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Engaging children with educational content via Gamification



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Abstract

Gamification is the application of game mechanisms in non-gaming environments with the objective of enhancing user experience. In this paper, we investigate the effectiveness of gamification in educational context, i.e. teaching numeracy at a primary school level. We study the appealing characteristics of engaging computer games from children's point of view, and investigate whether embedding the proposed characteristics into an educational tool enhances children's learning. The main characteristics we identify are levels of difficulties, feedback from the current level, and graphical presentation. They were then embedded into a Java-based open source programme based on "Who wants to be a millionaire" TV show, with the aim of teaching children numeracy (level 5 New Zealand curriculum). Two versions were created: feature enriched game (*FEG*) with all the features enabled and feature devoid game (*FDG*) with no extra features. We present the results of an evaluation study done with primary school children ($n = 120$) over a period of two weeks. The effectiveness of the educational tool was measured using a pre-test and a post-test, as well as other indicators such as the frequency and duration of interaction. Results show that the *FEG* version was more effective in enhancing children's learning and they found it more engaging.

Keywords: Designing educational tool, Computer game, Children, Learning, Engagement, Gamification

Introduction

Concerns over computer-based games having negative impacts on children and their interaction with the society are increasing, especially the effect of violent themes contained in a large proportion of games and the effect of extended periods of game playing and over stimulation of children (Walsh & Gentile, 2008; Shokouhi-Moghaddam et al. 2013). Other studies have looked at the positive outcomes of games when they are used as a source of information and for enhancing children's learning (Mitchell and Saville-Smith, 2004; Chen et al. 2011; Baghaei et al. 2016; Yusoff et al. 2018). Computer games have intrigued a lot of researchers because of their potential to entice and engage the player's attention for extended periods of time (de Freitas 2018).

There are certain attributes of computer games which contribute to how well they are received by the players. Designers of educational tools can aim to integrate these attributes to maximise the tool's effectiveness in increasing learning outcomes, level of engagement and motivation. Gamification is the application of game-design elements

principles in non-game contexts (De-Marcos, et al. 2014; Robson, et al. 2015; Nehring et al. 2018). It employs game design elements to achieve different goals including improving user engagement (Hamari, 2015; Nehring et al. 2018), user behaviour (Reddy, 2018), organizational productivity (Zichermann & Cunningham, 2011) and learning (Denny, 2015; Gooch et al., 2016; Cózar-Gutiérrez, et al. 2016). Gamification has been shown to increase learners' engagement with course materials and improve their motivation, learning participation and collaboration (Denny, 2015; Dicheva et al. 2015; Nehring et al. 2018).

According to Prensky (2001) a prerequisite of successful learning is motivation. He argues that a lot of what is in the curriculum is not motivating for students these days. Yet the same children are motivated and excited to play video games for long duration. What is notable according to Prensky (2001) is that some children's attitude toward video games is the opposite of the attitude they have toward learning in schools. One way of getting children motivated is to design educational tools which are as engaging and motivating as popular commercial games. These tools can be integrated with the curriculum to enhance children's motivation and learning.

The aim of this research project is to extract the characteristics of popular commercial games which are able to engage and motivate players, and embed those characteristics in an engaging educational tool. Our main research question is "*what are the main characteristics of effective computer games that engage a player for such long periods?*" This paper seeks to explore and examine those characteristics and to design engaging educational tools, based on those characteristics. The proposed educational tools aim to be used in primary school curriculum.

We begin by examining the relevant literature on the characteristics of engaging computer games and collecting opinions of 120 children, aged between 9 and 10 years old, who are enrolled in an Auckland primary school. We then apply our findings to design an educational tool that incorporates those characteristics. We believe our research paves the way for the systematic design and development of full-fledged engaging educational tools.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reports on the current literature. Section 3 outlines the research questions followed by methodology in Section 4. The modified game is presented in Section 5. We then describe the evaluation study and the results in Sections 6 & 7 respectively, followed by conclusions and future work.

Related work

Learning is conventionally defined as the "process of acquiring competence and understanding" (Zhu et al., 2016), with competence being described as possessing specific skills and, understanding as possessing specific knowledge. The use of technology, such as computer games, to enhance students' learning in the classroom is a timely topic that permeates a lot of educational literature today. This is particularly important in today's society where students can access new games easily via platforms beyond desktop computers and gaming consoles. Video and computer game design have been studied by various researchers interested in finding out how different aspects of the game design could be utilised in developing educational tools (e.g., Malone, 1981; Dickey, 2003; Dondlinger, 2007; Pinelle et al. 2008). Researchers have been interested in figuring out not just about game functions but what features in games make them engaging.

