

## Interleaving Overview

Use the following overview of interleaving as a handy reference or share it with your team.

**What is it?** Interleaving is mixing up the order of items on an activity or assessment so that students must frequently switch between the knowledge and skills needed to answer each question.

**Why use it?** Interleaving increases mastery, long-term retention, application, and transfer skills (Apfelbaum, Hazeltine, & McMurray, 2013; Brown, Roediger, & McDaniel, 2014; Kang & Pashler, 2012; Wahlheim, Dunlosky, & Jacoby, 2011).

**How to use it:** Change the order of questions in an activity so that the same learning targets do not appear back to back in problems.

Traditional		Interleaved	
Question Number	Learning Target	Question Number	Learning Target
1	A	1	C
2	A	2	A
3	A	3	B
4	B	4	A
5	B	5	C
6	B	6	B
7	C	7	C
8	C	8	A
9	C	9	B
10	C	10	C

**Boundary conditions:** Interleaving should not be used during first exposure unless you are building classification or identification skills (Firth, Rivers, & Boyle, 2021; Rohrer, 2012). Additionally, interleaving questions that are not similar, such as a mathematics question and an English question, has not shown to be beneficial (Hausman & Kornell, 2014).

**Other similar terms:** interleaved practice, mixed practice, varied practice

## References

- Apfelbaum, K. S., Hazeltine, E., & McMurray, B. (2013). Statistical learning in reading: Variability in irrelevant letters helps children learn phonics skills. *Developmental Psychology*, 49(7), 1348–1365.
- Brown, P. C., Roediger, H. L., III, & McDaniel, M. A. (2014). *Make it stick: The science of successful learning*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press.
- Firth, J., Rivers, I., & Boyle, J. (2021). A systematic review of interleaving as a concept learning strategy. *Review of Education*, 9(2), 642–684.
- Hausman, H., & Kornell, N. (2014). Mixing topics while studying does not enhance learning. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 3(3), 153–160.
- Kang, S. H. K., & Pashler, H. (2012). Learning painting styles: Spacing is advantageous when it promotes discriminative contrast. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 26(1), 97–103.
- Rohrer, D. (2012). Interleaving helps students distinguish among similar concepts. *Educational Psychology Review*, 24(3), 355–367.
- Wahlheim, C. N., Dunlosky, J., & Jacoby, L. L. (2011). Spacing enhances the learning of natural concepts: An investigation of mechanisms, metacognition, and aging. *Memory and Cognition*, 39(5), 750–763.