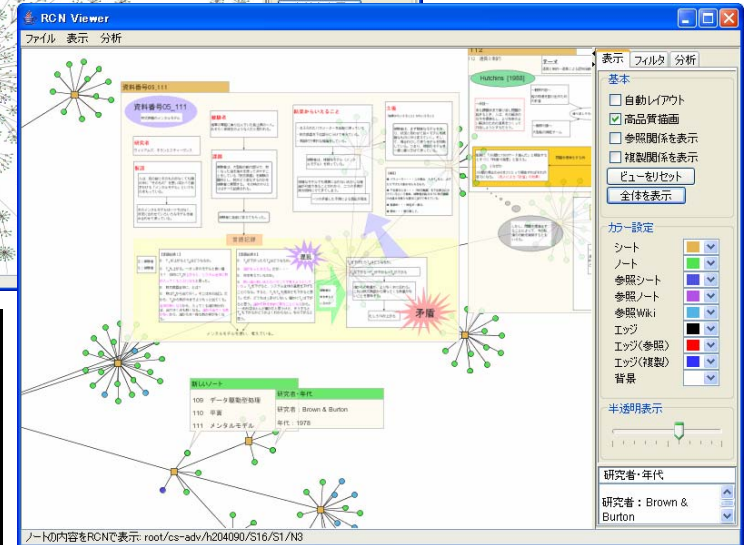
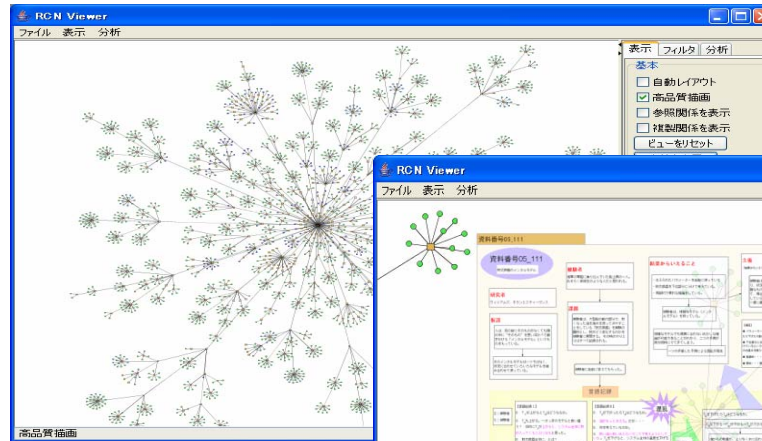


ICCE2006
2006/12/03

Collaboration as a scaffold for Schematic Knowledge Integration

三宅なほみ
Naomi Miyake
Chukyo University

College level education is also changing...



中京大学
情報理工学部
情報知能学科
(旧認知科学科)

授業風景...

Goals for *college level* learning

- Portability
 - Outcome can be “taken out” of class
- Dependability
 - Outcome works when necessary
- Sustainability
 - Outcome is durable and modifiable

How “portable” are lectures?

Five months after lectures

Exp : What do you remember ?

**Stdnt : well, he talked on meta
cognition . . . baseball . . .
Ichiro was mentioned . . .
that's all.**



Class type	# of targets	% recall Facts + Implication	Keywords only
講義	11	2.2%	56.1%

Proposal

- Supporting acquisition of domain specific “adaptive” schemas is one the conditions for achieving the portability, dependability and sustainability of learning outcomes.

Outline of my talk

- What is an “adaptive” schema of knowledge and how is it constructed?
- How could collaborative learning contribute to the acquisition of adaptive schemas?
- What are the conditions for effective collaborative learning?
- My research to support the proposal
- Future perspectives

Example of “adaptive” schema

Day arithmetic

When

Tuesday + Wednesday = Friday,

What is

Friday + Tuesday = ?

“What if there are many?”

$$M + S_u =$$

$$F + W =$$

$$W + T_e =$$

$$T_h + F =$$

$$F + M =$$

$$S_a + M =$$

$$S_a + W =$$

$$T_e + T_h =$$

$$T_e + S_a =$$

$$S_u + M =$$

$$T_h + M =$$

$$W + T_e =$$

$$W + F =$$

$$S_u + T_h =$$

Local strategies

- “Memorize answers!”
- “Make a table and look up!”
- “There are rules...”
 - $X + \text{Sunday}$, then X is the answer.
 - $X + \text{Monday}$, then X 's next day is the answer.
 - $X + \text{Tuesday}$, then X 's next next day is the answer. ...

A new question

What is

Schema adaptation

$$m + b = ?$$

“m...n...O? Oh!”

Learning activity	Answer is “O”
Explanation only	
With hands-on	
Hands-on+discussion	

A new question

What is

Schema adaptation

$$m + b = ?$$

“m...n...O? Oh!”

Learning activity	Answer is “O”
Explanation only	28%
With hands-on	44%
Hands-on+discussion	58%

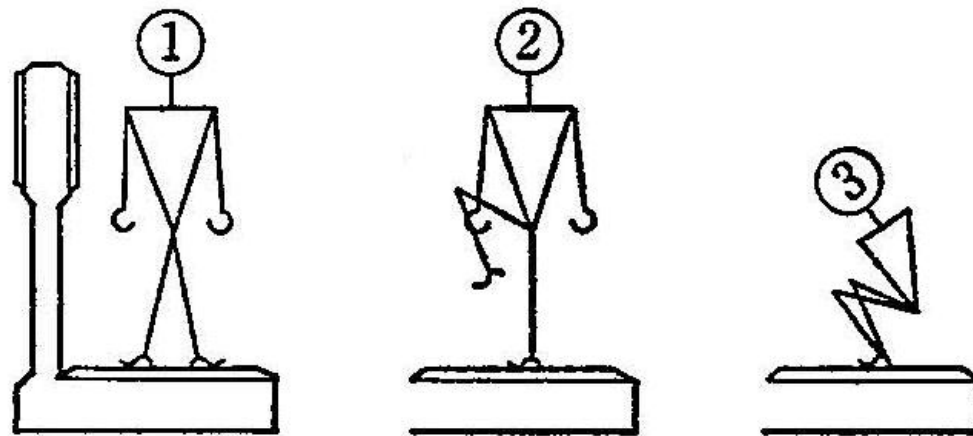
The first approximation

- The acquisition of an adaptive schema seems to require
 - substantial amount of solving “similar” problems (direct experience)
 - explicit scrutiny of (reflection upon) the experience
 - encounter with a “new” problem
- All as each individual student’s construction

How could this expand in collaborative classrooms?

Hypothesis-Experiment Instruction

Which is the heaviest?



HEI: Standard procedure

1. A problem is presented with three or four answer alternatives.
2. Pupils choose one answer by themselves.
3. Pupils' responses, counted by a show of hands, are tabulated on the blackboard.
4. Pupils are encouraged to explain and discuss their choices with one another.
5. Pupils choose an alternative once again. They may change their choices.
6. Pupils observe an experiment or reading a given passage, to test their predictions.

Series of questions

- What if a clay ball is changed into different shapes, a flat pancake, or a long sausage?
- Would a baby's body weight change if she drinks a bottle of milk (200cc)?
- Would your body weight change if you drink a carton of milk (1000cc)?
- Would dissolving sugar in water change the weight of the water? ...

Outcome

- Students gain solid conceptual understanding
- Students discussion promotes
 - More explicit verbalization of the concept
 - Higher motivation to observe the experiment, and to learn more

(Inagaki & Hatano, 1972: 83, 2005)

- Better understanding about scientific experimentation

(Itakura, and his group members)

HEI Mechanism

- Students create different explanations about alternatives
- Students who chose the same alternative are encouraged to incorporate opinions given by the other students with same alternative.
- Students need to falsify given by those who chose different alternatives.

The second approximation

- The acquisition of robust scientific schemas seems to require;
 - Externalization of alternative explanations or different solutions
 - Explicit categorization of (reflection upon) the externalized explanations
 - Integration of explanation with reality (experimental results)
 - Repeated exposure of carefully sequenced set of problems

The second approximation

- The acquisition of robust scientific schemas seems to require;
 - Externalization of alternative explanations or different solutions
 - Explicit categorization of (reflection upon) the externalized explanations
 - Integration of explanation with reality (experimental results)
 - Repeated exposure of carefully sequenced set of problems

Basic components of collaboration

- Make each person's own idea visible

⇔ compare

- Others' ideas are visible



Notice differences

Don't converge!

Construct schemas

Conditions for effective collaboration

- Novices can express their ideas,
 - One needs resource to have “idea”
 - They also need support for externalization
- There are chances to compare one’s own with others’ ideas
 - Needs support to see “different” categories
 - Needs support to constructively integrate
- There are chances for modifying their original ideas, as well as expanding them.

For adaptive schema formation

- Repeat the whole process
 - With direct (hands-on) experiences worth reflecting on
 - From simpler, smaller scale collaboration to more complex, grander scale activities
 - On carefully sequenced materials

Why collaboration ?

- Support individual construction of adaptive schemata
- Produce data for process analyses
 - For formative evaluation
 - For students' reflection on their own learning

Research context

since 2000

- Topic: Common Sense CogSci
 - Problem solving skills, meta cognitive skills, knowledge about how human works, learning skills for future...
- Target : c70 CogSci undergraduates
- Staff : Two faculty members
+2 to 3 / class
- Two 90 min. classes per semester
- Four semesters for the first two years

Concrete strategies

- Support for having one's own idea
 - Jigsaw method with variations
- Support for externalization
 - Reflective Collaboration Notes
- Support for comparison
- Support for re-construction
 - Repeat the activity set cyclically

Classes

Freshmen Spring & Fall

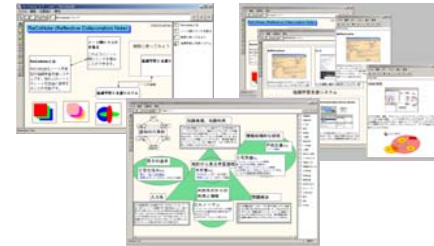


Classes

Freshmen Spring & Fall



Concept Mapping tool
for sharing externalizations

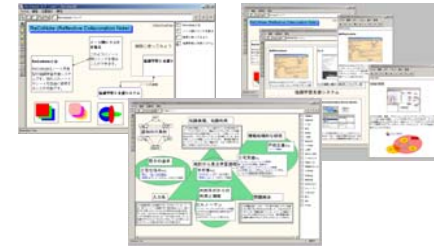


Classes

Freshmen Spring & Fall



Concept Mapping tool
for sharing externalizations



Sophomores Spring & Fall

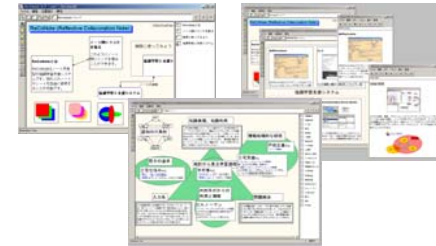


Classes

Freshmen Spring & Fall



Concept Mapping tool
for sharing externalizations



Sophomores Spring & Fall



Blended curricula preparing for collaborative learning

1S													
1F													
2S													
2F													

From simple, short text exchange to more
complex, longer texts' repeated exchange.