A lot of studies over the years have shown that children's learning increased as a result of playing computer games. Research (e.g., Csikszentmihalyi, 1990; Provost, 1990; Rogoff, 1990; Clark et al. 2018) has shown that game playing makes up a vital element of a child's cognitive and social development. These studies assert that children learn more from playing and carrying out "hands-on" activities than by being simply asked to "recite" information from books.

According to Vygotsky (1976), children learn by playing with others, creating and improving their zone of proximal development; as they play, they are more involved in carrying out complex activities. Fisch (2005) has noted that children have learnt about diverse subjects such as prehistory and asthma education by playing computer games. The learning aspect of computer games has been further endorsed by Baghaei et al. (2016, 2017). In these studies, a set of design guidelines has been proposed that can be ideally applied to any game to teach children how to manage their diabetes. The results showed that children enjoyed playing the game and their knowledge of diabetes and healthy lifestyle increased as a result of playing the game. Other examples of educational and health-related games include (Halim et al. 2018; Hinds et al. 2017; Consolvo et al., 2006; Fujiki et al. 2008; Alankus et al. 2010; Berkovsky et al. 2010; Whitten et al. 2017; Baranowski et al. 2016). A lot of games stimulate thinking and curiosity and the outcome, i.e., the desire to win is what attracts players to playing any game. For any game to be successful, it must be able to engage the player and attract their attention.

Based on our experience (first author works in a primary school), most of the educational games available in New Zealand schools are not motivating enough for students and lack the fun factor. Children are not as motivated to play these games as they are to play commercial computer and video games at home. There is a need to design and develop more useful and engaging educational games, which are relevant to the current New Zealand curriculum and can be integrated in the day to day learning.

Parents are progressively accepting of the notion that using computer games as educational tool (Brand, 2012). A study commissioned by the Interactive Games & Entertainment Association (IGEA) found that "79 per cent of parents with children under the age of 18 play video games, and a further 90 per cent of this group do so together with their children" (Brand, 2012, p. 13). Furthermore, the report also found "92 per cent of parents believe video games are educational, with three-in-four actively using games as an educational tool with their children" (Brand, 2012, p. 13). The report showed that video games are increasingly embraced as teaching tools not only by parents but also by teachers at schools and tertiary environments.

There has been some studies on systematic mapping of gamification applied to education (de Sousa Borges et al. 2014; Caponetto et al. 2014). Gamification, in an educational context, can be applied at elementary education, lifelong education, and higher education levels. In a practitioner's guide to gamification of education (Huang and Soman, 2013), the authors outline a five step process 1) understanding the target audience and the context, 2) defining the learning objectives, 3) studying the experience, 4) identifying the resources, and 5) applying gamification elements. When considering gamification, some key criteria to be considered are the duration of the learning program, the location of the learning (for example: classroom, home, or office), the nature of the learning programme (for example one-on-one or group), and size of class (or size of groups). Olsson et al. (2015) pointed that in virtual learning environment users

usually feel lonely and puzzled in their learning journey, therefore visualization and gamification may be applied as solutions, but the former worked better than the latter. It is suggested that the effects of gamifications are worth studying more deeply and widely on various learning styles. Urh et al. (2015) analysed the use of gamification in e-Learning process, including its advantages and disadvantages, and argued that there were possibilities of practice gamification in higher education. They stated that the application of gamification was designed to meet project objectives, thus different types of education would affect the system development as well as different learning styles and personalities of learners (Nehring et al., 2018). Gamification facilitates smart learning environments, which is defined by Merrill (2013), as an environment that is effective, efficient and engaging.

Gamification has a lot of potential, but some effort is still required in the design and implementation of the user experience in order to further enhance participants' motivation and engagement with the platform.

Research questions

Our research questions, in this study, are as follows:

- What are the main characteristics of engaging and popular computer games for children?
- Can adding those characteristics to an educational tool enhance their learning?

As the first step, we decided to explore those characteristics by collecting feedback from primary school children. We then designed an educational tool based on the feedback we collected.

Collecting users' input

We selected a group of 120 children aged between 9 and 10 at Glen Eden Primary School in Auckland, New Zealand. They were given a questionnaire and were asked to choose 3 features (from a given list) of computer games that they found most appealing.

