

Aprendizaje activo y colaborativo usando tecnología

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adelante 50
derecha 90
adelante 25

para dibujaPaisaje

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dibujapaisaje





Inbox - Microsoft Outlook

File Edit View Go Tools Compose Help

From Subject

- Microsoft: Welcome to Microsoft Outlook!
- System Admin... Undeliverable test of Outlook.
- Microsoft: Welcome to Microsoft Outlook!
- DNAI Support: DNAI USERS' NEWS - October 1996 (lwd)
- Elisabeth A.E... are you there?
- Elisabeth A.E... Hello!
- Liffey Library: Announcing the Liffey Library

Microsoft Excel - Catalog Budget Chart.xls

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Chart Window Help

Arial 14 B I U

Category Axis

Print vs. Online Catalog

| Category | Print | Online |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Print | ~0.85 | ~0.15 |
| Online | ~0.15 | ~0.85 |

Microsoft Word - Online Catalog Business Plan.doc

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

Heading 3 Arial 16 B I U

The Terra Firm's Best Selling Flowers

| Season | Spring | | Summer | |
|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Flower | Price | Flower | Price |
| Spring | Delphinium | \$35/flat | Marigolds | \$15/flat |
| Summer | Lupine | \$24/flat | Petunias | \$12/flat |

Cachet of the Brand Among Yuppies

Nursery sales were lead by our Master Gardener line, which outsold its nearest competitor two to one. Furthermore, thanks to the dry roasting revolution, we eagerly anticipate great change and great opportunity throughout the entire industry.

Page 6 Sec 1 6/17 At 1:57 Un Col 1

Office



Microsoft





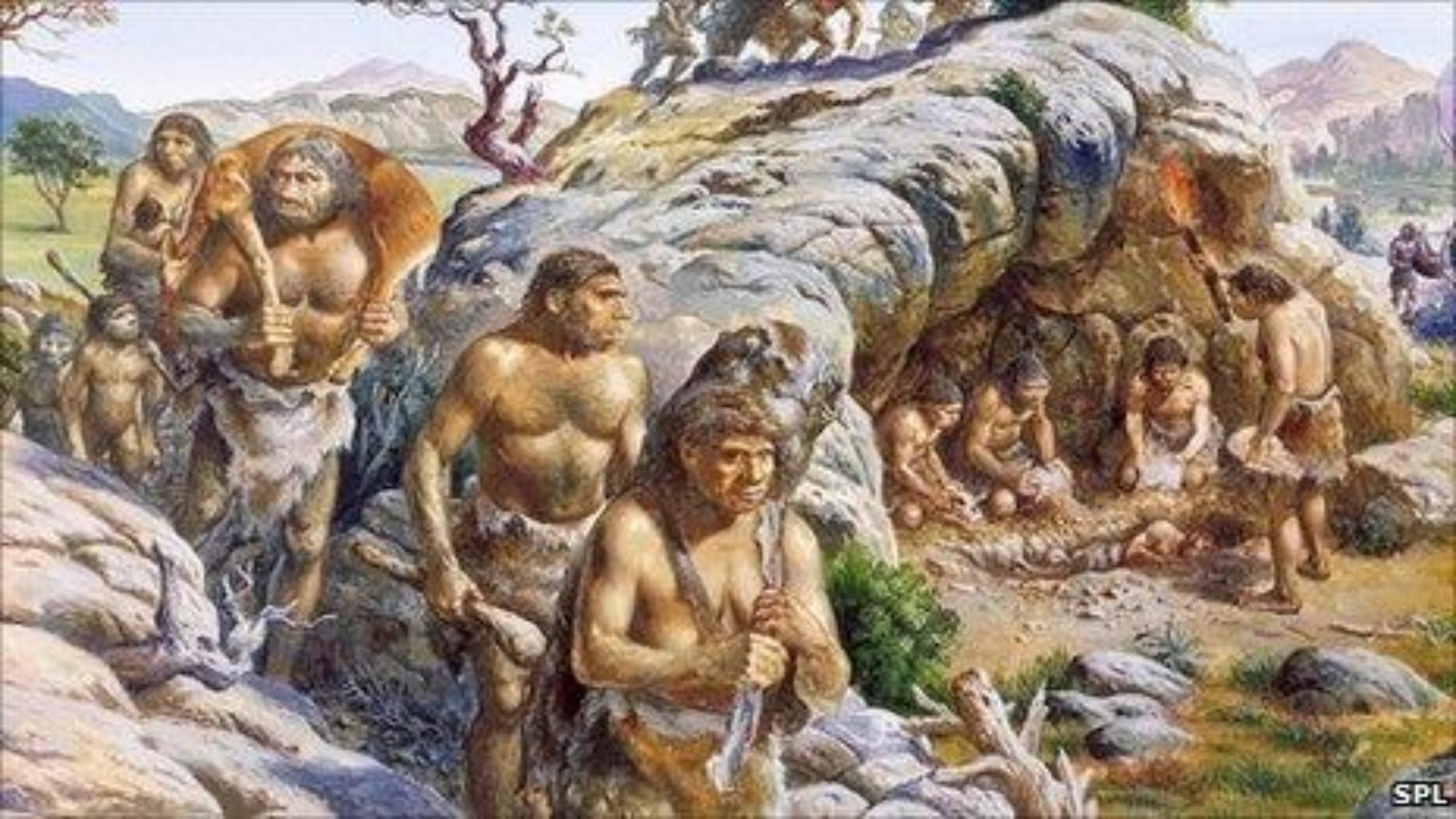


Educador(a)

Diseñador(a)

Implementador(a)

Soluciones para el aprendizaje

















marcelamomberg
@marcelamomberg

Un 75 % de los niños menores de tres años tiene su smartphone propio ¿que estamos haciendo con el desarrollo emocional y cerebral de nuestros niños? youtu.be/awsEQyquKOY
#Padres #Profesores #HuerfanosDigitales

Translate Tweet



YouTube



¿Cuánto tiempo deben pasar nuestros hijos delante de las pantallas?...

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Internet Segura



People remember:

10% of what they read

20% of what they hear

30% of what they see

**50% of what they
see & hear**

**70% of what they
say & write**

**90% of what they
do**

People are able to:

Define, List, Describe, Explain

**Demonstrate, Apply,
Practice**

**Analyze, Define,
Create, Evaluate**

**Passive
Learning**

**Active
Learning**

[https://teachonline.asu.edu/
2013/03/how-does-active-
learning-support-student-
success/](https://teachonline.asu.edu/2013/03/how-does-active-learning-support-student-success/)



Computers & Education 42 (2004) 289–314

**COMPUTERS &
EDUCATION**

www.elsevier.com/locate/compedu

Computer supported collaborative learning using wirelessly interconnected handheld computers

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Received 18 September 2002; accepted 12 April 2003

Abstract

Collaborative learning is widely used in elementary classrooms. However, when working without technological support, some problems can be detected. We describe how weaknesses in coordination, communication, organization of materials, negotiation, interactivity and lack of mobility can be solved with a mobile computer supported collaborative learning environment with Handhelds interconnected by a wireless network. The collaborative activities, analyzed with and without technological support, are math and language activities for 6- and 7-year old children. The results of our work identify an effective way of using handheld computers to support collaborative learning activities that address the above mentioned weaknesses.

mCSCL

**a****b**

Fig. 8. Snapshots of children working with MCSCL activities: (a) children working with a language MCSCL activity, and (b) five children working in a math MCSCL activity.

