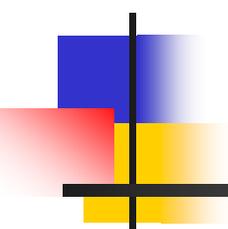


Gesture Friendly Interfaces

and other Tools to
Help Teachers Teach with Gesture



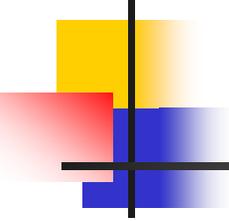
Stephen Chen

School of Information Technology



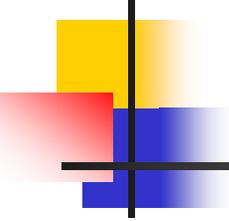
Overview

- The role of technology in learning
- The role of gesture in teaching, learning, and communicating
- New tools for teaching with gesture



Educational Technology

- Want students to do computer-based learning
 - Individualized lessons
 - Immersive visualizations
 - Interactive and in-depth explorations
 - Independent learning experiences



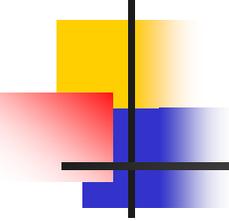
A Conjecture

- Students will (first/primarily) use the resources that their teachers teach with
- Teachers have to teach with (the same) educational technology



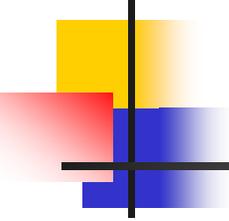
Classroom Option 1

- Computer lab with individual instruction
 - Most tools designed with this assumption
 - Expensive and inefficient
 - Still want occasional face-to-face, whole-class teaching in this environment



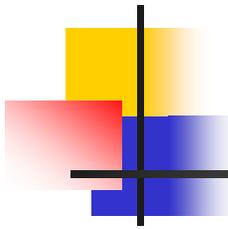
Classroom Option 2

- Presentation PC and projector
 - Educational tools not often designed for this environment
 - Leads to poor presentation of material and technology
 - Interface design not suited for classroom teaching and gesture production



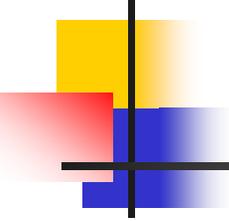
The Role of Gesture in Communication

- Some ideas are best expressed with gesture (Kranstedt, Kühnlein, and Wachsmuth)
- Inability to gesture can lead to interference of speech production (Mayberry and Jaques)
- Increases complexity of spoken description



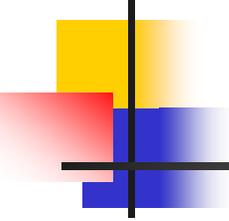
The Role of Gesture in Teaching

- Students learn better with gesture (Goldin-Meadow, Kim, and Singer)
 - Matching gesture improves uptake (compared to speech alone)
 - Mismatching gesture disrupts uptake
 - Students may uptake incorrect strategy communicated by gesture



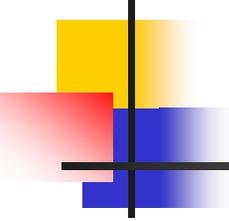
The Role of Gesture in Mathematics

- Some mathematical concepts are physical – fictive motion (Núñez)
 - Approaching limits
 - How can this be described without gesture?



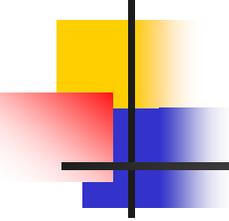
Classroom Teaching

- Want to...
 - Engage students
 - Have eye-to-eye contact
 - Create dynamic visualizations
 - Simultaneously perform relevant/required gestures



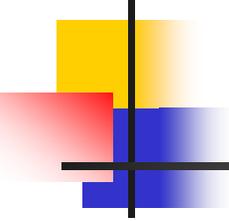
Teaching with Technology

- End up...
 - Concentrating on PC screen
 - Talking into the PC
 - Focusing on the mouse/keyboard interface
 - Disengaging from the class



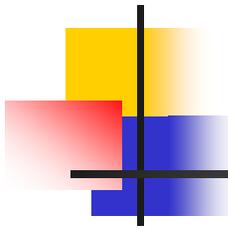
Keys to Teaching with Technology

- Non-intrusive interface
- Flexible material presentation



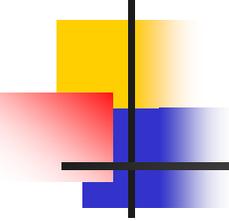
Gesture Friendly Interfaces

- Low-cost/low-tech solution
- Viable in most computer-equipped classrooms



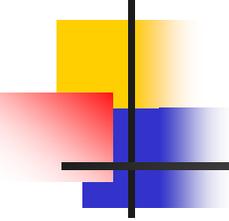
Designing GFIs

- Pick an important feature of the learning object that will be highlighted during a classroom presentation
- Develop a simple way to control this feature



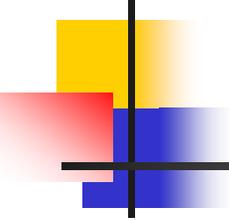
GFI Example

- Choosing a Cell Phone Plan – Lines and Intersections



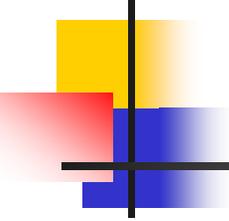
Designing Flexible Material

- Primary complaint of learning objects from pre-service teachers is that the material cannot be built up towards the final state



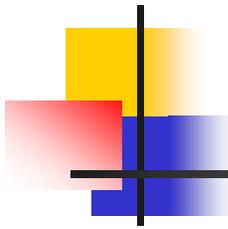
Inflexible Example

- Fun and Sun Rent-A-Car
 - <http://math.rice.edu/~lanius/Algebra/rentacarja.html>



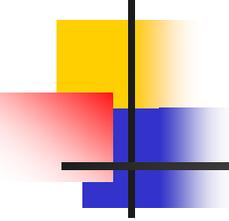
Flexible Example

- Choosing a Cell Phone Plan – Data Collection



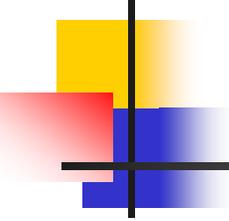
Improvements

- Flexible design allows incremental in-class teaching
- GFI makes whole-class, face-to-face teaching possible
- New learning object provides corrective feedback



Other Tools

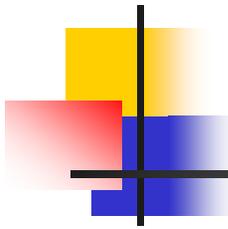
- Digital Mathematics Performances
 - <http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/~sychen/research/math/DMP.html>



Digital Mathematics

Performances and GFIs

- How will teachers be trained to use GFIs?
- Key features are physical, so key training likely visual



Summary

- Gesture is an important part of teaching and learning
- Classroom presentation is an important part of learning object design