Target classes

four classes/semester X two years

	Admitted in 2001	Admitted in 2002	Admitted in 2003	Admitted in 2004
Spring 2001	Orientation to CogSci			
Fall 2001	CogSci Method 1			
Spring 2002	CogSci Method 2	Orientation to CogSci		
Fall 2002	CogSci 2	CogSci Method 1		
Spring 2003		CogSci Method 2	Orientation to CogSci A/B	
Fall 2003		CogSci 2	Introduction to CogSci A/B	
Spring 2004			Medium CogSci CogSci Method 1	Orientation to CogSci A/B
Fall 2004			Advanced CogSci CogSci Method 2	Introduction to CogSci A/B

Twenty-four research texts, collaboratively
explain 24 research texts to
deepen and expand comprehension

言語・概念獲得、生得性

認知プロセス、知識処理

認知的バイアス、社会的相互作用、日常的認知

科学的発見と確証バイアス

知識が豊富にあることの功罪

状況・課題理解と問題解決

推移率理解と文化差

感情システムの進化論的説明

ハトの日常適応知識の脳内分散

社会的認知：認知的不協和

社会的認知：同調とステレオタイプ

資料例

課程科學上級資料 2004 資料番號 04 106 1/

14

子どもたちの中の心理学的な本質主義

なぜ小さい子どもたちは、「お母さんは絶対消防士にはなれないんだ」と主張するのだろうか？ また、子どもとの肉親から引き離された人たちが、大人になってからなんとかして自分の親を探そうとするのはなぜか？ さらには、熱心な美術教師が画室のオリジナルに写実的な植栽をはらうのはなぜなのだろうか？ これらはいったく異なった文脈で起きるばらばらな事柄にも見えるが、どれも「心理学的本質主義」という考え方の根拠で理解することができる。

心理学的な本質主義とは、特定のカテゴリー（例えば「ライオン」、「女性」など）が、その根拠に、直接に紐着することによって本質を持つという考えである。その物質は生物から見たところではないが、そのものがもつカテゴリーに属するメンバーであることを保証する。生物学的領域で言えば、本質は、ある生き物が成長したり、子どもを生んだり、（オタマジャクシがカエルになるなどのように）変態したりしても、その生き物の中に存在し続ける「質」である。化学の領域で言えば、水が固体でも気体でも液体でも「水」であるように、ある物質が、形や大きさや状態を変えても依然、そのものがそのものであることを保証する「質」である。

この考えは、どこから来るのだろうか？最近の研究では、心理学的な資本主義は成長の早い時期から見られる認知バイアスの一つと認識されている。これらの研究によれば、年少の子供たちは、単語を覚えてくるとき、新しいアソシエーションへのそのアソシエートについて知識を一般化して適用してはもらえない、ものの内面にあるだけでなく動きを伴うものについて適用すると、学習して身につけられることに対して生れながら持っている性質が多大な影響をもたらすことがあり、ときにはこれらのことの因果関係を説明するときなどさまざまな場面で、直接は見ることもできないものや本質をつかむことができる。これらの結果からは、子どもたちが若いときから、似たような目に見えない特徴を探るような傾向を持っているのではないかと考えられる。

本質主義はどこに現れてくるか

子どもにせよ大人にせよ本人が本質主義的なものの方を考へるという証拠はどこにあるのだろうか？*Medin* と *Ortoby* は、本質主義は「簡単に取らねばならぬ」といふ、本質がないものである、はてはわからないから、場所では確立しておくように、あるカテゴリーがある本質を示す、と決めているのである。例として、子どもたちが父と、男との間には決定的な違いがあると感じているが、実際それがどのような違いなのかについてはまったく何のアイデアもない、ということがある。しかし、もしもこれにそういって本質があるかを考えることとすると、さまざまな推論が必要になることがあふ。またそれがあつていかに構造をわづらひることを知ることとなる。

たとえ、あいまいなロゴのサンプルを決定する
時、子どもと大人がどのような手続きを使うかを考
察するに、次のような実験を行った。中学生と
大学生に、図のような、ほとんど同じに見える2つ
のものを提示し、これらのアイテムは1つの点
で違う、と告げた（例は「一匹は犬で一匹はオカ
シである」もしくは「一匹は狼でもう一匹はオカ
シである」）そして、どちらのアイテムがより
正確であるかを決めるように指示した。それら、ア

図：実験に使用したサンプルアイテム



図：実験に使用したサンプルアイテム

認知科学上融資料 2004 資料番号 04_106 2/2

2

アイテムの内部、起源や出身、行動、年を調べることは、答えをナエックするのに有効であるかどうかをたずねた。

その結果、子どもも大人も、そのアイテムは外から見える行動だけでなく、内部の性質や起原によっても特徴付けられることができるに感じていることが示された。5歳児も大人も、同じように、起原や内部の性質とはまったくの同じに見える動物のうち、どちらが大人よりも持ちやすくてあかを決める重要な手がかりとなると答えたが、彼らはではオオカミと犬とで内臓がどう違うのかを知っているとは考えられない。彼らはいずれも、本質的に何が見えないところで違う、ということだけを感じていたり思っていた。

ことばと本質主義

本質が外からは観測できないものだとすると、人は何によってその本質をつかんだり、人に伝えたりしようとするのだろうか？ものの本質について判断したり伝えたりするとき、ことばが重要な役割を果たす。

あるケツリマのメスと雄を比較するに際しては、まず、そのメスのケツリマについての特長を挙げる。最も大きな特徴は、前唇が舌(鰓口)より長い。あるケツリマのメスと雄を比較するに際しては、まず、そのメスのケツリマについての特長を挙げる。最も大きな特徴は、前唇が舌(鰓口)より長い。あるケツリマのメスと雄を比較するに際しては、まず、そのメスのケツリマについての特長を挙げる。最も大きな特徴は、前唇が舌(鰓口)より長い。

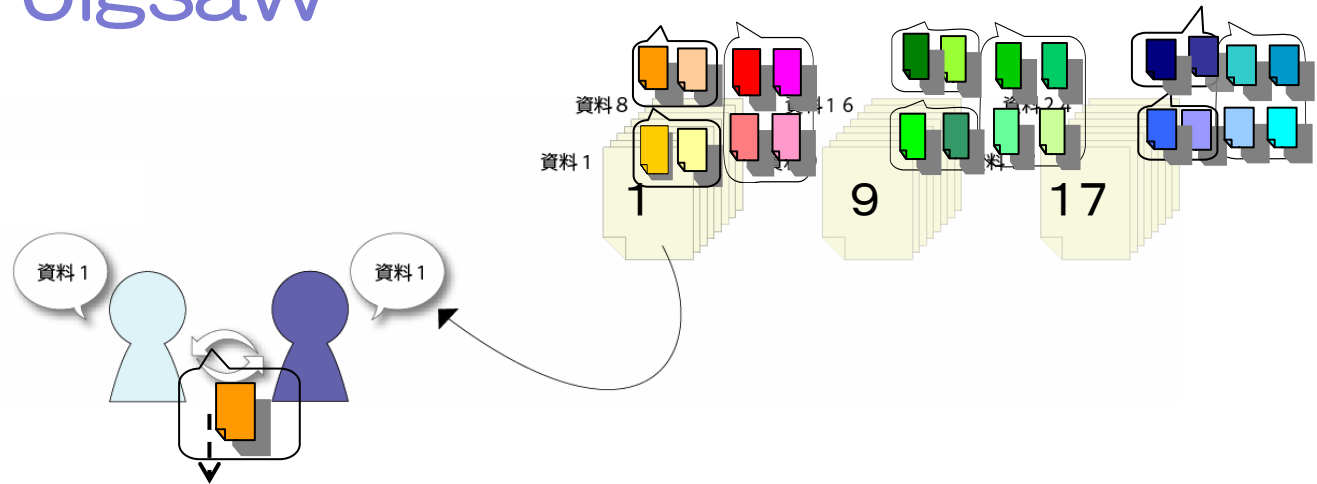
一般的な名詞句、は本質を表現する表現の仕方であり、あるカテゴリが一貫して、さまざまなことについて例示し可能であることを指す。4 歳児に新しいことならこの一般的な表現を用いて説明する（例えは「熊皮」は皮には3つの種がある）。彼らはこの表現をカテゴリーメンバーのほとんどもしくは全てにあてまる典型的な事実だとして扱う。一般的な名詞は子どもたちが関心のお話の中にたくさん含まれており、子どもたちはこのような一般性を表す手から非常に楽感でこのことがわかっていく。

最近では、言語には言語特有の本質主義を伝える仕組みが備わっていることがわかってきた。例えば、スペイン語を話す年少の子どもたちは、存在を表現する動詞の形が使われるかによって、カテゴリーの安定性を判断していると考えられる証拠が見ついている。あるものが「存在する（ある）」と安定する（ある）「ある」ものかしない」と表現するのは、そのものの安定性についての情報が異なる。ことばが合理的な本質主義の源であるとは言えないだろうが、言語は、子どもたちがいつかカテゴリーを安定したものとして扱うかに関わる重要な手がかりを提供していると考えられる。

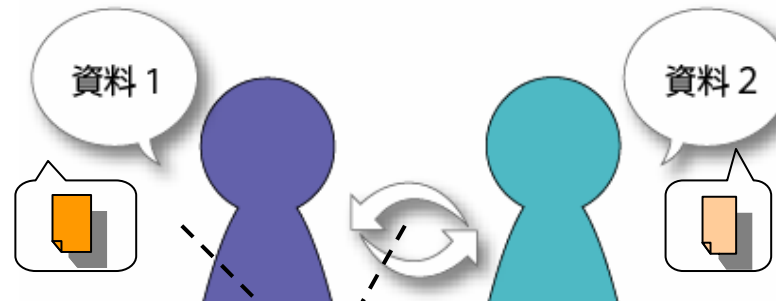
出典: Gelman, S.A. (2004) Psychological essentialism in children. *JICS* 8 pp.404-409. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jics.2004.05.001>