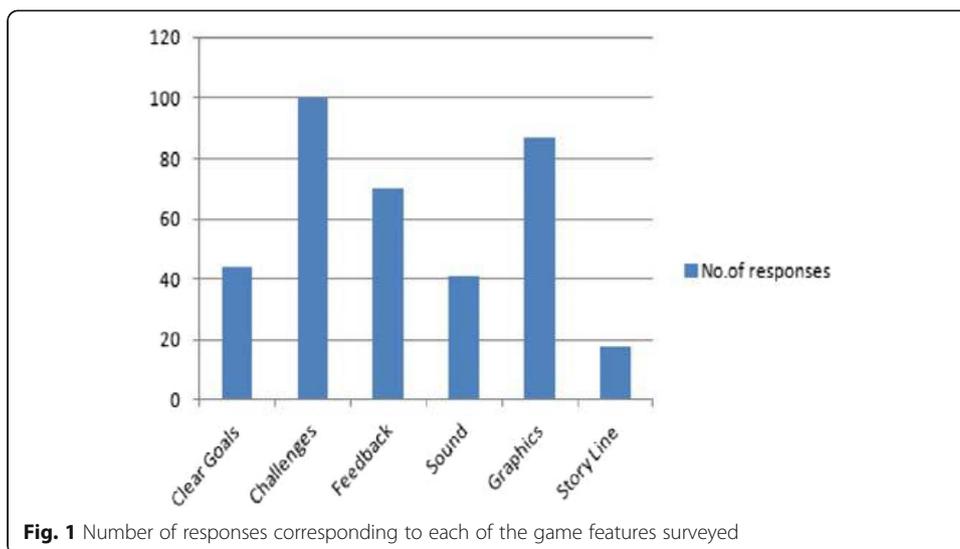
As shown in Fig. 1, the following game attributes were most appealing:

- Challenges (CH): having different levels in the game
- Feedback (FB): knowing how many points were scored
- Graphics (GH): having realistic graphics

In order to dig deeper into realistic graphics, a further questionnaire was designed and given to children. In this questionnaire children were asked to select three features which stood out for them when describing what realistic graphics were.

As shown in Fig. 2, the children identified the following attributes as the three aspects of graphics they liked the most in a game:

- Colorful images
- Real life characters
- High definition

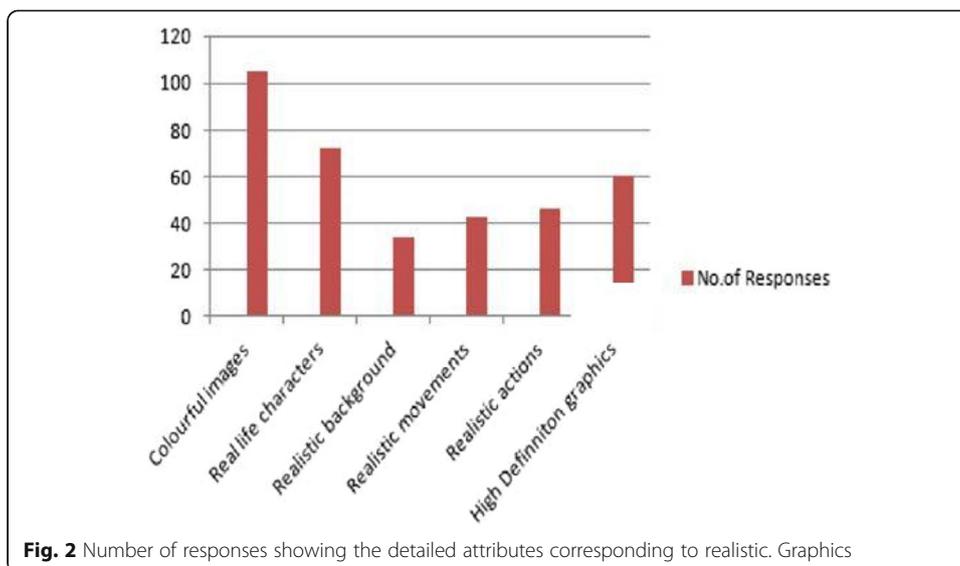


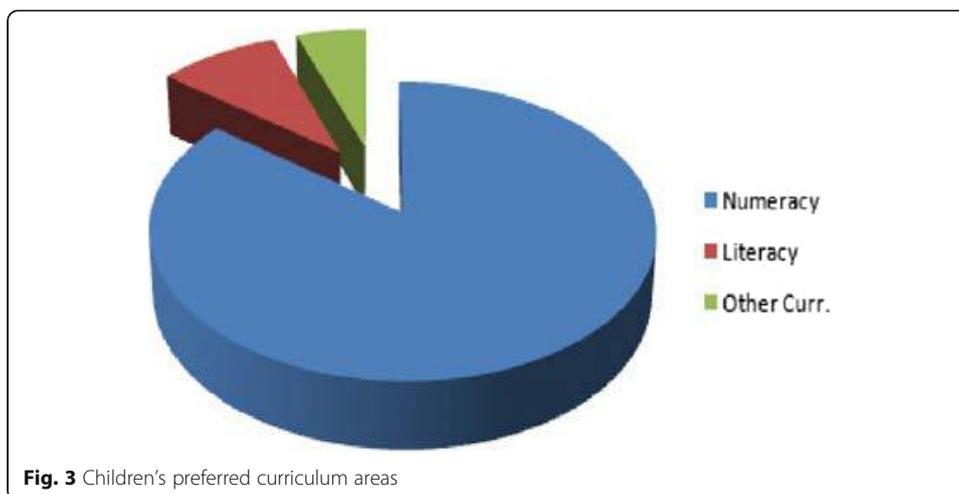
Furthermore, children were asked to select the curriculum area in which they preferred a game to be designed in. The Topics Related part included Science, Social Studies, Technology and Te Reo (Maori language). Results are shown in Fig. 3.

As shown above, a vast number of children were interested in playing numeracy games. Some of the reasons given as to why they wanted a numeracy game developed included: “I want to get better at maths”, “I want to learn my multiplication facts”, “Learning maths in a game will be a fun way to learn” and “I don’t like maths so playing a game and learning will be better”.

Game design

Driven by the three main characteristics identified by the target group and described in the previous section (i.e CH, FB and GH), a variety of open source





games were examined. We felt that JQuizShow, a Java-based open source game (<http://quizshow.sourceforge.net/download.html>) is a suitable option to choose for the preliminary evaluation. The game is based on a television show (“*Who wants to be a Millionaire*”) in which the participants are offered cash prizes for correctly answering a series of multiple-choice questions in the order of increasing difficulty levels. This game can be configured easily to include any content. New content can be added by including the questions at various levels as a text file. Choosing an incorrect answer at any point in the game ends the session, with a feedback message saying the game can be played again from the beginning. Depending on when the incorrect answer is given, the player can leave with either no money or a certain amount. The amount a player can leave with depends on the level reached.

The game designed for this study has three levels indicated by an amount written in white font compared to the rest of the amounts which are written in yellow font (see Fig. 4). Once a player passes a level indicated by the amounts \$1000, \$32,000 and \$1 million, the player can leave anytime with the money associated with the highest previous level reached. This applies in both cases: when a player voluntarily chooses to leave the game and/or when the player gets an incorrect answer.

There are five chances for the player to leave with nothing. The first being if he or she were to give a wrong answer before obtaining the first guaranteed amount and the other four being if he/she gets an answer incorrect even before reaching the first level, which is \$1000. After reaching \$1000, this amount is guaranteed and subsequent questions are played for increasingly large sums (roughly doubling at each turn). The complete sequence of prizes is as follows: \$100, \$200, \$300, \$500, \$1000, \$2000, \$4000, \$8000, \$16,000, \$32,000, \$64,000, \$125,000, \$250,000, \$500,000 and \$1000,000. Note that incorrectly answering intermediate level questions, e.g., \$4000, does not enable the player to leave with \$4000, but the last level reached, that is \$1000.

For this game, the New Zealand Numeracy Curriculum was used in order to determine the level of question suitable for the children selected for the study. In

