

# Four Cognitive Science Principles Every Stats Teacher Should Know

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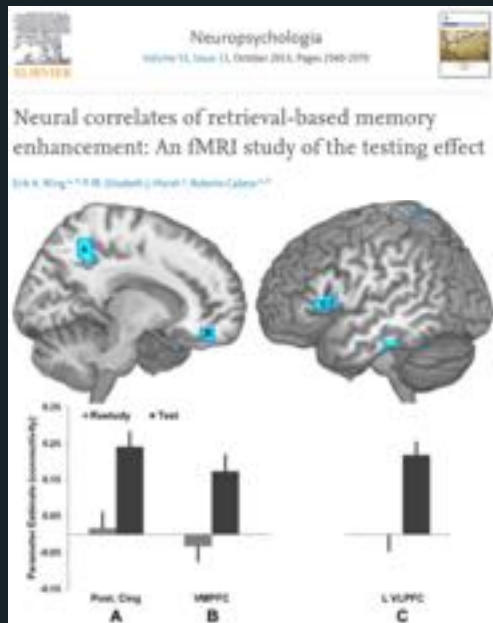
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Decades of cognitive science research...

have identified actionable principles...

that are being put to use to improve learning



[learningscientists.org](http://learningscientists.org)



[retrievalpractice.org](http://retrievalpractice.org)



The learning science behind MyLab Statistics



An Introduction to Learning Science at Khan Academy

\* Not endorsements

# Four cog sci principles every stats teacher should know



Activate prior knowledge



Practice memory retrieval



Manage cognitive load



Encourage metacognition

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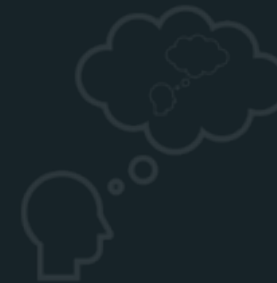
Activate prior knowledge



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## Activate prior knowledge

Difficult to comprehend

1

2

3

4

5

Easy to comprehend

### **DOING THE LAUNDRY**

The procedure is actually quite simple. First you arrange things into different groups. Of course, one pile may be sufficient depending on how much there is to do. It is better to do too few things at once than too many. A mistake can be expensive, as well. Once the procedure is complete, the materials can be put into their appropriate places. Eventually, the whole cycle will have to be repeated.

Bransford & Johnson, 1972; Journal of verbal learning and verbal behavior

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## Activate prior knowledge

### What

Trigger prior knowledge recall *before* beginning introducing new content

### Why

Directs attention, aids working memory, improves long-term memory encoding

### How

Provide activity cueing students to *purposefully* recall relevant knowledge



# Activate prior knowledge

Scenario: First lesson on variance

## Good



“Recall that the mean is the central tendency in the data.”

“The newest Marvel movie got an 86/100 on Metacritic. But obviously not every reviewer gave it the exact same score.”



## Better

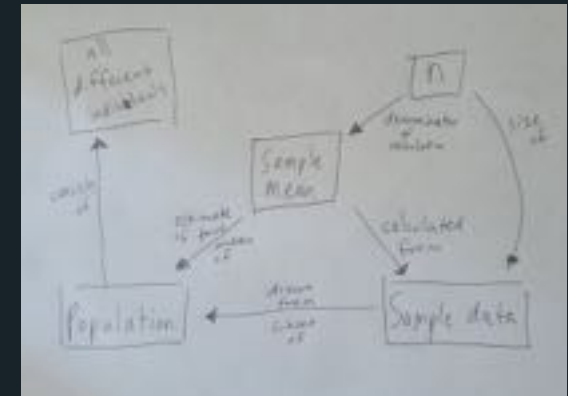


“Write down a quick list of what you remember about the mean.”

“Think of a time you saw product reviews that were all over the place. How confident did you feel about the quality of the product? Why?”



## Best



[concept map]

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## Practice memory retrieval

Type answer into chat

Which activity most improves memory?

- A. Rereading textbook, slides
- B. Group discussion
- C. Reviewing own notes
- D. Taking an exam**

Retrieving information from memory is more beneficial than being re-exposed to information



# Practice memory retrieval

## What

Practice retrieving information from memory (facts, procedures)

## Why

Endogenous activation of semantic brain networks strengthens memory

## How

*Challenging* no-stakes quizzes, clicker questions, “exit tickets”, etc.