External Research Digital Inclusion Program

The Classroom of Tomorrow, Built with Today's Technology

Computers can be instrumental in transforming education in underserved communities, but not if they are simply used to facilitate memorization and test-taking. A team of researchers in Chile is exploring affordable and innovative uses of computers in the classroom that promote collaborative learning and nurture intellectual creativity.

Many educators want to move beyond traditional "skill and drill" learning methods—in which teachers lecture to passive students—and toward collaborative learning in which teachers guide students in exploring ideas and solving problems. While traditional methods can be effective for teaching literacy, numeracy and other basic skills, new approaches can better nurture creativity, flexibility, teamwork and other valuable traits.

Computers can help by putting children in control of their own learning. But they also introduce new challenges. For example, students often learn better when they work in groups, but desktop and laptop PCs are designed for individual use. How does the learning dynamic change when teams of students work collaboratively using small devices, such as mobile phones? What happens when several children gather around a single computer, each with their own mouse, collaborating to solve problems?

For Dr. Miguel Nussbaum, a computer science professor at the Catholic University of Chile, handheld devices, mobile phones and shared PCs with multiple mice are promising learning tools because they give children direct access to technology while also enabling richer interaction with their peers.

"It is essential that the technological network support the social network—the students should be able to collaborate seamlessly," Nussbaum says. "The students' face-to-face interaction should be the final aim, and the technology should be a transparent driving force."

With support from the Microsoft Research Digital Inclusion Program, Nussbaum and



Fast Facts

Project: Wi-Fi Enabled Phones for Bridging the Cognitive Divide and Transforming the Classroom Experience

Project Principal:
Dr. Miguel Nussbaum,
Catholic University of Chile

Web Site:
<http://www.mobilelearning.cl/>

Profile:
Researchers at the Catholic University of Chile are exploring how mobile phones and other low-cost portable devices can be used to encourage collaborative learning and 21st-century skills development, particularly in low-income communities that cannot afford expensive technology investments.

Digital Inclusion Program

The Microsoft Research Digital Inclusion Program provided US\$1.2 million in research funding in 2006 to empower academic researchers worldwide to tackle technological challenges that could positively affect health, education and socioeconomic conditions. The 17 recipients, selected from among 162 proposals from 34 countries, received technology resources as well as project funding.

The Digital Inclusion Program is administered by the External Research group within Microsoft Research and is part of the group's ongoing commitment to investing deeply in innovative research. The External Research group collaborates with the world's foremost researchers in academia, industry and government to move research in new directions across nearly every field of computer science, engineering and general science.

Figure 1-4: Imate SP5 mobile phone

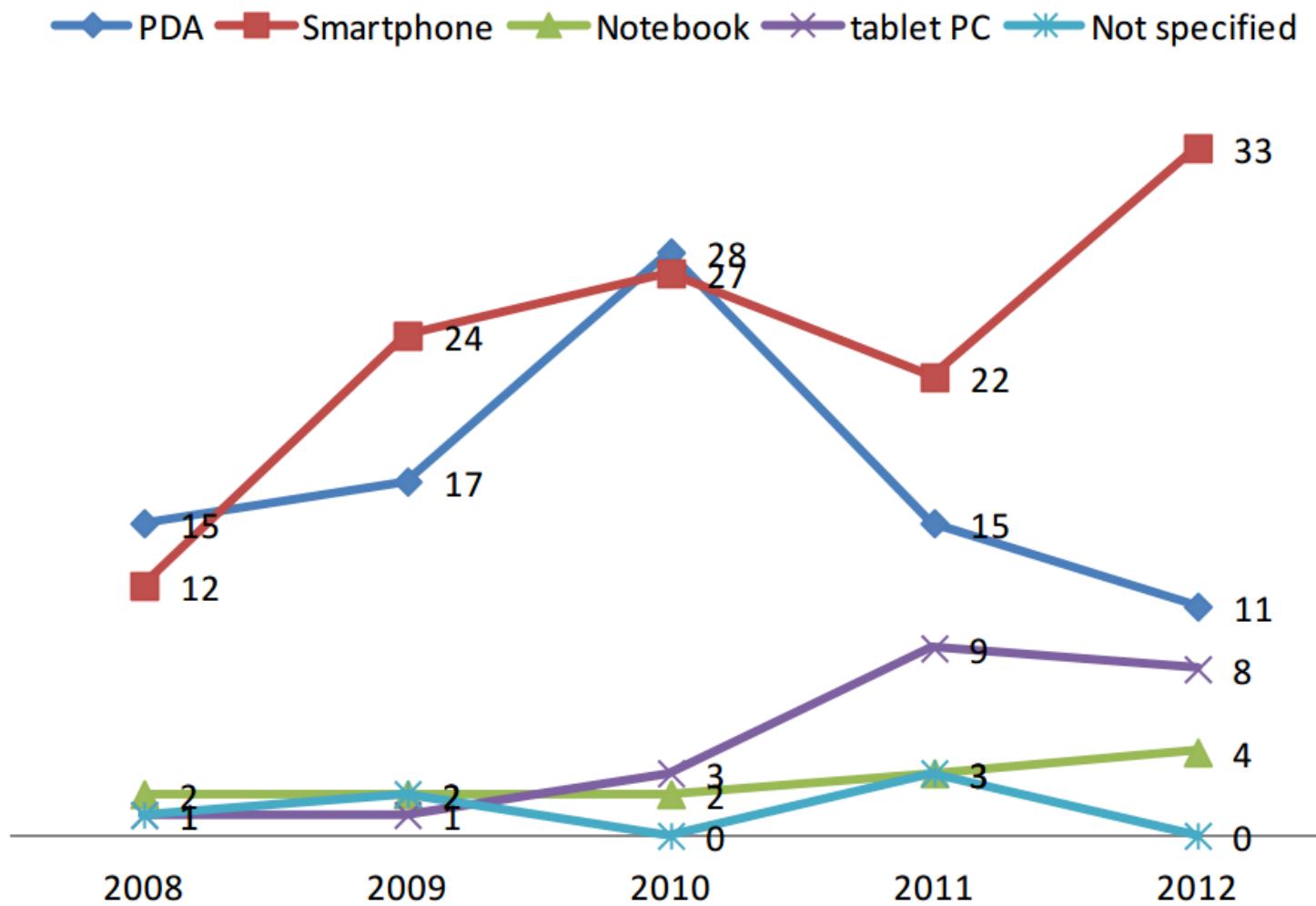


The activity chosen to be used in this work was COL (abbreviation for Collaborative Activity), a face to face collaborative learning application based on multiple choice

Paradigmas

Nuevas tendencias

Figure 3 Mobile devices adopted in the applications in 2008–2012 (see online version for colours)



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Guest Editorial: Special Issue on Seamless, Ubiquitous, and Contextual Learning

Chee-Kit Looi, Lung-Hsiang Wong, and Marcelo Milrad

ADVANCES in mobile and sensor technologies, cloud computing, and related Internet technologies have been phenomenal in recent years. Worldwide, the number of people with access to mobile technologies is also increasing very rapidly. There are currently more than 1.75 billion smartphone users in the world [1]. The number of mobile apps for supporting learning and education has grown exponentially. Due to their relatively affordable cost and ubiquity, mobile technologies enable educators to reach out to populations of people that do not have universal access to education.

overlap almost inevitably to some extent, we can identify a primary focus for each paper in one of these three strands. Thus, we will use this perspective to organize and cluster the papers in this issue.

