

Comparison of the learning curve and adaptive behavior from kids to adults using computational thinking with Block-Programming to Technology Enhanced Learning

Felipe A. Moreno-Vera, L. León-Vera, J. Moreno-Motta, J. Guizado-Vasquez, and M. Vera-Panez



**UNIVERSIDAD
NACIONAL DE
INGENIERÍA**

**VICERRECTORADO
DE
INVESTIGACIÓN**

CTIC 

The CTIC logo consists of the letters "CTIC" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, followed by a red square icon containing a white stylized gear or circuit pattern.

Content

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion

Introduction

Motivation

Enhance the speed learning using block programming and websites

Context

We identify the necessity of implement a program to easy use and fast learning for kids and adults

Methodology

Block Programing



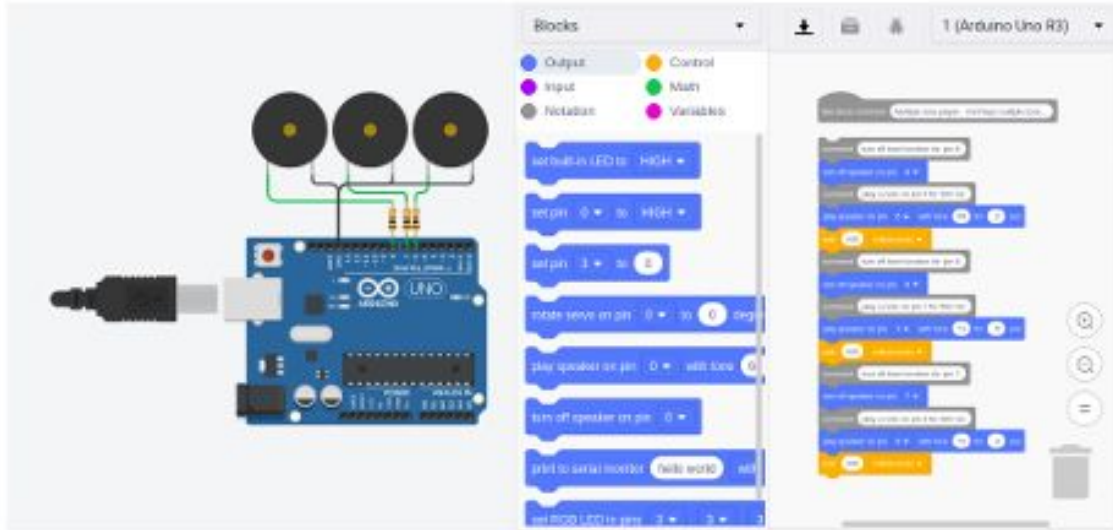
The screenshot shows a Blockly Games interface for a maze level. The maze is a grid with a yellow path leading to a goal. The path starts at the bottom left, moves right, then up, then right again to reach the goal. The goal is a small figure with a red flag. The interface includes a progress indicator at the top showing 2 out of 10 levels completed. On the right, there are two columns of code blocks: 'move forward', 'turn left', and 'turn right'. Below the blocks, a message says 'Congratulations! You solved this level with 5 lines of JavaS'. Below the message, the corresponding Java code is displayed in a text area.

```
moveForward();  
turnLeft();  
moveForward();  
turnRight();  
moveForward();
```

