

RAPORT

Wynik intelektualny 1 Przegląd narzędzi i analiza potrzeb

Polish Naval Academy



Faculty of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering





Abstrakcyjny

Badania oparto na ankietach przekazanych nauczycielom (n=3, dwóch mężczyzn, jedna kobieta) oraz studentom (n=52) Wydziału Mechaniczno-Elektrycznego AMW w semestrze letnim w roku akademickim 2019/2020. Głównym celem badania było poznanie opinii studentów i nauczycieli na metody i narzędzia wykorzystywane w nauczaniu matematyki w czasie studiów. Interesowało nas również poznanie poziomu zadowolenia nauczycieli i uczniów w procesie nauczania i uczenia się.

Ankieta skierowana do nauczycieli matematyki zawierała pytania o ich punkt widzenia na metody i narzędzia nauczania wykorzystywane podczas wykładów i ćwiczeń, na aktywność studentów, ich zaangażowanie w proces uczenia się matematyki.

Ankieta studentów miała na celu określenie ich poziomu wiedzy matematycznej i poznanie ich świadomości znaczenia umiejętności matematycznych w dalszej nauce i przyszłej pracy zawodowej.

Odpowiedzi pokazują, że metody nauczania matematyki nie są zbyt efektywne. Z drugiej strony nauczyciele stosują tradycyjne - ale wciąż dobre - metody, które często nie są atrakcyjne dla współczesnych studentów. Generalnie Studenci nie są zainteresowani nauką matematyki. Nie chcą zrozumieć, że matematyka to nie tylko teoria, wzory, twierdzenia itp., ale także umiejętność rozwiązywania rzeczywistych problemów występujących we współczesnym świecie. Ich stosunek do nauki matematyki wynika głównie z systemu edukacji w szkole podstawowej i średniej. Połowa studentów ma niski poziom motywacji do ciężkiej pracy, przez co nie mają odpowiedniej wiedzy matematycznej, by uświadomić sobie, że matematyka jest niezbędna do studiowania nauk technicznych.

1. Wstęp

Niezadowalające oceny uczniów na egzaminach z matematyki wynikają głównie z posiadanej przez nic wiedzy matematycznej uzyskanej w szkole podstawowej i średniej. Przeprowadzone przez nas badania i wnioski z nich płynące mogą być pomocne w opracowaniu nowych lub bardziej efektywnych metod i narzędzi matematycznych w zachęcaniu studentów uczelni morskich do poszerzaniu ich zainteresowania nauką matematyki.

Potrzeby w fazie programu.

Przedmioty oparte na matematyce realizowane są najczęściej w pierwszych trzech semestrach studiów inżynierskich oraz w pierwszym semestrze studiów magisterskich na Wydziale Mechaniczno-Elektrycznym Akademii Marynarki Wojennej w Gdyni. Przedmioty te wymagają nie tylko aktywności uczniów w klasie, ale także głębokiej wiedzy matematycznej, którą powinni zdobyć w szkole średniej. System oświaty w Polsce przewiduje dwa rodzaje egzaminów dojrzałości po liceum: tzw. podstawowy poziom egzaminu z matematyki – obowiązkowy dla wszystkich licealistów (zadania są głównie otwarte) oraz rozszerzony – dedykowany do młodych ludzi, którzy wybierają studia techniczne. W wymienionych egzaminach różnica jest znacząca. Poziom rozszerzony wymaga bardzo solidnej znajomości rozwiązywania zagadnień matematycznych. W przypadku obu egzaminów do zdania egzaminu





wymagane jest uzyskanie 30% poprawnych odpowiedzi. Aby zostać studentem WME kandydaci muszą przedstawić wyniki egzaminu z matematyki na poziomie rozszerzonym.

Tabele 1.-3. prezentują wyniki studentów na egzaminach z matematyki i przedmiotów pokrewnych, uzyskane w ostatnim roku akademickim (2018-2019

Table 1. Number and percentage of students who passed the final exam in the mathematical courses and related subjects in the Faculty of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering at PNA, Gdynia

Subject	Mathematics I sem. 1. Mathe			Mathe	matics II	sem2.	Math	ematics III s	em.3
Undergraduate studies	Enrolled students	Pass (C)	Pass (%)	Enrolled students	Pass (C)	Pass (%)	Enrolled students	Pass (C)	Pass (%)
Mechatronics	24	17	71%	16	8	50%	19	14	74%
re-enrolled	7	4	57 %	4	4	100%	5	4	80%
first time	17	17		8	8		14	14	
Automatic Control and Robotics	19	10	53%	25	16	64%	14	11	79%
re-enrolled	9	5	56%	9	2	22%	3	1	33%
first time	10	10		16	16		11	11	
Mechanical Engineering	35	9	26%	19	13	68%	14	14	100%
re-enrolled	26	10	38%	6	1	17%			
first time	9	9		13	13		14	14	100%
Grand Total	78	36	50%	60	37	54%	47	39	78%

Table 2. Number and percentage of students who passed the final exam in the related subjects in the Faculty of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering at PNA, Gdynia

Subject	Decision support systems sem.5.			Fundamentals of systems reliability sem. 4.			Dynamic systems sem.5.		
Undergraduate studies	Enrolled students	Pas (C)	Pass (%)	Enrolled students	Pass (C)	Pass (%)	Enrolled students	Pass (C)	Pass (%)
Mechatronics	6	6	100%	14	14	100%	6	6	100%
re-enrolled									
first time	6	6	100%	14	14	100%	6	6	100%
Automatic Control and Robotics				11	11	100%			
re-enrolled									
first time				11	11	100%			
Mechanical Engineering									
re-enrolled									
first time									
Grand Total	6	6	100%	25	25	100%	6	6	100%





Table 3.	Number and percentage of students who passed the final exam in the related subjects in the
Faculty of	of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering at PNA, Gdynia.

