Exercise walk-through

3.4
Revise and Update

GAC Study and Communication Skills

Method — Key knowledge: present the evidence and its limits

An **evaluation** compares actual evidence with the original criterion. Keep the target visible even when it is missed. A **cause hypothesis** proposes an explanation to test; an observation alone does not establish it.
A **change log** connects an issue, a revision, approval and a next check.
Comparability means retaining relevant task conditions so a comparison is useful. Similar conditions do not make different volunteer groups identical or isolate the effect of each changed feature.

Method — Source A: task and starting record

The fictional library target is at least sixteen of twenty new volunteers finding a suitable space within two minutes. Before signs, nine of twenty succeeded. Approved version B3 reaches fourteen of twenty in a one-week trial.

The six unsuccessful B3 cases are recorded anonymously: three take the discussion route when they need quiet; two pass the entrance sign; one reaches the right room but finds it full. A volunteer says the arrows look connected; another says a display board hides the entrance sign. These observations do not by themselves isolate causes.

Method — Source B: actions and current evidence

B4 spaces the arrows farther apart and places each destination word beside its arrow. It moves the entrance sign before the first turn after the librarian approves the new position. B3 and its reasons remain in the folder. The team asks staff about a backup room but has not confirmed an available alternative.

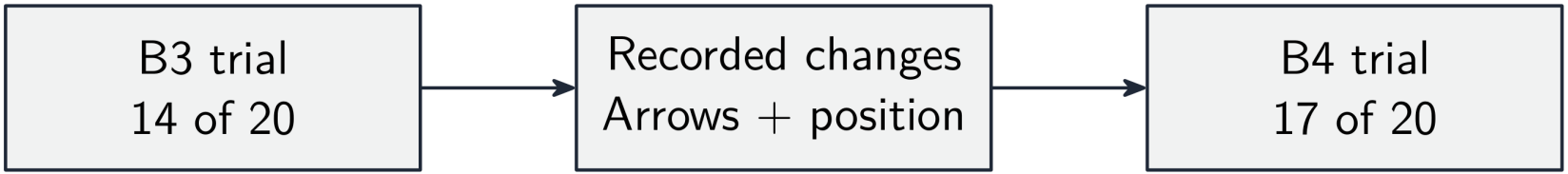
In a later one-week trial, seventeen of twenty other new volunteers complete the task within two minutes. The entrance, instruction and clock are retained, but the people, week and room use differ. No one in this group confuses the two routes; one still passes the entrance sign. The record does not classify the other two unsuccessful attempts. The librarian permits a longer observation period. No live room-occupancy system exists.

Method — Worked example: connect the action to its evidence

Known: B3 is two successes below the pre-written target; B4 is one above it in another group. The later trial meets that numerical criterion. It does not prove each design change caused the difference.
Why separate the full-room case? Finding the right route and having an available seat are different needs. An arrow cannot create capacity. Keep the remaining missed-sign observation and unclassified cases visible. Ask staff about an actual alternative, and record sign visibility under a further approved observation before promising a complete service.

Method — Worked example: connect the action to its evidence

Finding the right route and having an available seat are different needs.



Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 State how B3 and B4 compare numerically with the original sixteen-success target. [2]

2.2 State the total number of unsuccessful B3 cases, and identify the category that a clearer arrow alone cannot resolve. [2]

2.3 Match each of the THREE B3 error categories to a relevant revision or investigation. [3]

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 State how B3 and B4 compare numerically with the original sixteen-success target. [2]

2.1 B3 is two below the target; B4 is one above it. Retain that these are twenty-person groups.

2.2 State the total number of unsuccessful B3 cases, and identify the category that a clearer arrow alone cannot resolve. [2]

2.2 Six unsuccessful cases. The full-room/capacity case; the person reached the right room but lacked an available place.

2.3 Match each of the THREE B3 error categories to a relevant revision or investigation. [3]

2.3 Wrong route → separate/spaced labelled arrows; missed sign → investigate visibility and approved position before the choice point; full room → ask staff about a confirmed available alternative. Do not invent a backup room or occupancy system.

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 Name TWO conditions retained for comparison and ONE relevant difference between the trials. [3]

3.1 Evaluate THREE claims: “B4 alone caused every extra success”; “No future visitor can take the wrong route”; “The remaining three unsuccessful cases were all full rooms”. Give a correction and evidence-based reason for each. [6]

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 Name TWO conditions retained for comparison and ONE relevant difference between the trials. [3]

2.4 Award B1 each for two of entrance, task instruction or two-minute clock. Award B1 for different volunteers, different week or changed room use. Retained conditions do not remove all possible differences.

3.1 Evaluate THREE claims: “B4 alone caused every extra success”; “No future visitor can take the wrong route”; “The remaining three unsuccessful cases were all full rooms”. Give a correction and evidence-based reason for each. [6]

3.1 Award 2 per claim: correction, reason. The groups, weeks and room conditions differ and several features changed, so a sole cause is not isolated. No wrong-route error in this group is not a guarantee for future users. One B4 case is a missed sign and two are unclassified; the record does not identify all three as full-room cases.

Exercise 3.2

3.2 Write an 80–110 word evaluation. Report both trial results against the original target, link one revision to an observation, preserve comparison and remaining-case limits, and propose a specific approved next observation. [8]

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3.2 Local analytic rubric, 8 × B1: B3 result/target gap; B4 result/target status; observatio linked revision; approval retained; different-group/condition limit; missed-sign and unclassified cases retained; specific permitted observation with recorded outcome; coherent truthful 80–110 word evaluation. Example: "B3 reached fourteen successes in twenty attempts, two below the original target of sixteen. B4 reached seventeen in another twenty-person group, meeting the numerical target. Spacing and labelling the arrows responded to reported route confusion, and the entrance sign moved with approval. The later result does not isolate those changes as the only cause because the volunteers, week and room use differed. One person still missed the sign and two unsuccessful cases remain unclassified. During the approved longer observation I will record whether visitors notice the entrance sign before the turn and document remaining obstacles before recommending another revision."