Code Combat

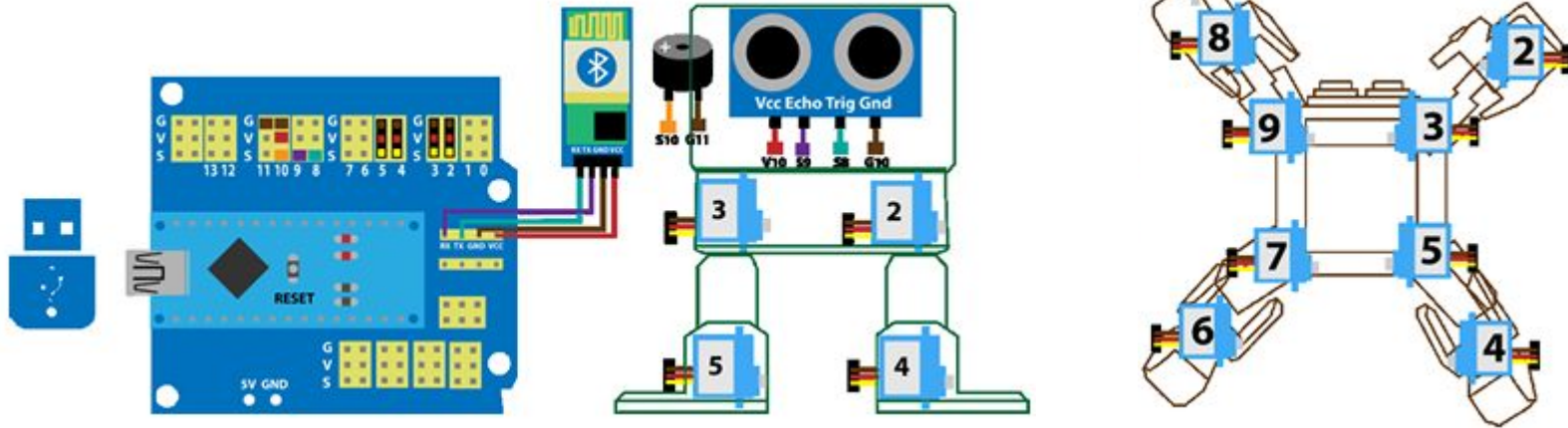


Block vs Code Programming



```
Text 1 (Arduino Uno R3)
14 // http://www.arduino.cc/en/tutorial/tone4
15 /*
16
17 int pos = 0;
18
19 void setup()
20 {
21   pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
22   pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
23   pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
24 }
25
26 void loop()
27 {
28   // turn off tone function for pin 8:
29   noTone(8);
30   // play a note on pin 6 for 200 ms:
31   tone(6, 880, 200); // play tone 69 (A5 = 880 Hz)
32   delay(200); // Wait for 200 millisecond(s)
33   // turn off tone function for pin 6:
34   noTone(6);
35   // play a note on pin 7 for 500 ms:
36   tone(7, 988, 500); // play tone 71 (B5 = 988 Hz)
37   delay(500); // Wait for 500 millisecond(s)
38   // turn off tone function for pin 7:
39   noTone(7);
40   // play a note on pin 8 for 300 ms:
41   tone(8, 1047, 300); // play tone 72 (C6 = 1047 Hz)
42   delay(300); // Wait for 300 millisecond(s)
43 }
```


Kyo vs Otto



Experimental results

Solution Proposal Average Time

TABLE I

TABLE OF AVERAGE TIME TO THINK ABOUT THE SITUATION AND SOLVE.

| Category | Situations | time thinking range |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kids | How to go to the bathroom | 18-34 min |
| Tween | How turn on a computer | 17-25 min |
| Teen | How to use pythagoras theorem | 15-20 min |
| Adults | how to develop a software project | 10-15 min |

Loop problem Average Time

TABLE II

TABLE OF AVERAGE TIME TO DESCRIBE AND SOLVE THE LOOP PROBLEM.

| Category | time thinking the problem | time to solve the problem |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Kids | 20-30 min | 20-30 min |
| Tween | 14-21 min | 15-20 min |
| Teen | 11-16 min | 10-15 min |
| Adults | 6-12 min | 9-17 min |

Mini-Robot Average Time

TABLE III
TABLE OF AVERAGE TIME TO DESCRIBE THE MINI ROBOT
IMPLEMENTATION.

| Category | Time to describe the problem | Average Time to Solution |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Kids | 14-20 min | 15 min |
| Tween | 8-15 min | 11 min |
| Teen | 5-9 min | 8 min |
| Adults | 9-12 min | 13.5 min |

Describe Problem Average Time

TABLE IV
TABLE OF AVERAGE TIME TO DESCRIBE AND SOLVE.

| How many time takes to learn a new concept with examples? | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Category | Real Time | Calculate time | Previous works Time |
| Kids | 55-65 min | 66.486 min | 68.64 min |
| Tween | 52-56 min | 57.365 min | 56.49 min |
| Teen | 42-52 min | 50.934 | 51.32 min |
| Adults | 25-41 min | 42.163 | 40.89 min |

Preference about Computer Science

TABLE V
TABLE OF PREFERENCES FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE

| What do you think about computer science? | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Category | Before | After |
| Kids | Don't know what it is | Want play with robots in schools |
| Tween | Just movies | Want to design and learn programming in schools |
| Teen | Just for game develop | Want to study informatic or game develop |
| Adults | Just Excel and Word | Want to develop informatic projects Using new software tools |

Best Methodology

TABLE VI
TABLE OF BEST METHODOLOGY PER AGE.

| Which is the best methodology per age? | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--|
| Category | Age range | methodology | Occupation |
| Kids | 6-9 | mind maps | primary school |
| Tween | 10-12 | script language | primary-secondary school |
| Teen | 13-17 | metaphors | secondary school |
| Adults | 18 and so on | real life examples | academies, institutes universities, workers |

Code vs Block Preference

TABLE VII
TABLE OF PREFERENCES BETWEEN CODE VS BLOCKS.

| Which do you prefer between code/blocks and Otto/Kyo robot? | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| Category | Preference % | Type | Preference % | robot |
| Kids | 92 % | Blocks | 87% | Otto |
| Tween | 50 % | Blocks/Code | 60% | Otto |
| Teen | 76 % | Code | 55% | Kyo |
| Adults | 80 % | Code | 100% | Kyo |

Conclusions

Conclusions

- This work introduces the different adaptive behavior with different methodologies in the learning speed of students divided in 100 kids, 100 tweens, 100 teens, and 100 adults.
- We note that tweens and teens have more ability to understand new concepts using games as metaphors.
- We note that Adults have a strong learning speed to understand new concepts based on past experience.
- From kids to juniors, they present a fast learning speed, but they forget concepts in a little period of time.

THANKS!

Any Questions?