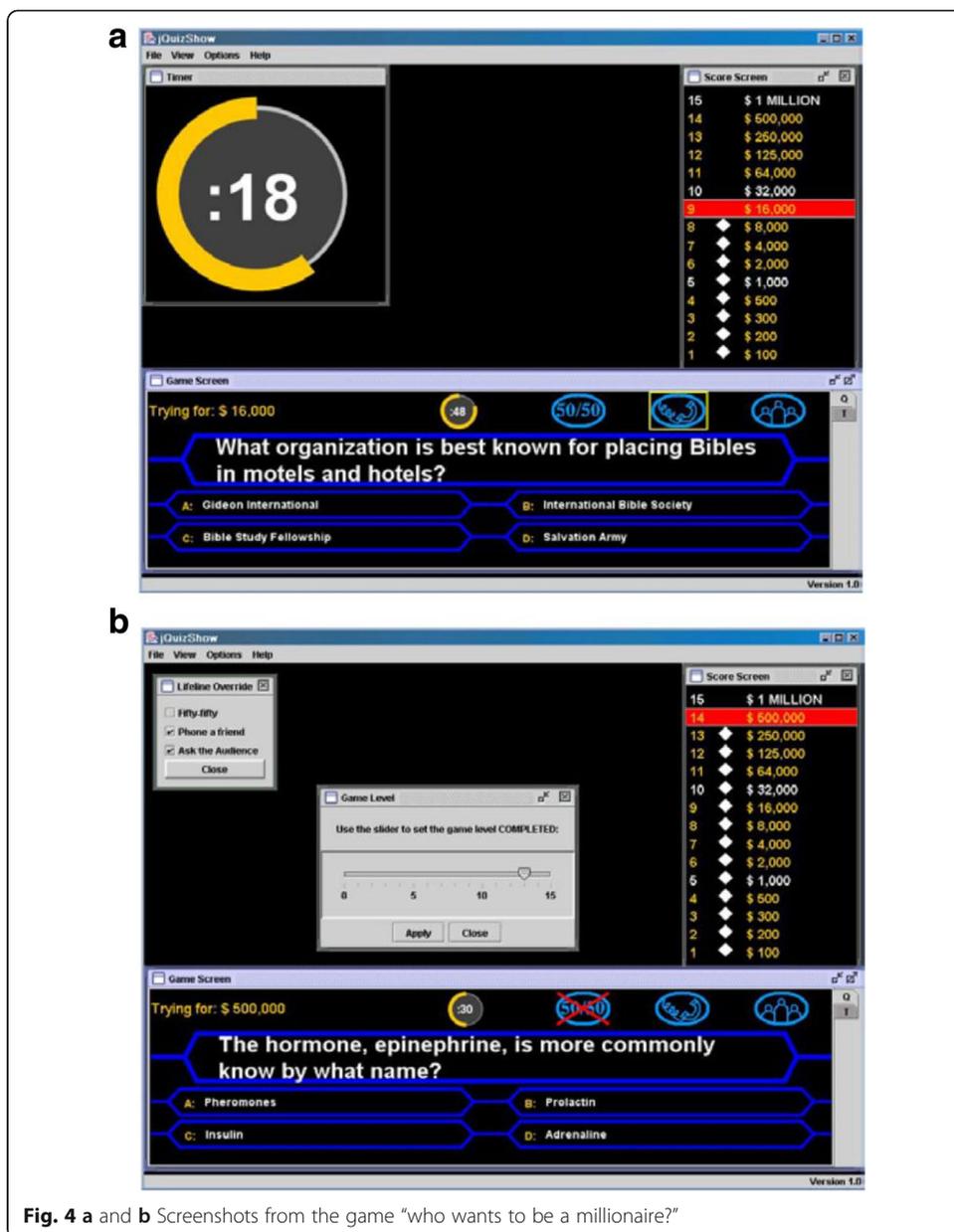


Fig. 4 a and b Screenshots from the game “who wants to be a millionaire?”

order for the game to be enjoyable and engaging, it was necessary that the players were given the type of questions of which they had prior knowledge and which were not extremely difficult or “boringly” easy (e.g., a good solution was to provide a progressive level of skills). Their teachers were consulted and the numeracy levels of the children were taken into consideration. It was revealed that the children in the target group were on level 5 according to the New Zealand Numeracy Curriculum. Three levels of questions were therefore developed at level 5 on the following topics:

- Level 1: Addition/Subtraction
- Level 2: Multiplication/division
- Level 3: Combining all the above operations

We developed two versions. The first version was a feature enriched game (FEG) which had extensive use of the three identified features (i.e., CH, FB & GH) and the second version, a feature devoid game (FDG) had overt absence of these features.

Feedback feature implementation (FB)

In order to study the impact of feedback in the game, the feature was used multiple times, almost after every stage in the game. Feedback was implemented using floating dialogue boxes as well as part of the permanent fixture of the game. Apart from the transient feedback, permanent feedback based on the level of question being answered and the amount of money in the bag is provided on the score screen on the top right hand corner of the screen.

The “help” options were in the form of fifty-fifty, phone a friend and ask the audience. These were slightly different to the actual TV game the computer game is based on. The help options were made available using the three icons in Fig. 4 and their implementation is described as follows:

Fifty-fifty

The player can choose to have the computer randomly eliminate two of the incorrect answer choices, leaving the player with a choice between the correct answer and an incorrect choice. Based on these two choices, he or she then makes the answer selection.

Phone-A-friend

Players can ask one out of three pre-arranged friends for an answer. These three friends can be arranged before commencing the game. In the television game, the player can phone one of three pre-arranged friends. Since this not possible in a classroom setting, the player could ask one of three pre-arranged classmates for an answer. The conversation between the friend and the player is timed in the game, with a configurable time, and a value of 60 s was used. If the time expires then the game is ended.

