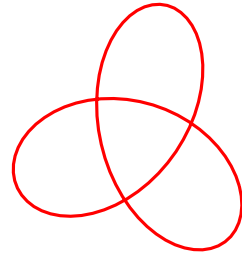
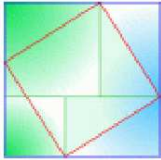


WIMS

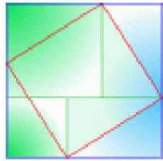
at the University of Milano-Bicocca

Marina Cazzola
Dipartimento di Matematica e Applicazioni
Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione

29 may 2010



WIMS

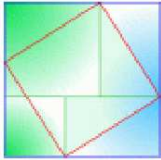


Petit historique IT-WIMS

September 2000: first Italian translation of WIMS

In a short, in the whole system, you should translate each file or subdirectory terminating with an .en or a .fr into an additional file/subdirectory terminating with an .it. [...]

To know what in the file is language-dependent (so should be translated) from what is not (for example the commands), you can compare visitor.phtml.en with visitor.phtml.fr, to locate the places where the two files are different.



Petit historique IT-WIMS

WIMS

• Petit historique
IT-WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

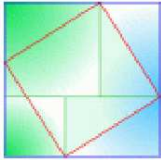
E-learning

December 2000: first use with “real” students

Linear Algebra for students in computer science.

Use of the ready available exercises on the topic (mostly by Xiao Gang), in English (very few translation into Italian).

Used both for self study and (“selectively”) for exams; 145 registered users.



WIMS

• Petit historique
IT-WIMS

Teacher training

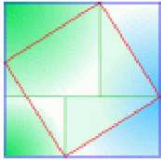
Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

Petit historique IT-WIMS

October 2002: wims.matapp.unimib.it listed as a WIMS mirror site

Sporadic work on the translation, as teaching to no class suitable for the use of WIMS (no more linear algebra course) and no time/not enough experience to write down my own exercises.



WIMS

• Petit historique
IT-WIMS

Teacher training

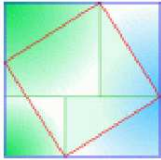
Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

Petit historique IT-WIMS

Novembre 2004: colleagues in Florence start using WIMS.

Milano-Bicocca takes care of the translation of the core/adm modules, while Florence starts to translate the exercise modules.



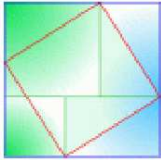
WIMS

[Teacher training](#)

Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

Teacher training



WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

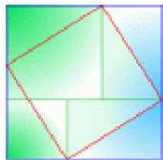
Petit historique IT-WIMS

October 2003: I was enrolled by the *Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione*

Teaching activity mainly in the pre-service primary school teacher training programme.

Courses not suitable for the use of WIMS

- no computer labs available for the students
- pedagogical concerns



WIMS

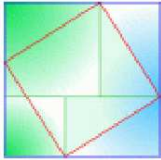
Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

Petit historique IT-WIMS

Future teachers need to acquire abilities that go beyond computational skills: they need to be able to formulate abstract mathematical definitions or statements and to write simple proofs.



WIMS

Teacher training

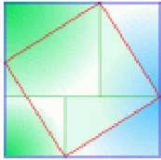
Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

Petit historique IT-WIMS

Future teachers need to acquire abilities that go beyond computational skills: they need to be able to formulate abstract mathematical definitions or statements and to write simple proofs.

In the academic year 2005/06 computer labs were made available, so we could really start using WIMS with our students. The use of WIMS was also stimulated by the will of the faculty to start experimenting “e-learning”.



WIMS

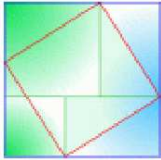
Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

- Maths for primary school teachers
- Basic computational skills
- Manipulatives
- ... contratto didattico
- must know
- you do not really know if you cannot tell
- Geometry

E-learning

Testing students' proficiency



WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

● Maths for primary
school teachers

● Basic computational
skills

● Manipulatives

● ... contratto didattico

● must know

● you do not really
know if you cannot tell

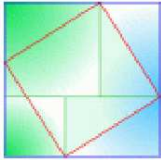
● Geometry

E-learning

Maths for primary school teachers

The pre-service teacher training university degree course is a four years program. Future teacher have the following math courses

- “Istituzioni di matematiche I” (Elements of mathematics, first part): arithmetic (first year)
- “Istituzioni di matematiche II”: geometry (second year)
- “Didattica della matematica 1B” (mathematics education): probability and example of good teaching practice (third year)
- “Didattica della matematica 2”: more teaching practice (fourth year)



Basic computational skills

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

- Maths for primary school teachers
- Basic computational skills

- Manipulatives

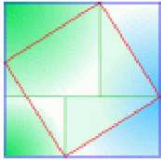
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- Geometry

E-learning



WIMS


Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

- Maths for primary school teachers
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E-learning

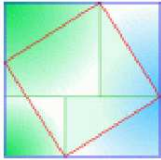
Basic computational skills

The easiest thing to do is to use WIMS computational capabilities in order to test students' basic computational skills at the very beginning of their course of study. 

