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Conference Paper · June 2014 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-07221-0_100

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OPENING THE DOOR TO PHILOSOPHY FOR TEACHERS WITH GYM-AUTHOR

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INTRODUCTION

Can a system have the ability to dynamically generate, on demand, a large number of self-learning and self-assessment exercises in order to supplement a learning environment in philosophy?

We addressed this issue within the Phi-GYM project and its authoring tool (GYM-Author) for tutoring systems in philosophy.

Motivation in designing GYM-Autor:

- (1) Find an effective way to semiautomatically generate a wide range of exercises, and;
- (2) Provide philosophy teachers with an easy, autonomous, and collective way to create exercises related to classical philosophical texts without worrying about any technology.

RELATED WORK

The 2000s saw AIED and ITS research communities interested in authoring systems, and their classification [1-5], as they addressed the problem of the generation of learning materials.

Authoring systems do not support the learning itself; their purpose is to support the design and generation of learning materials for the ITS environment, and, often provide means to generate this learning semi-automatically and even automatically.

As highlighted by [6], "semi-automatic generators of exercises combine the advantages of [the automatic and manual] classes of generators", which is why we chose to design GYM-Author as semi-automatic exercise generator.

We believe these to be the most adaptive, and they fit one of our primary goals to help teachers in a more efficient way.

DESIGN & ARCHITECTURE

GYM-Author is a web based pedagogy-oriented authoring tool in philosophy

Project's originality: (1) There is currently no such an authoring system. (2) Also both the learning environment (GYM-Tutor) and authoring environment (GYM-Author) are designed as an integrated one and developed in parallel.

Design Methodology of the Phi-GYM system: we have adopted a participatory design approach, based on short iterative cycles of conceptualization, development and evaluation.

Domain (Philosophy): in the Phi-GYM the learning experience is made through the reading of philosophical texts and the writing of text productions about these philosophical texts.

