Developing Science Problem-Solving Skills and Engagement Through Intelligent Game-Based Learning Environments

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Intelligent Game-Based Learning Environments



Adaptive Story-Centric Games



- Game-based learning environments in which learners:
 - Participate in "story-centric" problemsolving activities
 - Immerse themselves in tailored narratives
- Revolve around:
 - Believable characters
 - Expansive virtual worlds
 - Rich stories



Intelligent Tutoring in Game-Based Learning Environments



- Affect-rich characters
- Problem-solving guidance
- Context-sensitive feedback
- Dynamic problem selection
- Tailored explanations





How can intelligent game-based environments promote problem solving and engagement in STEM learning for upper elementary students?

CRYSTAL ISLAND – Upper Elementary Science





Subject

- 5th grade science
- Standards aligned

Content

- Landforms
- Maps, models & navigation

Story

- Adventurous adolescent
- Shipwrecked crew
- Complete quests to explore island





Click for Crystal Island Year 2 Walkthrough Video



Virtual Tablet





IslandPedia App





Problem-Solving Guidance





Markov Logic Network Goal Recognition Framework



"t,a,s,g:action(t,a) Ù state(t,s) \triangleright goal(t,g) 1.5

$$(t,a_1,a_2,g:action(t,a_1))$$
 $(action(t-1,a_2)) > goal(t,g)$ 2.3

- Machine learning techniques for detecting students' problem-solving goals
- Goal recognition models introduce opportunities for tailoring problem-solving guidance
- 82% improvement over baseline approaches

E. Ha, J. Rowe, B. Mott, & J. Lester, Goal Recognition with Markov Logic Networks for Player-Adaptive Games, Proceedings of the 7th Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Interactive Digital Entertainment, pp. 32-39, 2011.

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J. Sabourin, B. Mott, & J. Lester, Modeling Learner Affect with Theoretically Grounded Dynamic Bayesian Networks, Proceedings of the 4th Intl. Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction, pp. 286-295, 2011.

Game-Based Learning Studies





Classroom Studies





Scaffolding Study

- Onsite at 4 schools
- 379 fifth grade students
- 52% Caucasian, 25% African American, 11% Latino, 12% Other
- 2x2 factorial experiment comparing alternate in-game scaffolding methods

Curriculum Integration Study

- Onsite at 8 schools
- 831 fifth grade students
- 62% Caucasian, 14% African American, 8% Asian, 16% Other
- Teacher-driven implementation in classrooms

Findings



Significant learning gains

Scaffolding

- Pre-test (M=12.3, SD=3.8)
- Post-test (M=13.0, SD=4.0)
- t(330)=5.70, p<.01

Curriculum Integration

- Pre-test (M=11.8, SD=4.1)
- Post-test (*M*=13.6, *SD*=3.7)
- *t*(716)=17.70, *p*<.01
- Significant gains replicated across multiple classroom studies.
- Greater learning gains observed in teacher-driven implementations.

Content Learning Gains by Study





- Significant gains on problem-solving model application task, t(713)=3.72, p<.01
- Significant gains in science self-efficacy, t(713)=7.06, p<.01
- Significant gains in landforms self-efficacy, t(713)=6.77,
 p<.01
- Significant correlation between mastery approach goal orientation and curriculum post-test, r=.31, p<.05





CRYSTAL ISLAND Elementary School Landforms



CRYSTAL ISLAND Middle School Microbiology



CRYSTAL ISLAND Middle School Science & Literacy



CRYSTAL ISLAND Middle School Computational Thinking

Future Directions



- Adaptive quest generation and sequencing
- Embedded assessment capabilities
- Dynamic explanation generation and feedback
- Enhanced collaboration functionalities
- Emotionally adaptive virtual characters
- Extended classroom deployments

Conclusions



- Game-based learning environments can produce significant STEM learning gains.
- Game-based learning environments can be effectively deployed in classrooms with standards-aligned curricula.
- Game-based learning environments hold considerable promise for promoting significant content learning gains, problem solving and sustained engagement.

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Findings



Significant Bivariate Correlations with Curriculum Post-test by Study

	Scaffolding Study	Curriculum Integration Study
Self-Efficacy	Science self-efficacy (r = .37)	Landform self-efficacy (r = .33) Models self-efficacy (r = .28)
Goal Orientation	Mastery approach (r = .29)	Mastery approach (r = .31)
Performance Attribution	Effort (r = .13)	Effort (r = .23)
Quests Completed	Total quests completed (r = .44)	

* All findings significant at p < .05