

## Questions

- ☐ How to facilitate learning/teaching through language (knowledge building, feedback, etc.)
- ☐ Computer is good at storing-recalling-matching. More difficult to assess higher-level language uses, understanding
- ☐ Which Natural Language Processing techniques to provide just-in-time feedback as freely as possible?

31

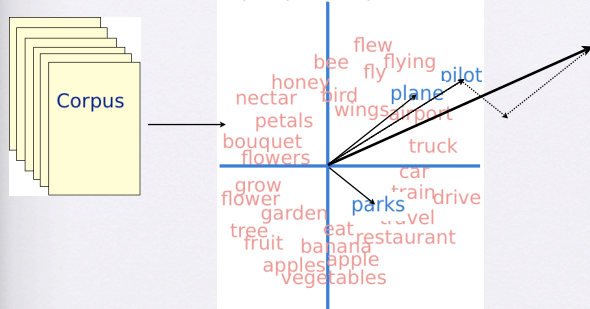
## How to Get More with ICT?

- ☐ Three main levels of analysis [Dessus et al. '00]
  - multiple-choice exams (term by term matching);
  - free-text assessment based on shallow features (e.g., readability, frequency count)
  - free-text assessment based on course content

32

## Latent Semantic Analysis: Intuitive Presentation [Lemaire & Denhière '05]

"The pilot parks the plane"



33

## 1. MCQs [Dessus '00]

- ☐ Les principes de la causalité naturelle sont...
  - A. Des principes causaux qui existent réellement dans la nature. (0,37)
  - B. Des principes que tous les scientifiques utilisent. (0,32)
  - C. Des principes des scientifiques modernes. (0,27)
  - D. Des principes qui ont fait leur preuve mais qu'on n'utilise plus beaucoup. (0,37)
  - E. Des principes inexacts qu'on a naturellement tendance à appliquer. (0,47)
- ☐ LSA-based comparisons predict answers. Overall grade: 12/27 (random 5,4/27)

1.2 Comm

## 2. Note Taking

[Mandin et al. '05]



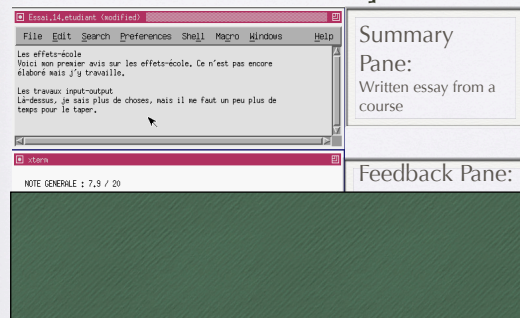
**Note-taking with feedback: Turtle vision**  
weak cohesion of notes, higher similarity with source text

**Note-taking without feedback: Eagle vision**  
higher cohesion of notes, lower similarity

Bachelor students in educational sciences (N=44).  
Knowledge Pretest + Course reading + Knowledge Posttest  
Factors: Feedback from pretest + Note-taking

35

## 3. Essay Writing [Lemaire & Dessus '01]



21 real-settings essays processed: teacher vs. Apex 1 grades  $r = .59$

36

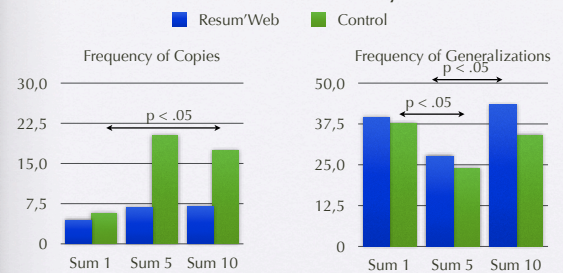


## 4. Summary Writing

- ❑ 2 intertwined cognitive processes in summarizing:
  - selection of the most important ideas of the source text (ST)
  - macrorule application on some sentences of ST to compose the summary (Sum) [Kintsch & van Dijk '78]
- ❑ *copy*: a Sum sentence is very close to a ST one
- ❑ *deletion*: a ST sentence is very far to all Sum ones
- ❑ *generalization*: a Sum sentence is close to several ST sentences
- ❑ *construction*: a Sum sentence is not very close to all ST one, but pretty close to some of them
- ❑ See the Demo @ <http://webu2.upmf-grenoble.fr/sciedu/smandin/demos/resumwebdemo.swf>

