#### Learning Trajectories

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#### Announcements

- This is CMSC 209, Computers for Learning NOT Intro to Data Science
- Readings are due prior to class, not accepted late for credit (unless hospitalization, etc.)
- Cannot change syllabus, so lab attendance is not for credit. Just remember that students who attend lab do better in the class, and we won't extend deadlines due to procrastination.
- Midterm wil be a take-home, non-timed exam, so no proctoring / special circumstances apply

Basic Learning Strategies (inspired by Constructivism) Incrementally teach material Build on prior knowledge (in school and at home)



# 

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

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## What is a Learning Trajectory?

- A learning trajectory is a path from students' existing knowledge to some particular learning goal.
- One useful way to conceptualize an LT is to think of it as having three components<sup>1</sup>:
  - An overarching learning goal;
  - A partially ordered list of waypoints that suggest a pathway to the learning goal; and
  - A set of learning activities that help students move along the path.

## How does theory influence Learning Trajectory shape?



(a) Learning Progression

## Pieces of Knowledge

• What factors influence order in which knowledge is learned?

• How is Pieces of Knowledge different from prior views of Learning Progressions?

How does theory influence Learning Trajectory shape?



(b) Pieces of Knowledge

## How does theory influence Learning Trajectory shape?



(c) Spiral Curriculum

## Spiral Curriculum – 3 key aspects

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- Same concepts revisited
- Revisited in more depth
- Connections made to previous visit

How does theory influence Learning Trajectory shape?

Everyday CT Programming Experiences

(d) Constructivism

## Learning Trajectories

- Content, not teaching method
- Provide *possible orderings* for presenting material that builds upon itself
- Identifies points of understanding to focus on before going to next level

## Let's try making an LT

- Learning Goal (endpoint)
- Prior knowledge necessary / helpful



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Is this useful?

Too coarse-grained – "division" is not one learning goal Too much content – won't teach this all in one activity Potentially too easy – division (from products < 13) is memorization, not understanding













## Create an LT for Variables

- 1. Define an end learning goal
- 2. Define intermediate goals
- 3. Define lower anchor points
- 4. Identify dependencies between them
- 5. Draw it with boxes and arrows

#### Conditionals



Variables



## Breakout Group

Make a learning trajectory for practice (do not need to be held to it for your final project)

Focus is on the granularity of learning goals (not too large) and ordering them

Use online resources for inspiration for individual learning goals (textbooks or standards if it is academic, other learning materials for other subjects)

## Project

- Groups of 2-3
- Choose a subject to teach
- Choose what level to teach (3<sup>rd</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> grade)
  Use to identify lower anchor points
- Main target must be different from yourself in some meaningful way (age, interests, opportunities, culture, language, etc.)

## **Content Attributes**

- Cannot be memorization (e.g. flashcards)
- Cannot teach through "quiz"
- Must have a character that moves
  - Must interact with other objects on screen
- Must have multiple "scenes" (backgrounds)
  - Opening / welcome screen with multiple choices
  - Internal screen with mini-games

## Project

- Design
  - Complete design
  - No resource constraints (time, \$)
- Implementation
  - Agreed-upon subset of full design
  - Reasonable to complete by end of quarter
  - Illustrates the design of the game and principles of course