Four papers in the seamless learning strand address issues concerning design of seamless learning in art education, infrastructure to provide mobile seamless learning support, a research framework for designing seamless language learning, and an evaluation of students' progressions with seamless learning. Yael Kali, Tsvi Kuflik, Ornit Sagy, Orit Mogilevsky and Emma Maayan-Fanar report a



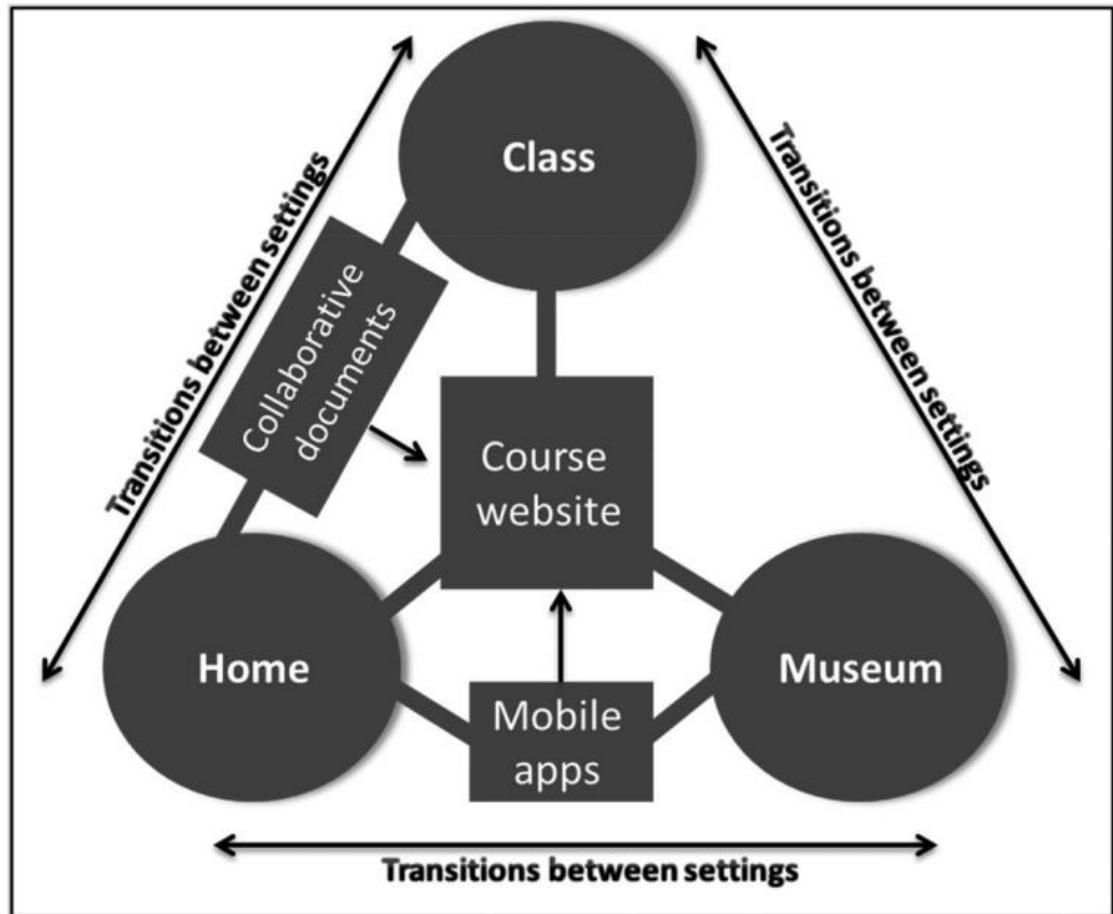


Fig. 1. The role of technology in streamlining learning across settings.

below) and by the instructor who passed between the teams to provide assistance. The first two course assignments



Fig. 2. Mobile visitor guide screenshots.

3.3.2 Collaborative Documents

As mentioned above, each of the team spaces was linked to a set of editable collaborative documents that enabled a joint effort of knowledge construction. Google docs were used to allow simultaneous work of several group members. Learning between teams was encouraged by granting viewing permissions to all of the teams' collaborative documents. Instructors had editing permissions allowing additional scaffolding by providing formative feedback.

Figure 5 SCROLL interface of Android mobile phone (see online version for colours)**Figure 6** Learning log navigator (left); path to ULLOs (middle); ULL time map (right)
(see online version for colours)

Shared spaces

(a) The interface of this figure will be shown when a student uses the stylus to point this button.

(e) The learners can pull the components shown around the screen into this area when they need to use these components for composing a character.

(b) The name of the student who holds this smart phone.

(d) Every player can find the owner of each component; for example, Joe owns the component 日.

biquitous owner of the smart phone possesses the component 亼.

(a) The Chinese name of the student who uses the smart phone.

(f) Successfully submit to the teacher consultants

(e) Names of the students who are composing the Character together (in a group).

(d) A forbidden red circle: the student does not agree to join this group with Winnie and Susan.