Dynamic Jigsaw

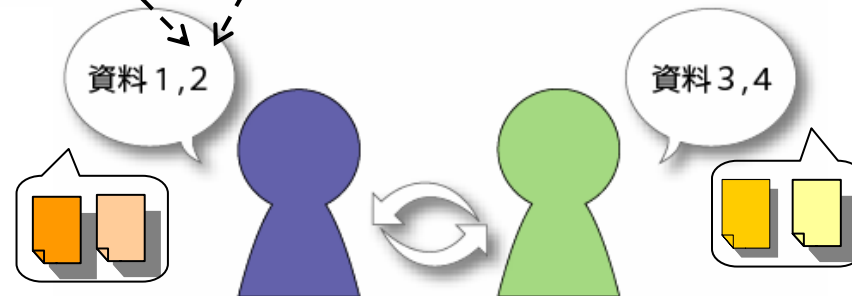
1 ~ 3rd
week



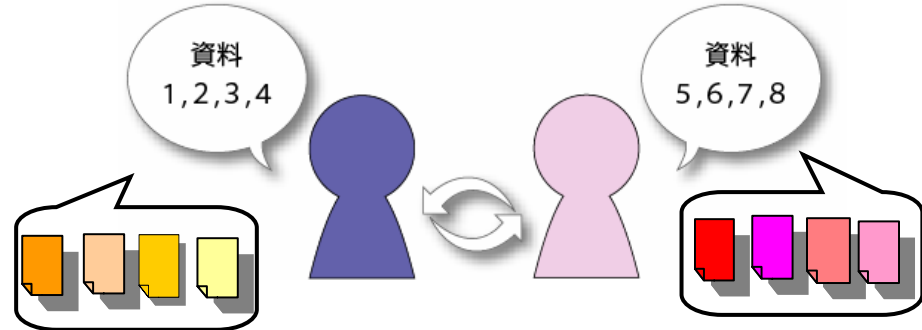
4 ~ 6th
week



7th
week



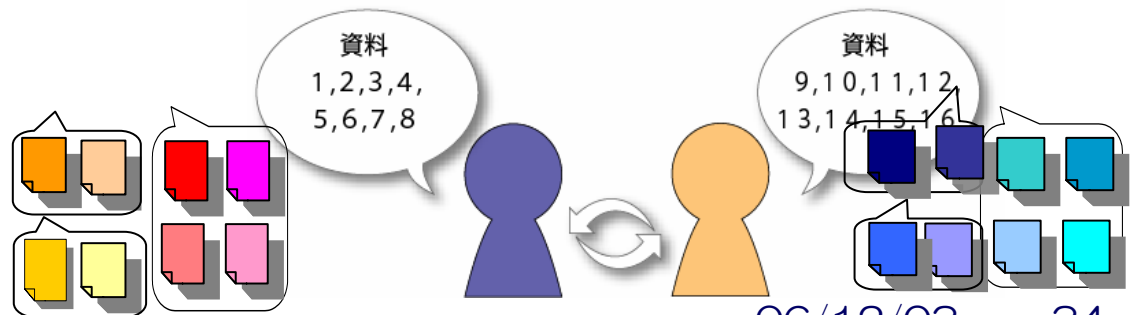
8th
week



9th
week



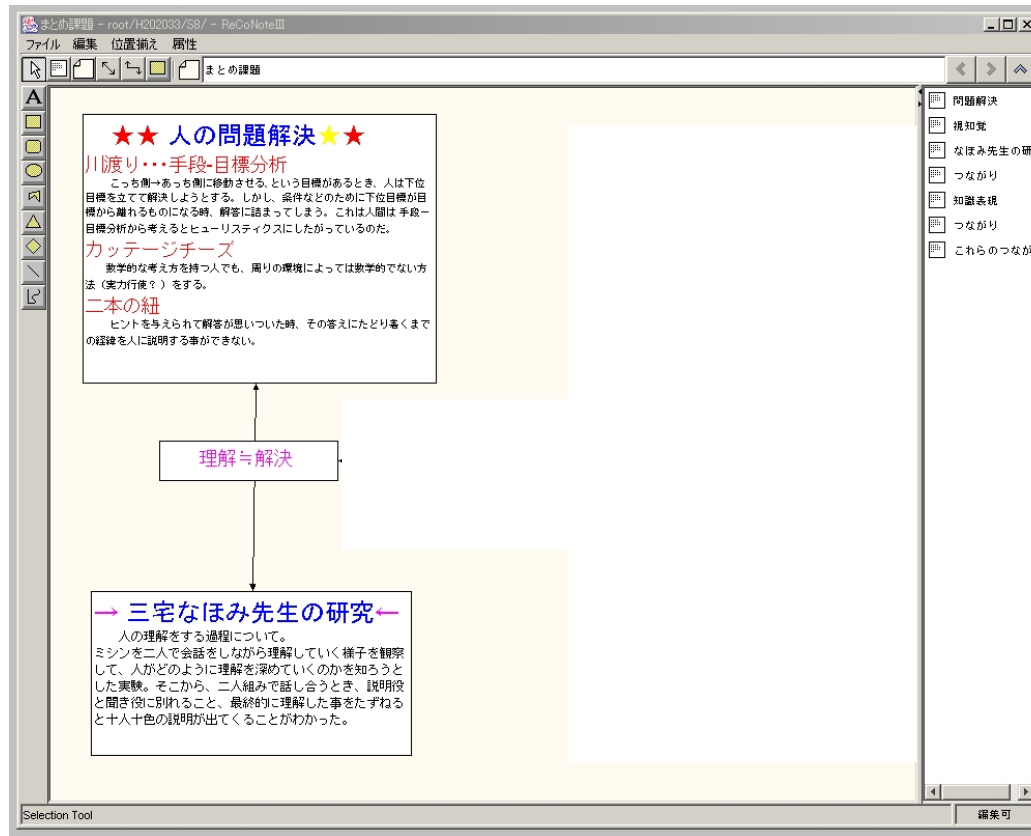
10th
week



Support tools

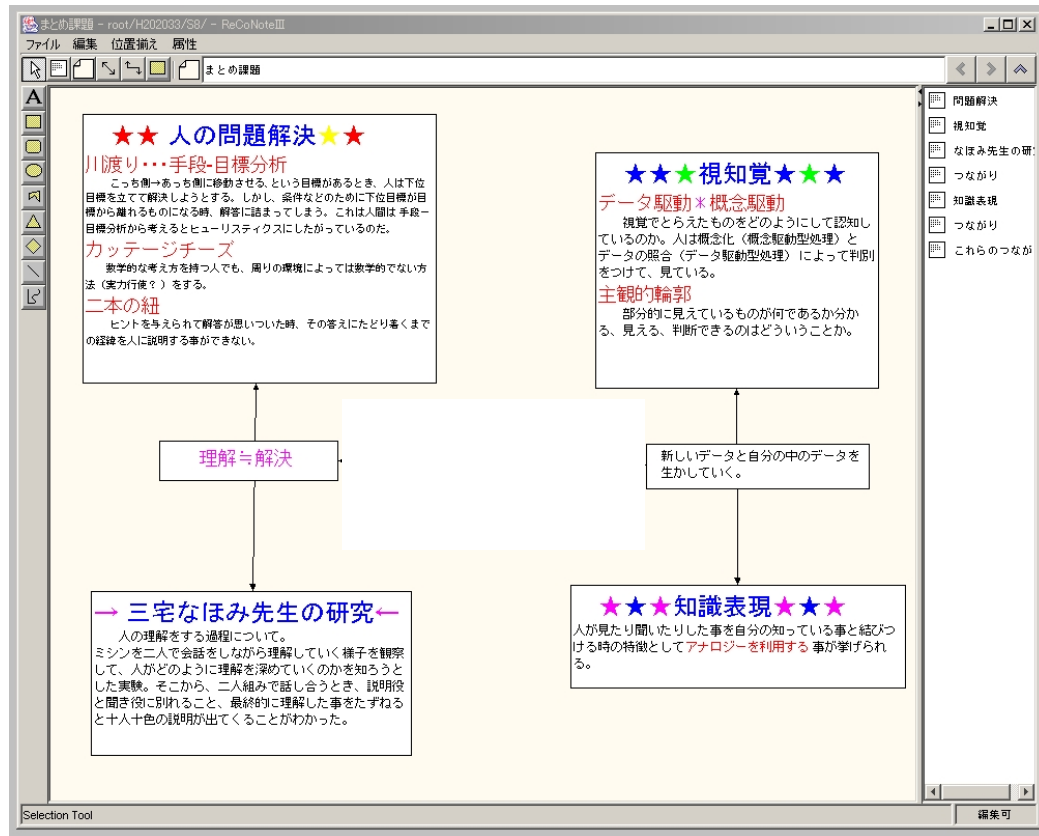
- Making thinking visible
 - Externalize fragmental ideas
 - Spatially arrange the fragments into a concept map
- Making modifications of externalizations easy
 - Reflective Collaboration Note

Reflective Collaboration Note

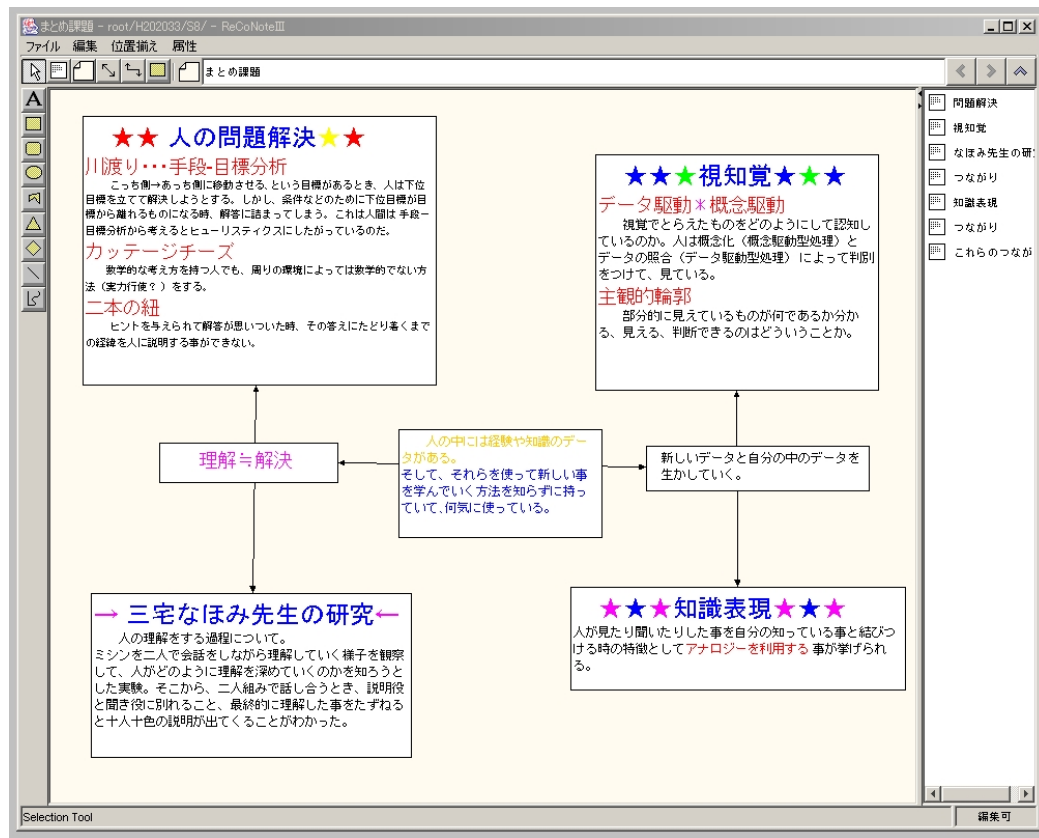


Structuring explanation

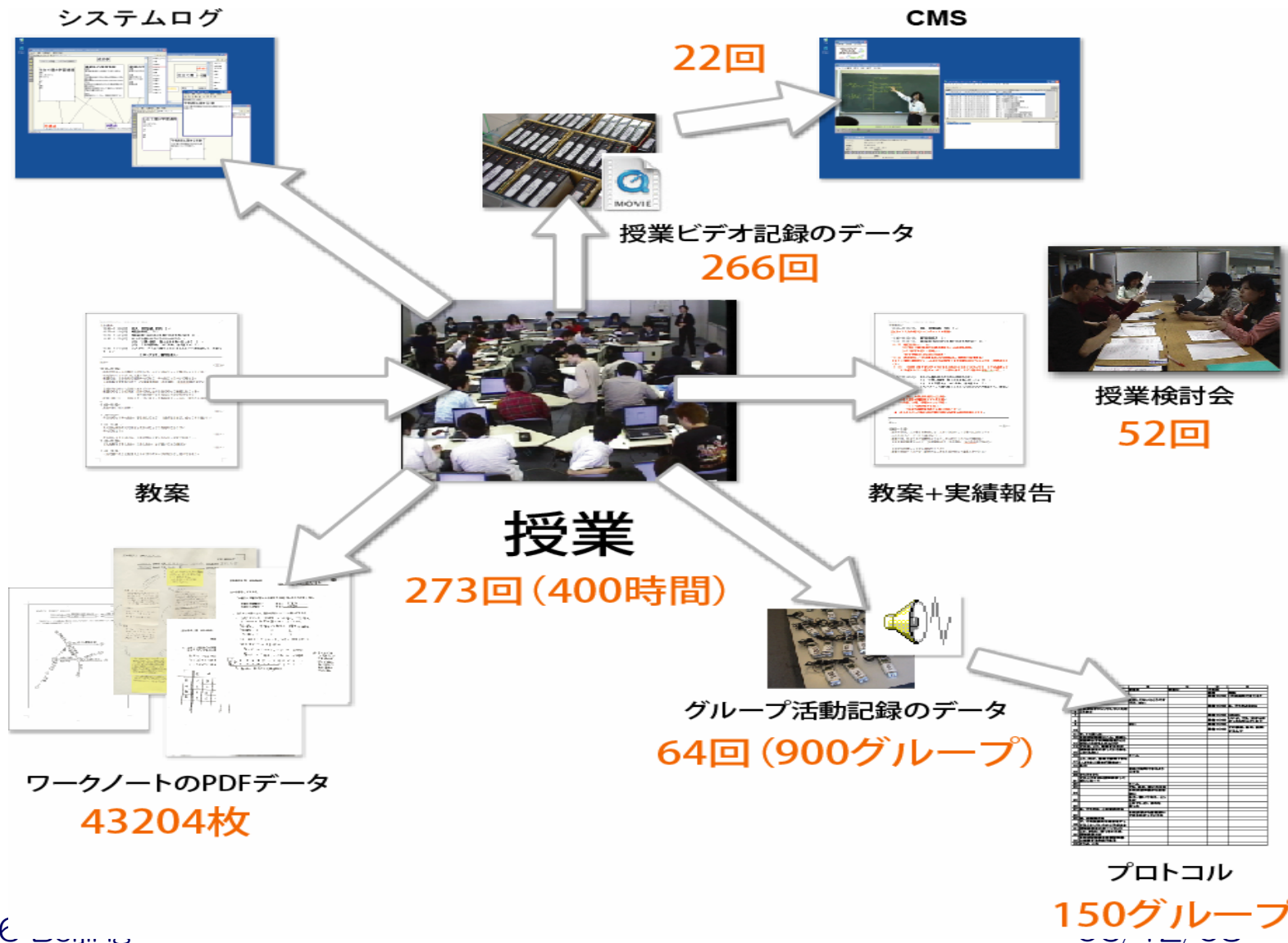
Reflective Collaboration Note



Structuring explanation Reflective Collaboration Note



Data for evaluation (2002-2004)



Are the outcomes “portable”?

How much do they “remember”?

Six months to one year later

Exp : What do you remember? What kind of a story?

Stdnt : Ah, how pigeons remember things, if you break some particular part of its brain, it still can distinguish what is edible and what is not, you know they can tell the difference with the partly damaged brain, but not which three dots make a triangle and so forth, artificial things.

Even pigeons brain is network-structured for survival.

Class type	# of targets	% recall Facts + Implication	Keywords only
lecture	11	2.2%	56.1%
Coll. Ref.	22	15.8%	7.7%

Quantitative evaluation

- Individual knowledge building activities increase (over lectures)
- More integration efforts expressed in final reports (30% to over 90%)
- Some students spontaneously pair together to work for class, who are found more engaged in knowledge integration activities than solos.

