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Lab 9

The purpose of the study is to examine whether weekly testing or unit testing is more effective in enhancing math achievement among third-grade students. The study involved 22 students who were randomly assigned to two groups: weekly testing and unit testing. The students received the same math instruction over a 6-week period, but the testing procedures differed between the two groups. The weekly testing group was assessed on a small amount of material each week, whereas the unit testing group was assessed on a larger body of material at the end of the 6 weeks. The math achievement of both groups was measured using a standardized test, which allows for a fair comparison of the effectiveness of the two testing methods.

The data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-tests, and ANOVA. Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize the data, such as calculating means and standard deviations for each group. T-tests will be used to compare the mean scores of the two groups to determine whether there is a significant difference in math achievement between them. ANOVA will be used to determine whether there are any significant differences in achievement between the two groups over time, which is important to

assess the effectiveness of weekly testing versus unit testing. Overall, the study will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of different testing methods in enhancing math achievement among third-grade students, which can inform teaching practices and improve educational outcomes.

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