The present study proceeded as follows: to compare those advanced by Flora.

In the first trials of the experiment (cross-referencing data), the participants were divided into two groups. The first group received only the initial instructions, while the second group received both the initial instructions and the feedback on their performance. The feedback was provided immediately after each trial, allowing the participants to reflect on their performance and adjust their strategy accordingly.

Results:

The results showed a significant improvement in the second group compared to the first group. The participants who received feedback on their performance performed better, indicating that the feedback was effective in improving their performance.

Discussion:

These findings suggest that providing feedback on performance can significantly improve the effectiveness of the communication process. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of feedback on communication performance.

References:


Note:

In a control group, participants who did not receive feedback on their performance showed no significant improvement, indicating the importance of feedback in improving communication effectiveness.