

互联网教育智能技术及应 用国家工程实验室









🔯 网龙华渔教育



Software Robots as Facilitators of Group Discussions

Carolyn Penstein Rosé

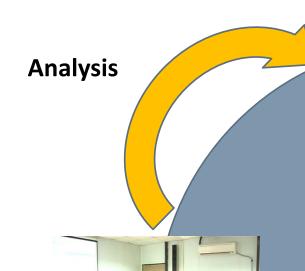
Language Technologies Institute

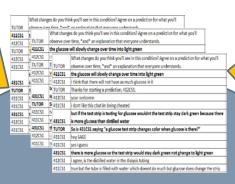
Human-Computer Interaction Institute

School of Computer Science

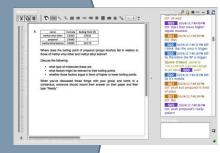
Carnegie Mellon











Facilitating
Effect
On
Teachers

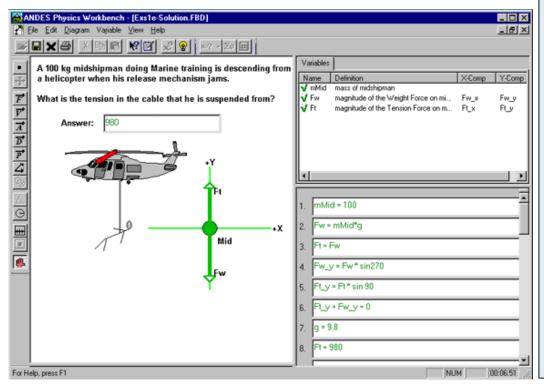


Automated
Support
For
Students

Sage on the stage?

What is the Role of Technology in Learning?

Students learn significantly more when interactive directed lines of reasoning replace hints. (Rosé et al., 2001)



Tutor: Let's think about the difference between speed and velocity. A closely related distinction is that of the difference between distance traveled and displacement from the origin. Take as an example a bee flying from point A to point B by means of a curvy path. If you draw a vector from point A to point B, you will have drawn the bee's displacement vector. What does that vector represent?

Student: The bee's distance?

Tutor: The displacement vector only represents the net change in position. So it does not tell you how far the bee traveled. If you want to know how far the bee traveled, what do you need to measure?

Student: the bee's path?

Tutor: Right. Now, the bee's displacement is a vector. Is the distance a vector or a scalar?

Student: Scalar.

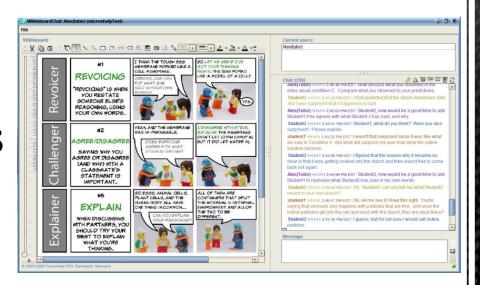
Tutor: So then distance traveled is the scalar counterpart to displacement. Now thinking about our analogy, what is the difference between speed and velocity?:

Student: Speed is a scalar, and velocity is a vector.

Insights towards an ongoing research focus...

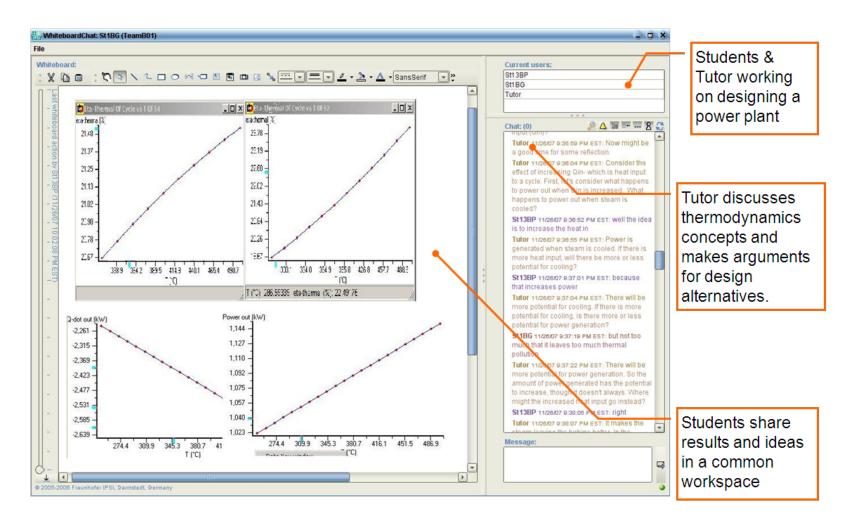
- Effective human tutors guide students towards opportunities for reflection (Rosé & Torrey, 2004)
- Student interaction with dialogue agents lacks evidence of reflection (Rosé et al., 2003)
- Students expect to behave differently with agents than with humans (Rosé & Torrey, 2004)
- Human tutoring not always better than non-interactive support (VanLehn et al., 2007)
 - Focus shift to capturing what it is about interaction that is effective for instruction

