7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

There are many existing systems that evaluate student work. However, most of these systems are either limited to evaluating MCQ type answers or to evaluating answers that can be compared against a single teacher-provided answer or a set of possible answers.

There are few systems that evaluate multi-step mathematics answers, but they rely on one of the two approaches: 1. clustering a large number of answers and getting the teacher to manually award marks to one member of the cluster to propagate the marks to the other cluster members, 2. breaking down the question into multiple sub-questions so that the student is forced to provide single step answers to all the sub-questions. These two approaches create two problems: the need to have a large number of answers and losing the purpose of allowing multi-step answers, respectively.

The system developed by us solves these two problems by allowing the student to provide a multi-step answer and giving the grade as soon as the student submits the answer without having to wait for a large number of students to submit the answers. According to the best of our knowledge, this system is the first to grade multi-step openended answers according to a marking scheme to award full/ partial credit. The other most important feature is the requirement of zero teacher-involvement during answer grading.

There is research work done in the area of error identification of multi-step answers, but this research is limited to pedagogy, where no automation has been considered. Our system is capable of automatically identifying the type of error made by the student in partially correct answers. The system does this by replicating errors that are common in these types of questions, and comparing the results with the wrong step entered by the student.

As future work, a performance improvement of the error identification module is required. As mentioned in section 5.4.1, the system should be supported with some intelligence in order to have the required thinking ability. Creating an intelligent agent

that is capable of integrating multiple buggy procedures is a possible approach for performance improvement. Also a mechanism can be developed to extract the similar student answers that do not receive a specific feedback. Then we can consult a teacher and get their feedback on what the student has done. That way we can add more buggy procedures to the system.

Currently the G.C.E. O/L marking scheme is strictly followed for grading the student answers. As future work, a practice-mode can be enabled that allows follow-through marking. The student assessment results can be used in all questions to create a student model that gives information of the areas that the student needs to pay more attention.

Currently when the student makes a mistake in the answer, the system identifies the error. This should be presented to the student in the form of feedback. The simplest way to do this is to tell the student that she made a mistake and then to give the correct answer. But the most effective way is to first tell the student the type of the mistake that she made, thus allowing the student to figure out her own mistake. One possible approach will be having multiple feedback levels as follows for partially correct answers:

Level 1: Tell the student that there is a mistake. Ask the student to find the mistake and correct on her own.

Level 2: If the student fails to identify the error, show the step where the mistake has been made. Ask the student to correct on her own.

Level 3: If the student still fails to identify the error, give a sample correct answer to the student. Direct the student to similar questions which will test the area the student lacks knowledge and/ or provide the student with study materials on the particular topic.

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Appendix A: Sample Marking Scheme for Linear Equation Solving Question

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Appendix B: Sample Marking Scheme for Quadratic Equation Solving Question

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