### TEACHING WITH VIDEO GAMES: ENGAGING ALL STUDENTS IN STEM EDUCATION



#### **Presenters**

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With Partners



Funding for the project is provided by...

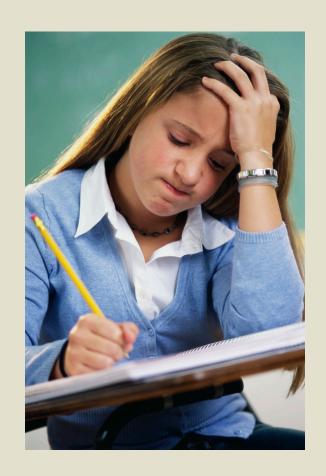


### Game-enhanced STEM ~ Project Goals

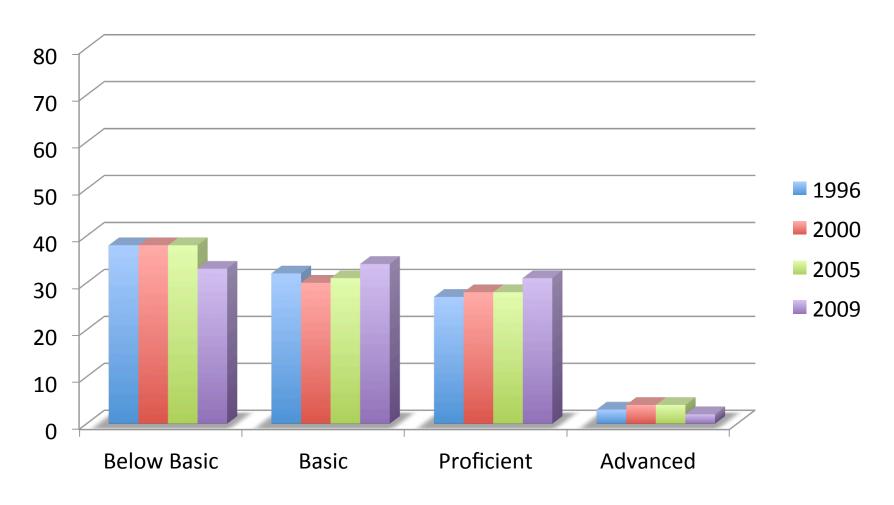
- Create and assess the efficacy of video games that integrate STEM content
- Apply innovative evidence-based instruction and assessment principles to video games
- Increase accessibility of middle school STEM curricular materials for ALL students
- Reduce the STEM achievement gap by improving learning outcomes for students with disabilities and those who are atrisk of learning failure
- Incorporate Universal Design for Learning and progress monitoring tools in the games
- Strategically target traditionally marginalized students during middle school, before they become disenfranchised with STEM

### What's So Difficult About STEM?

- More new vocabulary than in the first year of a high school foreign language course
- Complex expository texts that limit of poor readers' comprehension (Lee & Erdogan, 2007)
- New information is covered at a rapid pace
- Increased emphasis on using the scientific method to solve complex multi-step problems