Students as Resources



- Students can benefit from working with another student, even in the absence of scaffolding (Gweon et al., 2006; Kumar et al., 2007)
 - Alternative perspectives stimulate reflection (de Lisi & Golbeck, 1999)
- Students gain as much from a human partner as from a carefully crafted tutor agent (Kumar et al., 2007)
- Context sensitive support for collaboration is more effective than static support (Kumar et al., 2007)

Conversational Agent Based Support in Computer Supported Collaborative Learning



Students learn 1.24 s.d. more when working with a partner and automated support than students working alone (Kumar et al., 2007)

Effective in Multiple Learning Contexts

- A decade and a half of successful classroom studies
 - Middle school, High school, College level
 - Urban school districts
 - Top tier and second tier universities
 - Math, Science, Engineering, Social Sciences
- Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
 - Demonstrates that success generalizes to massive scale



What is the Role of Technology in Learning?

Students are the key

Teachers are the guide on the side

Technology is just a catalyst

What is the Role of Technology in Learning?

What does that look like?

Students need each other for support

- i.e., Students can use each other as resources
 - For knowledge
 - For scaffolding to their reasoning
 - For scaffolding to their problem solving

Principle 1

The seeds of collaboration are passed down from student to student

 More capable students mentor less capable students who in turn mentor those just behind them Principle 2

Iterative Development→ **Design Principles**

- **Personalized agents** increase supportiveness and help exchange between students (*Kumar et al., 2007*)
- Agents are more effective when students have control over timing of the interaction (Chaudhuri et al., 2008; Chaudhuri et al., 2009)
- Agents that employ Balesian social strategies are more effective than those that do not (Kumar et al., 2010; Ai et al., 2010)
- Students are sensitive to agent rhetorical strategies such as displayed bias (Ai et al., 2010), displayed openness to alternative perspectives (Kumar et al., 2011), and targeted elicitation (Howley et al., 2012)
- Accountable talk agents (Dyke et al., 2013; Adamson et al., 2014)

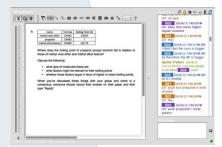
Accountable Talk Facilitation











Facilitating
Effect
On
Teachers



Automated
Support
For
Students

Accountable Talk:

Foundational Work in Classroom Discussion Facilitation

		Utterance
1	Teacher	OK, does anyone want to respond to that? Who wants to respond and can prove the Add on Marcel's explanation and can, kind of respond with their own ideas or can add anot ank, go ahead.
2	Frank	I um I agree with what you said because this for example like if you put if you had big um, can- like if you got a big cup of water and you put a- an eraser in there, like a- a ah, like the eraser over there, if you put something like that in a big cup of water, the water level would rise a lot, and, if you put in a copper cube, and it's not even gonna- it's not going to rise that much even though that copper cube will weigh more than a eraser.
3	Teacher	Ahh ok, anyone agree with Frank's idea? I like that he kind of talked about another object and he chose an object that we know has a different volume than the Agree/Disagree example of an object that has a much greater volume. And can someone explain or repeat of there is no object, this big, into a cup of water? James, what he think we put an object, this big, into a cup of water?
4	James	He said that if you if you like a big- burlike a big bottle of like water
5	Teacher	Uh huh
6	James	and you put the eraser in it, then it would probably like, rise a lot. Then
7	Teacher	Woah, woah, rephrase that – it has a what? Press for Reasoning
8	James	a different vol a different volume
9	Teacher	And which has a greater volume? Say More
1	James	The eraser.
1	Teacher	The eraser. Which means it takes up more space. So if I were to put this into, a Revoice water for example, if I were to put it into my little pitcher here, if I had this filled up and which direction would my water have to go?

 It teaches students to uses each other to for support and scaffolding in their reasoning

It trains students to serve as mentors to pass Accountable Talk on What does
Accountable Talk
Accomplish?