All the first year students (about 400/450 every year) has to take the WIMS test.

10% of the students fail the test

(Academic years: 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10).



Basic computational skills


WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

- Maths for primary school teachers
- Basic computational skills
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E-learning

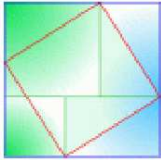
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All the first year students (about 400/450 every year) has to take the WIMS test.

10% of the students fail the test

(Academic years: 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10).

But with students in their second and third year, we need to go beyond testing basic computational skills.



Manipulatives

WIMS

Teacher training

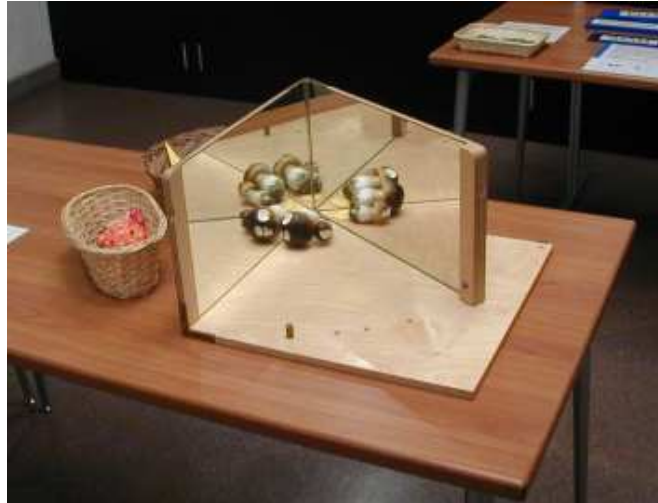
Testing students' proficiency

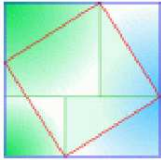
- Maths for primary school teachers
- Basic computational skills

● Manipulatives

- ... contratto didattico
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- Geometry

E-learning





Manipulatives

WIMS

Teacher training

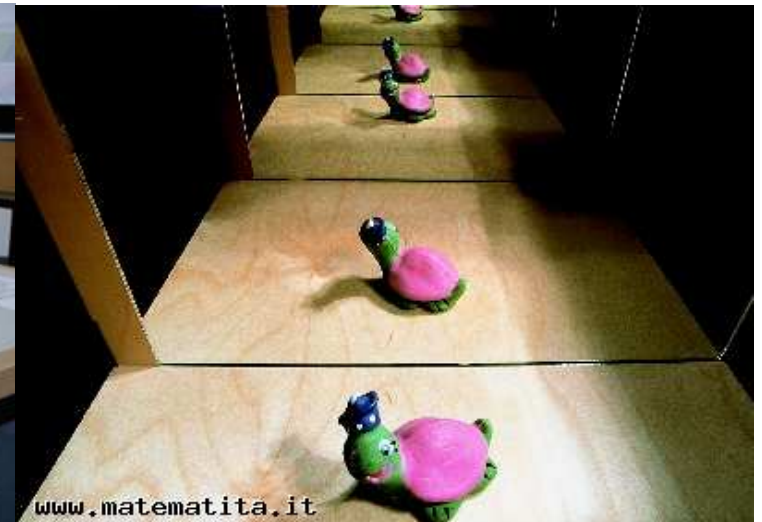
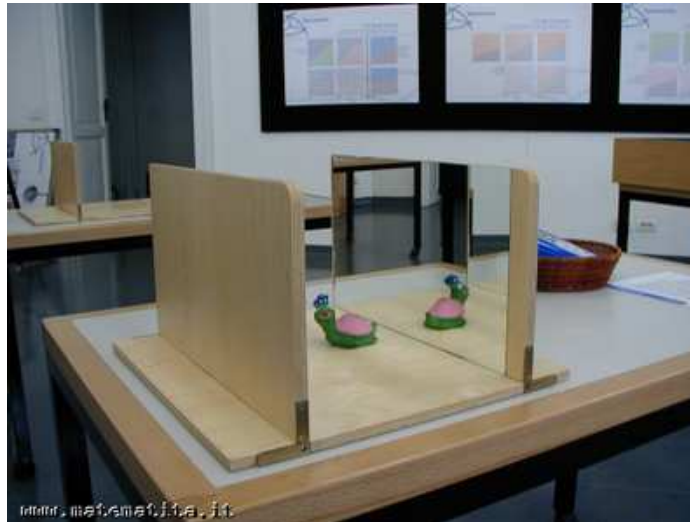
Testing students' proficiency

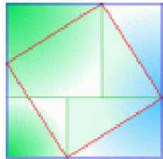
- Maths for primary school teachers
- Basic computational skills

● Manipulatives

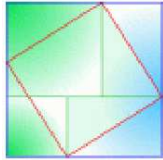
- ... contratto didattico
- must know
- you do not really know if you cannot tell
- Geometry

E-learning





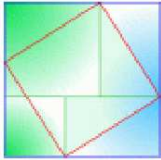
... contratto didattico



... contratto didattico

When mathematics is concerned

- a few things are a must know
 - being able to do the computations (with integers and with fractions),
 - being able to convert between square meters and square centimeters, cube meters and cube centimeters,
 - being able to tell a square from an hexagon
- but future teachers also need to be able to “talk” about maths



must know

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

- Maths for primary school teachers
- Basic computational skills
- Manipulatives
- ... contratto didattico
- **must know**
- you do not really know if you cannot tell
- Geometry

E-learning

Somma di frazioni

Esercizio.