Ask the audience

The player can ask any of their classmates. In the television game, the players get to ask the audience for help. In a classroom setting, we chose to let the players ask any of their classmates. This can involve shouting the question over to a friend in another corner of the room, building up even more excitement in the game.

In the FDG version, feedback was minimal. When a player selects an option, the answer is highlighted with a white box around the answer. If the option selected is correct, then the answer is highlighted again in a basic white colour. A prompt with the dollar amount won is shown next. The player is not given any feedback about what to do next. If a player selects an incorrect answer, then a prompt appears with \$0 displayed on it. The player is not informed about what to do next. On the score screen displayed in the top right hand corner of the main screen, the dollar amounts are displayed. There is no indication during the game as to how much the player has won. Also there is no indication of what the guaranteed

amounts in the game are. Additionally, the FDG did not have any additional “help” options as in the FEG version, i.e., fifty-fifty, phone a friend or ask the audience.

Challenge feature implementation (CH)

In the FEG version, challenge exists in the form of the difficulty level of the questions. The number of levels players can have is configurable and for the purpose of this study three levels were used. Each level contained a set of 5 questions, with level 1 being the easiest set. The game starts with level 1 questions asked 5 times after which \$1000 level is reached in terms of the money earned. At this point \$1000 becomes a guaranteed take-home amount. The next set of 5 questions is then asked from level 2 after which \$32,000 becomes a guaranteed take-home amount. Finally, the most difficult set of questions were asked from level 3 after which the player takes home 1 million dollars. The increasing level of difficulty challenges the students to come back and play the game again if they get an answer incorrect in order to achieve a higher level. There is a catalogue of questions stored in the game so that different questions are asked each time a player interacts with the game. New questions can easily be added to the catalogue.

It was difficult to design a version of the game without a challenge feature as the core part of the game is to win increasing amounts of money, which in itself is a challenge feature. However, in the FDG version, the challenge in terms of the difficulty level of the questions was minimised. This was done by randomising the difficulty level of questions instead of a gradual increase. Hence a player could encounter a level 3 (most difficult) question to start with and get a relatively easy question towards the crucial part closer to the end of the game dealing with winning a large sum of money. The randomization of the level of questions was based on the premise that players encountering difficult questions at the start would feel discouraged and abandon the game in the early stages and after a while stop playing altogether. Conversely, players answering a relatively easy question at the point of winning a major prize would not feel the same sense of achievement as they would if they won the same money by answering a difficult question.

Graphics feature implementation (GH)

Graphics includes both colour and sound. In terms of colour, the FEG version had a lot of attractive colours in all the parts of the persistent screen as well as the transient dialogues. The main screen has a black background and the questions appear in a blue framed box. The questions are displayed in white font while the optional answers are displayed in yellow font against a black background. When a player selects an answer, this selection gets highlighted in orange. If the option selected is correct, then the correct answer gets highlighted in green. If an option is selected and it is the incorrect option, then the correct answer gets highlighted in green while the incorrect answer remains highlighted in orange. The dollar amounts that appear on the score screen on the top right hand corner of the main screen appear in a yellow font. The guaranteed amounts of \$1000, \$32,000 and \$1000,000 appear in a white font. When a player wins an amount of money, this amount is highlighted in bright red. In contrast to the use of

the bright colours, the FDG version was done in the two basic colours of black and white.

In terms of sound, there is a soft, continuous background tune played while the FEG version of the game is being played. When a correct answer is selected, a short, high musical note is played to indicate that this is the correct answer. If an answer selected is incorrect, then a short, low musical note is played to indicate that this is the incorrect answer. At the completion of the game, a clapping sound is played to congratulate the player. In the FDG version all music was muted.

Evaluation study

The study was conducted with 120 children aged between 9 and 10 at Glen Eden Primary School in Auckland. The study was approved by the Unitec Institute of Technology Ethics Committee. The participants were divided into a Control group and a Test group of 60 students each. Both groups were pre-tested firstly on the numeracy learning outcomes. The Test group was given the FEG version to play over a period of two weeks and the Control group was given the FDG version to play over two weeks. Both groups were given post tests on the numeracy learning outcome.

Both FEG and FDG versions of the game were installed on the 12 available computers in the school library and as time permitted, pupils in groups of 12 were given the games to play in a separate room with the computers. Both Control and Test groups played at different times and were not able to see what version of game each group was playing. There was a deliberate attempt to keep the two group's playing times separate. The students were allowed to play the game for about 20 min without any interference from the researcher or any of the other teachers. At the end of a maximum of 30 min the students were stopped and allowed to go back to their classrooms.