Empirical Support for Accountable Talk

- When teachers of math, science, and reading use structured teacher-lead discussion methods...
 - steep changes in student achievement (Bill, Leer, Reams & Resnick, 1992; Chapin & O'Connor, 2004)
 - Retention for up to 3 years (Adey & Shayer, 1993, 2001; Shayer, 1999; Topping & Trickey, 2007a, 2007b)
 - Transfer across domains for up to 3 years (Bill, Leer, Reams & Resnick, 1992; Adey & Shayer, 1993, 2001; Shayer, 1999; Chapin & O'Connor, 2004)
 - Students perform better on non-verbal reasoning tests e.g. Ravens (Mercer, Wegerif & Dawes, 1999)
 - Reasoning itself improves (Kuhn & Zillmer, in press; Lin et al 2012)

Research Context

District Context: (2008-2010)

- 63% of district students performing below proficient in READING
- 56% below proficient in MATH, a large % of which are African American students

School Context:

Failed to meet Adequate Yearly Progress on standardized tests for 5+ years

9th Grade Biology

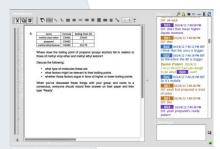
- Year 1 district mandated Accountable Talk professional development
 - 3 schools, 4 teachers, 108 consenting students
- Year 2
 - 1 school, 2 teachers, 113 consenting students
- Year 3
 - 3 schools (adding Math as a domain), 10 teachers, over a hundred consenting students









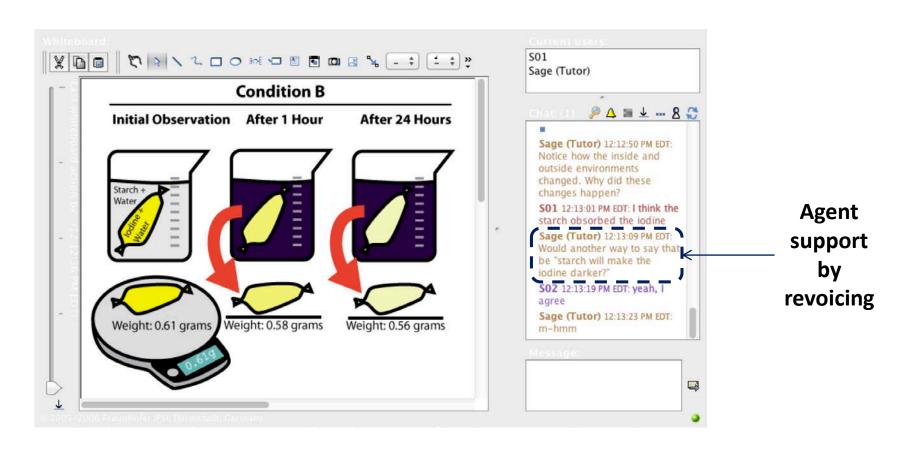


Effect
On
Teachers

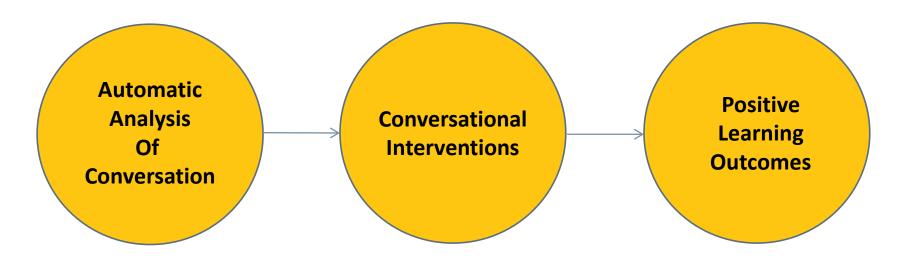


Automated
Support
For
Students

Agents as Support for Group Learning Employing Accountable Talk Practices



Positive Effect on Student Learning



Study 1: Year 1, Diffusion Lab

- Students learn more on explanation questions in supported conditions (F(1,46) = 4.3, p < .05, effect size 1 s.d.)
- Students in supported conditions more active in whole group discussion (F(2,26) = 4.2, p < .05, effect size .75 s.d.)

Study 2: Year 2, Diffusion Lab

- Students learn more on immediate post test in Revoicing Agent condition (F(1,74) = 4.3, p < .05, effect size .51 s.d.)</p>
- Study 3: Year 2, Punnett Square Lab
 - Students learned marginally more (p < .1) on delayed post-test in Revoicing Agent condition</p>

Analysis









Facilitating
Effect
On
Teachers



Automated
Support
For
Students

Positive Effect in the Classroom

Does Accountable Talk Uptake Increase in the Classroom over time?

Observations of whole class teacher led discussions throughout 2 years of professional development

- Dependent Variable: Accountable Talk moves by teacher
- Independent Variables:
 - Baseline: Effect of time
 - Discussion type: After CSCL activities vs Other
 - Post-CSCL sessions significantly higher than Other (effect size 1.7 s.d.)

