Spaced Repetition in the classroom

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What do we know?

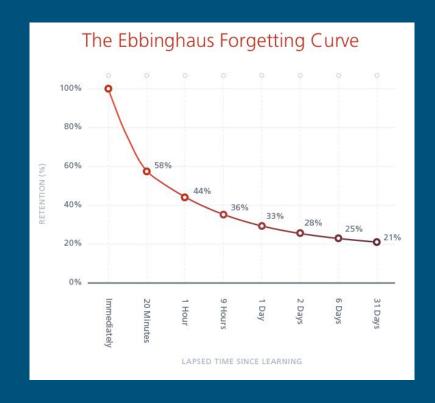
Please answer the following questions using the chat

- Has anyone heard of spaced repetition before?
- Has anyone heard of/used Anki?
- Does anyone know of other methods to increase learner recall?

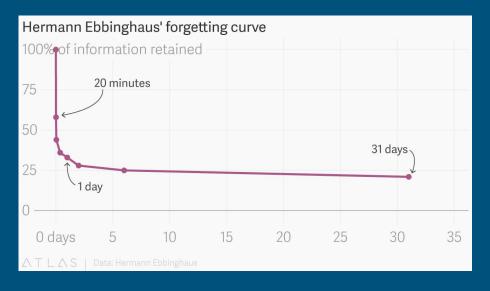


The Ebbinghaus Forgetting Curve

- Ebbinghaus memorized short sequences of letters (e.g. DSVT) for a given period of time and tested his ability to recall the sequences at later times.
- Showed there was an exponential fall off of his ability to recall

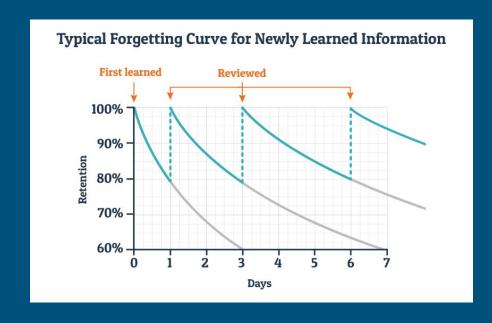


Does this model align with your experience?



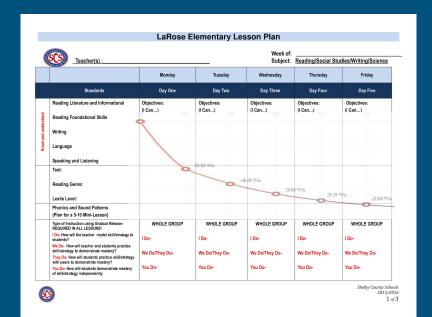
Can we avoid the effects of Ebbinghaus?

- If we **review** material in a regular/timed fashion, we can increase our ability to recall.
- Each time we do this, our forgetting curve repeats, but with a slower decrease in recall ability.



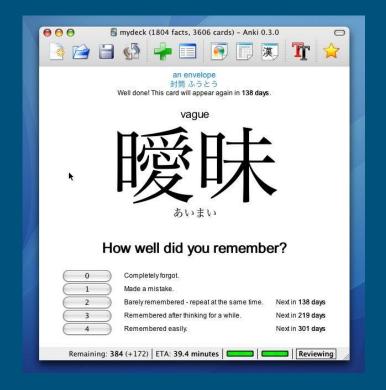
How do we use this as teachers?

- You probably already use some of this knowledge implicitly!
- Can try and review important material according to Ebbinghaus forgetting curve to help improve student recall.
- Remember, "recall" is the base of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives.

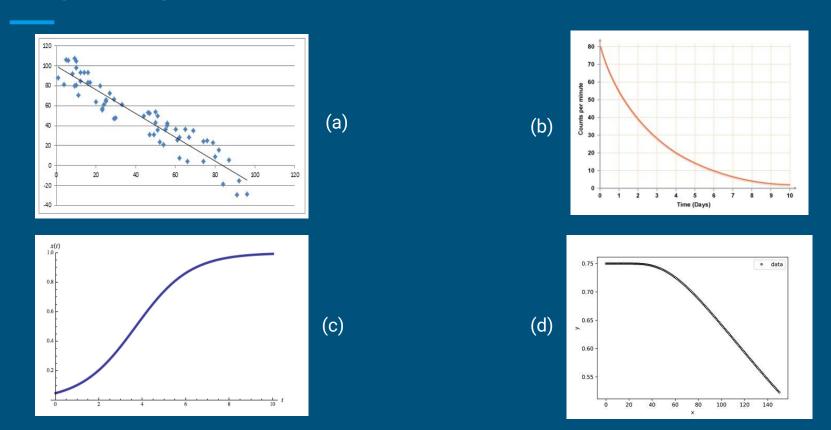


Spaced repetition software (SRS)

- Anki is a popular application that automatically schedules "flashcards" so you review them at the optimal time, for long term recall.
- Make flashcard decks for students from topics/facts in class.



Which curve most resembles the Ebbinghaus forgetting curve?



How much information has a learner forgotten 24 hours after a lecture?

- (a) 50%
- (b) 70%
- (c) 90%

Recap

- Our ability to recall after a lecture quickly fades if nothing is done.
- Reviewing material dramatically helps us lose less information.
- Even better, reviewing according to the Ebbinghaus forgetting curves helps create long lasting recall.