Analysis of the results

Measuring children's learning was our main dependent variable. In order to do that, we used a pre-test, post-test and interaction logs. The pre-test was conducted to measure student knowledge before using the educational tool and the post-test was used to measure the learning outcome after using the educational tool. The questions in the tests were similar to the ones used by teachers in assessing their students in numeracy. The pre -test and the post-test for each of the curriculum areas were done using the same questions. This gave us a direct measurement of the change in the learning outcome. The results are reported in Table 1.

As we can see, the average scores have increased after playing both versions of the game. The average for the control group has increased from 12.12 to 12.97 and for the test group, has gone up from 12.87 to 14.77. In addition, the absolute score for these

Table 1 Statistics for the Pre and Post Scores

Statistic	Control Group		Test Group	
	Pre Test	Post Test	Pre Test	Post Test
Count	60	60	60	60
Average	12.12	12.97	12.87	14.77
Std. Dev.	4.30	4.21	4.55	3.51
Relative Std. Dev. (%)	35.5	32.5	35.4	23.8

equate to an increase of 0.85 or 7% for the control group and an increase of 1.9 or 14.8% for the test group. Thus, the percentage increase in the mean score is twice as much for the FEG compared to the FDG game. Comparison of the post-test scores for the control and the test groups (12.97 compared to 14.77) also shows that the FEG was more effective in raising the performance level of the students. The T-Test values are 3.63×10^{-10} for the Control group and 1.31×10^{-31} for the Test group. Both values are orders of magnitude smaller than 0.05, showing that the change in the learning outcome (post-test vs. pre-test) was statistically significant for both groups. Additionally, the T-Test value for the Test group is orders of magnitude smaller than the Control group T-Test value, implying a significant effect of the FEG.

Also, as seen in Table 1, the standard deviation figures show a consistent decrease from pre-test to post-test in both Control and Test groups. The standard deviation for the Control group decreased from 4.30 to 4.21 and for the Test group it decreased from 4.55 to 3.51. This shows that the scores are more closely clustered near the mean; however, the mean has also increased in value. Hence the decrease in the standard deviation value in combination with the increase in the mean value shows that playing the game in between the pre-test and the post-test had the effect of increasing the scores of the participants. The relative changes in the standard deviation values of the control and test groups show that the effect was comparatively more pronounced for the Test group, indicating the effectiveness of the FEG version of the game.

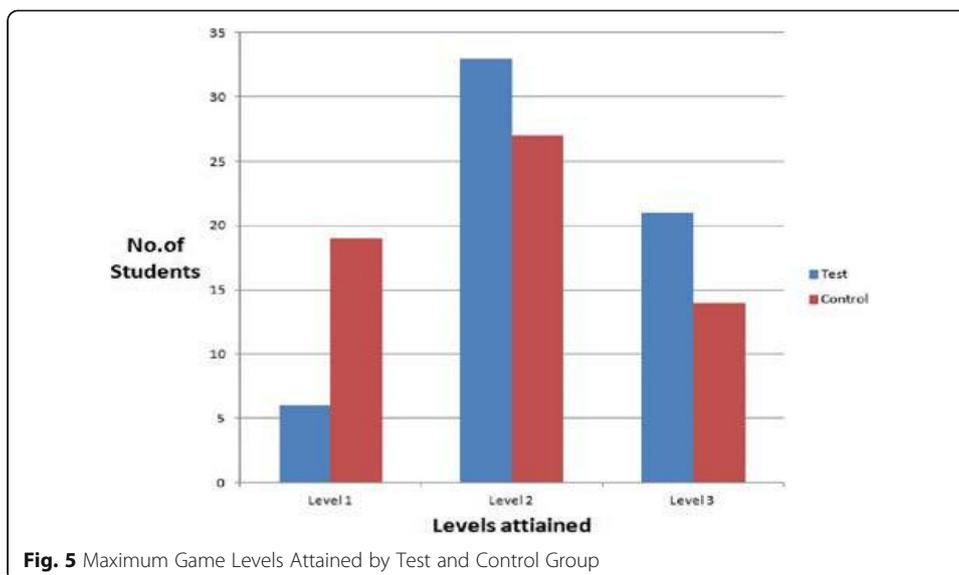
Table 2 shows the average values of some of the other attributes of the experiments that were extracted from the log files. The participants in the Test group attempted more questions in average, provided more correct answers, spent more time playing the game and reached more levels compared with the Control group—this indicates that the FEG version was better utilised compared with the FDG.