Students are the key

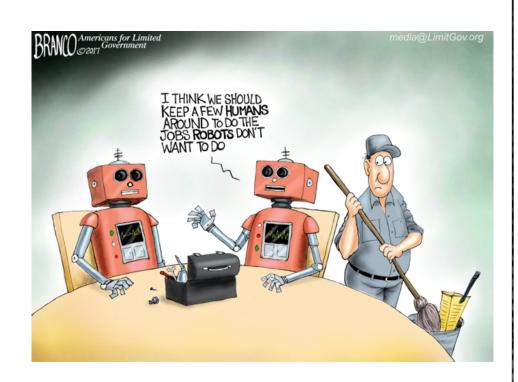
Teachers are the guide on the side

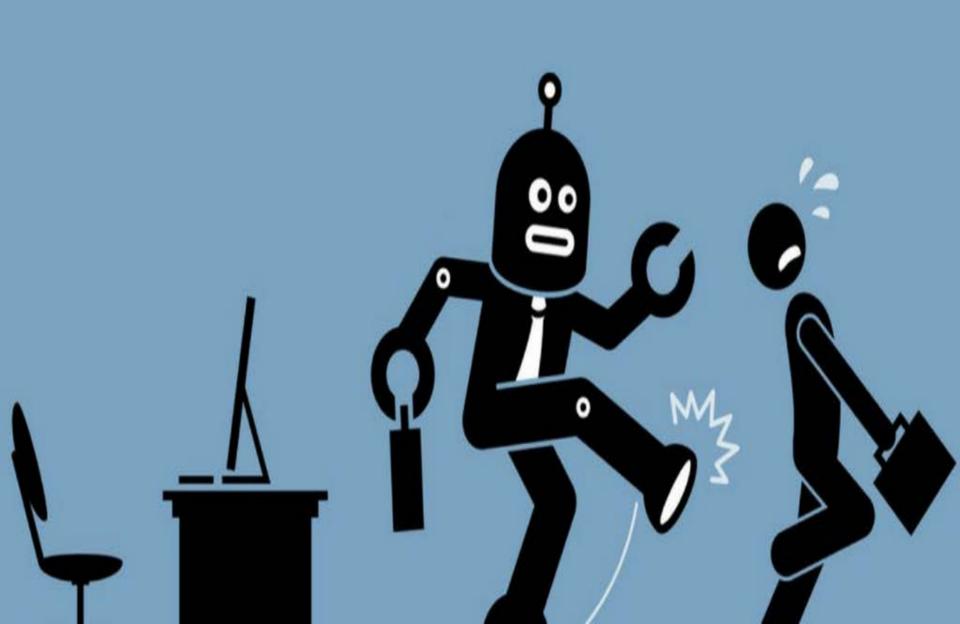
Technology is just a catalyst

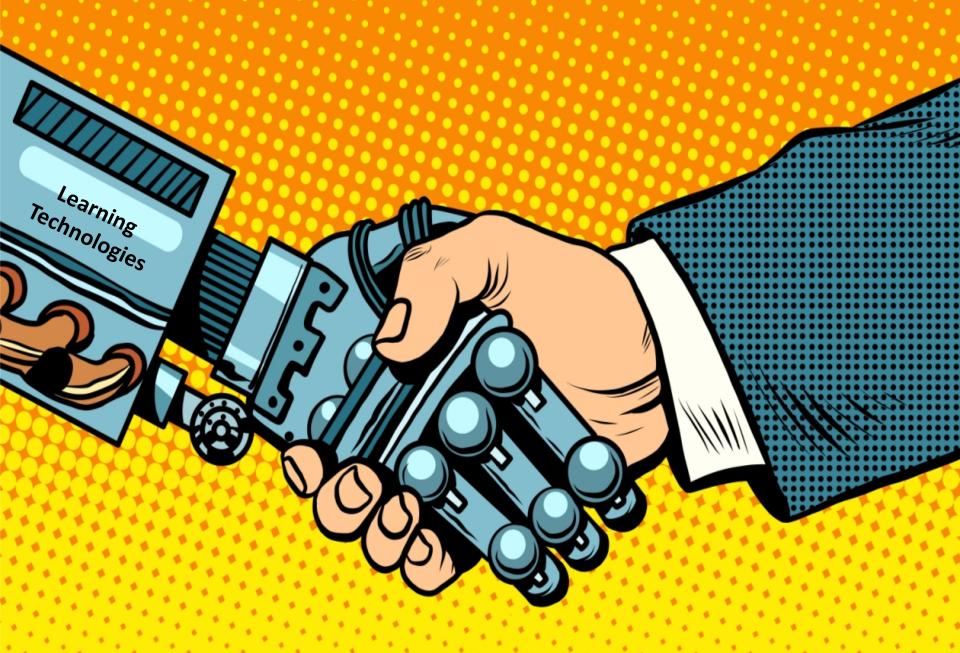
What is the Role of Technology in Learning?