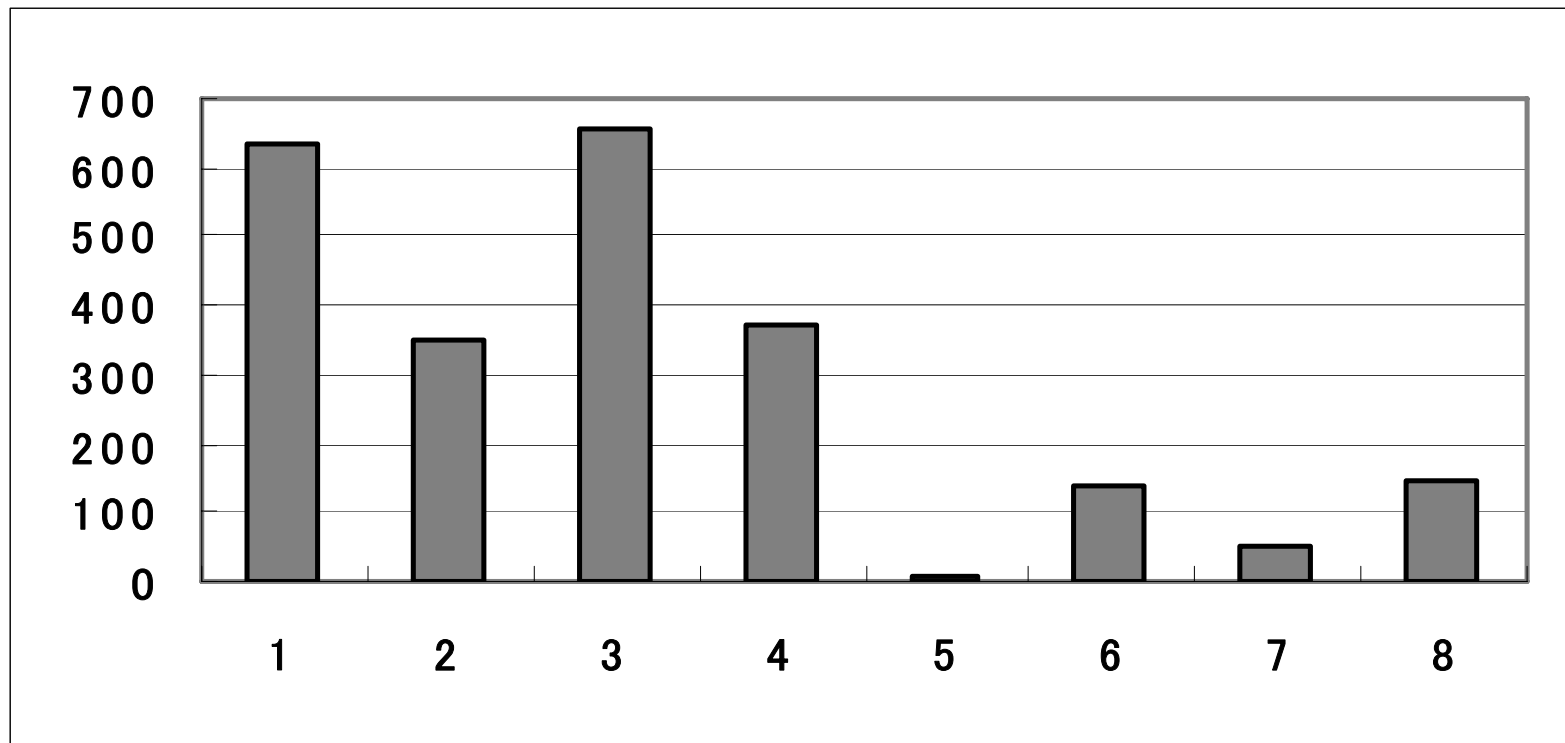
Pair reflection

- Number of text read with care on relation between theme and evidence
 - Pair: 9.8 / Solo: 6.3
- Number of questions written on BBS
 - Pair: 1.9 / Solo: 0.5
- Pairs were found to be engaged in frequent QA during these activities.

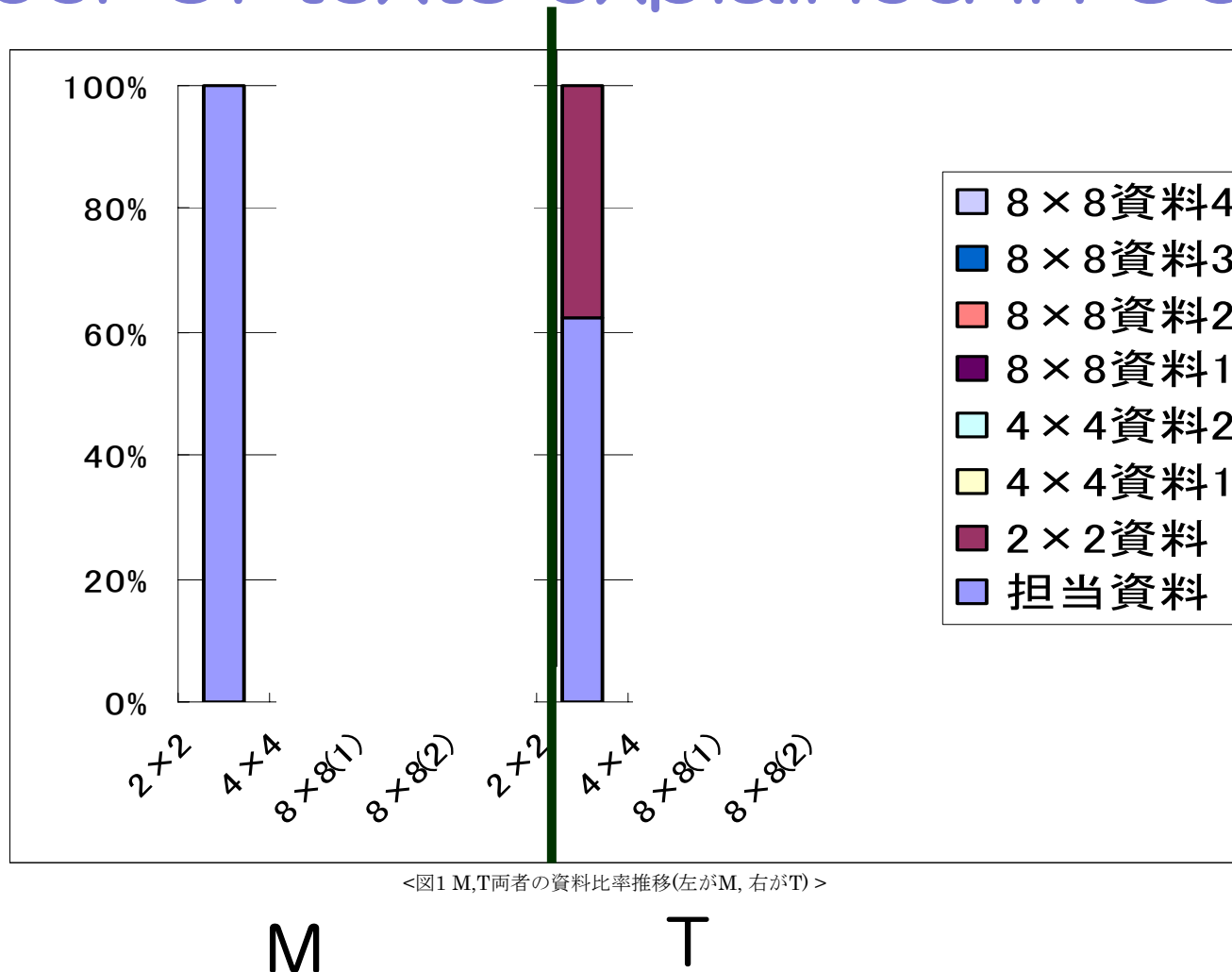
Quality of questions : One of qualitative evaluations

- Are students' understandings
“portable” in the sense of their
abstractness, and/or generality?