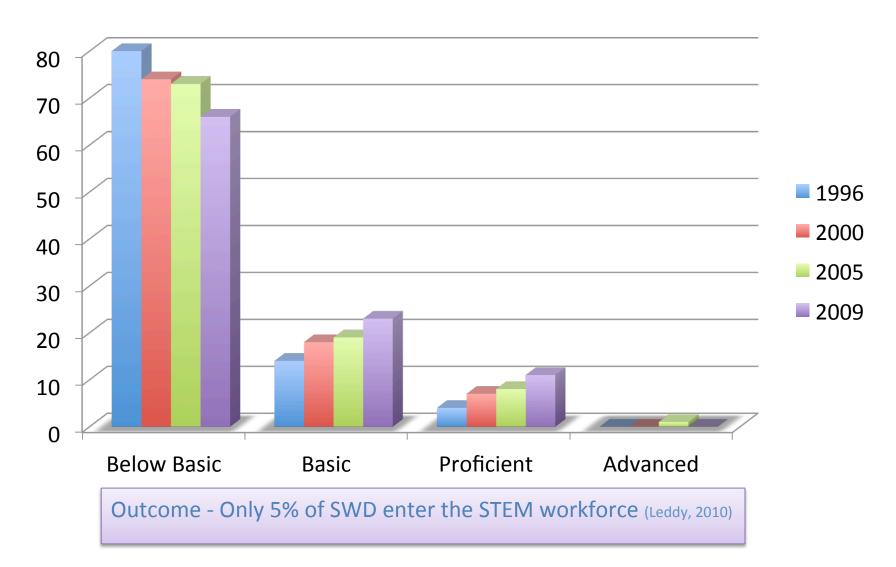


# 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Science Performance of Students Without Disabilities



U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (2010)

# 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Science Performance of Students With Disabilities



### Students with Learning Disabilities

- Have difficulty activating prior knowledge
- Are reluctant to pose questions or hypotheses
- Are less likely to have a systematic plan to approach problems
- Struggle to implement instructor feedback
- Have difficulty making inferences during inductive and deductive reasoning processes
- Seldom transfer knowledge across contexts
- Are less likely to be aware of their metacognitive processes





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### Survey: Nearly every American kid plays video games

Posted 9/16/2008 12:12 PM | Comments 📮 61 | Recommend 🕂 12

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By Sue Beyer, The Express-Times via AP

Billy Nolte, foreground, plays "Guitar Hero III" during at Cyberdome in Easton, Pa. Cyberdome is a gaming center with 25 Xbox 360 consoles and two Nintendo Wiis connected to high-definition TVs that lets teens play video games in a social atmosphere.

By Martha Irvine, AP National Writer

CHICAGO — Katherine Graden doesn't really like shoot-'em-up video games. She prefers games on her Wii system that test her fitness and agility — the ones her guy friends tease are her "sissy games."

"I'm like, 'Fine! Go play your violent games. I'll stick with mine," the high school freshman from Chicago says, chuckling.

It's a common scenario, according to a new national survey from the Pew Internet & American Life Project that illustrates just how ingrained games have become in youth culture.

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PEW REPORT: 'Teens, Video Games and Civics: Teens' gaming experiences are diverse and include significant social interaction and civic engagement'

The survey found that while young Americans don't necessarily play the same thing, nearly all of them — girls included — play video games of one kind or another.

### Who Plays Video Games?

- 99% of boys & 94% of girls play video games
- 54% play daily (500k middle school students with LD)
- 34% of boys & 18% of girls play for >2 hours daily

### Where do they play?

- 86% on consoles
- 73% on computers
- 60% on portable devices
- 48% on cell phones



Lenhart, A. (2008) Teens, video games and civics. Pew Internet and American Life Project <a href="http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2008/Teens-Video-Games-and-Civics.aspx">http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2008/Teens-Video-Games-and-Civics.aspx</a>

Note: error +/- 3 points

### "Serious" Video Games

Educational video games represent the next generation of technology-enhanced instructional materials









Students can become immersed in fun and engaging standards-based environments (e.g., inside the human body) that are unobtainable in traditional classrooms (U.S. Department of Education, 2010)

## **GILS Trailers**



### Preliminary Research on Gaming and SWD

- Can be more effective than traditional instruction (Twyman & Tindal, 2006)
- Increases motivation (Charlton, Williams, & McLaughlin, 2005)
- Promotes self-esteem (Harris & Rea, 2009)
- Improves skills for extended periods after the game ends (Beaumont & Sofronoff, 2008)
- Accelerates learning (Charlton et al., 2005)

# Universal Design for Learning (UDL): A framework for accessible videogame design

- Provide scientific data using multiple means of representation (e.g., pictorial representations, tables, simulations, etc.)
- Provide options for students to demonstrate their comprehension of concepts and phenomena (i.e., multiple forms of assessments)
- Allow students to engage with the materials in a diverse manner that fosters their motivation and unique learning needs

Center for Applied Special Technology (2009) <a href="http://www.cast.org/">http://www.cast.org/</a>

### Instructional Supports in the Games

- Clear goals and objectives
- Text-to speech
- Virtual dictionary
- Expert modeling via a virtual mentor



- Extended learning and practice opportunities
- Immediate corrective feedback
- Advanced organizers to assist with planning and problem solving
- Collaborative grouping & peer tutoring options
- Iterative learning cycles ~ each level builds on and reiterates previously learned knowledge and skills









### **UDL** in a Game Environment

Next Steps

Weatherman Bill

Try and dodge **THIS** 

Complex multi-step directions are presented using a series of easy to follow tasks that aid students with processing difficulties. Tasks are presented using text with a read aloud option.