Calcolare $\frac{8}{3} + \frac{6}{5}$

Analisi della risposta.

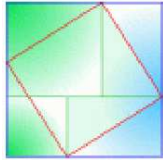
Numeratore = 14 : si veda più sotto.

Denominatore = 8 : si veda più sotto.


numeratore e denominatore sono corretti: NO

Questo è l'esercizio numero 1 di una sessione di 4 esercizi.


Passare all'esercizio successivo o Un'altra sessione. (È necessario terminare una sessione per ottenere un punteggio.)

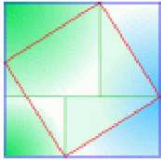


you do not really know if you cannot tell

In my “Didattica della matematica 1B” course (third year), the exams consist in a WIMS test, a written test and an oral examination. 

The written test partly consist of giving a full explanation of one of the question already answered in the WIMS test.

Rispondere al seguente quesito WIMS, dando una piena giustificazione (**NOTA BENE**: in questo esame sarà valutata la capacità di argomentare e dare una giustificazione e non semplicemente il raggiungimento di un risultato corretto in quanto quest’ultimo aspetto è già stato verificato con la prova preliminare informatizzata) 



you do not really know if you cannot tell

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

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E-learning

Vero o falso (riepilogo)

Esercizio.

La seguente affermazione è **vera**^[1] :

se ho un evento E_1 che ha probabilità $\frac{2}{3}$ e un evento

E_2 che ha probabilità $\frac{2}{3}$, allora la probabilità che

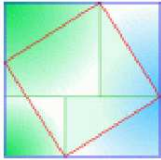
almeno uno dei due eventi avvenga è $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$

Analisi della risposta.

[1] risposta errata.

Questo è l'esercizio numero 1 di una sessione di 6 esercizi.

Passare all'esercizio successivo o Un'altra sessione (È necessario terminare una sessione per ottenere un punteggio)



Geometry


WIMS

Teacher training

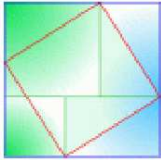
Testing students'
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- [Geometry](#)

E-learning

During this academic year for the first time we are experimenting WIMS activities for the “Istituzioni di matematiche II” course (second year). 

- big effort in collecting (translating + creating) suitable exercises
- still think part of the final exam should consist of exercises in which the students have to “give explanations” (i.e. still need for a written exam)



WIMS

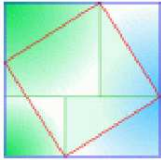
Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

- E-learning project at Bicocca
- How to teach in an e-learning course?
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- Role of the teacher
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- Explaining and teaching
- Success?

E-learning



E-learning project at Bicocca

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI MILANO
BICOCCA

HOME PAGE | Helpdesk e istruzioni per il primo ingresso

Login

Dominio Scegli un dominio...

News

[Versione 3.6 di Docebo](#)

Publicato il : 26/09/2009 11:31 -

Leggi [questa pagina](#) per conoscere le modalità di login della versione 3.6 di Docebo.

Home page

HAI BISOGNO DI AIUTO?...
NON HAI L'ACCOUNT?...
HAI PERSO LA PASSWORD?...
[LEGGI L'HELPDESK!](#)

Benvenuti in Docebo, l'ambiente per l'apprendimento in rete sviluppato da DoceboSrl con la collaborazione scientifica del LISP - Laboratorio Informatico di Sperimentazione Pedagogica della Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione.

LISP
Laboratorio Informatico di Sperimentazione Pedagogica

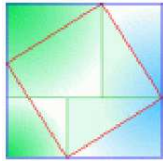
Centro di Produzione Multimediale

sba

docebo.com
The Open Source E-Learning Company

The university funds a project with the aim of experimenting e-learning on a vaste scale.

In particular the Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione (*Faculty of education*) (e.g. in the last academic year the faculty has 37 courses taught in e-learning)

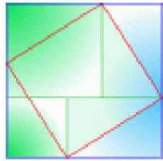


How to teach in an e-learning course?

Which tools and which activities are suitable for e-learning?

The screenshot displays a list of e-learning courses. Each course entry consists of a blue header bar with a small Italian flag icon and the course title, followed by a white box containing the course description and level, and a final blue bar with three icons: a warning triangle, a speech bubble, and a document icon.