Subject	Appl	Applied mathematics					
Master studies	Enrolled students	Pass (C)	Pass (%)				
Mechatronics	15	9	60%				
re-enrolled	3						
first time	12	12	100%				
Mechanical Engineering	7	7	100%				
re-enrolled							
first time	7	7	100%				
Grand Total	22	16	90%				

W ostatnim roku akademickim odsetek studentów, którzy pomyślnie zdali Matematykę I stanowił 50% ogólnej liczby studentów, zdawalność matematyki II była prawie na tym samym poziomie, natomiast po trzecim semestrze – matematyka III – odsetek studentów, którzy zdali egzamin wyniósł blisko 80% (78%). Na wyższych semestrach: czwartym i piątym wszyscy studenci pomyślnie zdali egzaminy z przedmiotów związanych z matematyką: Systemy Wspomagania Decyzji, Systemy Dynamiczne – obydwa na semestrze 5, Podstawy niezawodności systemów – sem. 4.

Przedmioty te są ściśle oparte na wiedzy matematycznej zdobytej podczas pierwszych trzech semestrów nauki.

Table 4. Number and percentage of students who dropped from the study and failed the mathematical courses

Year: 2018./2019.		Mathematics I		Mathematics II		Non pass (C)	Non pass (%)
Undergraduate studies	Dropout rate from the study	Non Pass (C)	Non Pass (%)	Non Pass (C)	Non Pass (%)		
Mechatronics	14	6	43%	4	29%	10	72 %
re-enrolled	1			2			
Automatic Control and Robotics	10	2	20%	2	20%	4	40%
re-enrolled	1			2			
Mechanical Engineering	17	7	41%	4	24%	11	65%
re-enrolled	0			0			
Grand Total	41	15	37%	10	24%	25	61%





W ubiegłym roku akademickim ze studiów zrezygnowało 41 studentów. W tej liczbie skreślonych studentów 15 nie zaliczyło matematyki I (37%) i 11 nie zaliczyło matematyki II (27%). Podsumowując w roku akademickim 2018/2019, na 41 studentów, którzy zostali skreśleni z listy studentów, 25 nie zaliczyło matematyki (skreślono ich z listy studentów Wydziału Mechaniczno-Elektrycznego z powodu niezaliczenia egzaminów z matematyki).

2. Raport z ankiet nauczycieli i uczniów – analiza ilościowa

Wyniki przedstawione w niniejszym raporcie oparte są na badaniach przeprowadzonych wśród nauczycieli i uczniów uczestniczących w procesie nauczania i uczenia się na kilku kierunkach (Matematyka I, Matematyka II, Matematyka III, Systemy Wspomagania Decyzji, Podstawy Niezawodności Systemów, Systemy Dynamiczne i Stosowane). Matematyka) oferowane na studiach licencjackich i magisterskich na Wydziale Mechaniczno-Elektrycznym Akademii Marynarki Wojennej w Gdyni. Zaprojektowano dwa kwestionariusze: kwestionariusz nauczyciela i kwestionariusz ucznia. Należy dodać, że w poprzednim roku akademickim oferowane były trzy kierunki studiów: Inżynieria Mechaniczna, Mechatronika oraz Automatyka i Robotyka. Tabele 1.-4. odnoszą się do studentów tych trzech kierunków. W bieżącym roku akademickim na Wydziale prowadzony jest także czwarty kierunek studiów – Informatyka. W poprzednich latach kurs ten był prowadzony na Wydziale Nawigacji i Uzbrojenia Morskiego, więc w ankiecie studenckiej wzięli udział również studenci informatyki.

Ankieta nauczyciela zawierająca 35 pozycji obejmowała narzędzia i metody stosowane podczas wykładów matematycznych i ćwiczeń w klasie lub do dostarczania materiałów i komunikacji z uczniami.

Ankieta studencka składająca się z 40 pozycji obejmowała takie zagadnienia jak metody i narzędzia nauczania wykorzystywane przez wykładowców i asystentów, dostępne narzędzia i pomoce dydaktyczne oraz ich zadowolenie z efektywności i skuteczności procesu nauczania.

Badania miały na celu zidentyfikowanie głównych czynników problemów studentów w zdawaniu egzaminów z matematyki poprzez dokonywanie przez nauczycieli i studentów przeglądu metod i narzędzi nauczania oraz zebranie ich sugestii, jak poprawić sytuację, która jest wspólna dla wielu uczelni w wielu krajach.

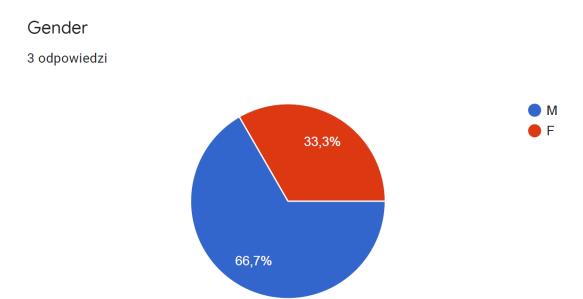
2.1. Target Group.

Three mathematics teachers from the Polish Naval Academy in Gdynia, Faculty of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering were invited to take part in our survey. There were 2 responds from 2 male teachers and 1 female teacher, two with scientific-teaching position and one with a teaching position. Their professional experience as mathematics teachers





ranged more than 15 years. They are very experienced teachers well valuated by students in annual student questionnaires.