"Sandbox" gameplay allows players to experiment with variables without high-stakes repercussions.

Players have access to narration for any and all text in the game.

Rich graphics provide students with multiple ways to view the same data. Teachers and IEP teams receive reports on player choice and performance. These reports can be easily exported.

The player has a choice of analytical tools that they can use to meet their individual learning needs.

Interactive learning environment motivates students by allowing them to customize the game based on their own preferences.

In-game experts provide modeling, tutorials and corrective feedback when students are unable to complete tasks independently.

Difficulty level adjusts dynamically based on player performance or teacher-specified proficiency levels. Students can track their progress toward benchmark objectives at any time.

### Another UDL Game Example

Complex multi-step directions are presented using a series of easy to follow tasks that aid students with processing difficulties. Tasks are presented using text with a read aloud option.

Monitoring tools document students' progress toward educational objectives. Teachers and IEP teams can use the data to enhance planning and instruction. The data is easily exported to programs like Excel.

Avatar of expert scientist provides modeling, tutorials and corrective feedback when students are unable to complete tasks independently.

Speech-to-text allows students to record observations and hypotheses in an electronic journal. The text can be exported to word processing programs.

The state of the s

Orientation tools remind students of their location in the game.

Interactive learning environment motivates students and presents information from multiple perspectives.

Camera allows students to take screen shots as evidence that supports or refutes their hypotheses.

Other tools provide essential information about concepts and vocabulary that students should have obtained during prior learning experiences.

Database tools provide additional information about the game environment and content using graphic illustrations, tables, charts, and video clips.

### Game-enhanced STEM Project Timeline

Sept 2010 – June 2011

Proof of concept





2011 ~ Grand Prize Developer Award Winner U.S. Department of Education

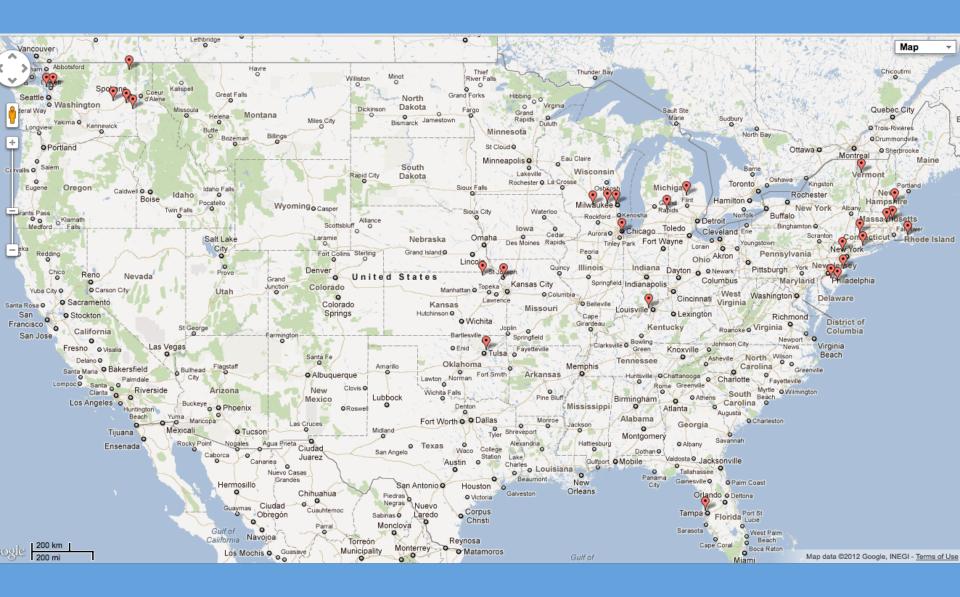
July 2011 – March 2013

 Development & Innovation (10 games, PD, assessment measures, data collection system)