- Didattica della Biologia**
Stai frequentando questo corso
- Didattica della fisica**
Stai frequentando questo corso
- Didattica della Matematica (master)**
Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**.
[0607-mat-master]
- Didattica della matematica 1 B (2005-06)**
Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**.
[0506-R02222]
- Didattica della matematica 1 B (erogato in e-learning) 2008-09**
Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**.
[el-0809-R02222]
- Didattica della matematica 1 B (rec. 2006-07)**
Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**.
[rec-0607-R02222]
- Didattica delle Scienze della Terra**



How to teach in an e-learning course?

Which tools and which activities are suitable for e-learning?

- Didattica della matematica (master)
- Didattica della matematica 1B (2005/06)
- Didattica della matematica 1B (rec-2006/07)
- Didattica della matematica 1B (2008/09)

 **Didattica della Biologia**

Stai frequentando questo corso

 **Didattica della fisica**

Stai frequentando questo corso

 **Didattica della Matematica (master)**

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[0607-mat-master]

 **Didattica della matematica 1 B (2005-**

Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**
[0506-R02222]

 **Didattica della matematica 1 B (erogato in e-learning) 2008-09**

Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**.
[el-0809-R02222]

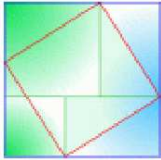


 **Didattica della matematica 1 B (rec. 2006-07)**

Stai frequentando questo corso, il tuo livello è **Docente**.
[rec-0607-R02222]



 **Didattica delle Scienze della Terra**



Manipulatives

WIMS

Teacher training

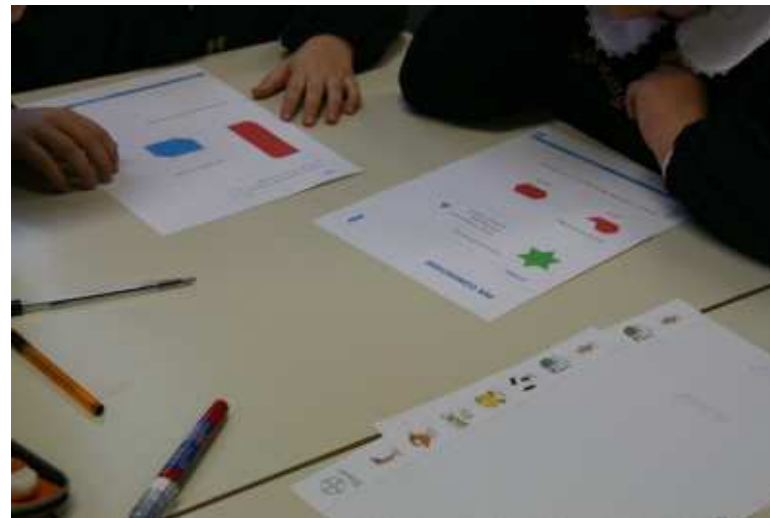
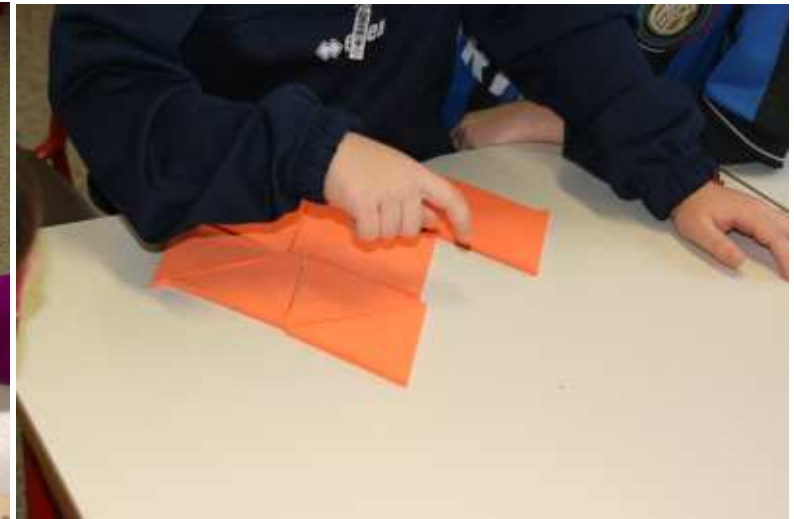
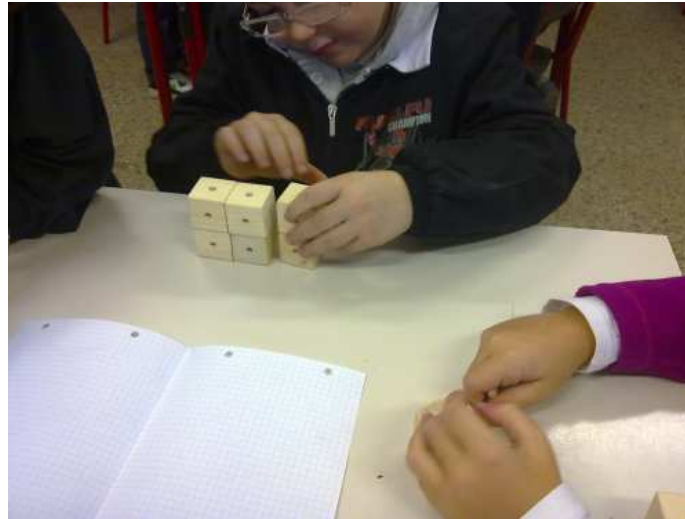
Testing students' proficiency

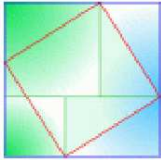
E-learning

● E-learning project at Bicocca

● [How to teach in an e-learning course?](#)

- Active learning
- Problems and mathematics
- Problem-based learning
- The “problem”
- Role of the teacher
- Guessing
- Explaining and teaching
- Success?