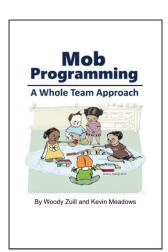
Into the future...

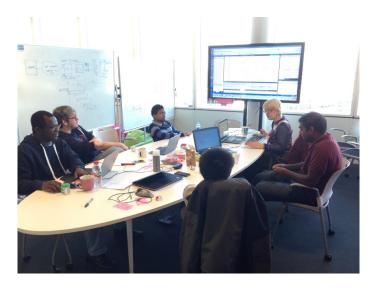
The World Economic Forum estimates that up to 5 million jobs may be lost to disruptive labor changes by 2020

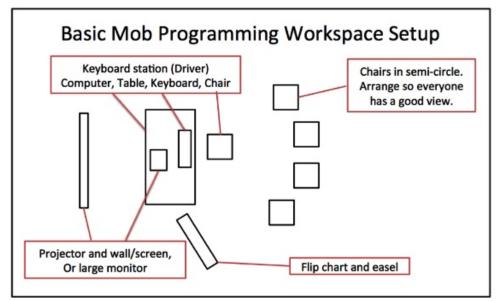


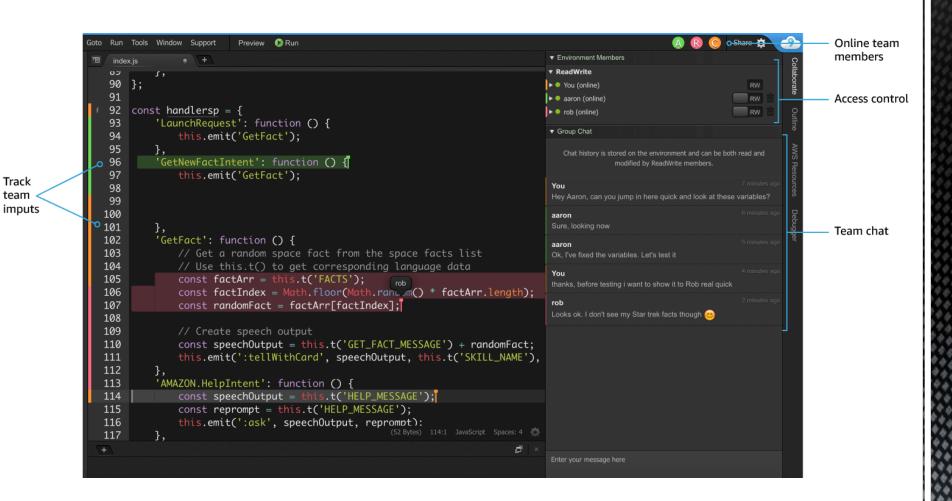










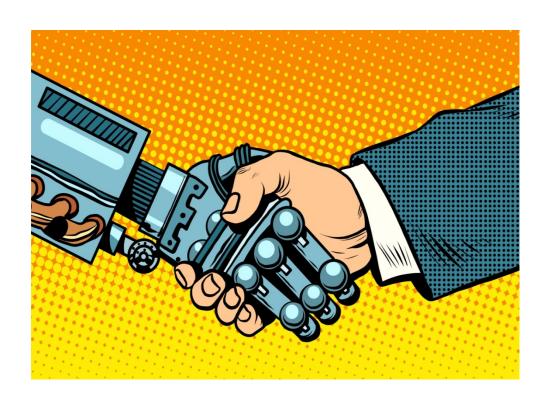


Track

team

Online Course Pilot

- 120 students total divided into unique teams of 4-5 at three time points
- At the initial time point teams received training in OMP practices
- At second two time points teams engaged in group work using OMP
- Correlational evidence suggests that adherence to OMP is associated with:
 - Role appropriate conversational behavior
 - More equal division of labor regardless of prior knowledge or skill
 - More time on concept-oriented reflection
 - No decrease in grades or increase in time-on-task



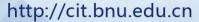
Questions?

互联网教育智能技术及应用 国家工程实验室











cit@bnu.edu.cn



010-58807205





THANKS

扫描二维码 关注公众号