION AND LEARNING STRATEGIES -MSLQ	GENERAL QUESTIONS MOTIVATION AND LEARNING STRATEGIES – MSLQ EXPERIENCES WITH TEACHING APPROACH	GENERAL QUESTIONS MOTIVATION AND LEARNING STRATEGIES - MSLQ EXPERIENCES WITH TEACHING APPROACH GRADE HAII			

Sample

23 students (11 all three questionnaires)

Results

Grade HAII

70 % 12/20 30% >12/20

Vs. previously: 8% vs 92% (Luyten & Notermans, 2018)

Focus Time 1 + Time 2

Differences between the group of students that chose to do the individual assignment vs. not?

							Cronbach's
N		No. items	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	alpha
T1 Conscientiousness*	20	9	2.22	4.22	3.38	0.54	.7'
T1 Intrinsic Goal Orientation	20	3	3.33	6.33	5.18	0.77	.72
T1 Extrinsic Goal Orientation	20	4	1.00	7.00	3.56	1.64	.8
T1 Task value	20	6	4.67	6.17	5.34	0.44	.50
T1 Control of Learning Beliefs	20	4	4.25	7.00	5.91	0.71	.8
T1 Self-efficacy for learning	20	8	3.38	7.00	5.34	0.79	.8
and performance							
T2 Intrinsic Goal Orientation	17	3	3.33	6.67	5.26	0.85	.6
T2 Extrinsic Goal Orientation	17	4	1.00	5.75	3.57	1.29	.70
T2 Task value	17	6	3.67	6.83	5.20	0.84	.8
T2 Control of Learning Beliefs	17	4	4.25	7.00	5.81	0.77	.4
T2 Self-efficacy for learning	17	8	2.25	6.63	5.35	1.00	.93
and performance							
T2 Metacognitive self-	17	12	2.67	5.58	4.22	0.80	.73
regulation							
T2 Time and study	17	7	3.14	6.43	4.99	0.89	.70
environment							
T2 Effort regulation	17	4	3.00	7.00	4.91	1.03	.6:

Comparison of means

Independent samples t-test

(+Mann-Whitney test: similar results)

	Grade	N	Mean	SD	SE Mean
T1 Intrinsic Goal Orientation	12	14	4.88	0.70	0.19
	>12	6	5.89	0.34	0.14
T2 Intrinsic Goal Orientation	12	11	4.82	0.64	0.19
	>12	6	6.06	0.57	0.23
T2 Control of Learning Beliefs	12	11	5.48	0.66	0.20
	>12	6	6.42	0.61	0.25
T2 Self-efficacy for learning and	12	11	5.01	1.05	0.32
performance	>12	6	5.96	0.58	0.24
T2 Metacognitive self-regulation	12	11	3.92	0.78	0.24
	>12	6	4.75	0.52	0.21
T2 Effort regulation	12	11	4.46	0.86	0.26
	>12	6	5.75	0.76	0.31
T2 The opportunity to achieve	12	11	3.55	0.82	0.25
an individual score through the	>12	6	4.83	0.41	0.17
individual project has a positive					
effect on my learning process					
T2 I am motivated to make the	12	11	2.27	1.01	0.30
project	>12	6	3.67	1.03	0.42
T2 I feel I can improve my	12	11	3.55	0.69	0.21
competencies within the	>12	6	4.50	0.84	0.34

Means for T1 and T2 variables with independent t-tests sign. at 0.05

References

John, O. P., & Srivastava, S. (1999). The Big-Five trait taxonomy: History, measurement, and theoretical perspectives. In L. A. Pervin & O. P. John (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (Vol. 2, pp. 102–138). New York: Guilford Press.

Luyten, K., & Notermans, J. (2018, June). *The impact of omitting deadlines, examination and grading on student and teacher engagement.* In Woodstock '18: ACM Symposium on Neural Gaze Detection, Woodstock, NY, USA.

Pintrich, P.R., Smith, D. A. F., Garcia, T., & McKeachie, W.J. (1993). Reliability and predictive validity of the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ). *Educational and Psychological Measurement, 53,* 801-813.

Contact? jolien.notermans@uhasselt.be