Active learning

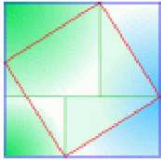
WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students'
proficiency

E-learning

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Active learning

WIMS

Teacher training

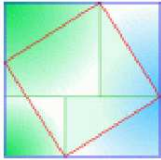
Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

- E-learning project at Bicocca
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- **Active learning**
- Problems and mathematics
- Problem-based learning
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- Role of the teacher
- Guessing
- Explaining and teaching
- Success?

What the teachers says in the classroom is not unimportant, but what the students think is a thousand times more important. The idea should be born in the students' mind and the teacher should act only as a midwife.¹

¹George Polya, *Mathematical Discovery: On Understanding, Learning, and Teaching Problem Solving*, volume Combined edition, John Wiley and Sons, 1962



Problems and mathematics

WIMS

Teacher training

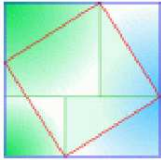
Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

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- [Problems and mathematics](#)
- Problem-based learning
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- Success?

... there is a grain of discovery in the solution of any problem. Your problem may be modest; but if it challenges your curiosity and brings into play your inventive faculties, and if you solve it by your own means, you may experience the tension and enjoy the triumph of discovery. Such experience at a susceptible age may create a taste for mental work and leave their imprint on mind and character for a lifetime.²

²George Polya, *How to solve it: a new aspect of mathematical method*, Princeton University Press, 1945



Problem-based learning

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

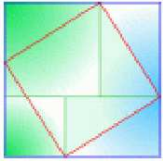
E-learning

- E-learning project at Bicocca
- How to teach in an e-learning course?
- Active learning
- Problems and mathematics
- **Problem-based learning**
- The “problem”
- Role of the teacher
- Guessing
- Explaining and teaching
- Success?

Problem-based learning (PBL) is a constructivist learner-centred instructional approach based on the analysis, resolution and discussion of a given problem. It can be applied to any subject, indeed it is especially useful for the teaching of mathematics.

PBL “is an instructional (and curricular) learner-centered approach that empowers learners to conduct research, integrate theory and practice, and apply knowledge and skills to develop a viable solution to a defined problem”.³

³John R. Savery, “Overview of problem-based learning: Definition and distinctions”, *The Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-based Learning*, 1(1):9–20, 2006

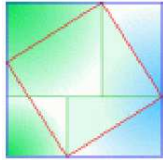


Problem-based learning

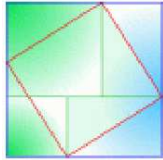
Typically a PBL session follows these steps ⁴:

- pupils are given a problem they have never seen before;
- they discuss the problem and/or work on the problem in small groups, collecting information useful to solve the problem;
- all the pupils gather together to compare findings and/or discuss conclusions; new problems could arise from this discussion, in this case
- pupils go back to work on the new problems, and the cycle starts again.

⁴Marina Cazzola, “Problem-based learning and teacher training in mathematics”, *preprint*, 2008



The “problem”



The “problem”

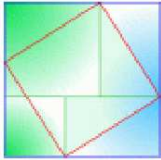
Docente

Avendo completato la procedura di iscrizioni, siamo pronti a cominciare.

Chiedo a tutti voi una partecipazione attiva fin da ora (“non si impara matematica se non si fa matematica”).

Il corso comincia con una revisione del primo capitolo del testo “La lotteria a Babilonia” di Giuliano Spirito, che è il testo fondamentale per la parte di calcolo della probabilità.

Come primo “compito” vi chiedo di iniziare la lettura in particolare dei paragrafi “Che cosa è una corrispondenza” e “Una definizione elegante di corrispondenza”.

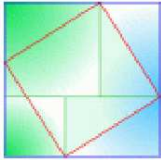


The “problem”

Docente

Nella revisione del testo vi chiedo in particolar modo tener conto dei seguenti aspetti:

- che cosa è una corrispondenza?
- saper dare esempi di corrispondenze (oltre a quelli contenuti nel testo)
- data una corrispondenza, saperla rappresentare in diversi modi



The “problem”

WIMS

Teacher training

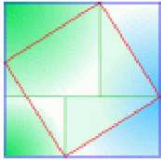
Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

- E-learning project at Bicocca
- How to teach in an e-learning course?
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- Problems and mathematics
- Problem-based learning
- The “problem”
- Role of the teacher
- Guessing
- Explaining and teaching
- Success?