The second group included students from Polish Naval Academy in Gdynia, Faculty of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering. They were asked to fill the online questionnaire, prepared on the English language, anonymously and voluntary. 52 academy students at the Polish Naval Academy in Gdynia, Faculty of Mechanical-Electrical Engineering participated in the study. The sample consisted of 46 males and 6 females with a mean age of 22 years old. There were some differences between participating studies in numbers of participating men and women. 88,5% of all participants are male students. The main representation of female students is in Mechatronics and Automatic Control and Robotics studies. Four participants (4,77%) are foreign students from Kuwait. Participants are mostly first-year students (25 students), then second-year (13 students) and from third-year of study (14 students).

Table 5. Sex of respondents

Students	No	Students	No
FULL_TIME	50	PART_TIME	2
Female	6	Female	0
Male	44	Male	2





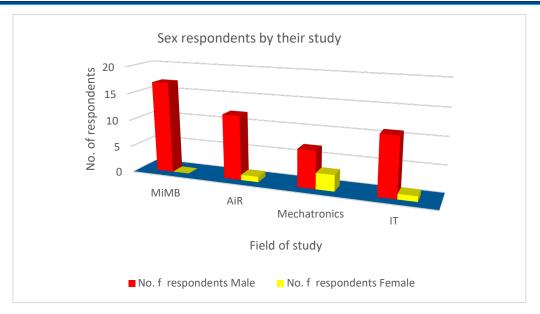


Fig.1. Sex respondence by their study

2.2. Pochodzenie studenckie.

Generally students consider their mathematical background as better than their grades from the high school shows (Figures 2.-3.) The majority of all students (39,2%) rated their prior mathematical knowledge as sufficient, slightly fewer (37,3%) as good, 15,7% of them as very good and 7,8% as poor. No one rated their prior knowledge as excellent and insufficient-see Figure 2. (Based on questions 10 - 11 of the questionnaire).

Ankiety były prowadzone w języku angielskim, więc wyniki prezentowane są w języku angielskim.

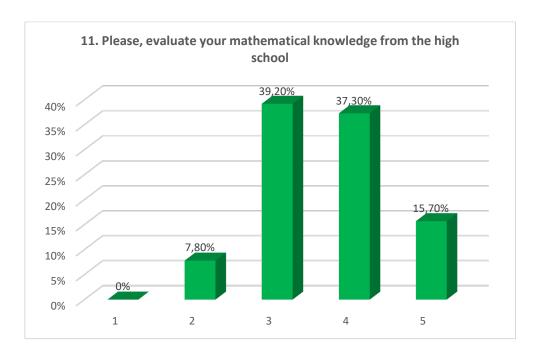




Figure 2. Mathematical knowledge from the high school rated by students.

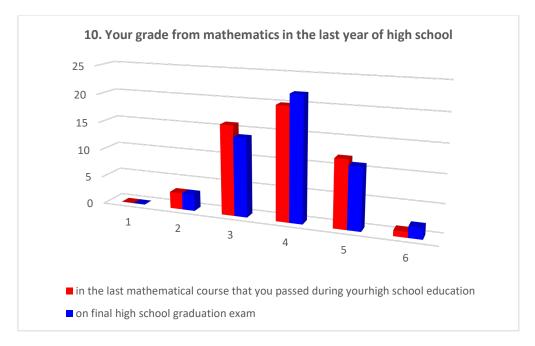


Figure 3. Students' grades from mathematics in the last year of high school

3. Report of teacher and student surveys – quality analysis.

3.1. Tool review.

SIGN, LITERATURE, EXAMS.

Teachers were asked about the tools how they inform students about the goals, learning outcomes, grading criteria and evaluation methods. The following table presents the results.

Orally in the introductory	In writing form	Orally in the introductory lecture and in writing	As guideline outlined on the Faculty's
lecture		form	website
2		1	

From the other hand, students were asked to indicate their agreement that the learning outcomes and assessment criteria are clearly defined (from 1- *Strongly Disagree* to 5 - *Strongly Agree*). Their average grades are respectively 3.68 and 3,72 which means that they are rather satisfied with defined learning outcomes and assessment criteria.





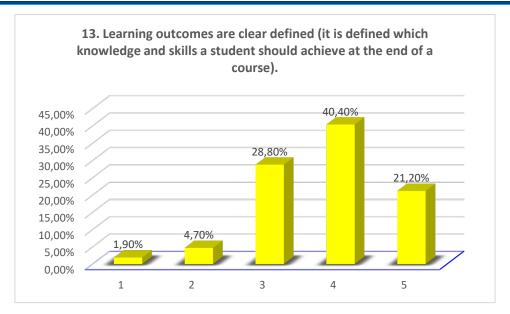


Figure 4. Learning outcomes are clear defined-students responces.

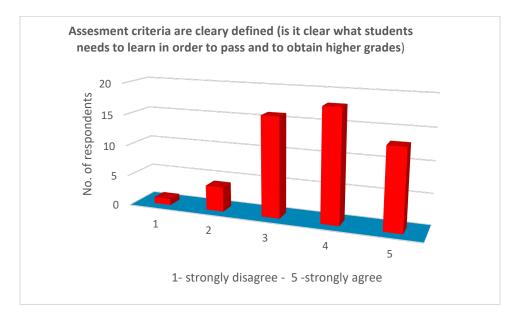


Figure 5.

All teachers recommend students teaching materials published on the Internet or e-learning system as literature.





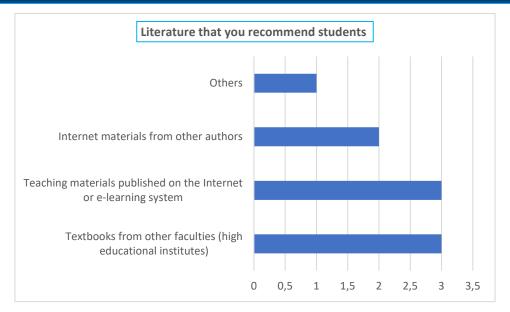


Figure 6.