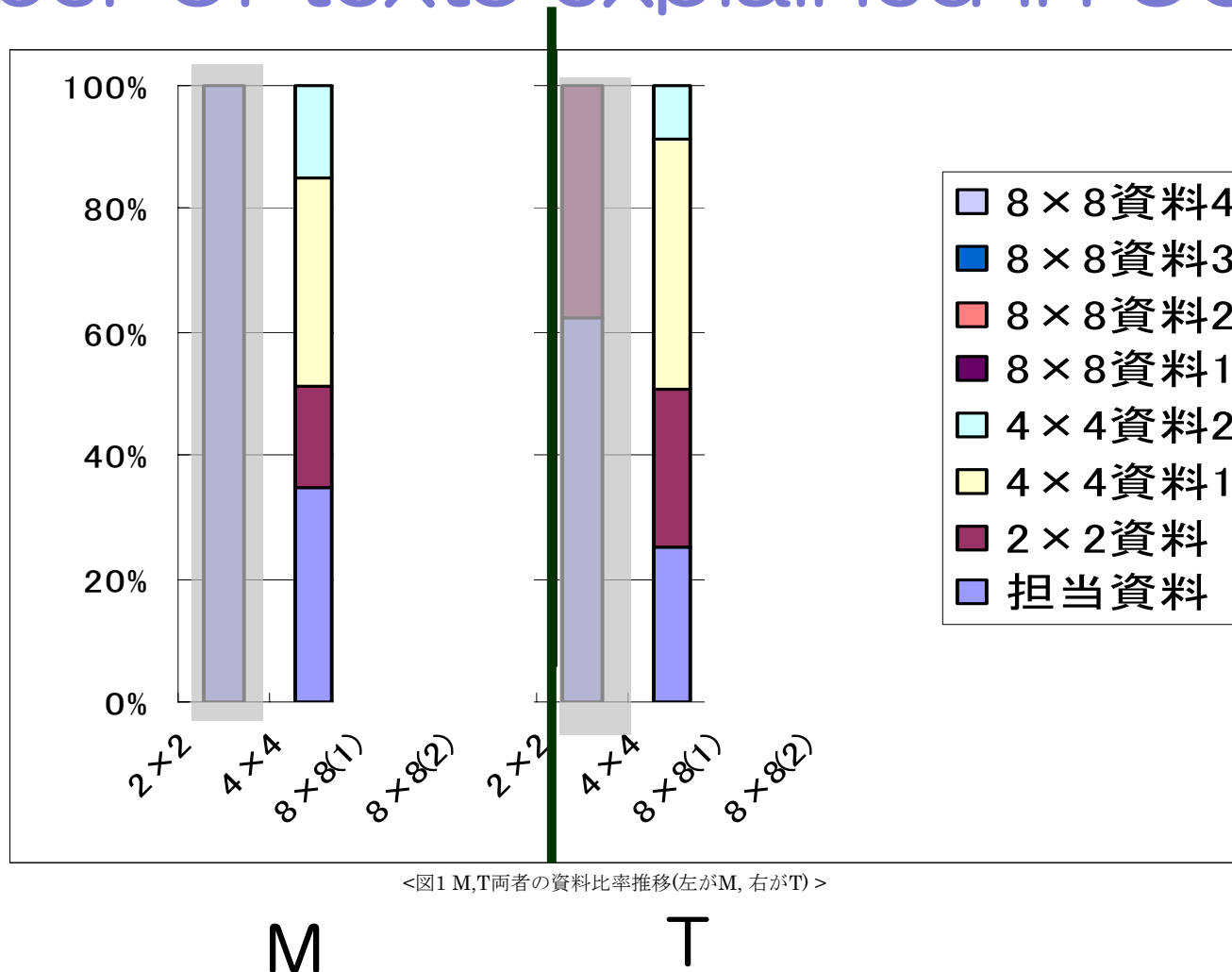
Length of explanations by one student



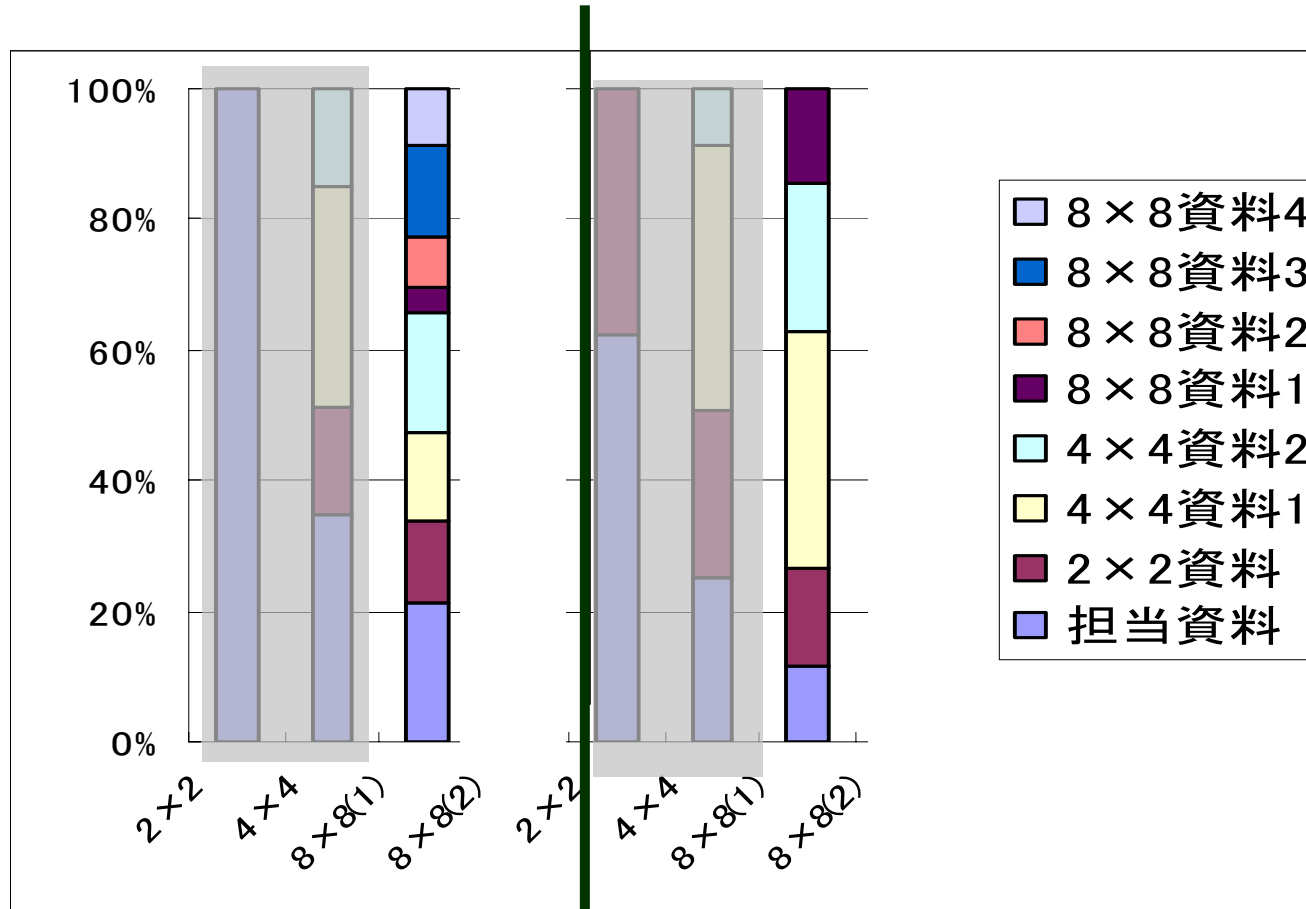
Number of texts explained in 90 min.



Number of texts explained in 90 min.



Number of texts explained in 90 min.

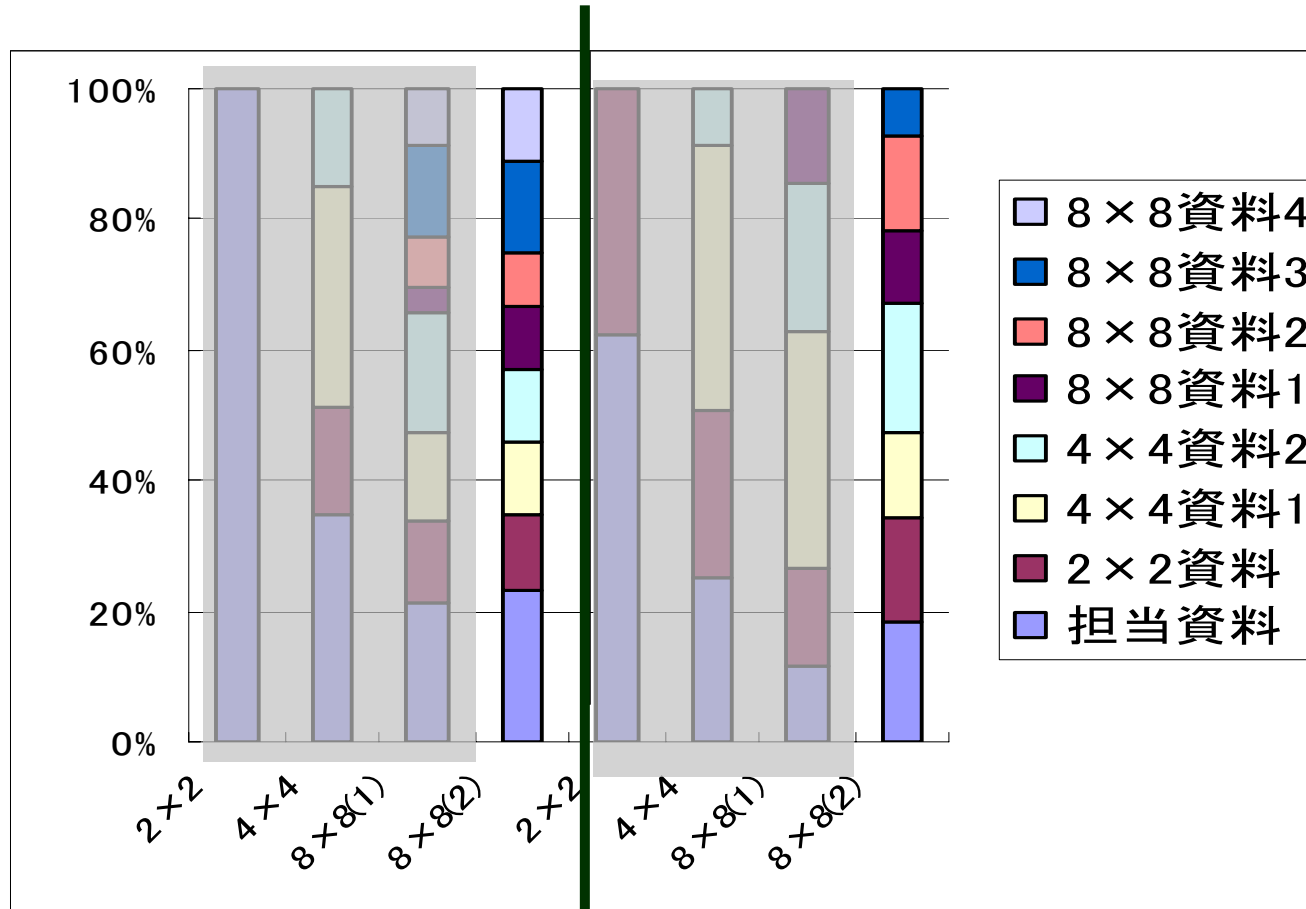


<図1 M,T両者の資料比率推移(左がM, 右がT)>

M

T

Number of texts explained in 90 min.



<図1 M,T両者の資料比率推移(左がM, 右がT) >

M

T

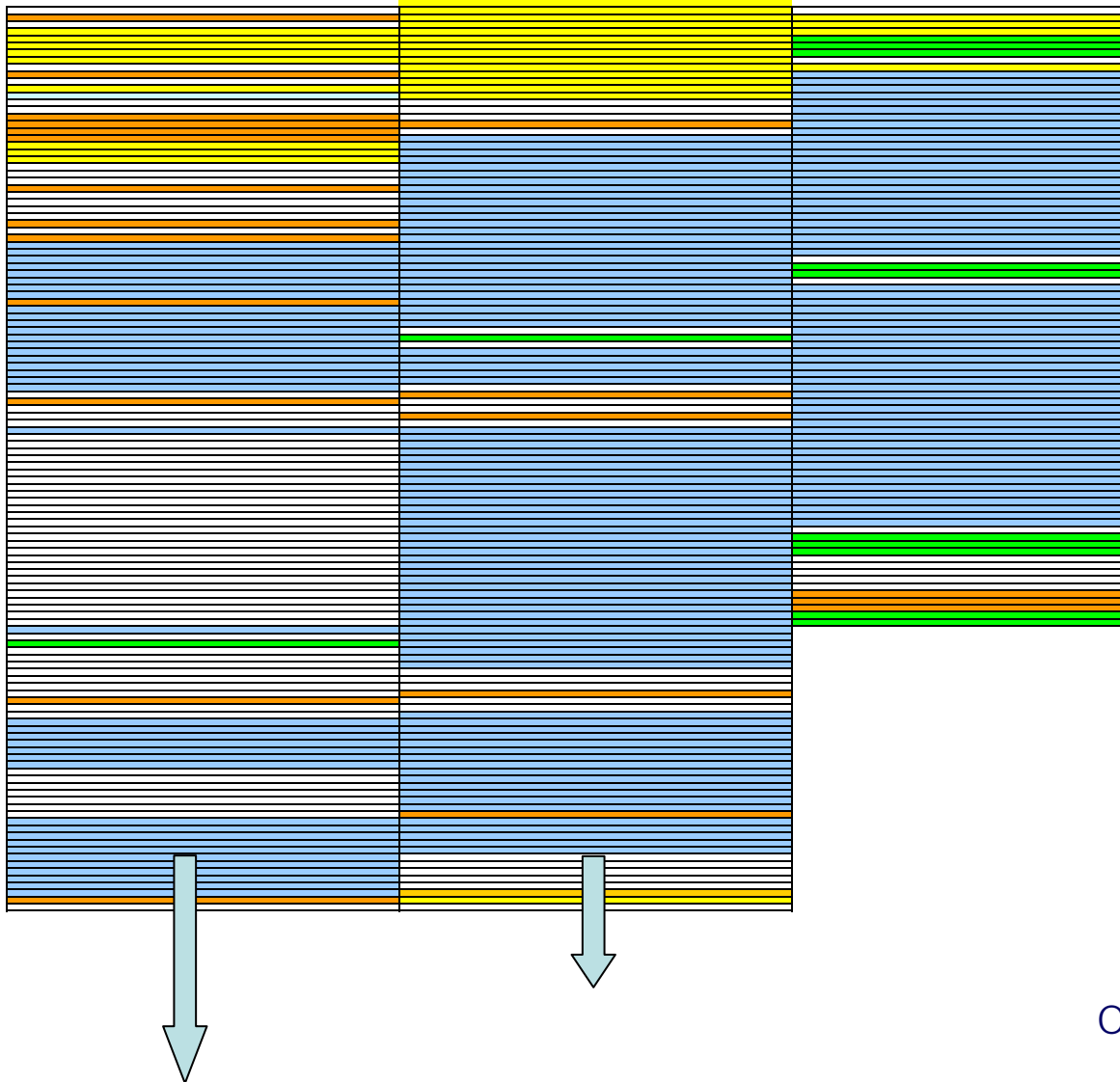
Component structure of the explanations

Theme	The theme of the findings
Evidence	Experiments, observations, systems, line of logic...
Implications	Author's interpretations and implications
Connections	Student's interpretations and abstractions

11/09
Prctc

12/07
4X4

12/15
8X8



2/Nov. (1st explanation to others)

Uhh, this sentence, I think, came first in the chapter...

The latter half said...

about the procedural knowledge,...

about how the procedural knowledge is represented or what kinds of the procedural knowledge there are...

and about many examples

30/Nov (4th wk 2by2)

Uhh, concerning to #116 literature,
its main theme is on...

the declarative knowledge and the procedural knowledge

Let me explain it briefly before going into details.

This is like “practice is better than learning.”

Ahh, how can I say?

It is often said

what cannot be learned through words

can be learned by body.

Ahh, the procedural knowledge corresponds to the latter.

15/Dec (8th wk 8by8 2nd time)

116 is, let me see,

It tells you there are declarative and procedural knowledge
—and then—

Ah, it says there are occasions when the declarative skills get
Converted into procedural skills、

