

EM HOMEWORK Harvard Case Solution & Analysis

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Advantages of Assigning Homework



Disadvantages of Assigning Homework



VS.

Myths and Research

Myth 1: Homework increases academic achievement.
 What researchers say: Cooper (1989) argues that research on the link between homework and achievement often directly contradicts one another and are so different in design that the results of one study cannot be evaluated fairly against the findings of others.

Myth 2: Without excessive homework, students feel stressed and do not learn to manage competition.

What researchers say: In addition to the international adjustments about little relationship between the amount of homework students do and test scores, students in Japan and Iceland for example are assigned less homework but still outperform U.S. students on better organization of resources, cooperation and development (2000).

Myth 3: Students who quit homework tend to receive curriculum and practice to student's interests.

What researchers say: Kraviec and West (2005) note that homework's critical rarely specifies the work assigned but rather the fact that the work is done often performed at home without adult supervision to aid the learning process.



*Many teachers report the 8-12 question research, using homework research that predicts the clear-cut statement on the benefits or success of the early elementary grade levels to the data with specific Cooper (1989) report the homework effect theory. Co
 Cooper, H. (1989). The homework effect. Educational Leadership, 47(3), 85-91.
 Kralovec, E., & Buell, J. (2000). The end of homework: how homework disrupts families, overburdens children, and limits learning. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.
 Marzano, R., & Pickering, D. (2007, March). Responding to Changing Demographics. Educational Leadership Responding to Changing Demographics, 64, 74-79.
 What researchers say: The amount of homework has a moderate effect on student grades. There is no impact from additional homework for elementary students because students are young and do not have the ability to manage their time. However, for middle school students, additional homework is associated with lower grades. For high school students, additional homework is associated with higher grades. However, for college students, additional homework is associated with higher grades.

References

Cooper, H. M. (1969a). Homework. New York: Longman.

Cooper, H. (1989b). Synthesis of research on homework. Educational Leadership, 47(3), 85-91.

Kralovec, E., & Buell, J. (2000). The end of homework: how homework disrupts families, overburdens children, and limits learning. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.

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All videos found on Youtube

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What researchers say: Cooper (1989a) argues that reviews on the link between homework and achievement often directly contradict one another and are so different in design that the findings of one study cannot be evaluated fairly against the findings of others.

Myth 2: Without excessive homework, students' test scores will not be internationally competitive.

What researchers say: Information from international assessments shows little relationship between the amount of homework students do and test scores. Students in Japan and Finland, for example, are assigned less homework but still outperform U.S. students on tests (Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development 2004).

Myth 3: Those who question homework want to weaken curriculum and pander to students' laziness.

What researchers say: Kralovec and Buell (2000) note that homework critics rarely question the work assigned but rather the fact that the work is so often performed at home without adult supervision to aid the learning process.



Although teachers across the K-12 spectrum commonly assign homework, research has produced no clear-cut consensus on the benefits of homework at the early elementary grade levels. In his early meta-analysis, Cooper (1989a) reported the following effect sizes (p. 73):
 Grades 1-5: ES = .13 (Percentile gain = 4)
 Grades 7-9: ES = .18 (Percentile gain = 12)
 Grades 10-12: ES = .14 (Percentile gain = 24)
 The pattern clearly shows that homework's has smaller effects at lower grade levels. Even so, Cooper (1989) still recommended homework for elementary students because homework for young children should help them develop good study habits, foster positive attitudes toward school, and communicate to students the idea that learning takes work at home as well as at school. (p. 90)

Advantages of Assigning Homework

Advantages

Content/Skill Retention

Students can improve the retention and understanding of knowledge and skills.

Benefits Beyond Academics

The consistent practice of homework helps students develop self-discipline, time management, and responsibility.

Additional Advantages

Application

Students can apply their knowledge and skills to real-world situations, enhancing their problem-solving abilities and critical thinking skills.

Parental Involvement

Homework assignments can encourage parents to become more involved in their child's education, fostering a supportive learning environment.