Students were asked about their satisfaction with availability of literature and its appropriateness. Most of the students (55%) are satisfied with the availability of literature while only 12% are not satisfied. About 39% of students find literature appropriate and useful for exam/midterm preparing. About 29% of them have the opposite opinion. The average grade for literature availability is 3.73 and for literature appropriateness is 3.12.

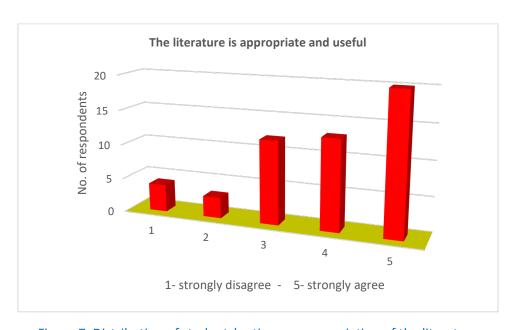


Figure 7. Distribution of students' rating on appropriation of the literature





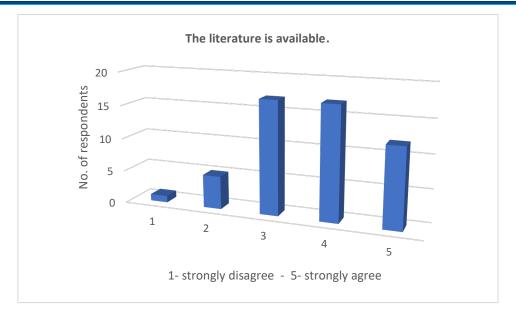


Figure 8. Distribution of students' rating on availability of the literature.

TEACHING, LEARNING AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS.

The first point which the survey tried to clarify was the general use of IT and whether it is used for teaching and communication with students. In that respect, the teachers were asked what type of IT they use in the communication process. As expected, eduPlatform - the e-learning platform ongoing at PNA and e-mail - have dominated the scene, with 100% of the teachers using them for distribution added learning materials (files, presentations, student's tasks, problems to solve etc.) (Figure 9).

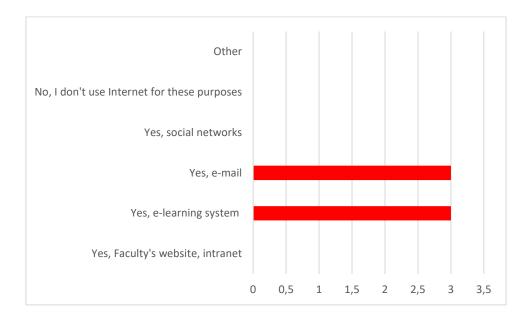


Figure 9. Tools for distribution added learning materials and communication with students





Information technology is rather useful in teaching process. Students always (15,7%) or often (29,4%) learn lecture notes on topics (15,7%) and always (15,7%) or often (19,6%) learn from past exams. Additional on-line learning materials are always or often used by 52,9% of students. Similarly , mathematical tools which are available on-line are used by 49%. Additionally, 37,3% of students always or often ask a fellow student for help in learning and only 17,6% of them always or often attend individual instructions outside of the Faculty. A significant percentage of students (31,4%) ask the teachers for help in learning (Figure 10.) Teacher use e-mails to communicate with students but no teacher use social networks for communication. Probably this is the reason why students never or extremely rarely use those tools for learning. It seems to be strange as lots of students can use free WIFI and what is more they are very familiar with social media.

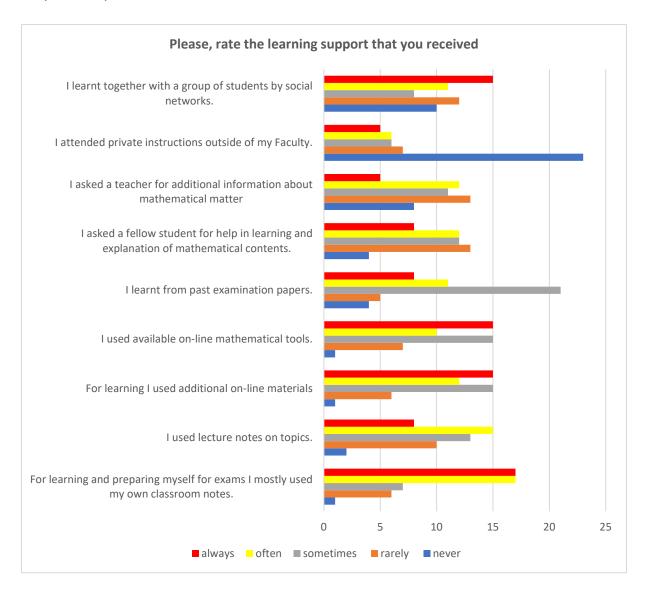


Figure 10. Learning support that students received





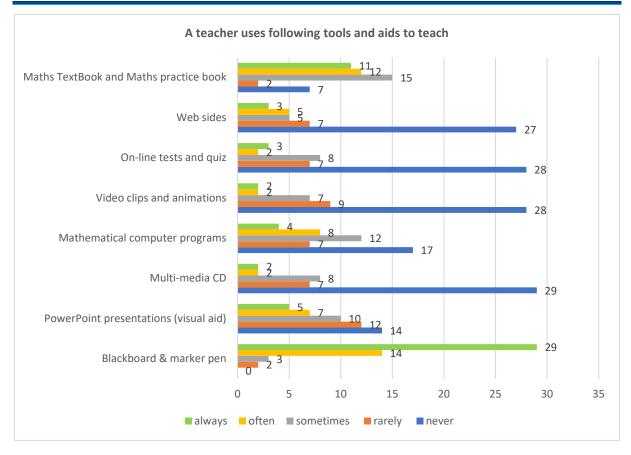


Figure 11. Tools which the teachers use in teaching process.