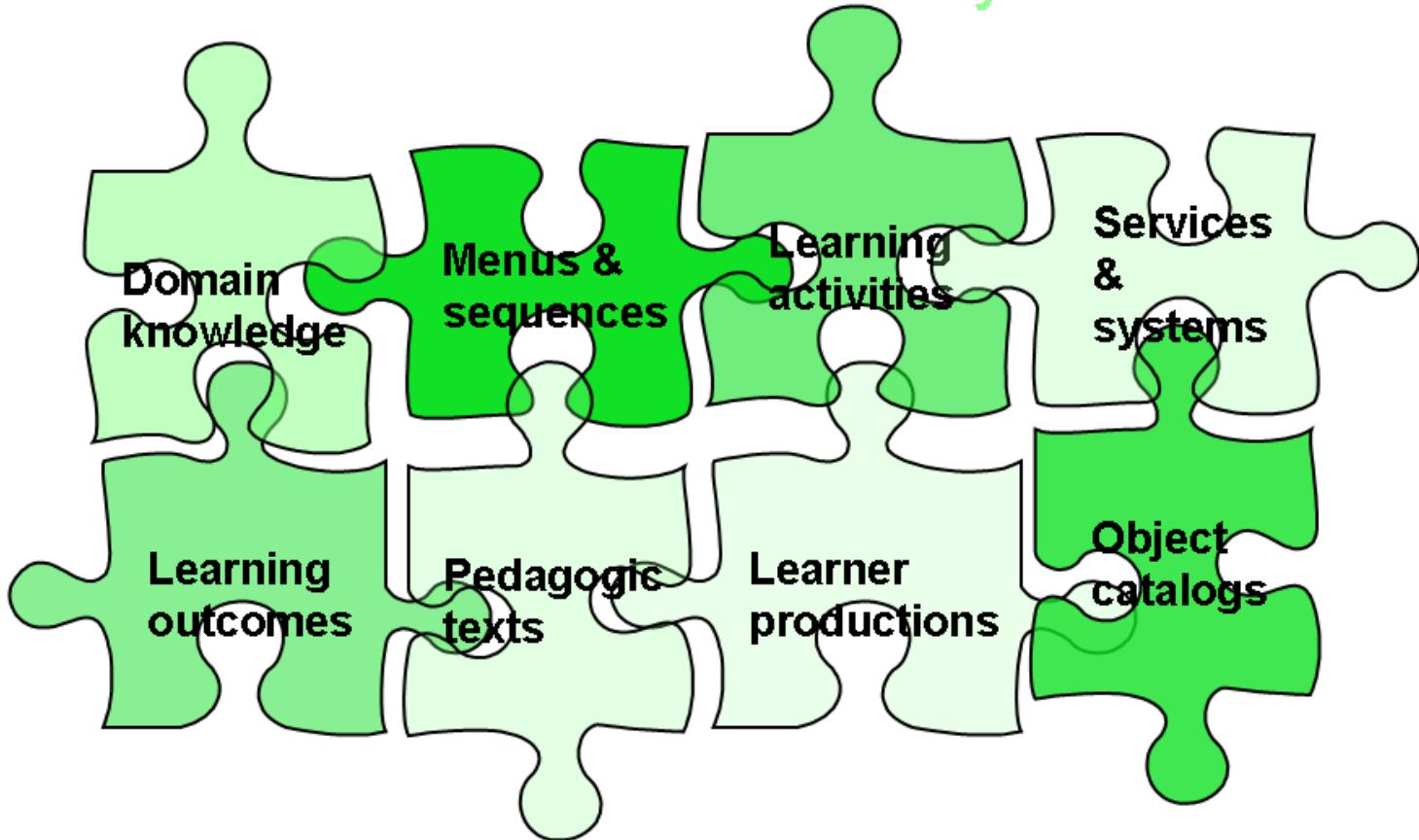
(c) The radical '日' owned by the student is shown in blue color

(b) In the interface, the student can see who wants to be a group with him/her for composing a Chinese character.

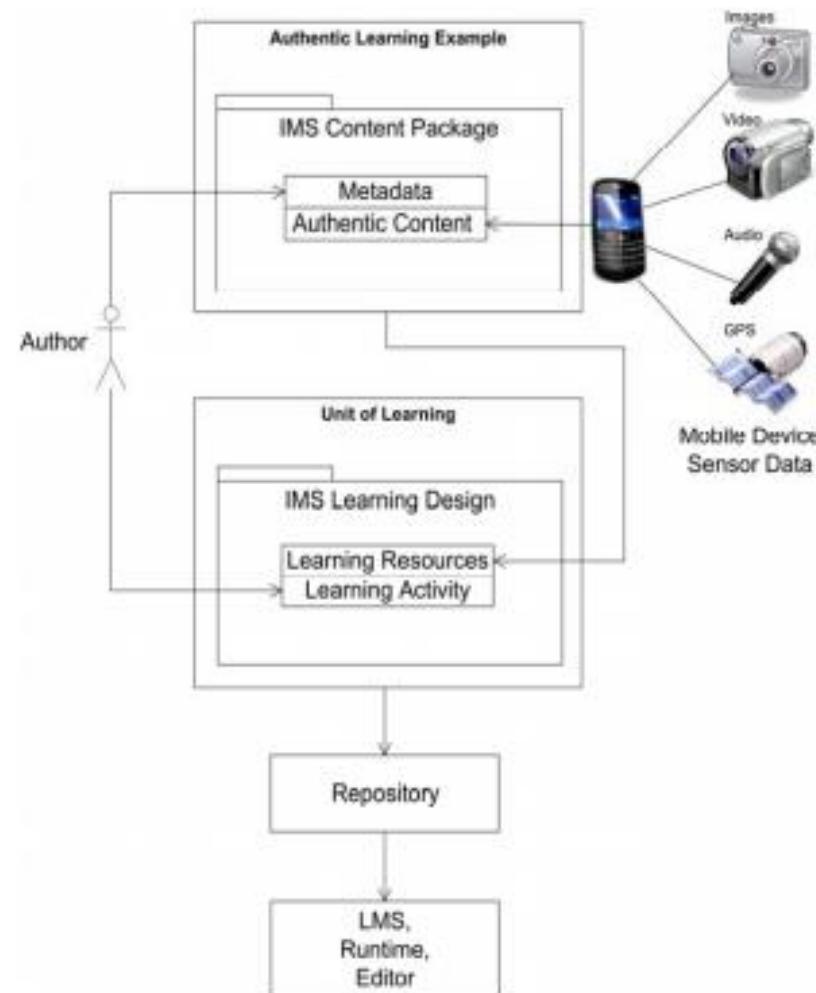
Figure 2. “My Character” interface (left) and “My Group” interface (right)

What can be modeled ?

Done / / not really done ..