Sept 2013 – August 2015

 Systematic implementation, Efficacy Study

### Research Overview



### 2010 – 2013 Research Goals

- Gather playability, usability, and feasibility data on beta builds of all the games
- Develop and pilot test evaluation instruments (e.g., demographic, attitude and motivation surveys, paper and pencil assessments of students' knowledge and learning)
- Pilot test data collection mechanisms (e.g., timing and means of deploying surveys and assessments; training and support of teachers; the design, implementation, and reporting of game play data)
- Test methods of integrating and analyzing traditional survey and assessment data with game play data

### What Teachers Told Us

- All teachers reported that their students were excited and motivated to play the game and participate in the research process.
- Teachers appreciated learning scaffolds in the game (i.e., highlighting vocabulary words, links to the pages in the textbook, and the visual dictionary).
- The games spurred unanticipated discussions about the content and scientific method, which led to increased learning by the entire class.

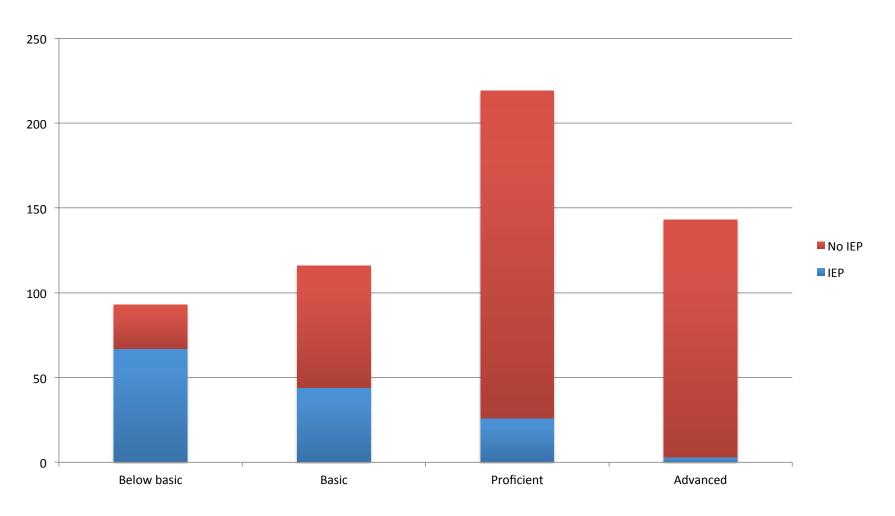


### What Students Told Us

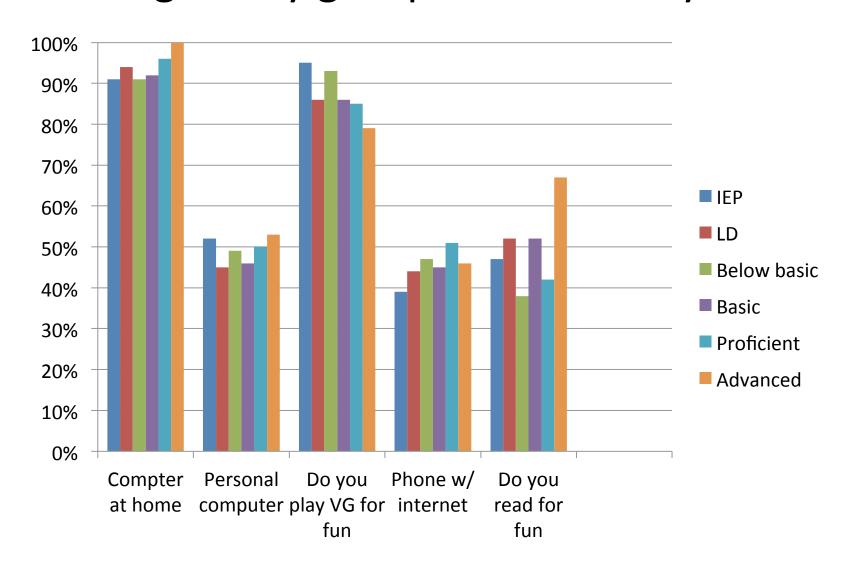
- The vast majority of students reported that the game enhanced the science curriculum and made learning about science more fun.
- A majority of students praised the ability to collaborate during the game and asked for more opportunities to collaborate physically and in online in teams of 2 – 4 students.
- With few exceptions, all students said they would rather play videogames than take a traditional paper and pencil test.