37

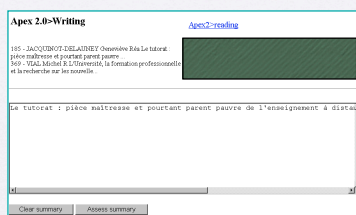
## 4. Summary Writing. Effect on student's activity



Frequency of "off-the-subject" and constructions were equal  
Summary grades by teachers were equal

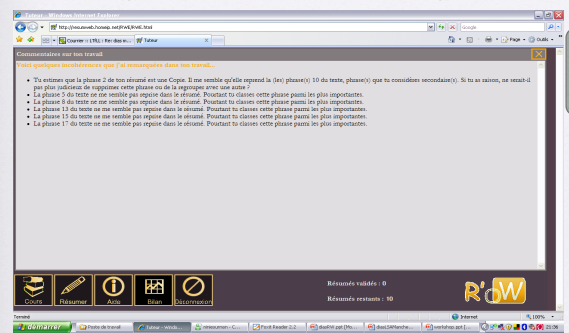
38

## 5. Adding SRL Functionalities 1/2 [Dessus & Lemaire '02]



39

## 5. Adding SRL functionalities 2/2 [Mandin et al. '07]

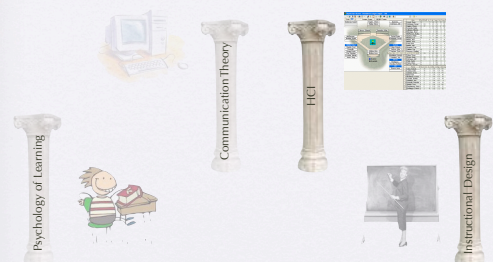


40

## I.3 Human-Computer Interaction

Fourth Pillar

## Human-Computer Interaction [after Spector 08]



42



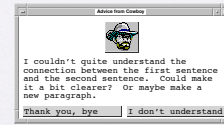
## Focus on HCI

- ❑ "Googleization" of interfaces and feedback: "Be brief and they shall learn" [Di Eugenio & Fossati '08]
- ❑ Not only simple interface, but ones that embed psychological/instructional models (see 1st & 2nd pillars)
- ❑ Personalize the interaction (agents, feedback) or the content (graphs, word clouds)
- ❑ Warning: Author of none of the following examples

43

## Personalizing Feedback [Wiemer-Hastings & Graesser '00]

- ❑ Cohesion-centered feedback from an agent (Cowboy)



44

## Graphs & Word Clouds

- ❑ Stored content easy to compute and grasp with vector-based representation
- ❑ Graphs can represent semantic distances between pieces of content, persons etc.
  - betweenness, centrality, cohesion, density [Wild '08]
- ❑ Word clouds (e.g., Wordle.net) allow immediate perception of language-based corpora

45

## Research Trends in ED-MEDIA Conf. [Wild et al. ip]



Fig. 3. New Terms (2000 to 2008).



Fig. 4. Disappeared Terms (from 2000 to 2008).

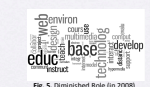


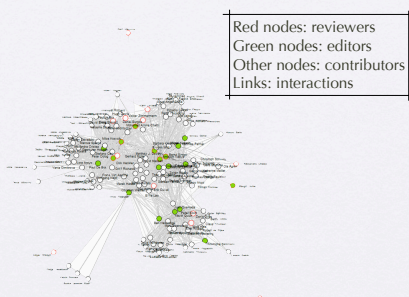
Fig. 5. Diminished Role (in 2008).



Fig. 6. Enforced Role (in 2008).

46

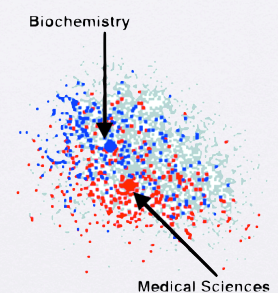
## Relations between Persons [Wild '08]



Red nodes: reviewers  
Green nodes: editors  
Other nodes: contributors  
Links: interactions

47

## Knowledge from Papers [Landauer et al. '04]

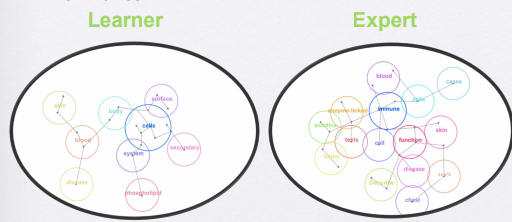


48



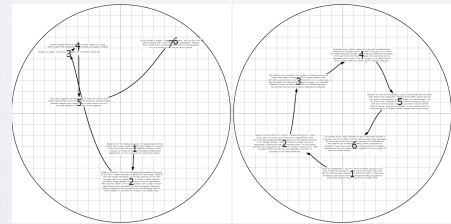
## Learner Positioning from Interviews [Berlanga et al. '09]