Educational
Modelling
Languages

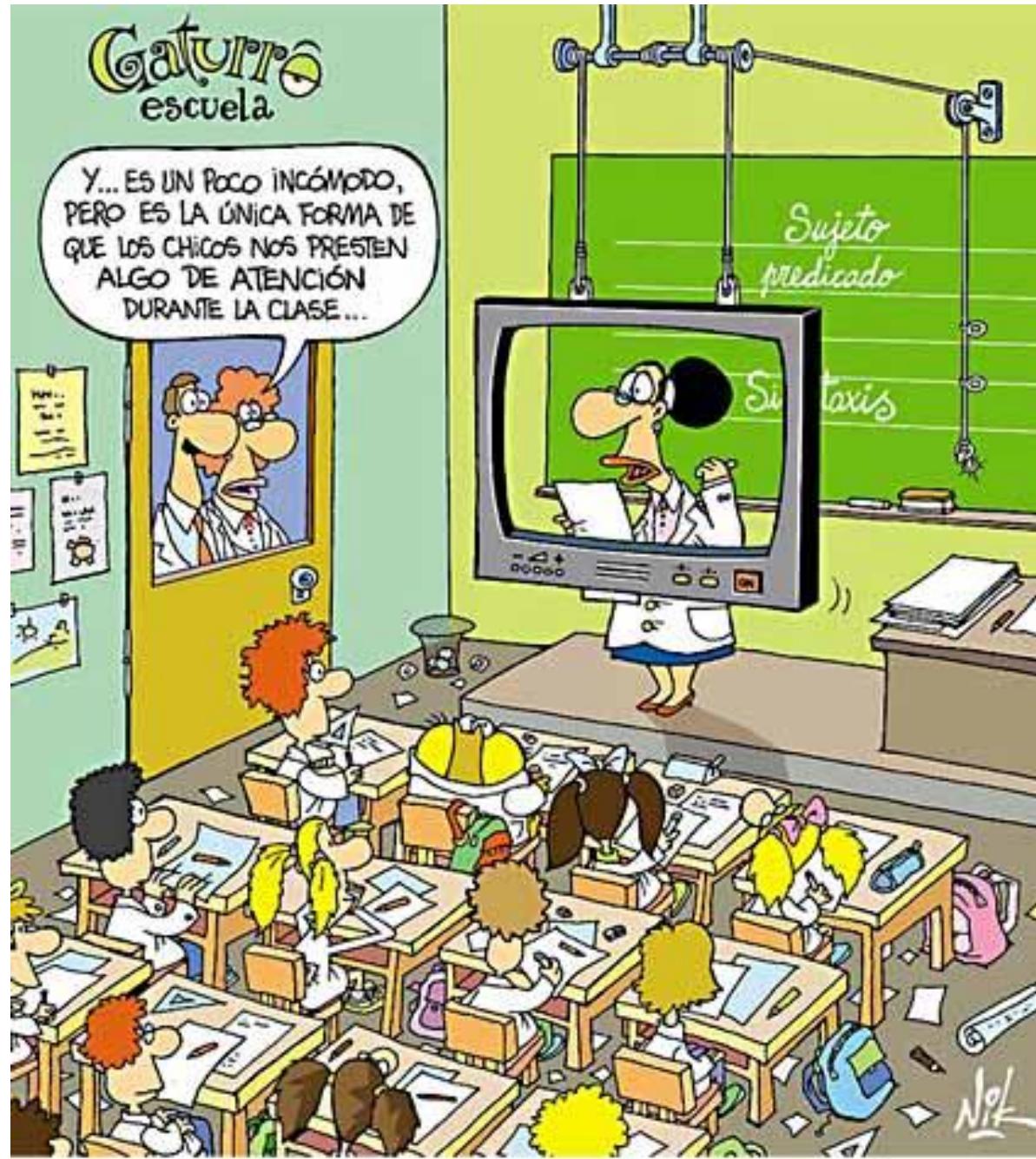


Using IMS Learning Design to Author Authentic Learning Examples in Mobile Context

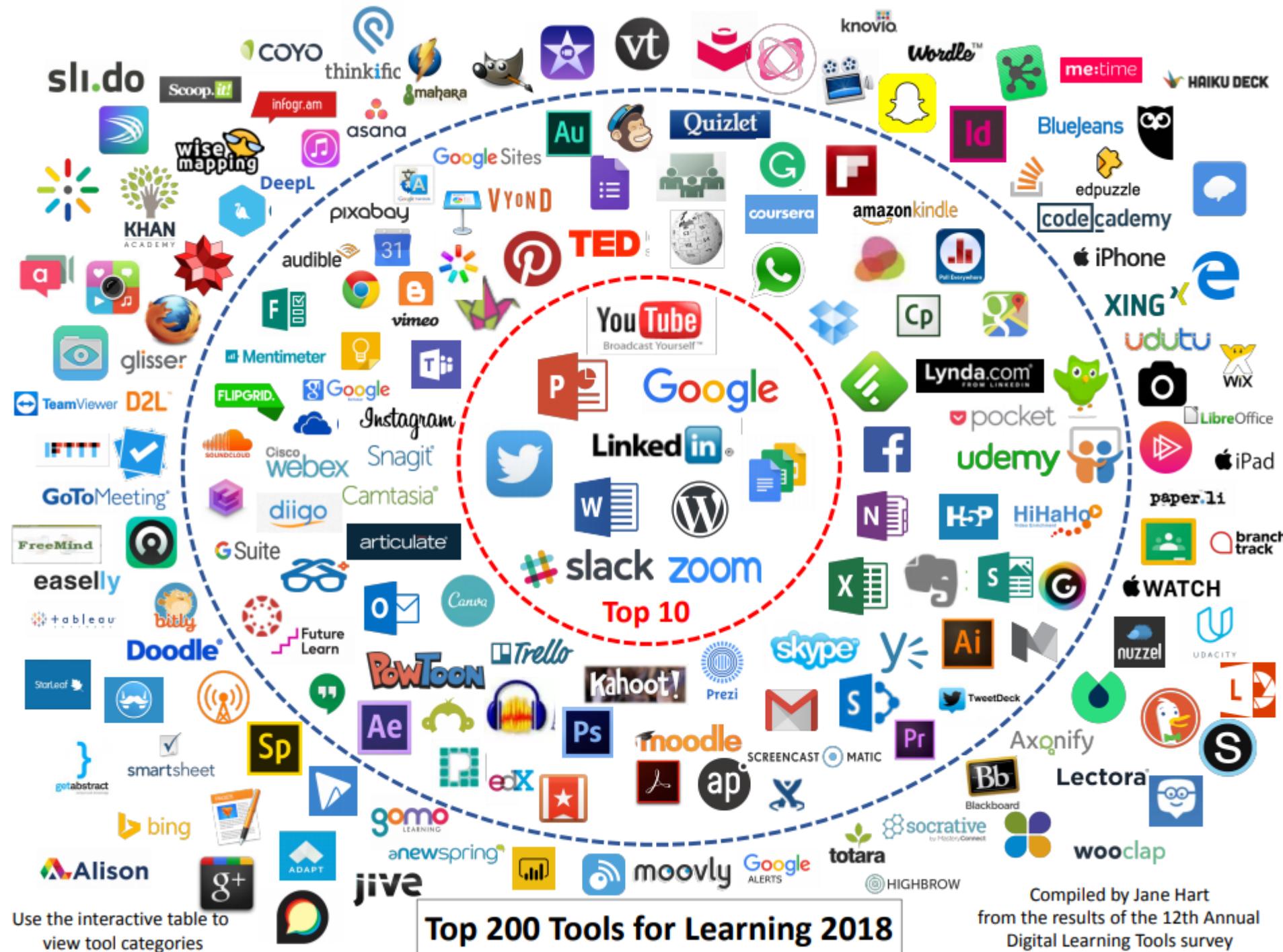
Ryan Jesse, Kinshuk, Maiga Chang
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IMS-LD en mobile authoring

Figure 1. Conceptual design of the mobile authentic authoring tool.