# Distribution of Students on an IEP by Reading Ability Level



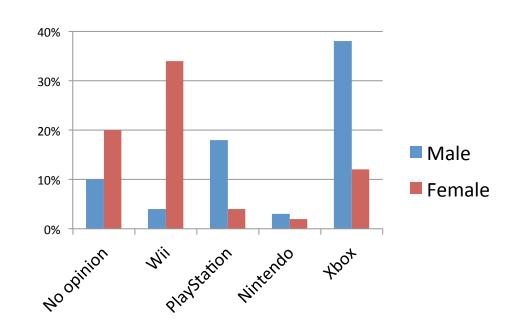
# Percentages of students responding "yes" by reading ability group and disability status



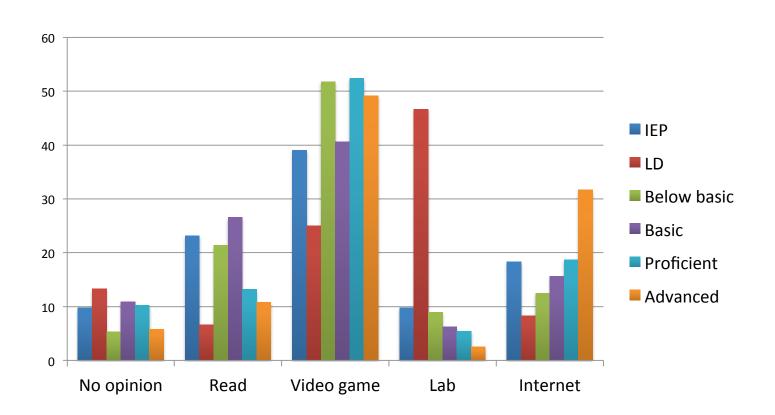
# Preferred Game Platform (overall)