Myths and

Myth 1: Homework increases

Advantages

Content/Skill Retention

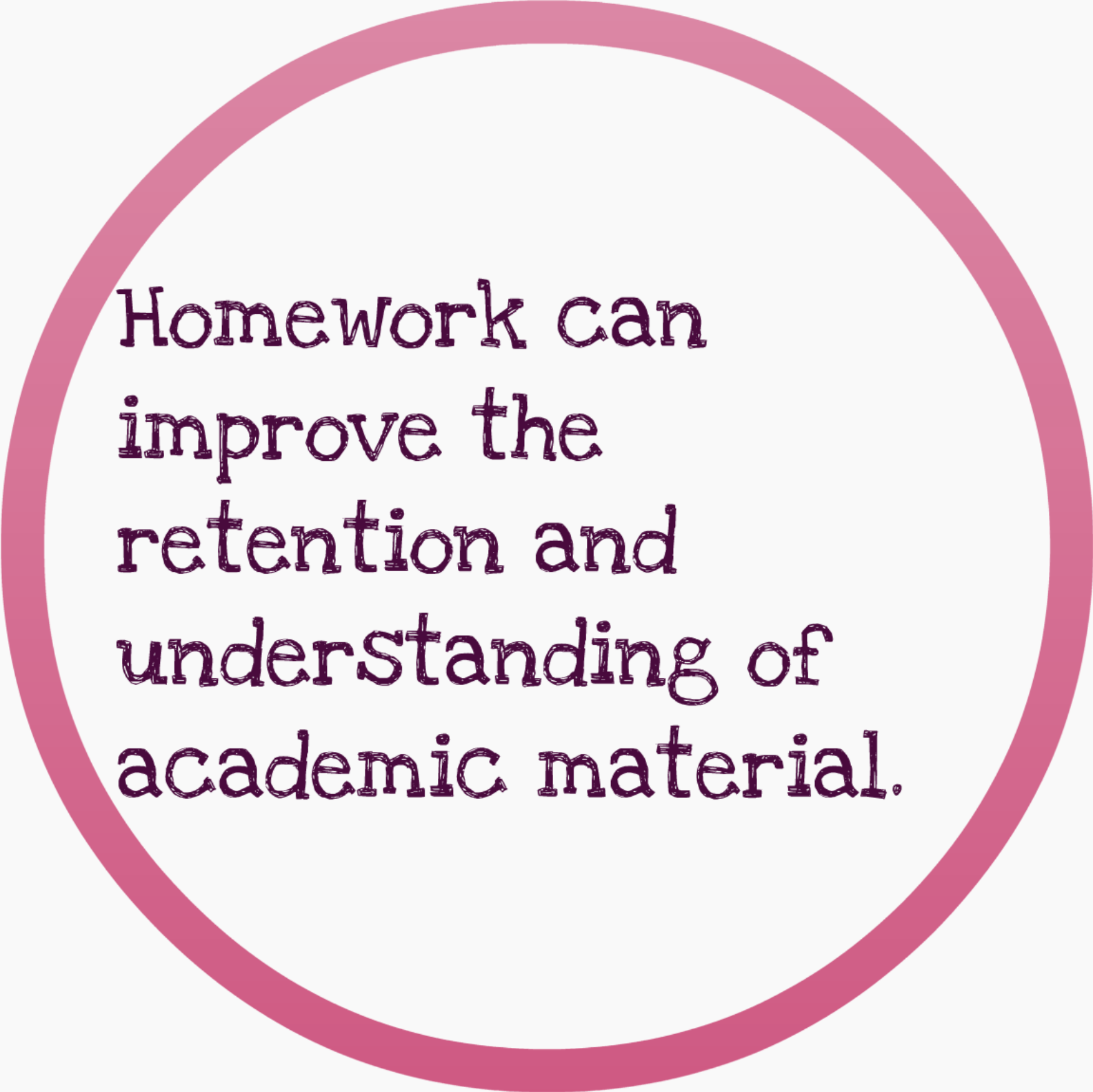
Homework can improve the retention and understanding of academic material.