Docente

Infine vi chiedo di leggere con attenzione i “Quesiti”, che costituiscono una ricca fonte di esempi, e di scrivere qui di seguito gli eventuali dubbi che vi sono sorti e che non siete riusciti a risolvere nel lavoro di gruppo.



WIMS

Teacher training

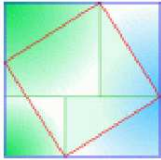
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- Success?

The “problem”

- Read the textbook
- try to understand definition, explanations, examples&exercises given in the textbook
- discuss about them with your colleagues in your group using the forum
- practice with WIMS exercises completing the assigned worksheets
- write down an explanation of your findings for the teacher



The “problem”

WIMS


Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

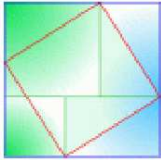
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- Success?

The assignement emphasized the need of “active participation” by all of the students: only after going through the steps above the students could ask for help from the teacher.

One of the main themes of the course was combinatorics, with respect to “counting correspondance, permutations and functions”, so it was easy to implement WIMS exercises corresponding to the exercises given in the textbook 

Note: in the spirit of “discovery” the students were asked to find out the formulas by themselves.



Role of the teacher

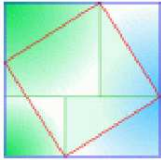
WIMS

Teacher training

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E-learning

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Role of the teacher

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

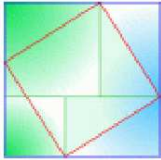
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As the aim of the course was indeed “teach to teach”, the actions of the teacher were meant to stimulate metacognitive reflections

Docente

Secondo voi perché gli esercizi [del test di autovalutazione] vi costringevano a lavorare con numeri anche piuttosto alti?

(Why do you think WIMS poses exercises with quite big numbers?)



Role of the teacher

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

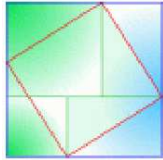
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It was good to discover that some students did get the point

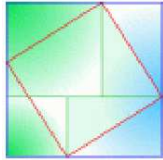
mi viene da pensare che usare i numeri alti è stata una strategia per “costringerci” a trovare una generalizzazione e forse anche una giustificazione, che, a pensarci bene, con numeri piccoli non è necessaria.

Studente

(I sort of think that big numbers force us to find out a generalization and a justification of our procedure, justification we do not feel the need for with lower numbers)



Students and WIMS



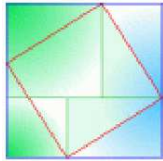
Students and WIMS

io non conoscevo le formule e dopo aver tentato invano di trovare qualche chiarimento sui libri ho provato ad operare da “profana” cioè senza conoscenze (o poche) su questi argomenti [...] ho iniziato a provare e riprovare il test segnando ogni volta quale fosse la risposta corretta ai quesiti e anche qui ho costruito una tabella Subito mi sembrava che non ci fosse alcuna relazione tra il risultato ottenuto e il numero degli elementi degli insiemi. Ho comunque iniziato a provare: di nuovo scomponendo i numeri ottenuti come risultato. Ed ho scoperto che...

Secondo voi questa costituisce una giustificazione soddisfacente? Perché?



Studente



Students and WIMS

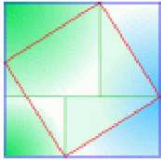
I did not know any formula and after looking for some hint in the books I tried to act as a “profane” that is with almost no knowledge about these subjects

[...]

I started trying and trying again the exercise, and writing down the correct answers filling up a table. At a first glance I could not find any relation among those numbers. Then I tried to factorize the result. And I found out that...

Do you think this is good enough as an explanation?
Why?

Studente



Guessing

WIMS

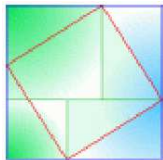
Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

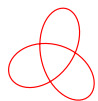
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- **Guessing**
- Explaining and teaching
- Success?

Let me recommend here just one little practical trick. Before the students do a problem, let the guess the result, or a part of the result. The boy who expresses an opinion commits himself; his prestige and self-esteem depend a little on the outcome, he is impatient to know whether his guess will turn out right or not, and so he will be actively interested in his task and in the work of the class—he will not fall asleep or misbehave.



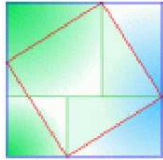
Explaining and teaching

Ho risolto un dubbio, ma con esercizi diversi io non riesco a ragionare e sbaglio...

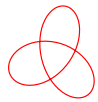


Se lancio il dado 5 volte ed esce sempre lo stesso risultato la probabilità non dovrebbe essere di $1/6$ alla quinta?

Studente 1



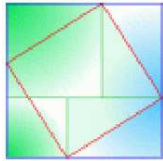
Explaining and teaching



I solved one of the exercises, but with a different one I cannot think and end up making mistakes . . .

If I throw a dice 5 times the probability I always get the same result shouldn't be $1/6$ to the fifth?