116 explains there are cases that that conversion occurs

Then, ah, let me start、

That the conversion is the theme of this text,
but—

Well, first of all, I think you need to understand, what each of these types
of knowledge is, so in order to do that,

let me see,

Declarative knowledge is often, ah,

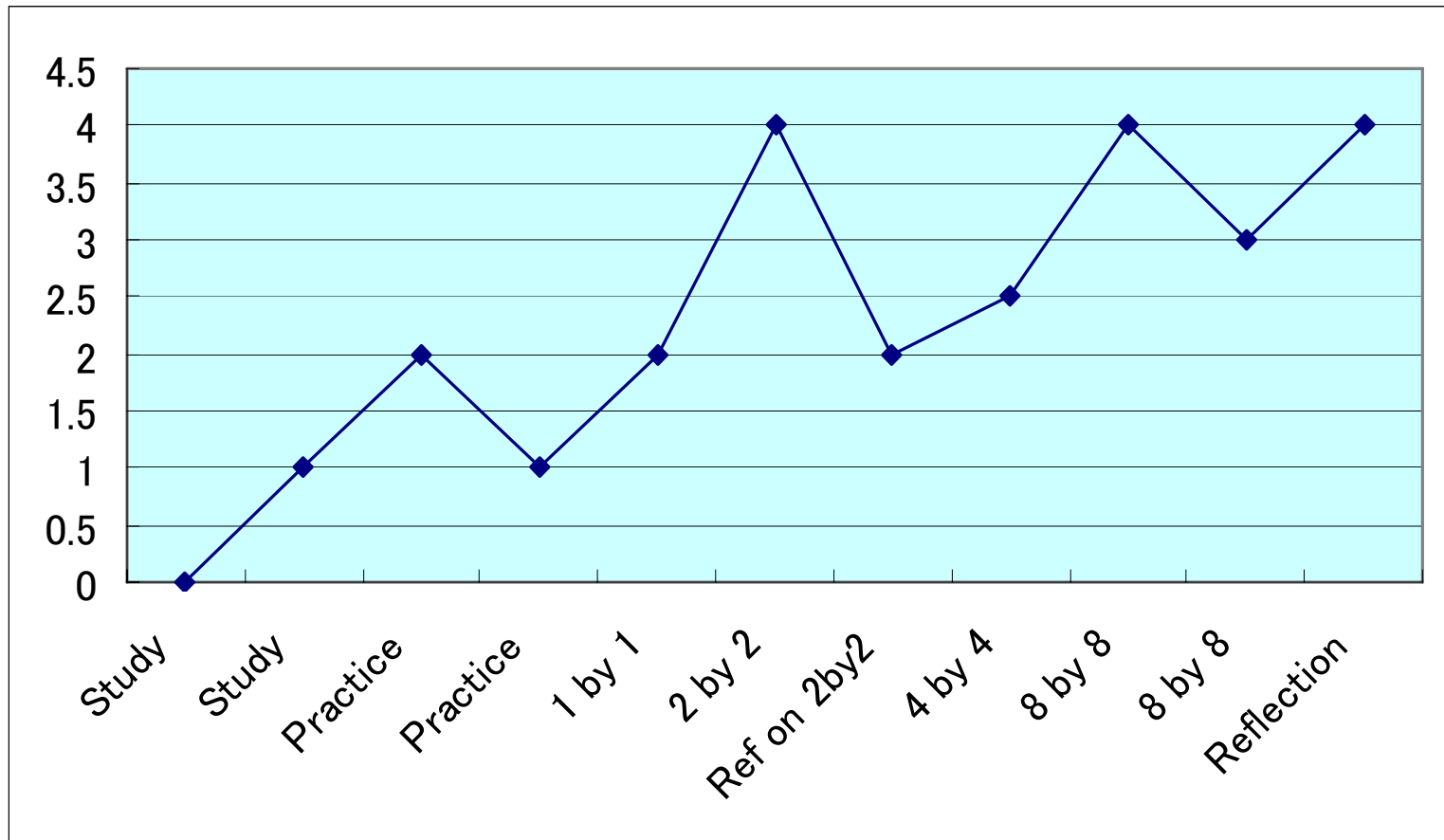
Communicated verbally.

It is language-dependent knowledge.

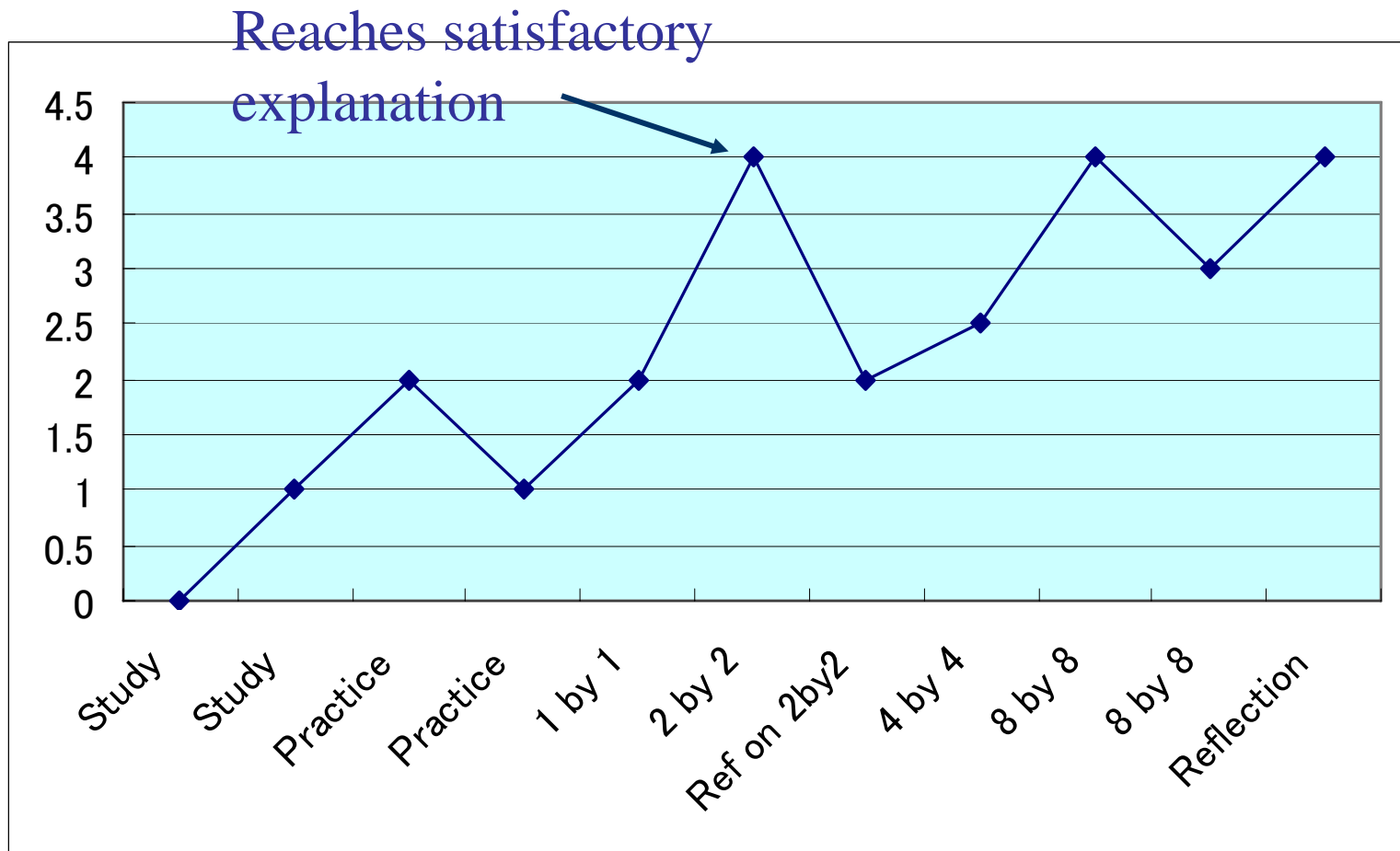
Very schematic description of Y.O.'s understanding process

Level 4	Integration with confidence, expansion
Level 3	Integration neutral
Level 2	Integration with doubts, misunderstandings
Level 1	Trials of integration

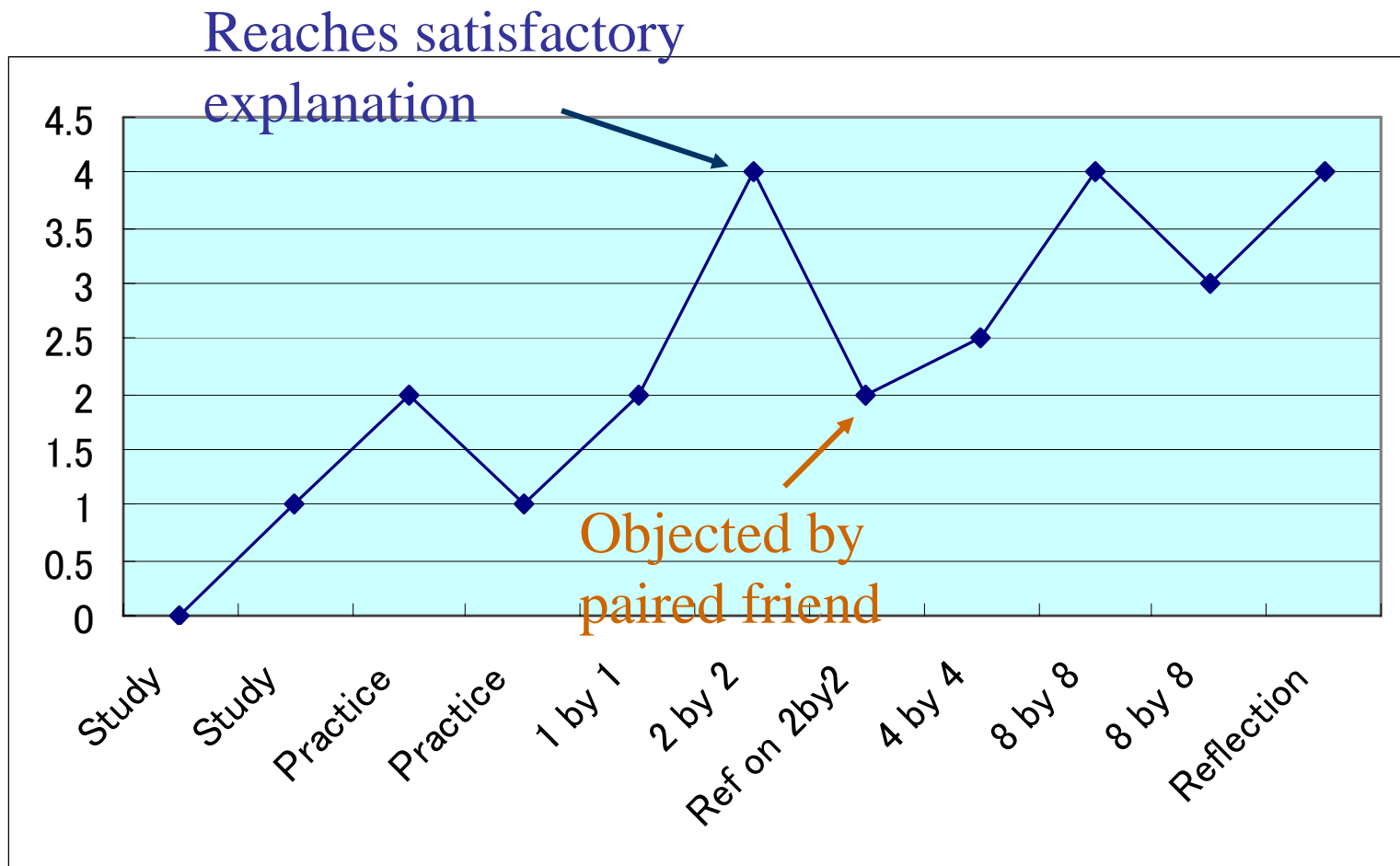
Pattern of growth (Y.O.)



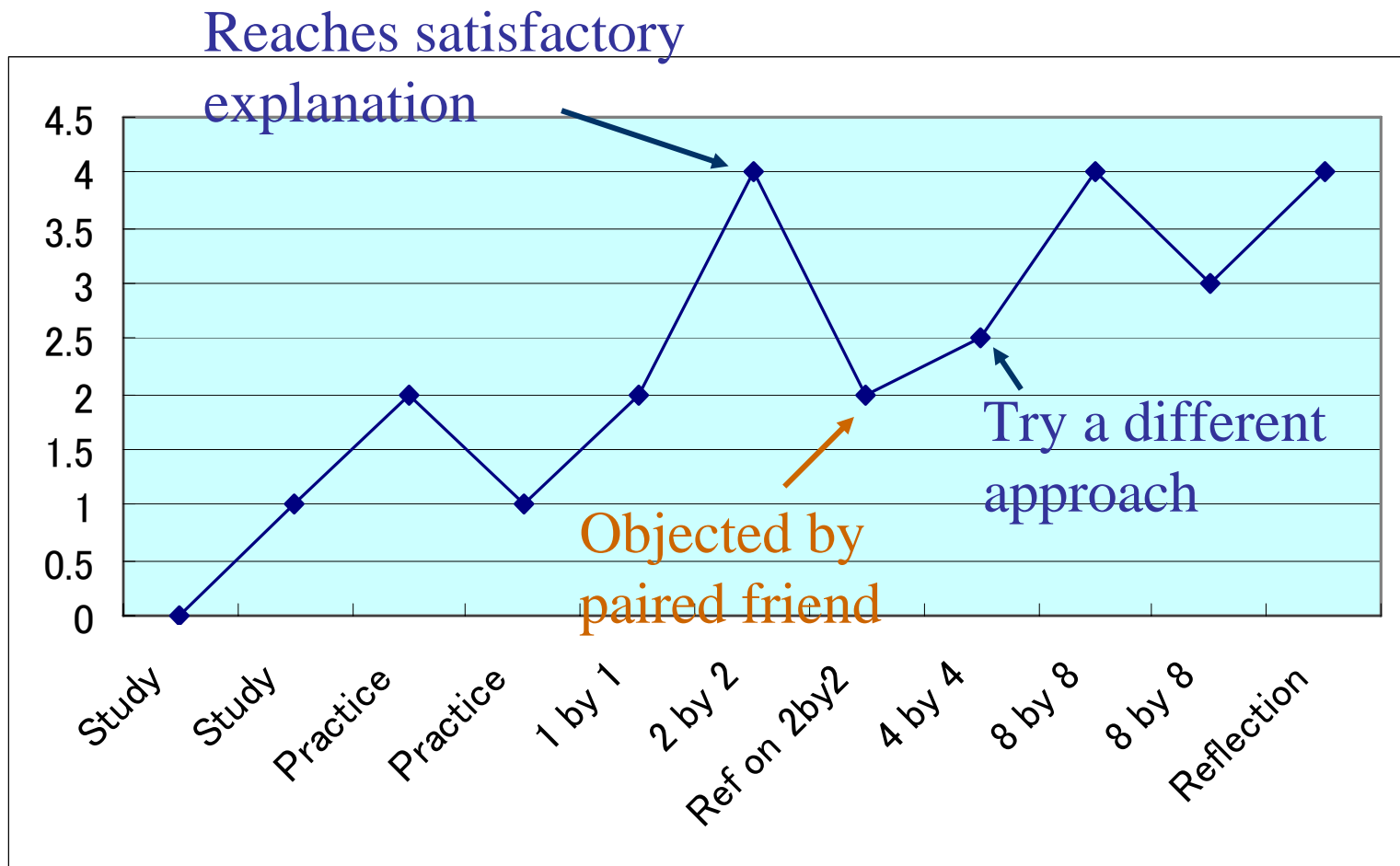
Pattern of growth (Y.O.)