Space practice out – Interleave different concepts – Provide correct answer feedback



# Practice memory retrieval

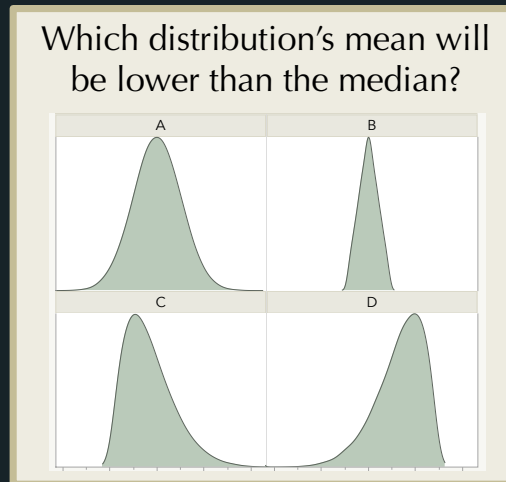
Good



“Who can remind us what skew is?”



Better



Best



“Better” plus...

- Immediate feedback
- Revisited periodically throughout course
- Interleaved with questions targeting other concepts or procedures

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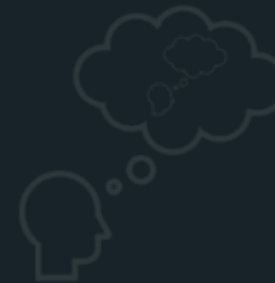
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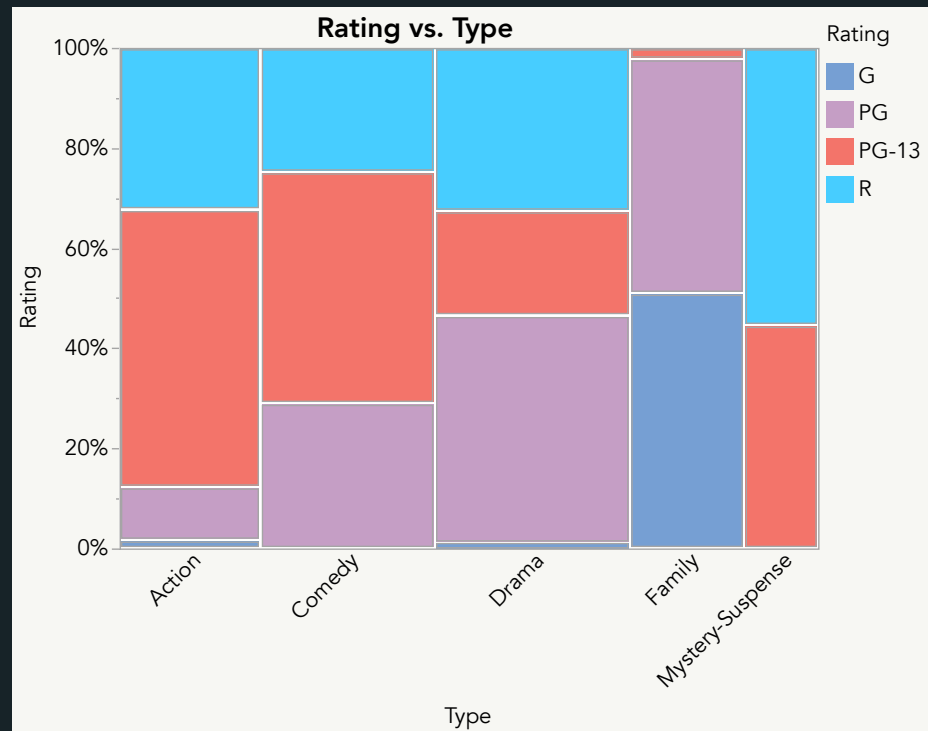