Students were also asked about the types of tools the teachers usually employ for teaching. As expected, blackboard/whiteboard and marker pen is dominated - Figure 11. A very low percentage of answers indicated usage of various IT tools confirms that majority of teachers use blackboard/whiteboard and marker pen in teaching process. Teachers rather rarely

(4% -9,6%) use IT tools: web sides, on-line quiz and test, videoclips, mathematical computer programs, power point.

Lots of students confirmed that "teachers always have been helpful and they were able to help if someone did not understand the topic". They admit "the teachers have a lot of knowledge and are able to pass on (to transfer on) it very well. Lecturers are well prepared to give lectures"

Teachers' responses on the item "An exam of your course is organised as" are as follows:

Exclusively as written	Exclusively as oral	Written and oral	Written or oral	Other
3	0	0	0	0





Summarizing

Teachers	Communication with students is mainly by emails and e-learning platform Students can find the course syllabus, teaching plan, assessment plan and teaching materials students can find on the faculty website. For teaching and lesson presentation they prefer to use blackboard or whiteboard and marker pen, together with PowerPoint presentations. There is a very low use of some modern resources, such as interactive quizzes or on-line tests, video clips and animations. It is mostly because of the insufficient number of contact hours of maths.
Students	Students have used posted materials on topics and past exams for learning. They have also used other online materials. Some students have looked for the help from other students or from private instructions outside of the Faculty. They have sometimes exchanged ideas and opinions between themselves using social networks but they certainly preferred contact face to face or mailing communication with the teacher. There has been a very rare use of public computer math applications.

3.2. Need analysis.

Table 6. presents the distribution of responses and descriptive statistics across items that show teacher opinion and satisfaction with the teaching environment. There are five related items and five response options have been used on each the item. Of each item, the choices were from *Strongly Disagree* to *Strongly Agree*. Each item indicated a mean very close to 4,0 (3,928) (on a scale of 1 to 5) and average SD for all items is about 0.43.

Table 6. Distribution of Responses and Descriptive Statistics across Items

	1 - strongly disagree	2 – disagree	3 - neutral	4 – agree	5 - strongly agree	Mean	SD
10. The space and technical conditions for teaching are appropriate to the teaching needs.	0	0	0	3	0	4,0	0
11. The availability of teaching aids meets the needs of the course.	0	0	1	2	0	3,67	0.43
12. Collaboration with other math teachers is successful.	0	0	0	2	1	4,3	0.47
13. The number of students is well aligned with the available teaching capacity.	0	0	1	1	1	4,0	0,82
14. You have enough time to prepare myself for teaching	0	0	1	2	0	3,67	0.43





From the other side, students mostly confirmed that attending lectures/exercises has contributed to an increasing their knowledge (48%/60,8%) and made easier to prepare them for exams/midterms (51%/64%) - Figure 12.

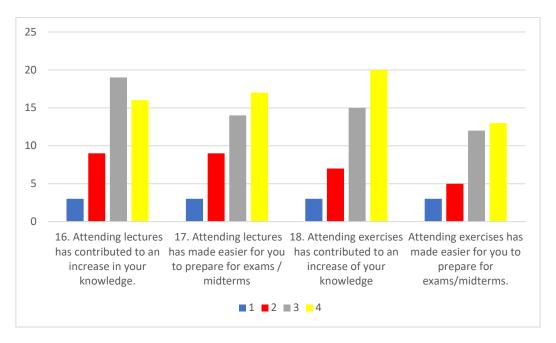


Figure 12. Students responses regarding the effectiveness of attending classes.

CLASROOM EXPERIENCES.

Considering teachers responses, they try to explain matters to students as well as possible. From the other side, they use traditional teaching methods, rather don't use interactive contents and not very often connect solving mathematics tasks with problems in real life (Figure 15.) That fact can be the main reason why students have considered teaching methods as insufficient and sometimes uninteresting.



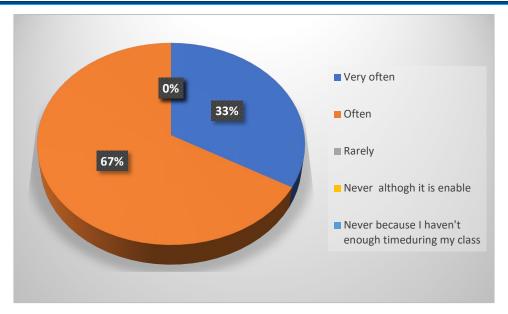


Figure 13. Distribution of teachers responses on the item "During your class do you explain a matter again if it is not clear to them?"

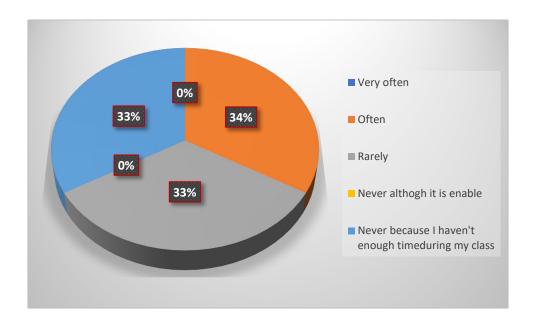


Figure 14. Teachers responses on the item" Students work in small groups to come up with a joint solution to a math problem."