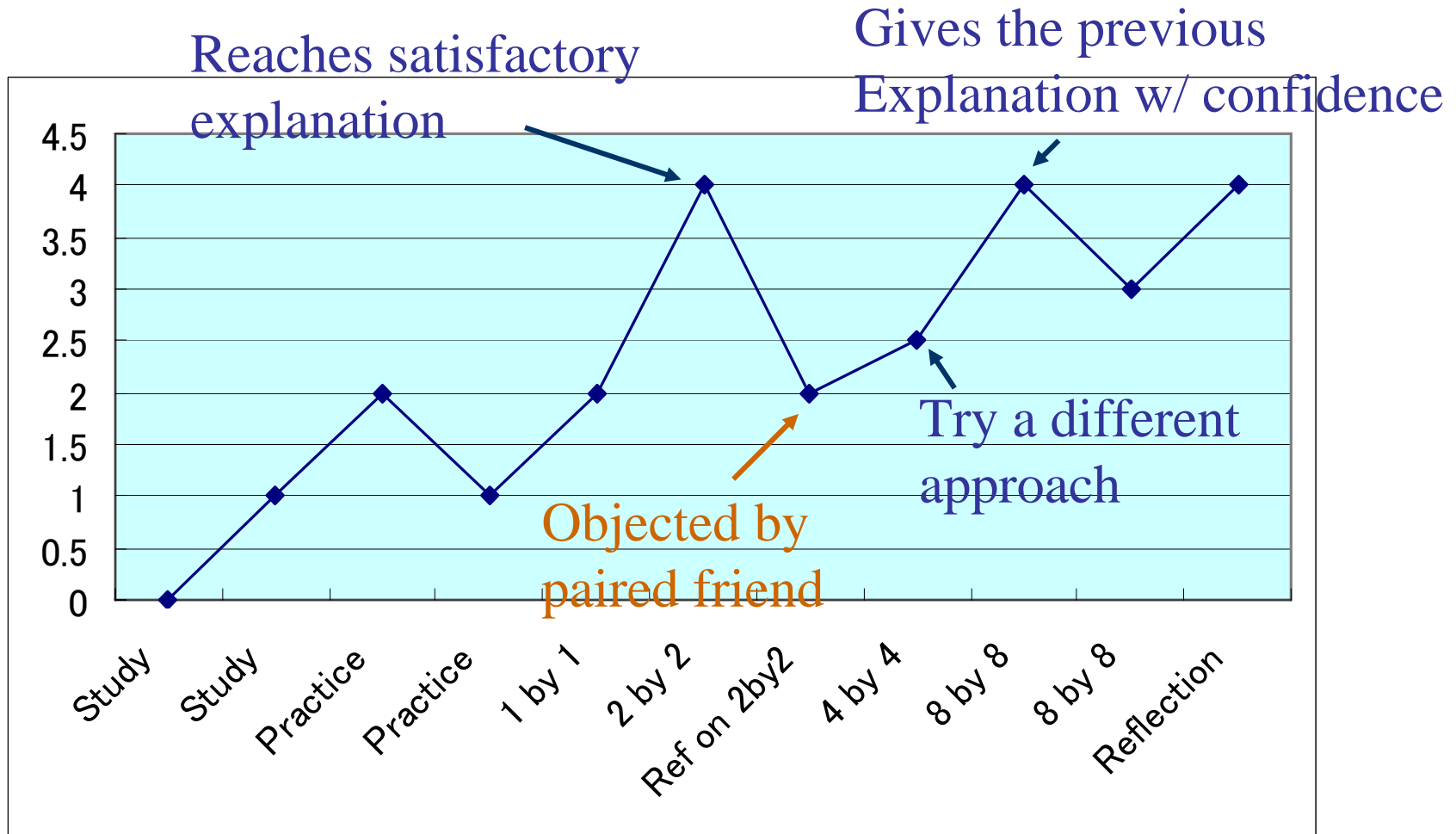
Pattern of growth (Y.O.)



Pattern of growth (Y.O.)



Pattern of growth (Y.O.)



Are leaned outcomes dependable?

Learning of learning skills

- Awareness of better comprehension by “explaining in my own words.”
 - Dynamic jigsaw
- “It is my own understanding, could be different from others (but that’s okay”) feeling
- Now I know how to ask questions.
- *Some visible changes in work pattern in junior years and after*

How about sustainability?

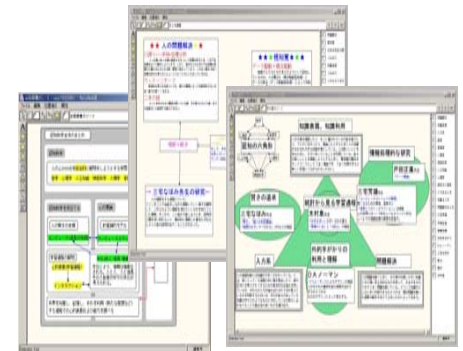
- Life-long, life-wide learning (LIFE)
- ... Learning for the Future?

(Schwartz & Martin, 2005)

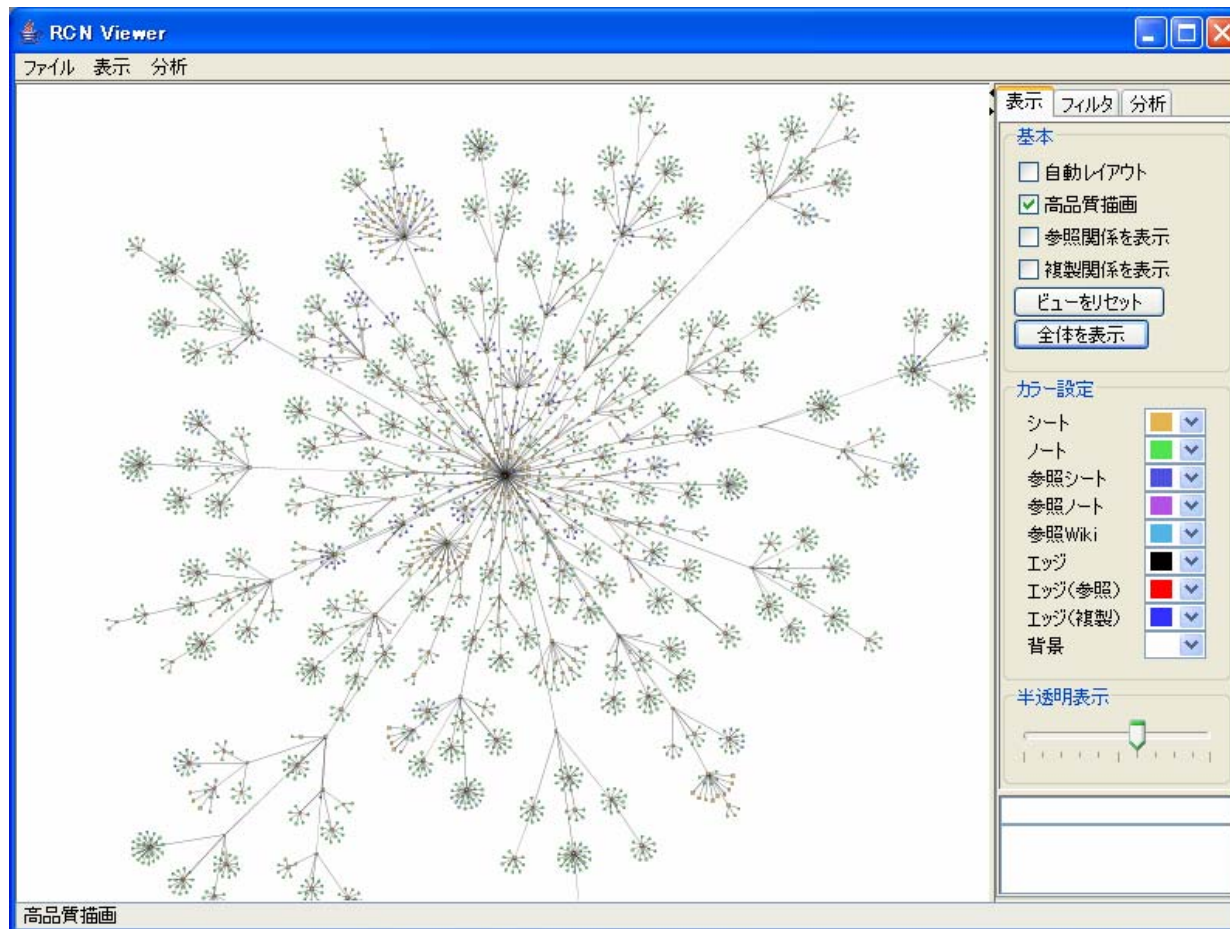
- One of the current hot topics, but we are not there yet.

Toward longer term effects...

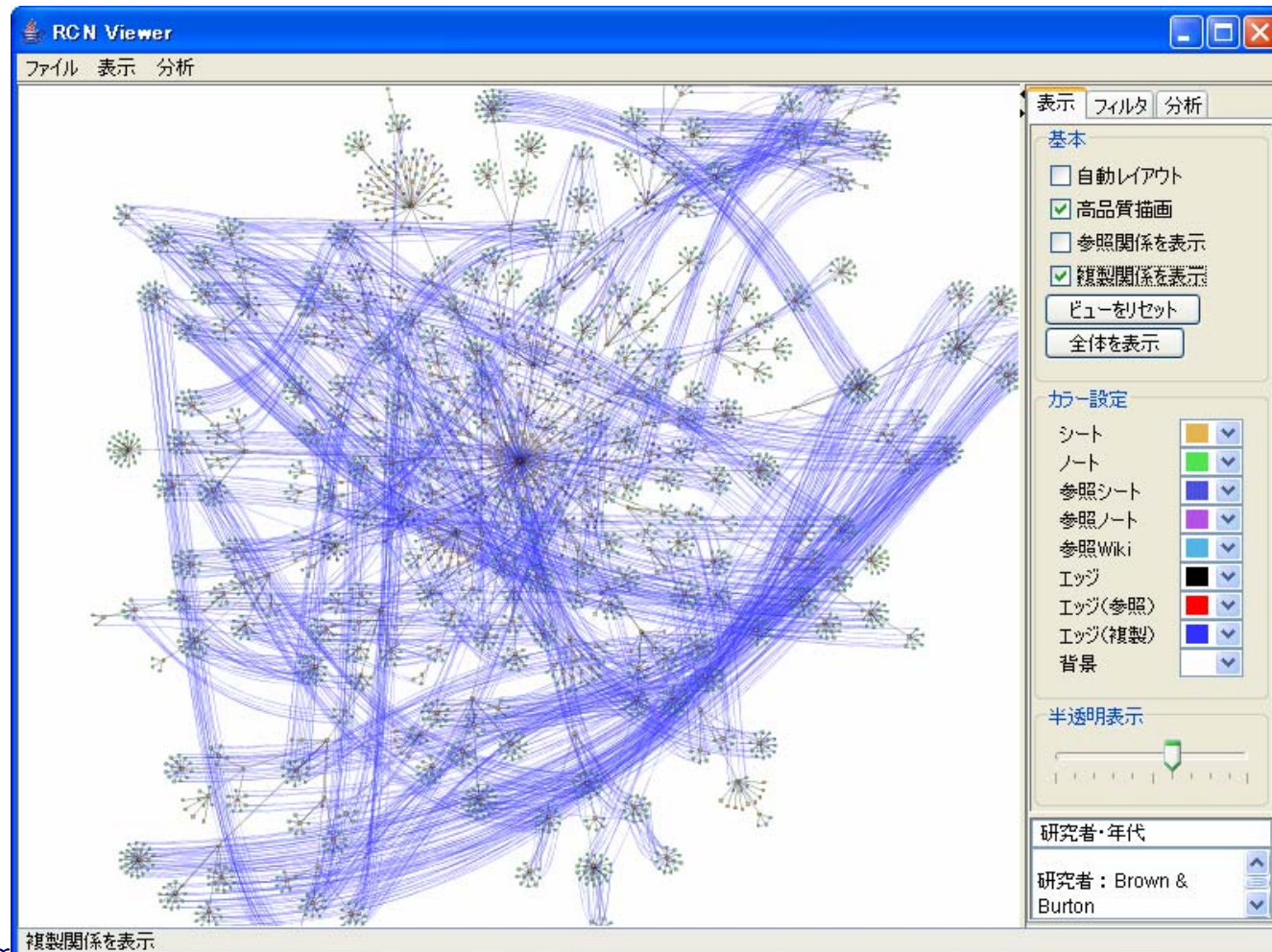
- Support for adaptively utilize outcome from one class to other classes.
- Support of integrating learning outcomes from a set of related courses.
- Enhancement of self-regulatory learning skills to make above activities possible.