Encourage metacognition



## Manage cognitive load

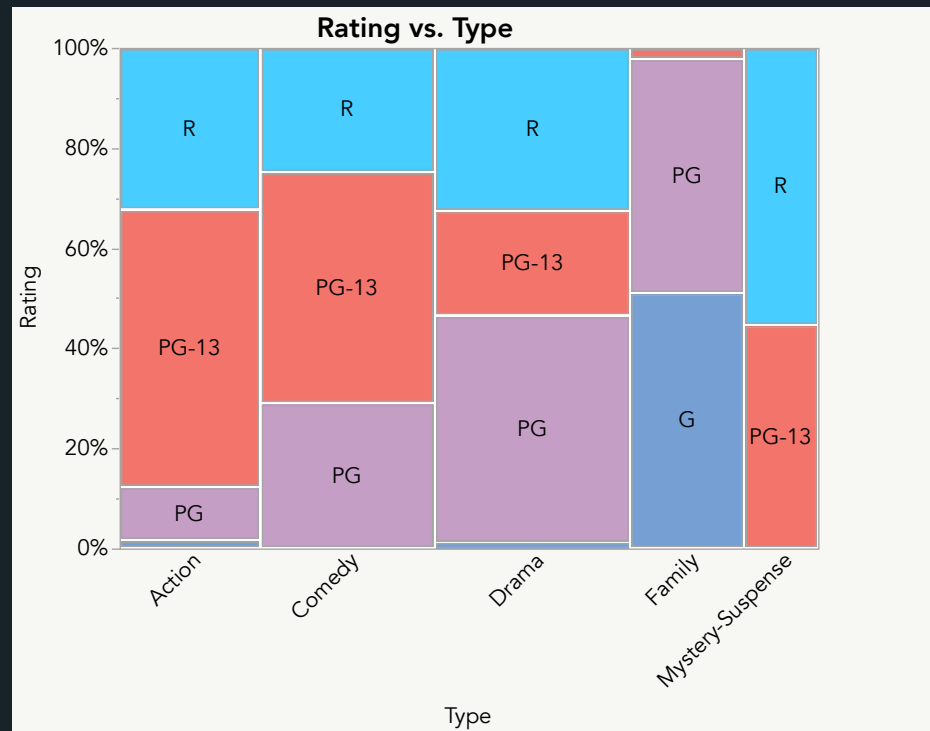
Which rating is more common in **Drama** movies, PG-13 or R?





## Manage cognitive load

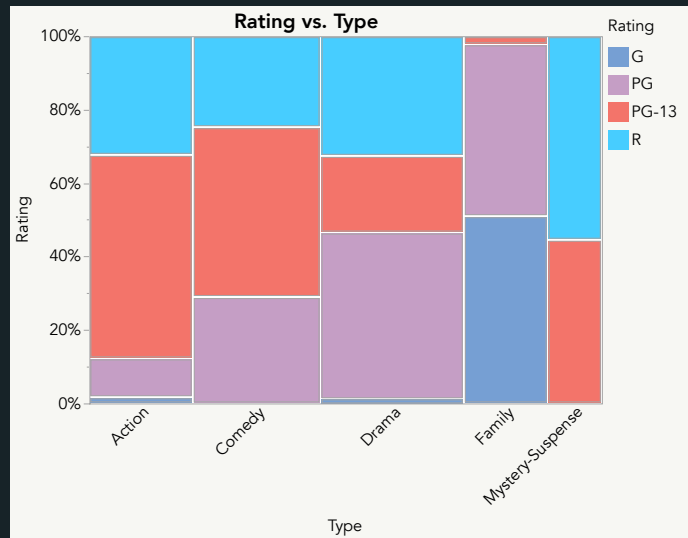
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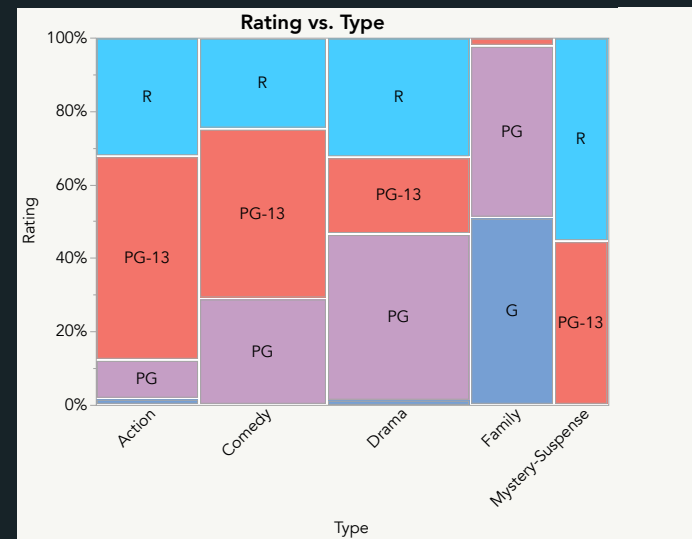