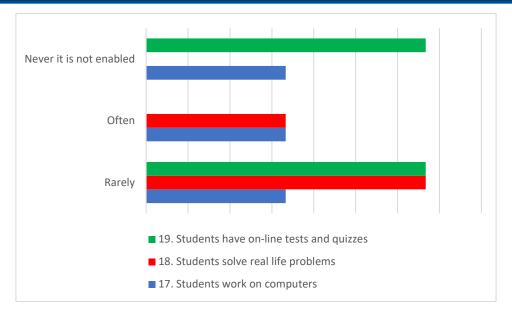


Figure 15. Teachers perception of students participation in learning activities

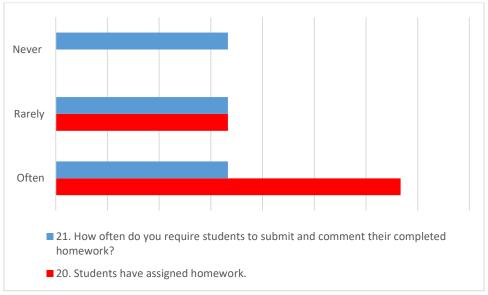


Figure 16. Homework activities

Figure 17. presents students opinions about the ways of teaching, their suitability and attractiveness. As it is seen the students perception of it is divided: 51% of students are satisfied and very satisfied with the teaching methods while many as 16% of students rated the methods as absolutely inappropriate and uninteresting.





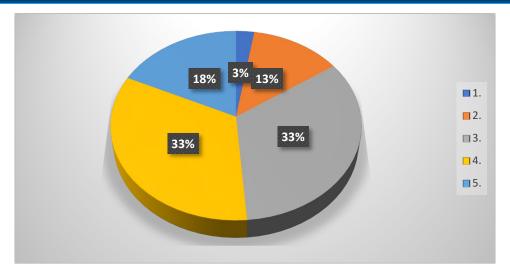
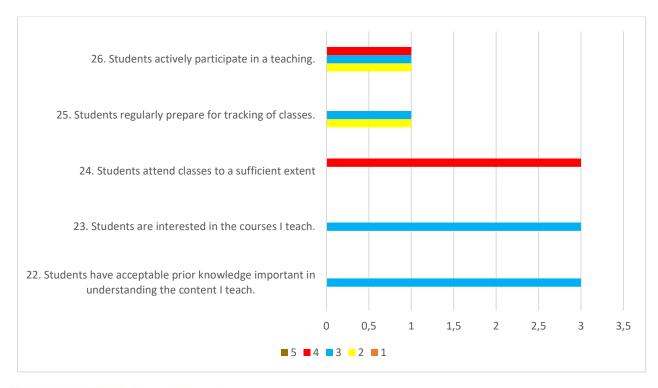


Figure 17. Students rate on suitability and attractiveness of teaching methods

TEACHERS ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS PERFORMANCE AND BEHAVIOUR.

From the teachers perspective (Figure 18.), results revealed a rather average level of students prior knowledge, their interest in the math courses and that they are rarely prepared for tracking classes. Some kind of explanation can be found in students perception of teaching maths (Figure 20). The students have realised the importance of mathematics in their profession. They quite well understand that knowledge gained through mathematical courses will be useful for their future job and in solving real life problems. It is in opposition to their preparing for classes, passing exams, perception of learning and teaching and understanding the vital role of mathematics in the technical studies.







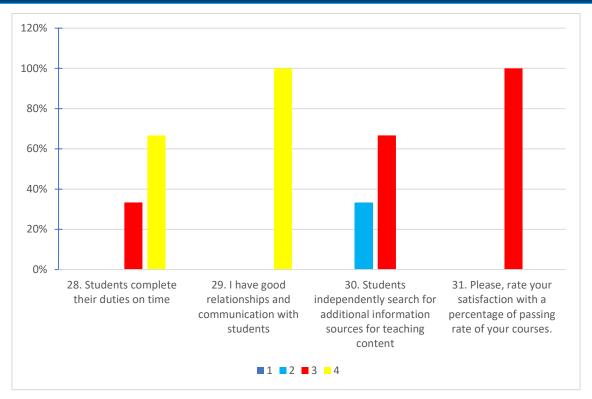


Figure 18. Overall teachers satisfaction with students engagement in teaching/learning process.

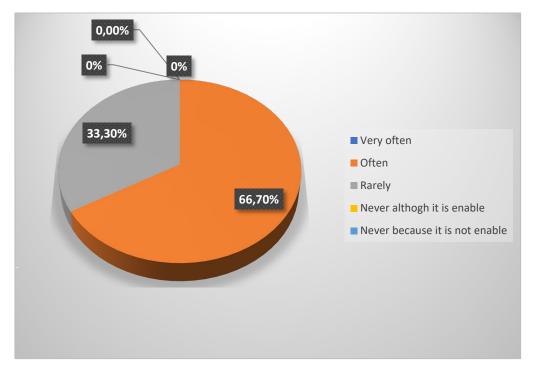


Figure 19. Teachers confirmed that students often ask them to explain a matter if it is not clear something





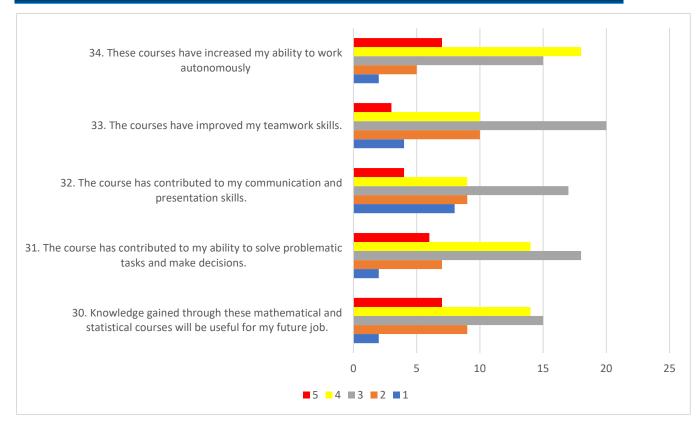


Figure 20. Students perception of math importance for their future job and for improving their skills.