Benefits Beyond Academics

The nonacademic benefits of homework include fostering independent and responsible character traits.

Content/Skill Retention

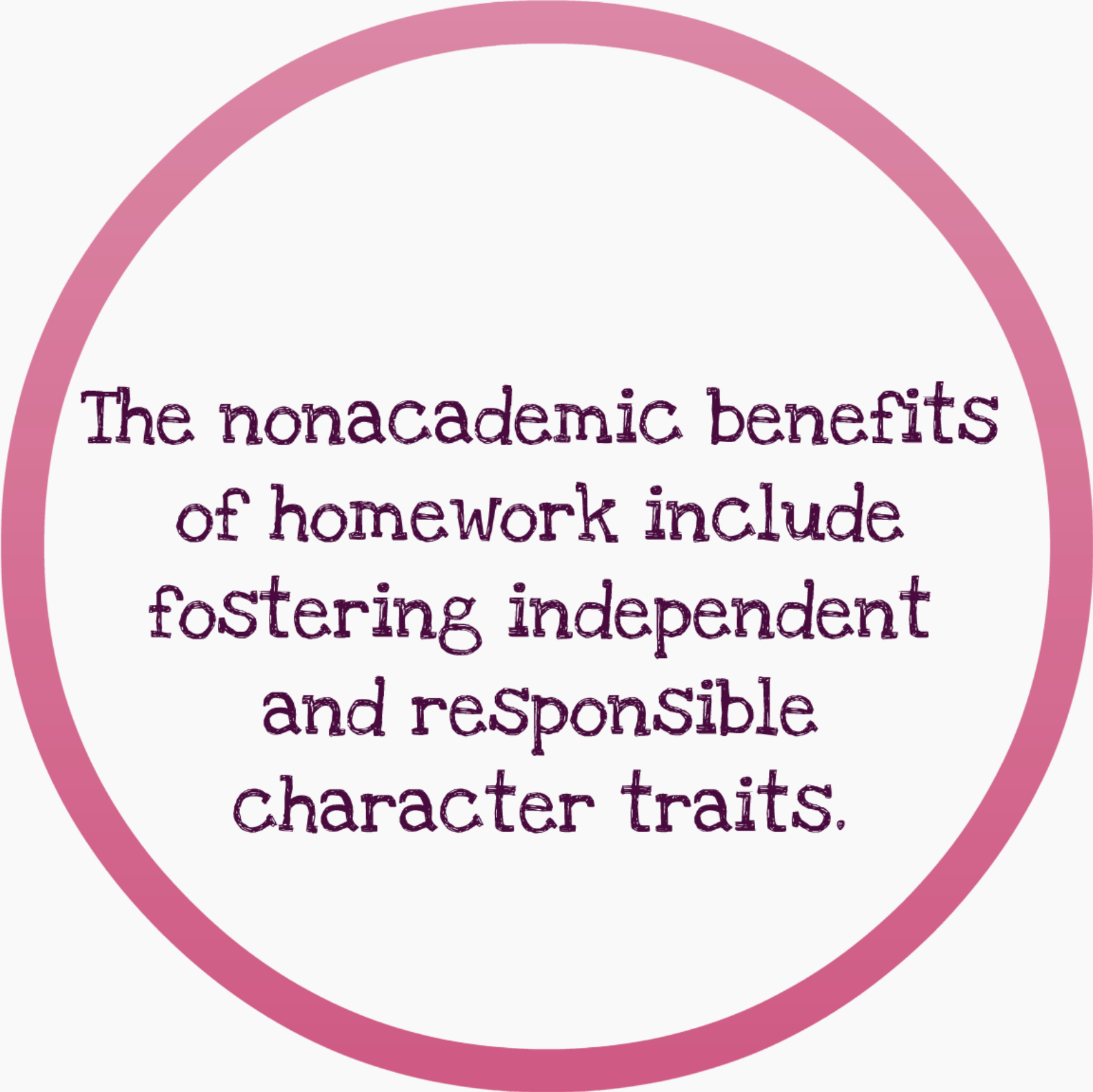
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