Motivación



[http://www.toptools4learning
.com/infographic/](http://www.toptools4learning.com/infographic/)

Compiled by Jane Hart
from the results of the 12th Annual
Digital Learning Tools survey

Orquestación

Diseño pedagógico

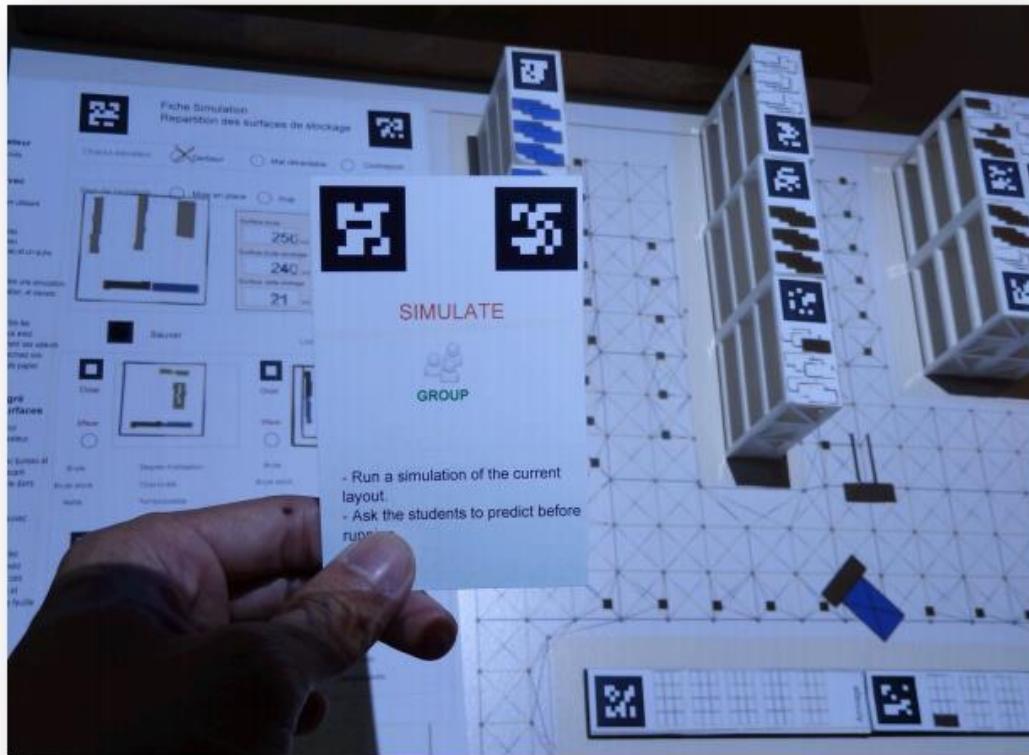


Figure 1. Orchestration Card

Dillenbourg, P. (2013) Design for Classroom Orchestration, *Computers & Education*, 69 pp. 485–49

Tecnología
integrada con
pedagogía

Proceso de diseño

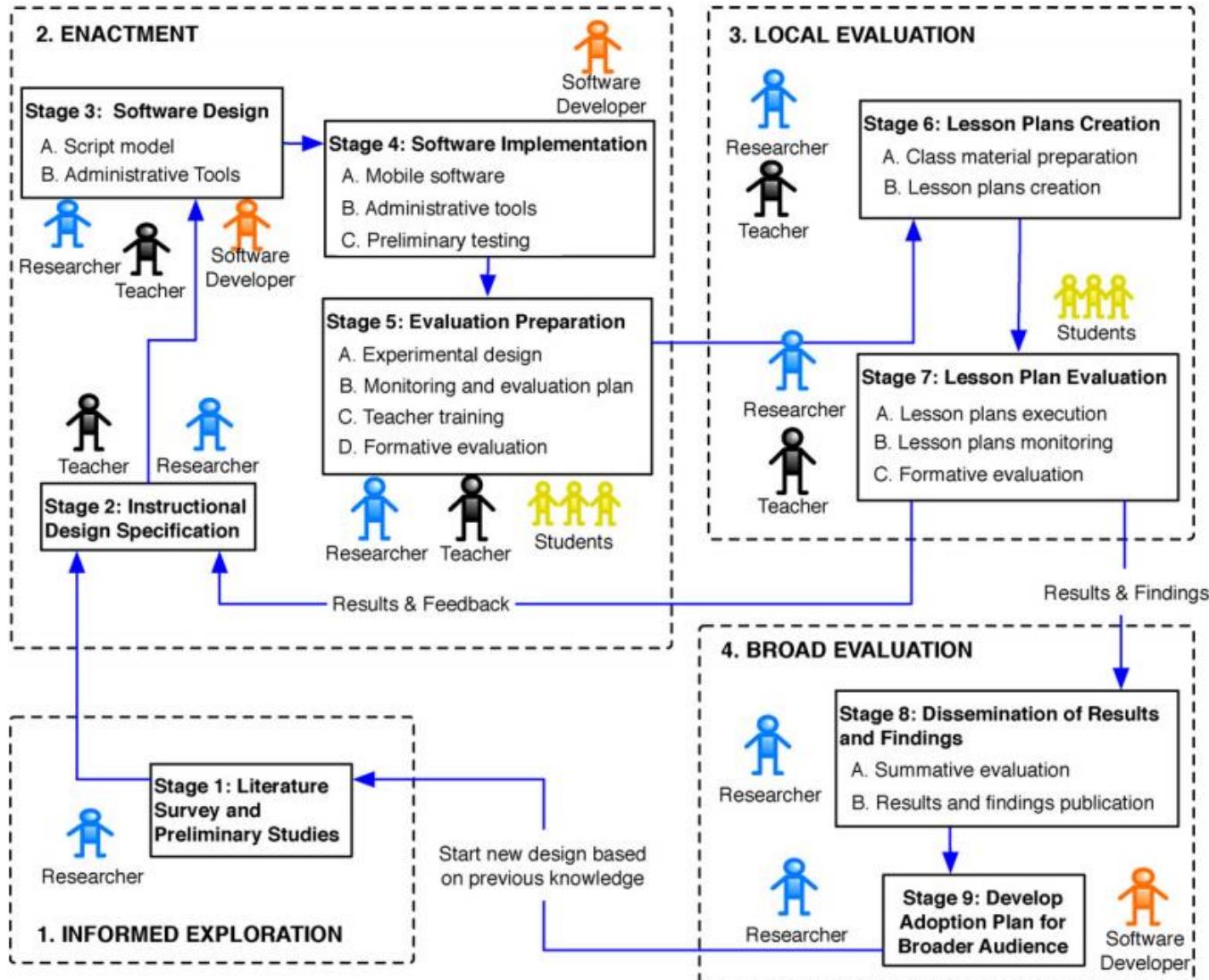


Fig. 4. Design-based development of pedagogical designs for MCSCL.