The bar graph in Fig. 5 shows the maximum level reached by the participants instead of the average as shown in the last row of Table 2. These results further illustrate that the game features integrated in the learning tool were effective in achieving better learning outcomes in terms of higher levels of questions attempted between the Control and Test groups. The higher levels attained indicate that the students effectively learned more by being at the learning task for longer. Conversely, the participants in the Control group were not able to progress as much, probably because of lack of motivation.

The results show that the FEG version significantly improved learning outcomes for numeracy—however, it can be even further improved by adapting the game for more fact manipulation or cognitive based curricula.

Table 2 Interaction logs for Test and Control Groups

AV. per participant	Numeracy	
	Control	Test
No. of participants	60	60
No. of questions attempted	9	11.5
No. of correct responses	8	10.5
Time spent playing game (mins)	9.19	10.44
Level reached	1.8	2.3



Cognitive learning is defined as “learning that is concerned with acquisition of problem-solving abilities and with intelligence and conscious thought” (Cognitive Learning, 2018). Numeracy learning is based on problem solving and the game used in this research did not give children an opportunity to practice problem solving skills. To learn mathematics, students must be engaged in exploring, estimating, and thinking rather than recall based learning. Numeracy learning involves understanding the concepts and meanings underlying the operations, as opposed to merely applying rules. So the most important premise of numeracy learning is that when students understand the concepts and reasoning underlying a process, they are more likely to be able to correctly apply that process. This game reinforces previously introduced skills and concepts, but it does not teach players new concepts. Constructivist theorists like Piaget (1970), Vygotsky (1978) and Bruner (1960) assert that when students construct personal knowledge derived from meaningful experiences, they are much more likely to retain and use what they have learned. Hence any learning tool, such as the game designed for this study, should be able to suitably support this.

As part of defining a research framework for smart education, Zhu et al. (2016) propose a four tier architecture of smart pedagogies: 1) Class-based differentiated instruction (covering basic knowledge & core skills), 2) Group-based collaborative learning (covering comprehensive ability), 3) Individual-based personalised learning (covering personalised expertise) and 4) Mass-based generative learning (covering collective intelligence). Our contribution in this paper covers the first layer, i.e. class-based differentiated instruction, with the potential to expand to layer 2 (group-based collaborative learning) and layer 3 (individual-based personalised learning).

Conclusion & Future Work

In this paper we identified the most appealing characteristics of computer games by studying the related literature as well as surveying 120 primary school children. The key features included graphics, feedback and challenge. We then embedded those three characteristics into an educational tool to find out if the modified version could

enhance children's learning. A second version with minimal features was used as by the control group.

The results showed that FB, CH and GH features embedded into the learning tool were effective in improving learning outcomes. The main dependent variable used was the amount of learning that took place, measured with the use of pre-test and post-test and user interaction data. The T-Test results on the learning outcome scores also showed that the learning outcome was not achieved by random chance, confirming the effectiveness of the learning tool. The T-Test values for the FEG version were orders of magnitude smaller than the FDG version, although both values were less than the accepted critical value of 0.05, implying that while learning outcomes were influenced by both game versions, the FEG version was more influential.

An immediate future work identified from this study is to adapt the game for more cognitive based learning tasks. Numeracy learning task, for example, involves more fact manipulation operations which involves various intermediate steps in order to arrive at the final answer. The support for such intermediate steps was not fully implemented in the current version used for this study. In addition, a more comprehensive set of questions with intermediate questions can be developed in the game to guide the user to a final answer. It would be interesting to see if the effectiveness of the feature enriched educational tool would also be valid in other scenarios such as for secondary school children and in other curriculum areas. We also plan to personalise the questions based on learners' understanding of the concepts and conduct a long-term (6 months) study to find out if there will be significant increase in learning outcomes and amount of enjoyment.

Abbreviations

CH: Challenges; FB: Feedback; FDG: Feature Devoid Game; FEG: Feature Enriched Game; GH: Graphics; IGEA: Interactive Games & Entertainment Association

Acknowledgements

The first author would like to acknowledge Dr. Parma Nand for his help in implementing the tool and for proofreading the work.

Author's contributions

The corresponding author can confirm that all authors have had scientific contribution in this manuscript, with the first and second authors contributing the most to the design, implementation, analysis and write up of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

No funding was received for this project.

Availability of data and materials

The authors do not have ethics approval to make the raw student data or the tool available to anyone outside the organisation, in which the experiment was conducted. Going back to ethics committee to request this is not a feasible option at this stage, as the experiment is already completed. The authors will keep this in mind for future submissions and will explicitly request this in the ethics application.

Competing interests

The corresponding author can confirm that none of the authors have any competing interests in the manuscript.

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Received: 15 April 2019 Accepted: 21 June 2019

Published online: 18 July 2019

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