# Manage cognitive load

Split attention = bad



Integration = good





## Manage cognitive load

### What

Avoid *extraneous* demands on attention and working memory

### Why

Devoting limited attention and memory resources to important info aids learning

### How

Spatially integrate text and visuals, avoid redundant or extraneous info, simplify outputs, annotate (sparingly) graphs and equations

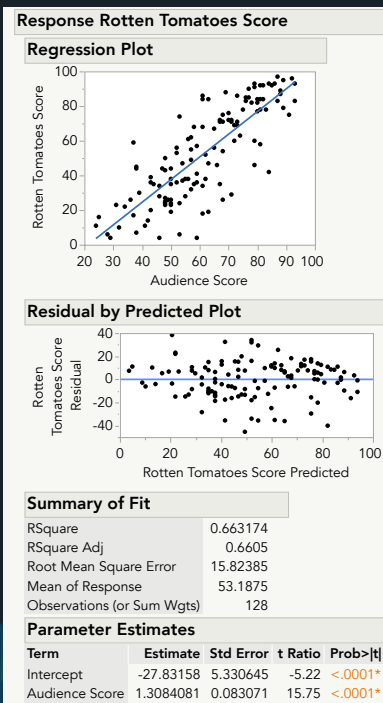




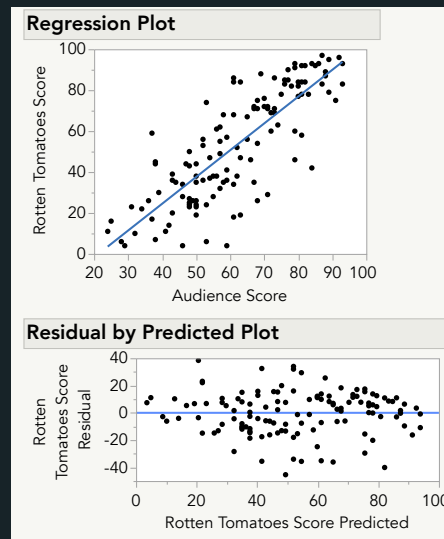
# Manage cognitive load

"A residual plot graphs the distance between each point and the line"

Good



Better



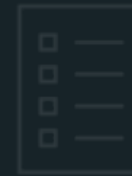
Best



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# Encourage metacognition

The “illusion of knowing”

“The final should be easy”



“What?!”





# Encourage metacognition

## What

Support students' continual self-evaluation of knowledge and skills

## Why

*Monitoring* knowledge helps students successfully *control* learning

## How

Provide opportunities for students to test their knowledge followed by (a) immediate prompts to reflect on understanding and (b) advice for self-study



# Encourage metacognition

**Good**



“How well do you think you’ll be able to reproduce this one week from now?”

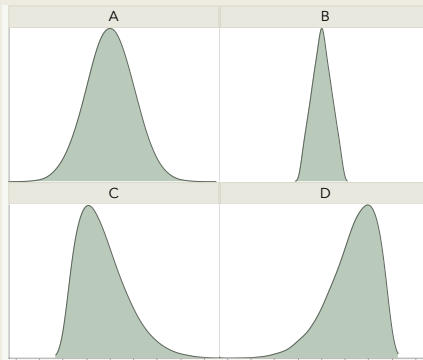
“Look at your notes from today and star the one thing you most need help with.”



**Better**



Which distribution’s mean will be lower than the median?

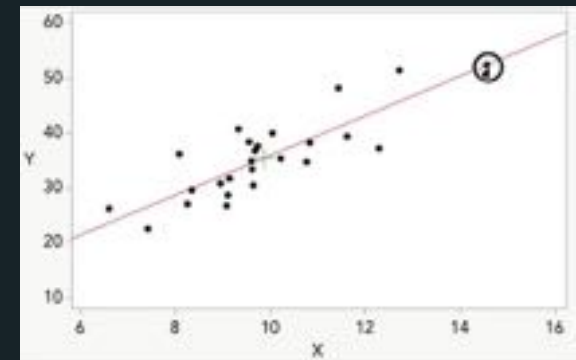


...followed by **“Good”**

**Best**



“How will the slope of the line change as point moves to  $Y=10$ ? Why?”



“Why did the line move how it did? Why were you right or wrong?”

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