# No opinionWiiPlayStationNintendoXbox

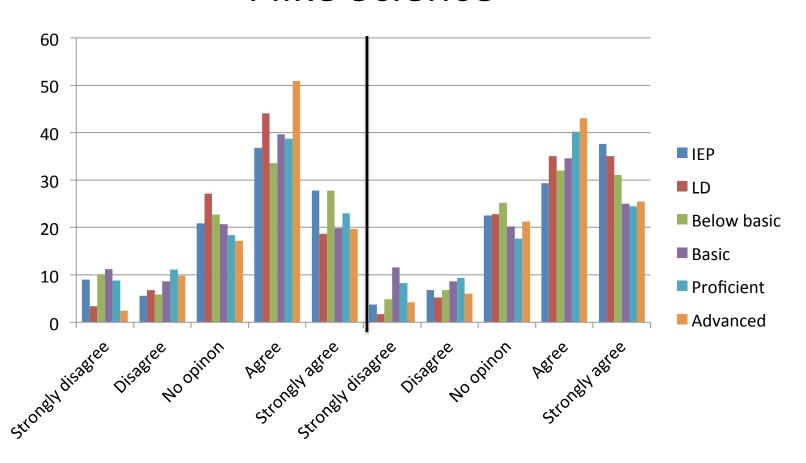
### Preferred Game Platform by Gender



### Preferred Way to Learn Science



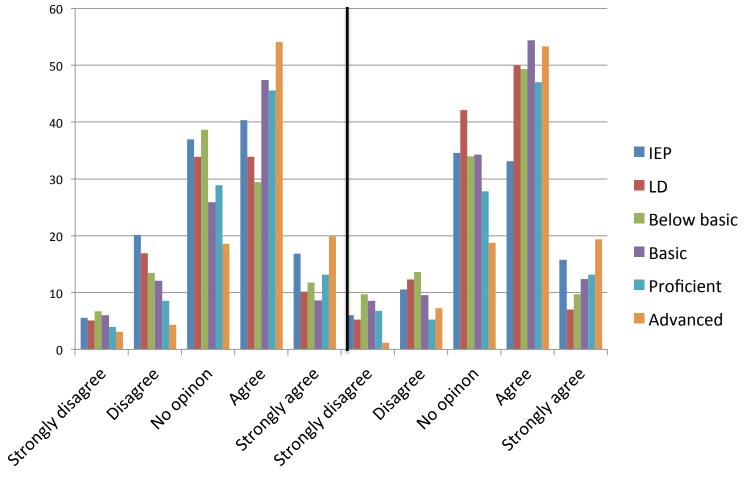
### I like Science



**Pre-intervention** 

Post-intervention

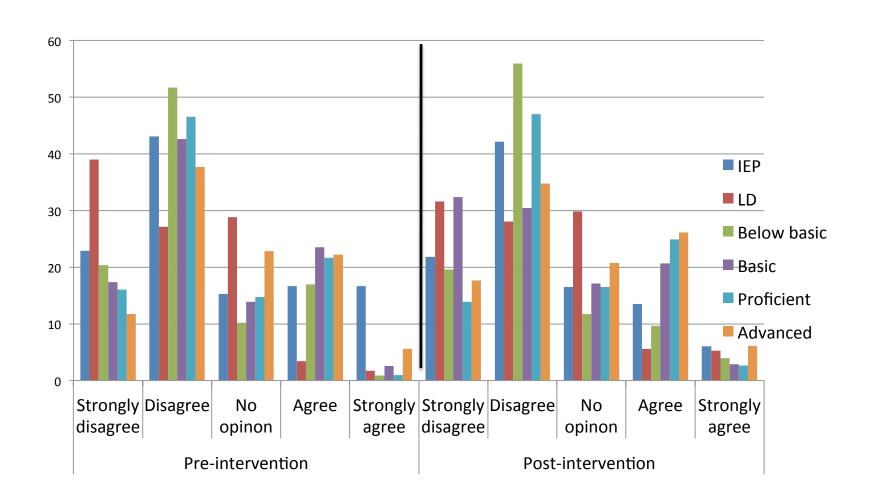
#### Good at Science



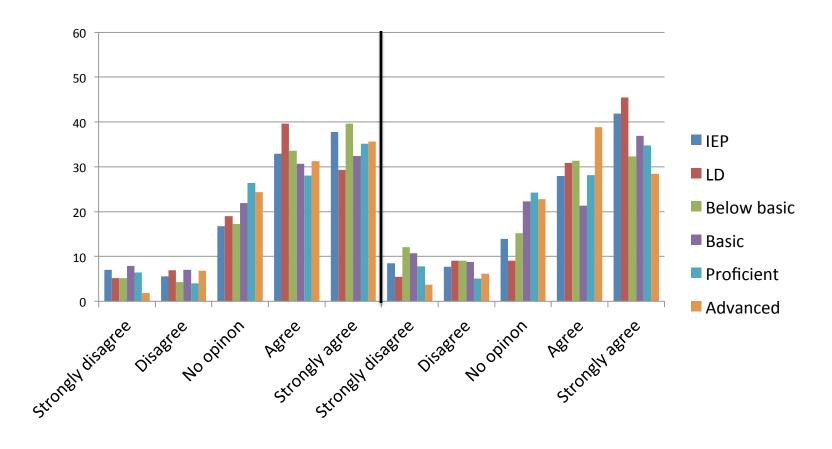
**Pre-intervention** 

Post-intervention

### Want Job as a Scientist



# Video Games Make Learning about Science Fun



**Pre-intervention** 

Post-intervention

# UDL-based Games Address Problems with Traditional Assessments

- Print-based assessments measure decoding ability, writing ability, reading fluency, and reading comprehension before they measure subject-specific content knowledge
- Students' performance on print-based assessments can cause teachers to purport inaccurate inferences regarding students' learning (Russell & Haney, 2000)
- Traditional assessments often focus on outcomes (e.g., # of terms recalled) without considering process

### What Teachers Told us About Games & Assessment

- Based on discussions with students, teachers reported the games helped a majority of students, especially students at the margins, learn complex concepts and vocabulary.
- The paper and pencil test was difficult for struggling readers and was not an accurate indication of what students actually knew about the content.
- Gameplay statistics (user analytics) might be a better indicator of students' actual knowledge and skills.