Studente 1



Explaining and teaching



I solved one of the exercises, but with a different one I cannot think and end up making mistakes . . .

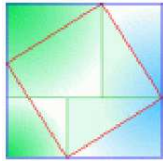
If I throw a dice 5 times the probability I always get the same result shouldn't be $1/6$ to the fifth?

Studente 1

attenta al testo. . . ti dice stesso risultato, non “sempre il numero 6” (per cui è giusto quel che dici tu. . . e va bene come prima parte di risoluzione di questo esercizio, ma poi cosa succede?)

Dicendoti lo stesso risultato vuol dire non devi ragionare su un numero preciso. . . ma su. . .

Studente 2



Explaining and teaching



I solved one of the exercises, but with a different one I cannot think and end up making mistakes . . .

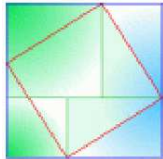
If I throw a dice 5 times the probability I always get the same result shouldn't be $1/6$ to the fifth?

Studente 1

read carefully . . . it says same result, does not say “always number 6” (what you say is right . . . it is the first step, but then what happens?)

Saying the same result means you do not have to think of a precise number . . . but . . .

Studente 2



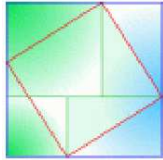
Explaining and teaching

Come sempre non capisco...

Al primo lancio io ho la possibilità che mi esca qualsiasi numero giusto? Quindi $6/6$. E' da qui in poi che devo stare attenta. Al 2^o lancio che possibilità ho che mi esca lo stesso numero del lancio precedente? Io direi $1/6$, ma non ne sono sicura.

Facendo questo ragionamento io direi di avere probabilità $6/6 \times 1/6 \times 1/6 \times 1/6$, ma sarà sbagliato.

Studente 1



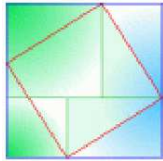
Explaining and teaching

As usual I do not understand. . .

At the first throw I can get any number, right? So the probability is $6/6$. From now on I have to be careful. At the second throw what is the possibility that I get the same number as in the previous throw? I would say $1/6$, but I am not sure.

Going on like this, I would say the result is $6/6 \times 1/6 \times 1/6 \times 1/6$, but it is certainly going to be wrong.

Studente 1



Explaining and teaching

As usual I do not understand. . .

At the first throw I can get any number, right? So the probability is $6/6$. From now on I have to be careful. At the second throw what is the possibility that I get the same number as in the previous throw? I would say $1/6$, but I am not sure.

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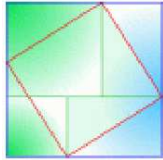
Aspetta, andiamo per gradi, prova prima a risolvere questo:

“Lacio un dado 5 volte. qual è la probabilità che esce sempre 4?”

risolto questo andiamo avanti. . .

Studente 1

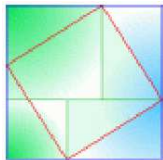
Studente 2



Explaining and teaching

Io direi $1/6$ alla quinta, ma ormai non ho più certezze.

Studente 1



Explaining and teaching

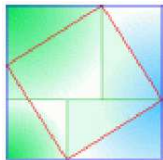
Io direi $1/6$ alla quinta, ma ormai non ho più certezze.

e qui ci siamo, quindi potremmo dire che per calcolare la probabilità di avere sempre lo stesso numero faccio (con questi numeri) $(1/6)$ alla 5.

Se nel testo del mio esercizio, però non ho più un numero preciso a cui fare riferimento cosa posso fare? Per prima cosa calcolo la probabilità dell'evento come se avessi un numero in particolare, ma questo non mi basta più... $1/6$ alla quinta (vale solo per un numero alla volta)...

Studente 1

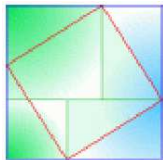
Studente 2



Explaining and teaching

cosa posso fare se la mia richiesta è generica e può riguardare qualunque numero (ovviamente tra quelli presenti sul dado)?

Studente 2

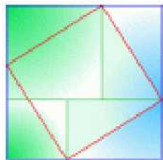


Explaining and teaching

cosa posso fare se la mia richiesta è generica e può riguardare qualunque numero (ovviamente tra quelli presenti sul dado)?

Non lo so... $1/6$ alla quinta vale per ogni numero... non so... non so...

Studente 1
Studente 2



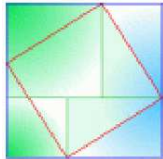
Explaining and teaching

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Non lo so... $1/6$ alla quinta vale per ogni numero... non so... non so...

$1/6$ alla 5 vale per ogni numero preso singolarmente... ma se io non so a quale numero fa riferimento l'esercizio, che mi dice che potrebbe essere uno qualsiasi, nell'incertezza (diciamo così), li devo considerare tutti... proviamo a scrivere i casi per esteso

Studente 2
Studente 1
Studente 2



Explaining and teaching

“Lancio un dado 5 volte. Qual è la probabilità che esca sempre lo stesso risultato?”