- Generation of expert and student concept maps with *Leximancer*



49

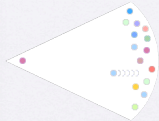
## Representing Topic Flow in Essays [O'Rourke & Calvo '09]



50

## Social Proxies [Erickson & Kellogg '04]

On-Line Lecture



Chat Discussion



Color Circles: People  
White Circle: Conversation Flow  
Black-line Circle: Chat Room

51

## Research Questions

- The design of cognitive tools wrt. HCI:
  - Interface not too cognitively demanding
  - Underlying metaphor?
  - Representing intentions/beliefs/desires, which are crucial in collaborative learning and teaching?

52

## II. Research Projects

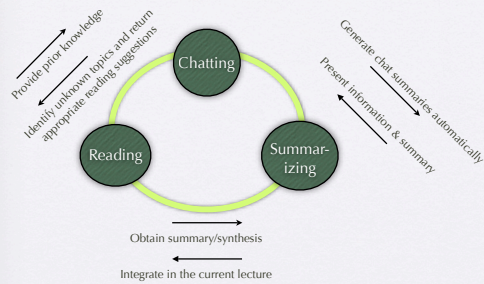
### Rationale

1. Embed teaching and learning models into ILEs
2. Integrate them in a communication way or technique, which can help teaching/learning
3. Design the interface and fix HCI concerns, according to

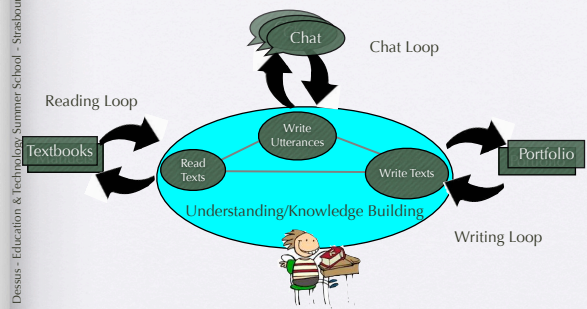
54



## Activity Integration [Dascalu '09]



## Three main activity loops [Dessus et al. 09]



## Future Concerns

- ☐ Combine cognitive-based and narrative-based points
- ☐ Multiple-source syntheses
- ☐ Embed individual comprehension-focused processing to predict student's own understanding of course and utterances

## Questions for Discussion

- ☐ All these activities are already existing in current classroom settings
- ☐ Is ICT the good way to assist teacher activity? Why not to use pencil/paper-based ones?
- ☐ What kind of improvements, experiments or new cognitive tools to devise, accounting for the 4 pillars
  - psychology of learning & Instructional Design
  - communication theory
  - HCI?

Thanks for your attention !

Philippe.Dessus@upmf-grenoble.fr

Get the refs:

<http://www.citeulike.org/user/pdessus/tag/ictresearch>

Get these Slides:

<http://webu2.upmf-grenoble.fr/sciedu/pdessus/>



Additional  
Material

## Analysing Content with

**LSA** [Landauer '02; Lemaire & Denhière '05]

- LSA determines the statistical context in which each word occurs; semantically compares words; serves as semantic memory
- two words are similar if they occur in ~~same~~ paragraphs
- two paragraphs are similar if they contain ~~common~~ words
- two words are similar if they occur in **similar** paragraphs
- two paragraphs are similar if they contain **similar** words

## Latent Semantic Analysis 2/2 [Lemaire & Denhière '05]

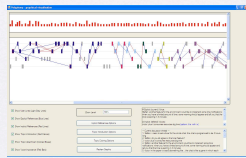
- Given a corpus processed beforehand
  - split in paragraphs
  - words are projected in a  $n$ -dimension space so that
    - words can be compared to each other by computing the cosine of their corresponding vectors
    - paragraphs can be compared to each other by computing the cosine of the sum vector of the words they are composed of

## Polyphony : Feedback tool for Chat [Trausan-Matu & Rebedea 09]

Visualization of chat threads and feedback



Chat with explicit links (blue) and implicit (red). Red bars = contribution's importance



Automatic detection of themes and discussion threads (token analysis)