Implementing collaborative learning activities in the classroom supported by one-to-one mobile computing: A design-based process

Claudio Alvarez*, Rosa Alarcon, Miguel Nussbaum

Computer Science Department, School of Engineering, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

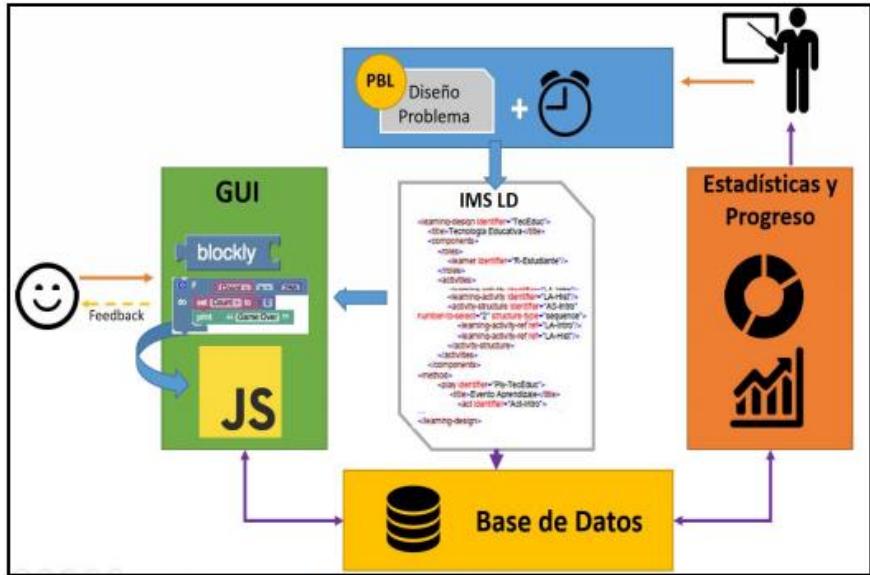


Fig. 2: Componentes de la solución

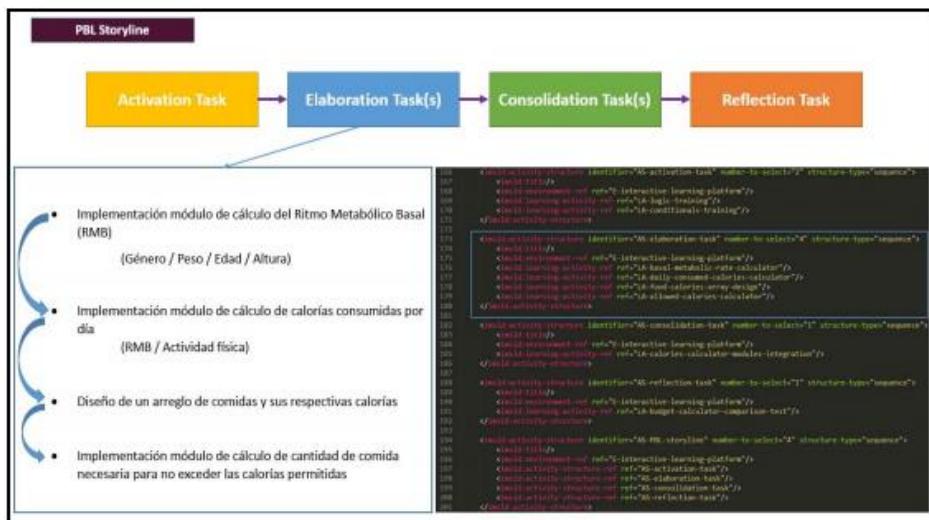
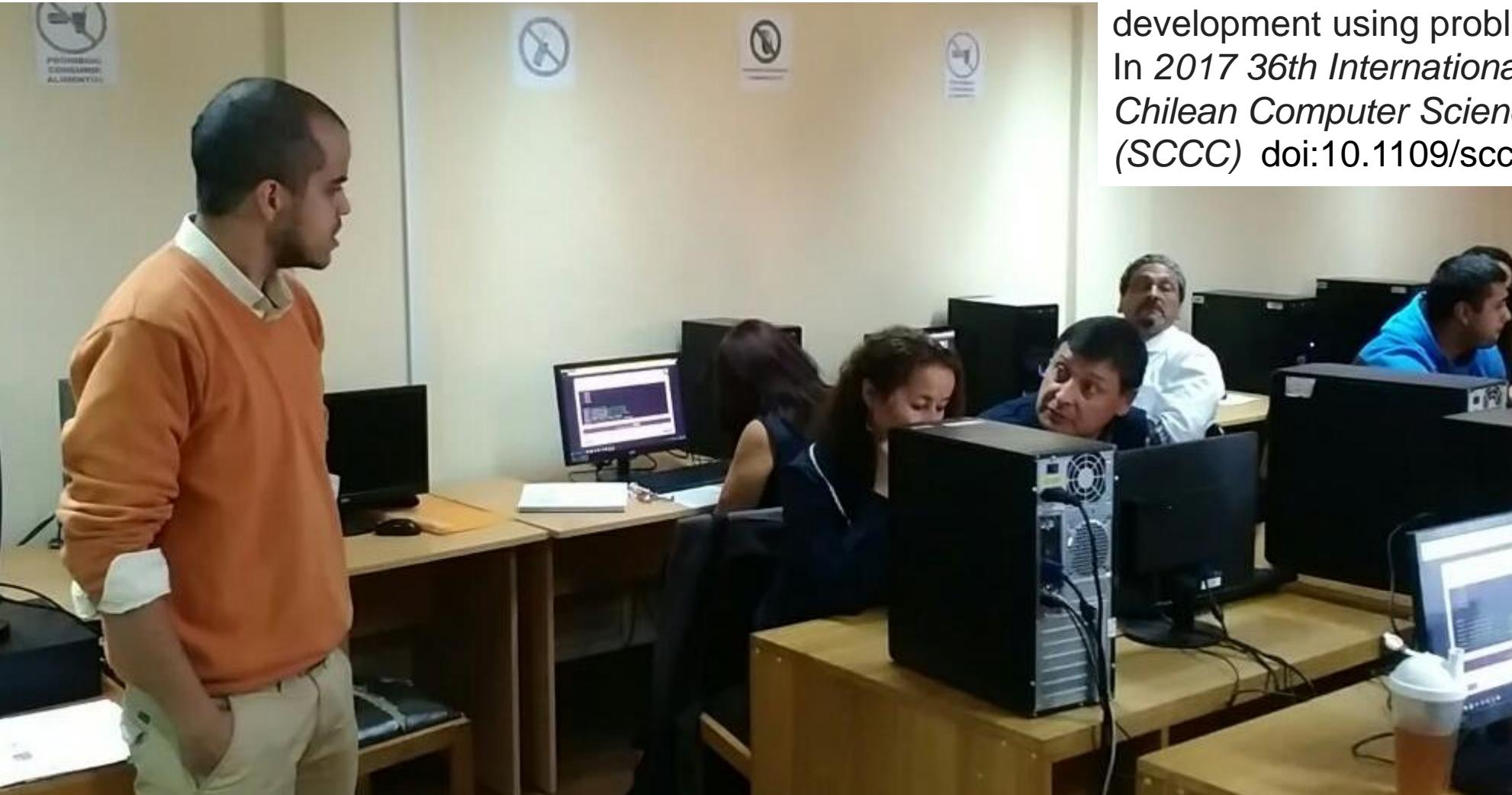


Fig. 3: Ejemplo de asociación entre PBL storyline y actividad, descrita en IMS-LD.