1. Scomponiamo l'esercizio, cosa può accadere?

- lancio il dado 5 volte ed esce sempre 1 (che calcolo faccio qui?)

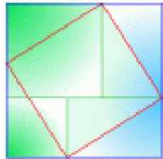
- lancio il dado 5 volte ed esce sempre 2 (e qui?)

- lancio il dado 5 volte ed esce sempre 3 (e qui?)

(continua tu...)

come lego tutto ciò per trovare la probabilità?

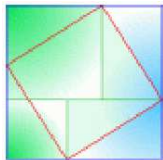
Studente 2



Explaining and teaching

Ogni volta per ogni numero io dovrei fare $1/6$ alla quinta (almeno credo), e questo per 6 volte perché i numeri sono 6, ma non penso che poi possa moltiplicare $1/6$ alla quinta per 6...

Studente 1



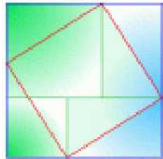
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Studente 1

giusto, non posso moltiplicare per sei, posso... (penso ai tipi di relazione che posso avere...)

Studente 2



Explaining and teaching

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Studente 1

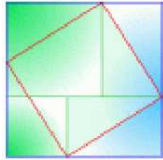
giusto, non posso moltiplicare per sei, posso... (penso ai tipi di relazione che posso avere...)

Studente 2

Ma non posso considerare l'evento "escono tutti numeri uguali" come il complementare di "escono tutti numeri diversi"?

Studente 1

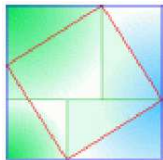
Però in questo caso $1/6$ alla quinta non mi serve più.



Explaining and teaching

infatti non è neppure il complemetare, a questo punto manca un ultima operazione da considerare...
(per poi fare i conti in questo ultimo passaggio risolvi $1/6$ alla quinta, che diventa $1/7776$)

Studente 2



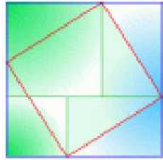
Explaining and teaching

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Studente 2

Ma parli della somma?

Studente 1



Explaining and teaching

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(per poi fare i conti in questo ultimo passaggio risolvi $1/6$ alla quinta, che diventa $1/7776$)

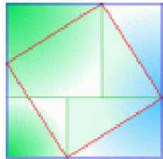
Studente 2

Ma parli della somma?

Studente 1

esatto, per esclusione è rimasta solo quella, quindi la domanda è cosa sommo e quante volte lo sommo...

Studente 2

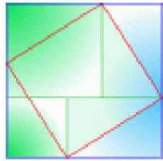


Explaining and teaching

Io sommerei $1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776$

però l'ho fatto perchè non rimanevano alternative, non perchè abbia capito perchè prendo la somma.

Studente 1



Explaining and teaching

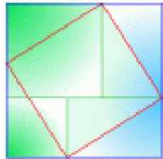
Io sommerei $1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776 + 1/7776$

però l'ho fatto perchè non rimanevano alternative, non perchè abbia capito perchè prendo la somma.

Studente 1

fondamente prendo la somma per il solito motivo, a me basta che accada almeno uno dei casi elencati in uno dei messaggi precedenti, che il numero che esce sia sempre 1, 2, 3,... poco importa, basta che sia sempre quello (almeno uno dei miei sei casi)

Studente 2



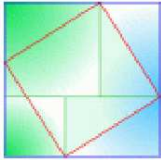
Explaining and teaching

Ti ringrazio anche per questo, ma come ti dicevo prima, ogni esercizio per me è a sè...

Non riesco a ragionare con le probabilità, quindi anche gli esercizi in cui mi chiede la probabilità che esca esattamente 2 volte un numero o che ogni numero sia diverso da quello precedente mi trovano in difficoltà...

Vorrei riuscire a fare quel salto che mi permetta di entrare nella logica delle probabilità, ma non riesco, quindi lo step del test 3 mi rimane ancora da superare e non lo supererò se ogni volta mi sono in un esercizio diverso.

Studente 1



Success?

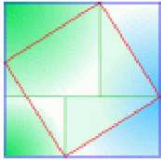
WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students'
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- Explaining and teaching
- Success?



Success?

WIMS

Teacher training

Testing students' proficiency

E-learning

- E-learning project at Bicocca
- How to teach in an e-learning course?
- Active learning
- Problems and mathematics
- Problem-based learning
- The “problem”
- Role of the teacher
- Guessing
- Explaining and teaching
- [Success?](#)

ciao antonella l'esame è andato bene mi dispiace che non sei potuta venire anche tu [...] ti consiglio di riguardare bene gli esercizi del forum che la prof ha messo come esempi d'esame. [...] Guarda bene cosa ti chiede l'esercizio e vai tranquilla che il lavoro del forum ti aiuta tantissimo!!! Devo dire la verità all'inizio sembrava faticoso trovarsi tutte le sere ma ne è valsa la pena perchè l'esame l'abbiamo superato grazie al lavoro fatto qui!!!! In bocca al lupo!

Studente