From Figure 20. it is seen that the teachers are not satisfied with the success level of passing exams. According to their opinion, there are some reasons for pass rate achieved. They are: lack of student engagement, not sufficient basic knowledge the students have gained in high school, students are not motivated.

To raise the percentage of passing rate of math courses teachers recommended following efforts and activities: better prior knowledge gained in high school, increasing teaching hours for lectures and exercises (at PNA there are 150 hours of mathematics course excluding the relative subjects) or organizing compensatory course of maths before starting the first semester of the study and explain again some topics from high school, setting connections in relation to other technical subjects.



STUDENTS' ASSESSMENT OF TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE.

On the basis on Figures 21. - 23. we can conclude that students have evaluated their teachers as well experienced, prepared for lessons, keeping students focus on lessons. Their opinions and verdicts are just and fair to the teachers both lecturers and assistants.

According to the surveys, there is a little difference in students opinions on lecturers and assistants. Students state that lecturers always (15,7%) or often (47,1%) explain the lesson matter in a clear way. Teaching hours are always (37,3%) or often (31,4%) well prepared and organized.

Less students (35,3%) admit that lecturers always or often link abstract problems with real life. Only 31,4% students always or often see a variety of methods and teaching tools used to improve lectures. 43,1 % of them think that this happens only sometimes. According to 43% of students, classes are always or often dynamic and lecturers stimulate discussion.

In students' opinion mathematics assistants are always (23,5%) or often (31,4%) well organized and prepared for every class. They also provide always (21,6%) or often (31,4%) enough worked examples. Only 31,4% (the same percent as in case of lecturers) students always or often see a variety of methods and teaching tools used to improve exercises . 45,1% of them think that this happens only sometimes. As much as 57% of students (more than in case of lecturers) admit that their mathematics assistants keep classes dynamic by stimulating discussion.

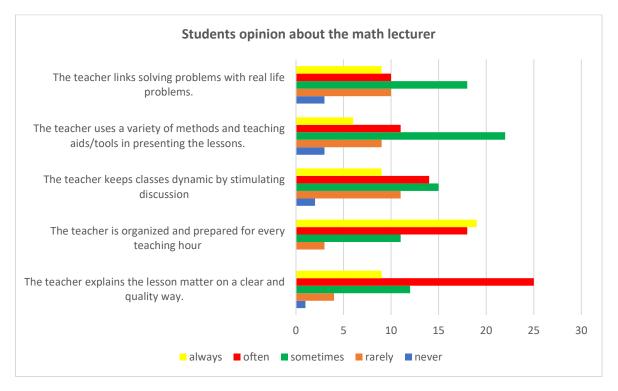


Figure 21. My math teacher (lecturer).





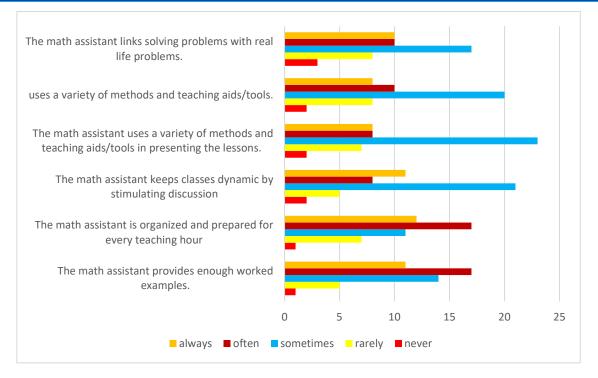


Figure 22. My math assistant.

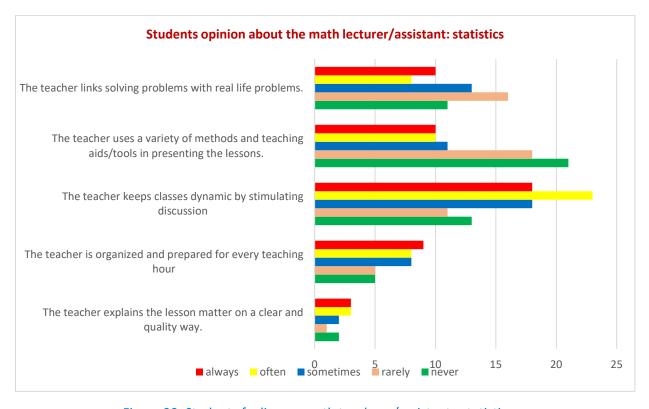


Figure 23. Students feeling on math teachers /assistants-statistics





SUMMING UP.

All teachers from the Faculty of mechanical-Electrical Engineering at PNA who participated in the survey assessed their satisfaction with the classes of math realized in the last academic year 2018/2019 as average 100% - Figure 24. They were not particularly pleased but were also not dissatisfied.

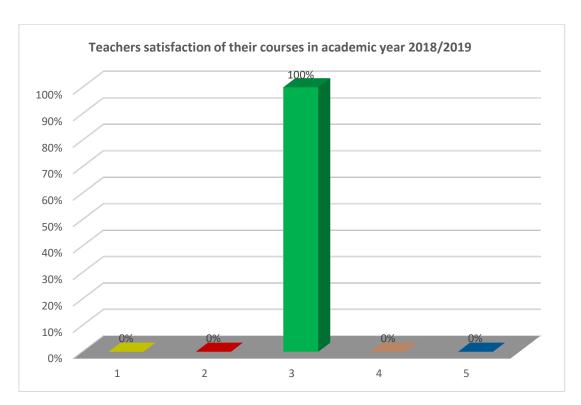


Figure 24. Teachers satisfaction of their courses in previous academic year 2018/2019.