Diseño integrado con la herramienta

Calderon, J. F., & Ebers, J. (2017). Problock: A tool for computational thinking development using problem-based learning. 2017 36th International Conference of the Chilean Computer Science Society (SCCC). doi:10.1109/sccc.2017.8405132



Calderón, J. F., & Ebers, J. (2017, October). Problock: A tool for computational thinking development using problem-based learning. In *2017 36th International Conference of the Chilean Computer Science Society (SCCC)* doi:10.1109/sccc.2017.8405132

Co-construcción



Calderón, J. F., Nussbaum, M., Carmach, I., Díaz, J. J., & Villalta, M. (2016). A single-display groupware collaborative language laboratory. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 24(4), 758-783.

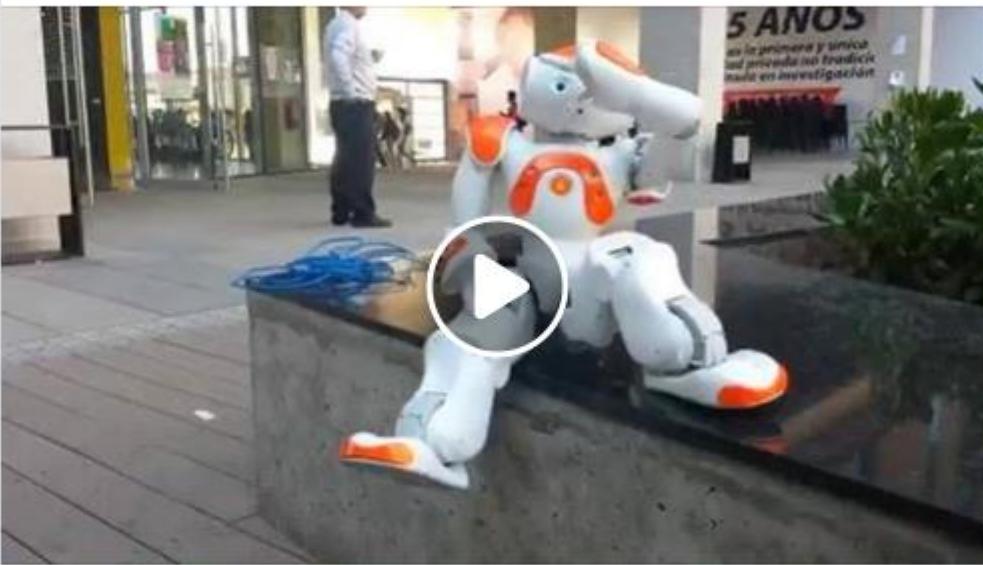


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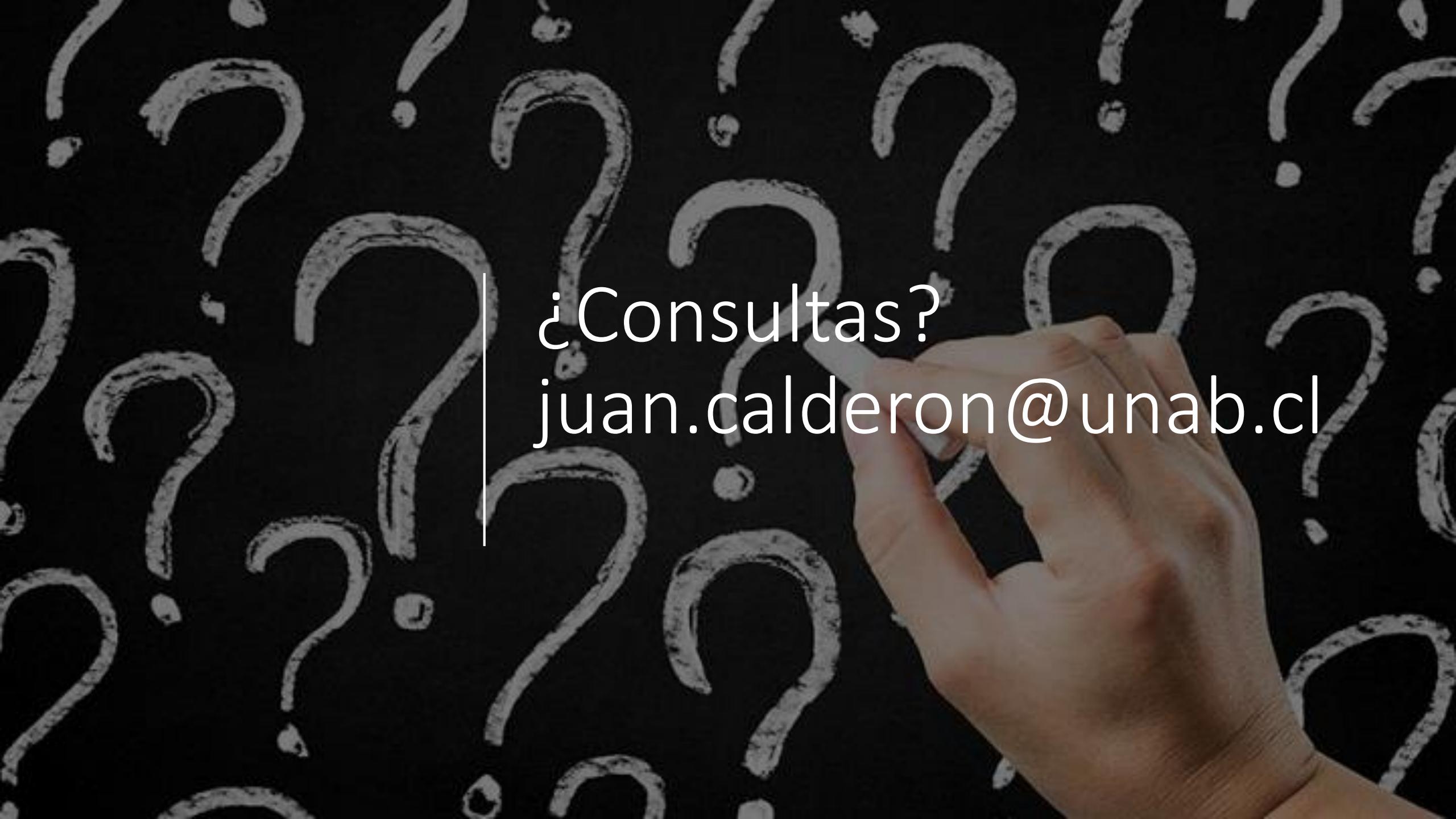
¿Cómo se hace?

Iniciativas

La innovación en la educación juega un rol fundamental para estar preparados para un futuro incierto y cultivar en nuestra sociedad las habilidades del Siglo XXI.

A group of blue stick figures are working together to assemble a large puzzle. The puzzle pieces are colored red, green, yellow, and blue. The figures are holding and fitting the pieces together, symbolizing teamwork and completion.

CONCLUSIONES



¿Consultas?
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