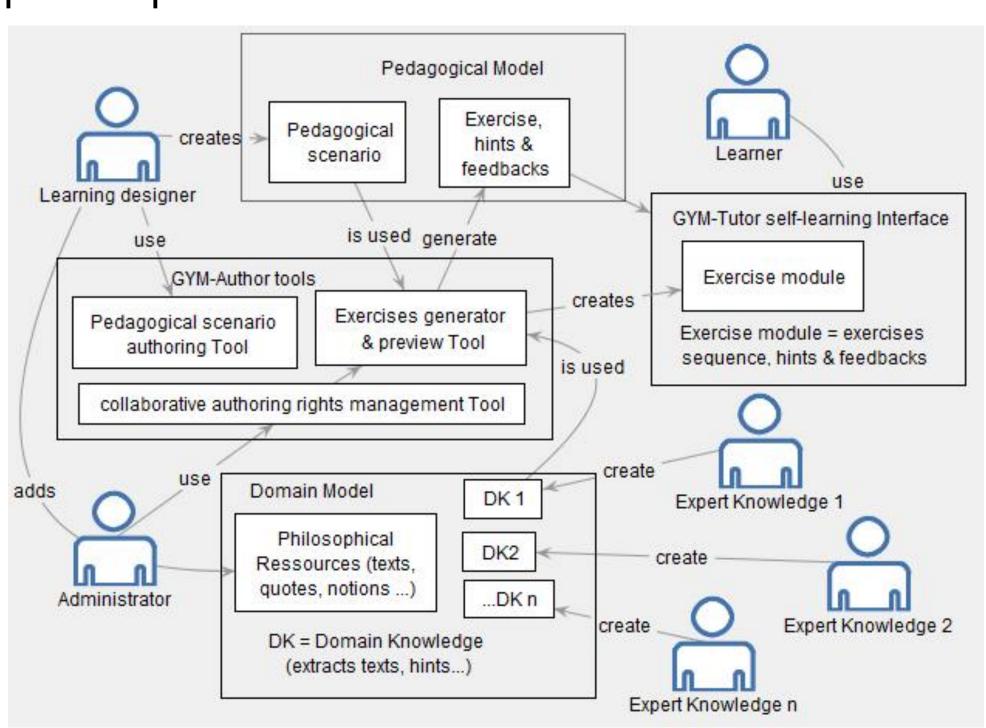


Fig. 1. GYM-Author's architecture

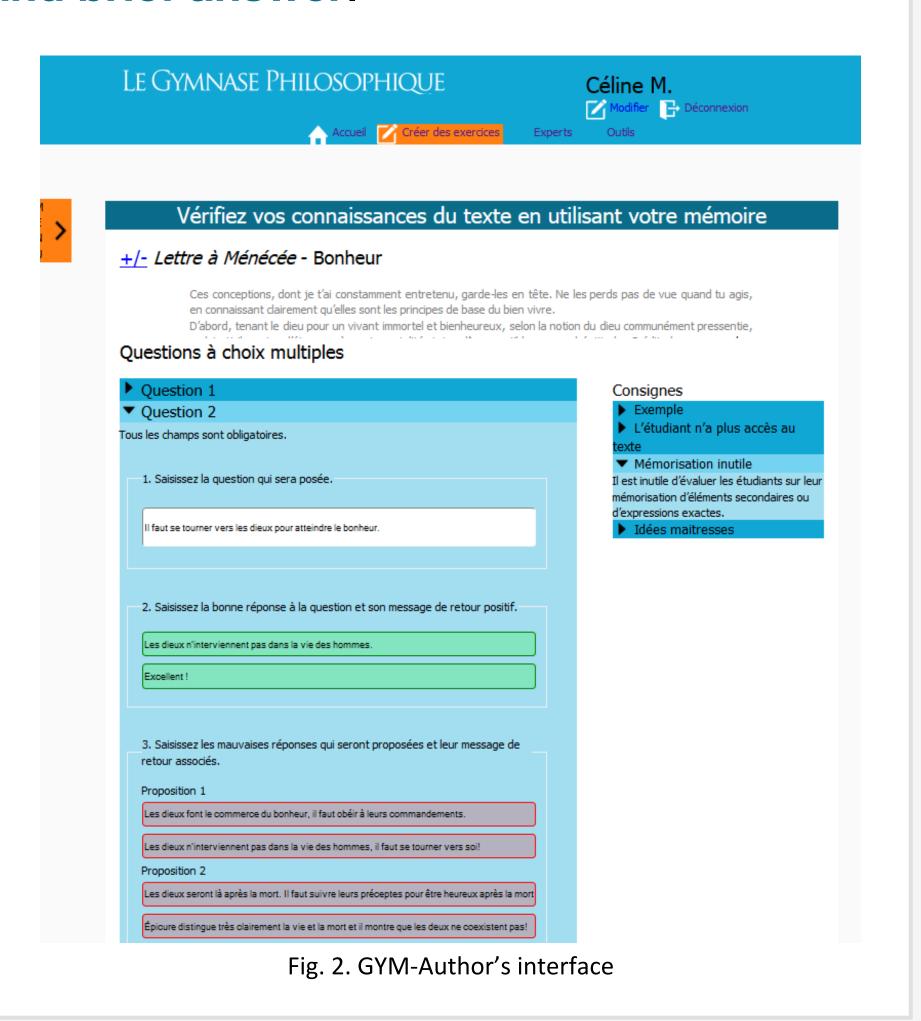
GYM-Author's architecture owns the main tools (exercise generation, scenario authoring, collective edition and preview) that support the authoring process, the domain model and the pedagogical model.

GYM-Author and GYM-Tutor's architectures share some components. Both share: (1) the same Domain Model populated by philosophical texts, quotes, notions and related contents; (2) the same Pedagogical Model (pedagogical scenario, hints, feedbacks) but they use different parts of it when needed.

While GYM-Author owns an Author Model (profile, scenario building rights, collaboration rights), GYM-Tutor has a Learner Model (profile, progression, performance, philosophical text annotated).

Actors: GYM-Author provides two roles to teachers.

- (1) The *learning designer* is responsible for the edition of various pedagogical scenarios according to the objectives and the contexts of learning.
- (2) The knowledge expert is responsible for creating contents and exercises in philosophy following a predefined pedagogical scenario constrained by the types of questions offered: Multiple choice questions, Tagging, Cloze test and brief answer.



USABILITY EVALUATION

We conducted an evaluation by inspection followed by scenario-based qualitative tests with eight potential end-users.

The results of our data analysis has shown that several aspects which seem obvious to us were not for users on their first try but the system appears to be well-mastered, memorized and pleasant after a full exploration: the user quickly becomes effective with the system and manages to generate perfectly usable exercises.

These results are already considered in the next iteration and further tests are planned including with GYM-Tutor.

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ACKNOWLEGEMENT

- Ministère de l'éducation du Québec (funding)
- Institute of Cognitive Science at UQAM
- GDAC Laboratory
- LICEF Research Center and LORIT Laboratory
- Sasha Vorobyova, copyediter