Students also shared teachers opinion. They graded math courses as shown on Figures 25. and 26.



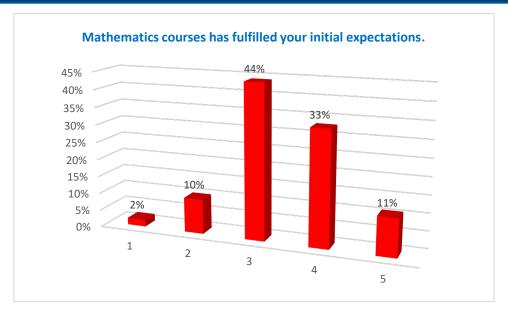


Figure 25. Students grade of their satisfaction with Maths.

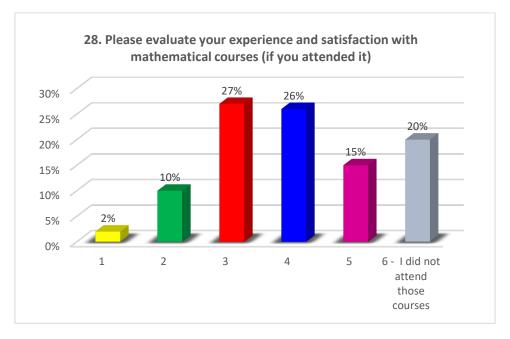


Figure 26. Evaluation of students experience and satisfaction with attending to courses of Mathematics I, Mathematics III.

Students comments and suggestion for improvement were as follows:

- ✓ Pandemic situation has lowered the quality of the courses;
- ✓ Mathematical courses are useful in acquiring knowledge of both theoretical and practical parts;
- ✓ Mathematical courses cause improvement of students maths skills;
- ✓ Too much homework, too much exercises;
- ✓ Mathematical courses are not good.





As it was foreseeable, students opinion about learning and teaching mathematics during their study vary widely and they are divided: from a full understanding of the need to expand their mathematical skills and the usefulness of applying mathematics in other technical subject as well as in their future planned working life to total negation, dissatisfaction and even aversion. Probably such diversity of their opinions is caused by individual mathematical skills, individual students interest, hobbies related to the job and appraisal of teachers work what summarizes all responses in the survey. Students who have never had big problems with math say that problems with passing exams are more about students side and way of thinking not teacher's fault.

4. Wnioski

Analizując odpowiedzi nauczycieli i uczniów widzimy, że w procesie nauczania i uczenia się przedmiotów matematycznych występują pewne niedociągnięcia i niezadowolenie obu stron.

Z jednej strony nauczyciele w większości stosują tradycyjne metody i narzędzia. Nie są usatysfakcjonowani dotychczasową wiedzą uczniów, ich zainteresowaniem i motywacją oraz wynikami zdawanych egzaminów. Zaproponowali, abyśmy – jako uniwersytet – rekrutowali tylko tych studentów, którzy uzyskują wysokie oceny na maturze z matematyki. Ich punkt widzenia jest taki, aby aby studenci rozumieli, że matematyka będzie bardzo ważnym narzędziem dla innych przedmiotów przez cały trwania studiów.

Z drugiej strony uczniowie doceniają wysiłek nauczycieli w procesie nauczania, ale też nie doceniają znaczenia matematyki w przyszłych zawodach. Narzekają, że: potrzebują więcej czasu na ćwiczenia, więcej wyjaśnień ze strony prowadzących, zajęcia powinny być zaplanowane nie pod koniec dnia, ale w środku - byłoby to o wiele bardziej efektywne, skarżą się, że niektórzy wykładowcy nie precyzują jasno czego wymagają, nauczyciele są starzy i nie umieją posługiwać się komputerem (!?)...

Podsumowując, istnieje potrzeba lepszego przeprowadzenia procesu nauczania i uczenia się. Należy uświadomić sobie, że zajęcia powinny przebiegać zgodnie z następującymi sugestiami:

- o Zwiększenie poziomu zaangażowania studentów;
- o Częstsze korzystanie z zasobów internetowych, programów matematycznych;
- o Wskazywanie znaczenia połączenia teorii z praktyką poprzez rozwiązywanie zadań aplikacyjnych;
- o Zastosowanie wzorów, reguł, twierdzeń matematycznych w fizyce i innych powiązanych przedmiotach
- o Pokazanie studentom, dlaczego matematyka jest ważna dla ich przyszłej pracy.

W tym aspekcie nauczyciele, wykładowcy powinni dopasować nauczanie matematyki do współczesnego świata – poprzez wykorzystywanie tradycyjnych metod i narzędzi wraz z zastosowaniem informatyki i rozwiązywaniem zadań matematycznych, łączenie teorii z realnymi problemami technicznymi. Nauczyciele powinni stosować nowoczesne narzędzia, aby uczynić swoją pracę łatwiejszą i bardziej satysfakcjonującą. Można się spodziewać, że według wszystkich opinii studentów powyższe wnioski sprawią, że zajęcia będą ciekawsze, a nawet zabawniejsze. Oczywiście wszystkie te działania nie powinny powodować spadku efektywności nauczania. Wręcz przeciwnie, powinny wspierać proces uczenia się i podnosić poziom umiejętności matematycznych uczniów, ich osiągnięć oraz wspomóc poziom zdawalności przez nich egzaminów z matematyki i przedmiotów pokrewnych.