### Using Games as an Assessment

- Develop a portfolio of assessment options or choices for students
- Map gameplay to specific learning objectives
- Record students' game progress (e.g., screen captures or digital photo's)
- Be sure to engage students in a dialogue about their gameplay
- Develop transfer tasks that challenge students to connect learning objectives, gameplay, and real problems they experience in their community









28% infection





Gretchen

0% infection success



Lewis

0% infection success



Cass

0% infection success



Bernard

0% infection success



Margaret

0% infection success



overall virulence rating

64 %

minigame score
area invasion

0%

minigame score
physical invasion

50%

MINIGAME SCORE
airborne invasion

0%

MINIGAME SCORE

lungs invasion

0%

stomach invasion

20%

minigame score cell invasion

0%

a 8

successful host / pathogen matches

100%



bonus questions performance

66%

Completed on Monday, February 6, 2012 at 6:50pm - Time Spent: 29 Minutes

**TITLE SCREEN** 

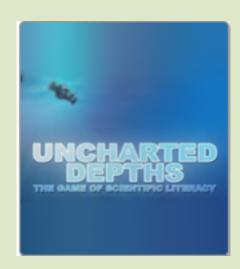
**PRINT** 

**REPORT** 



### Teaching with games

- Games should not and cannot replace the role of an effective teacher!
- Start class with a discussion about students' goals and learning objectives while playing the game
- Games provide opportunities for teachers to conduct tiered interventions while some students play the games
- Highlight "teachable moments" in the game
- Conclude each class with a discussion about what happened, what students' learned, and what the plan is for next time



### Questions / Discussion

- What teachers say about using video games in the classroom
- University research partnerships with private industry
- Scalable implementation with fidelity
- Measures, construct validity, reliability
- Data collection and analysis
- Project management
- Budgets and timelines

### On the Web

#### Games

- FILAMENT GAMES
- Wolfquest
- Selene: A lunar construction games
- Gamestar Mechanic
- Surge
- BrainPOP Game up
- Whyville
- ImmuneAttack
- Urban Science
- <u>Learning Games Network</u>

#### Other Resources & Simulations

- NBC Learn
- Real Time Physics
- Animal Diversity Web
- <u>BIOkids</u>
- PhET Simulations
- <u>Physlets</u>
- Interactive Physics
- STELLA
- <u>SimScientists</u>
- <u>StarLogo</u>
- Froguts

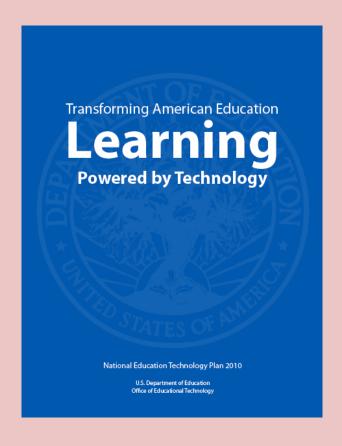


### Other Resources on the Web

#### The **Super Book** of Web Tools for Educators

#### A comprehensive introduction to using technology in all K-12 classrooms.

There are teachers around the world who Contributors want to use technology in their classrooms. but they're just not sure where to start. Steven Anderson That's why eleven prominent bloggers, Adam Bellow teachers, and school administrators got together to create this free ebook. Richard Byrne Introduction: pages 2-3 George Couros An Administrator's View: pages 4-7 Larry Ferlazzo Elementary School: pages 8-25 Lee Kolbert Middle School: pages 26-35 Patrick Larkin High School: pages 36-42 Cory Plough ESL/ELL: pages 43-46 Beth Still Teaching Online: pages 47-50 Kelly Tenkely Connect Via Skype: pages 51-61 Silvia Rosenthal Tolisano Elementary School Blogging: pages 62-65 Alternative Ed Tech: pages 66-68 Social Media for Educators: pages 69-71



#### **Learning Science Through Computer Games** and Simulations

Committee on Science Learning: Computer Games, Simulations, and Education

Margaret A. Honey and Margaret L. Hilton, Editors

Board on Science Education

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