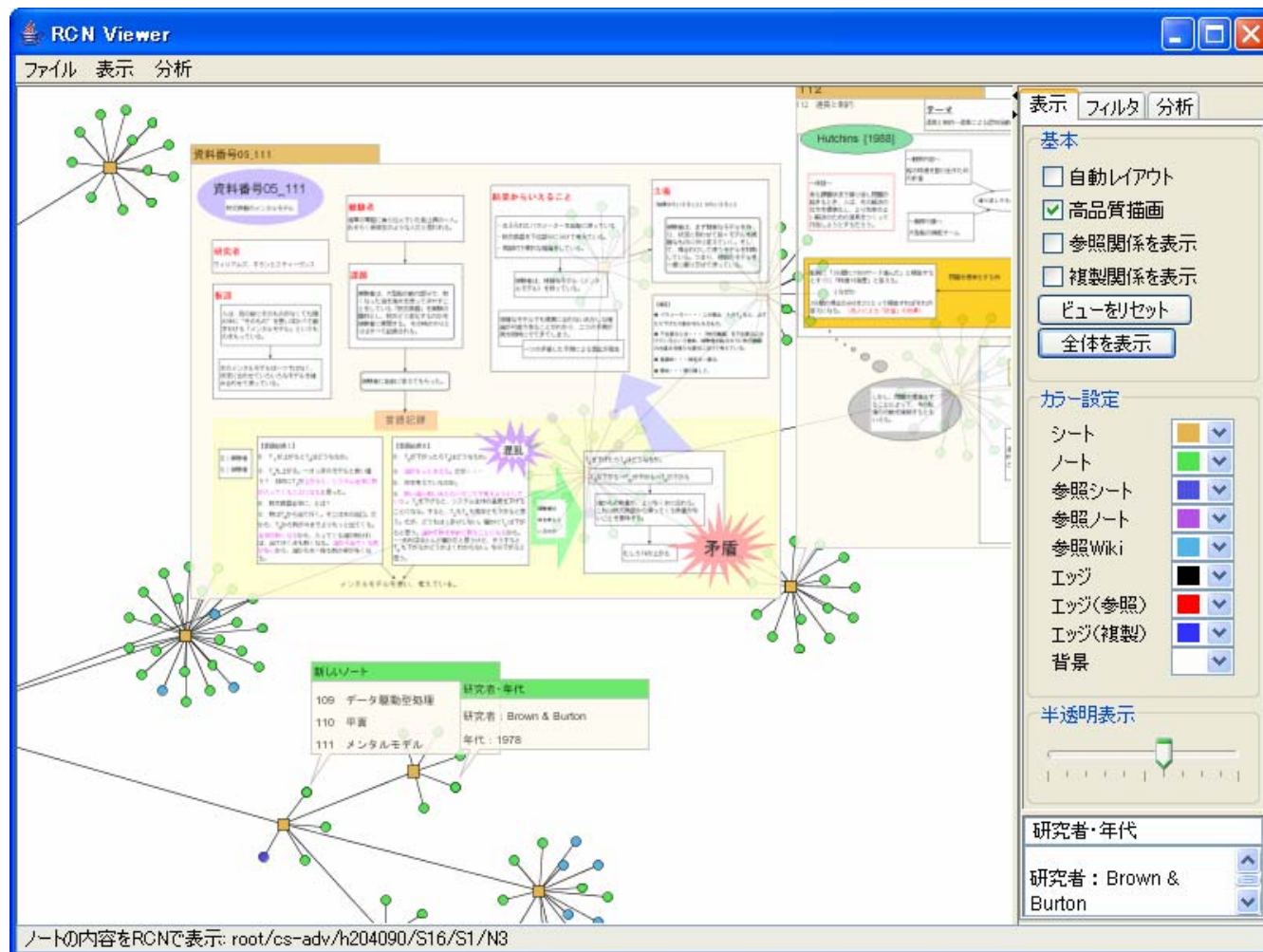
ReCoNote Viewer: overview



ReCoNote Viewer: mutual linking



Growth of individual's



Leaning Sciences

- Create theories of learning, test the theories in practice, and then feed the data with observation into further theorization

*"Learning science is to make possible
the kind of learning for everybody
at the level no human has ever experienced"*
(Bereiter, 2002)

- Toward designing collaborative supports for integrated knowledge, portable, dependable and sustainable for the future.

Thank you.

Colleagues and students

Yoshio Miyake

Hajime Shirouzu

Shinichi Tanaka

Katsuhisa Yuasa

Yuya Yamanaka

Tomoe Ozeki

Eijiro Tsuchiya

Sayaka Tohyama

Shinnosuke Takahashi

Aki Igarashi

Kayo Uetani

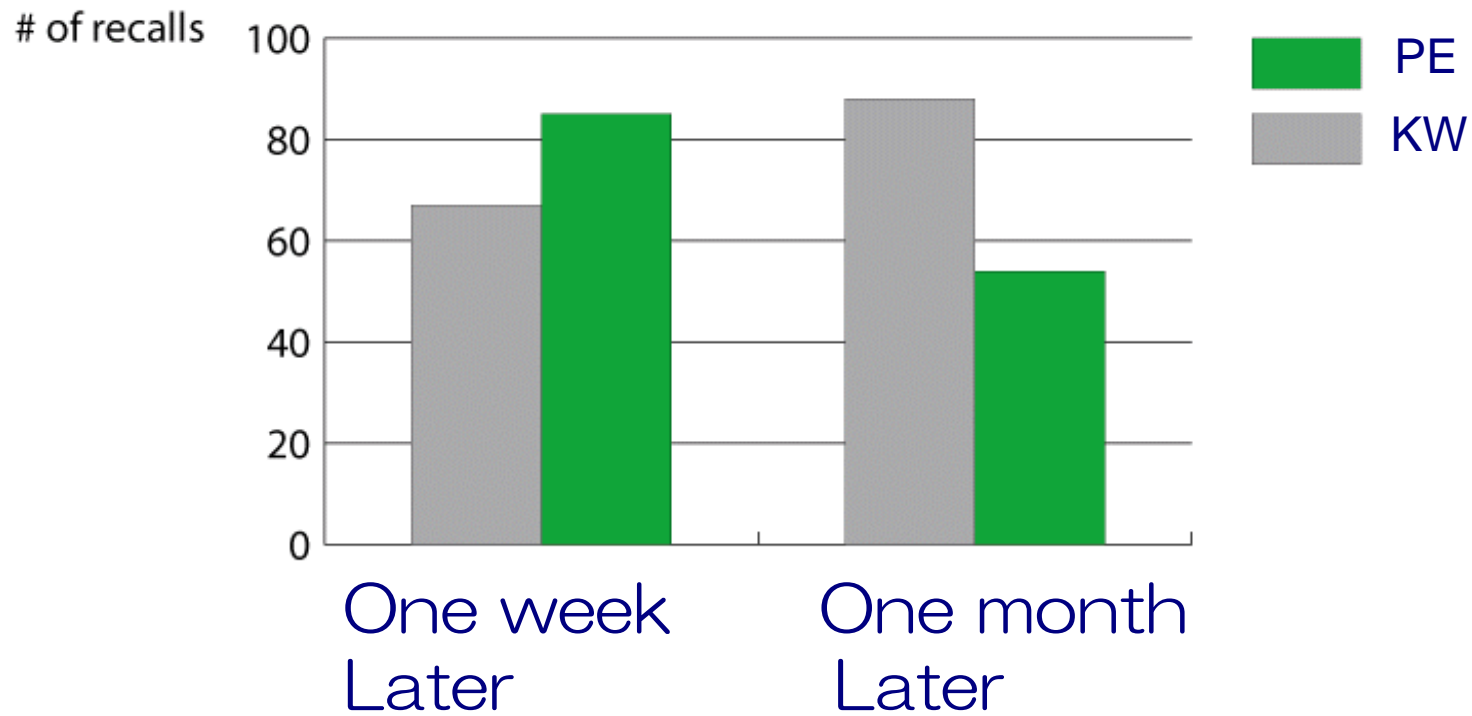
Funded by
JST/JSPS



Schema-formation by relating lecture to personal experiences

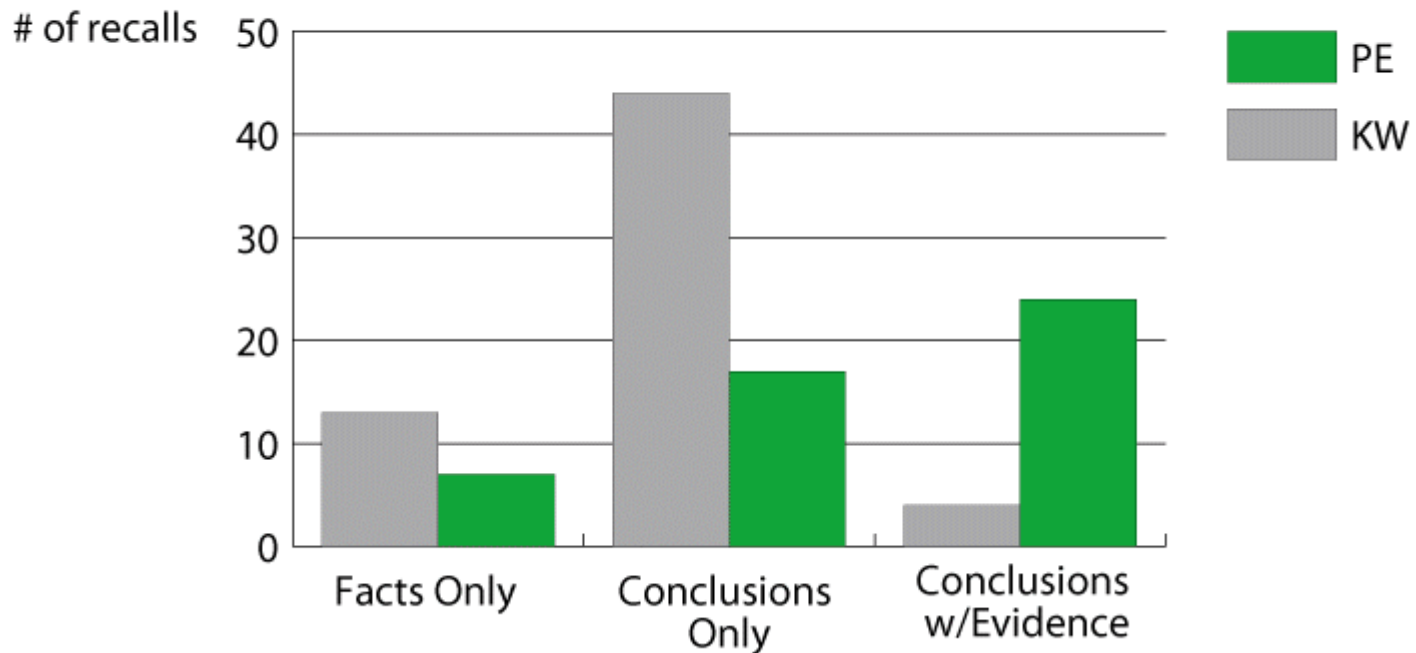
- Personal Experience Condition
 - “Relate Dr. X’s talk to your own experiences”
 - “For example, (E relates to his
- Key Word Condition
 - “Recall Dr. X’s lecture using (your own) keywords.”
 - (By showing pre-set keywords) what do you recall with these?

Total recall



再生内容 – 質的比較

Factual & Conclusive statements vs. Conclusive statements with supportive evidence



Collaborative reflection

- Read text
- Explain to others
 - Supported by ICT
- Relate others' explanations to one's own
- Explain the integrated explanation to others

• • • • • *REPEAT*