Zeitschrift: L'Enseignement Mathématique

Band: 32 (1986)

Heft: 1-2: L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

Artikel: MATHEMATICS AS A SERVICE SUBJECT

Kapitel: 4. CALL FOR PAPERS

Autor: Howson, A. G.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-55084

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. <u>Voir Informations légales.</u>

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. See Legal notice.

Download PDF: 18.10.2024

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

to hand, and also to understand their professional literature. Descriptions of 'planned' reading tasks are not numerous, but appear of interest and potential value (e.g. readings of extracts from Laplace for students at the Paris Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, a chapter of Volterra for biologists at Orsay).

3.7. Examinations, assessment and control

In many cases examinations supply the principal motivation for students (although, as we have indicated in Section 2.5.1., this need not necessarily be the case). If the examination is outside the lecturer's control (as in Florida, and even more in the preparatory classes for the 'grandes écoles' in France), then it also provides motivation for him. Therefore, the questions 'Why?' and 'How?' should not be asked of teaching alone, but must also be asked of evaluation and assessment. If the teaching of mathematical modelling is a primary goal, then this goal is unlikely to be attained, if all that is required to pass the examination is memory of a ragbag of techniques applied in stock, purely mathematical situations. On the whole examinations tend to freeze courses, and militate against such innovations as, for example, the introduction of computers, mathematical modelling, and 'planned' reading. On the other hand, all of these innovations can be effectively examined, and examples can be given. However, their assessment is extremely time-consuming and the large numbers of students involved in service courses present particular difficulties.

How, then are we to use examinations and assessment as a means for *improving* teaching and learning? What desirable changes can be made to entrance examinations or to national examinations? Are there forms of continuous assessment which enable teachers/students to monitor the assimilation of the mathematics they teach/learn? Can this be done within the short time allocated to service teaching? Are there still examinations which contribute little and might be better abandoned? Examples of good practice will be welcomed.

4. CALL FOR PAPERS

In this discussion document is has been possible only briefly to indicate some questions of great interest and concern. The next step is to take a selection of these and to delve into them more deeply, to flesh arguments out with examples taken from current practice, to examine philosophical and pedagogical points more critically, to report the results of relevant research. The planning committee for the study would very much welcome papers which so develop points made in this paper, and which, in their turn, could form the bases of discussions in Udine in April, 1987. Such papers would be welcomed from all concerned with service teaching, mathematicians, specialists in other disciplines, students, recent students and employers.