# Enfoques y recursos para trabajar la IA en el aula

#CharlasEducativas



Jesús Moreno León – jesus.moreno@programamos.es José Ignacio Huertas Fernández – joseignacio@programamos.es

17 de enero 2024



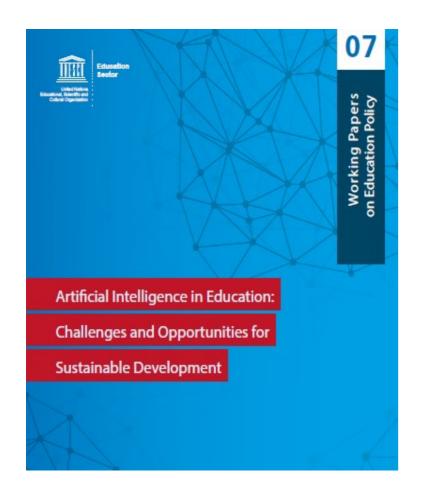


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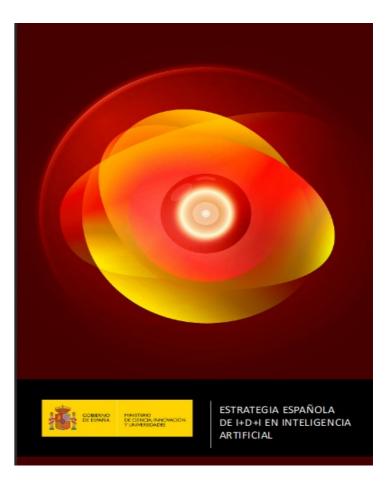
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## Ha llegado el momento de trabajar la IA en el aula









### Ha llegado el momento de trabajar la IA en el aula

#### A2. CITIZENS INTERACTING WITH AI SYSTEMS

Main authors: Riina Vuorikari, Wayne Holmes

Today, for citizens to engage confidently, critically and safely with new and emerging technologies, including systems driven by artificial intelligence (AI), they need to acquire a basic understanding of such tools and technologies (<u>DEAP2</u>).

Greater awareness will also lead to improved sensibility towards potential issues related to data protection and privacy, ethics, children's rights and bias – including accessibility, gender bias and disabilities. The DigComp 2.2 update addresses the topic of citizens interacting with AI systems rather than focusing on the knowledge about Artificial Intelligence per se (see Box 6).

The co-creation process of the 2.2 update resulted in a list of more than 80 examples of knowledge, skills and attitudes related to citizens interacting with AI systems (see more about the process in **FIG.9**). 35 are included in Dimension 4 so that each DigComp competence area has a number of examples that illustrate various aspects to pay attention to when citizens interact with AI systems. The selection was guided by the feedback collected through public validation.

Additionally, a separate appendix on this new topic was created. It covers all 73 examples which have been revised according to comments received through the public validation. In this appendix, the examples are the-matically grouped so as to facilitate the reading. After each example, the corresponding number to the competence is given. This can help curriculum developers and trainers to get inspired when updating their content regarding new and emerging technologies. The list of examples below should not be considered as a ready curriculum to teach about AI as such. Whereas these examples cover competences outlined in the DigComp conceptual reference model, they leave out some themes and topics that might be considered rudimentary when providing a curriculum outline or a training syllabus about AI and emerging technologies (e.g. what is AI, history of AI, different types of AI).

- A. What do Al systems do and what do they not do?
- B. How do Al systems work?
- C. When interacting with Al systems
- D. The challenges and ethics of Al
- E. Attitudes regarding human agency and control

BOX 6. Requirements for citizens interacting with AI systems

As part of the update process focusing on citizens interacting with Al systems, the requirements gathering captured the following:



#### KNOWLEDGE

- To be aware of what Al systems do and what they do not do
- To understand the benefits, limitations and challenges of Al systems



#### SKILLS

- To use, interact and give feedback to Al systems as an end-user
- To configure, supervise and adapt Al systems (e.g. overwrite, tweak)



#### **ATTITUDES**

- · Human agency and control
- · Critical yet open attitude
- · Ethical considerations of usage

A little red dot identifies the examples included in DigComp2.2



La competencia digital es una de las 7 competencias clave.

Recomendación del Consejo de la Unión Europea (2018) relativa a las competencias clave, se vincula a la competencia digital «la capacidad para reconocer e interactuar con el software, los dispositivos, la inteligencia artificial o los robots».

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018H0604(01)&from=EN



## Ha llegado el momento de trabajar la IA en el aula

Programamos Videojuegos y 'apps	PENSAMIENTO COMPUTACIONAL EN LA LOMLOE enseñanzas mínimas	
	Al completar este nivel educativo el alumno o la alumna	Áreas o materias
INFANTIL	Desarrolla, de manera progresiva, las destrezas del pensamiento computacional a través de procesos de observación y manipulación de objetos para iniciarse en la interpretación del entorno y responder de forma creativa a las situaciones y retos que se plantean.	Área 2. Descubrimiento y exploración de entorno (en el 2º ciclo)
PRIMARIA	Se inicia en el desarrollo de soluciones digitales sencillas y sostenibles (reutilización de materiales tecnológicos, programación informática por bloques, robótica educativa) para resolver problemas concretos o retos propuestos de manera creativa, solicitando ayuda en caso necesario.	Conocimiento del medio natural, social cultural (en los 3 ciclos ) y Matemáticas (el los 3 ciclos)
E.S.O.	Desarrolla aplicaciones informáticas sencillas y soluciones tecnológicas creativas y sostenibles para resolver problemas concretos o responder a retos propuestos, mostrando interés y curiosidad por la evolución de las tecnologías digitales y por su desarrollo sostenible y uso ético.	Tecnología y Digitalización (1°, 2° y 3° Tecnología (4°), Digitalización (4°), Biologi y Geología (1°, 2°, 3° y 4°), Matemáticas (1 2° y 3°), Matemáticas A y B (4°), Ámbit Ciencias Aplicadas (CFGB)
BACHI- LLERATO	Desarrolla soluciones tecnológicas innovadoras y sostenibles para dar respuesta a necesidades concretas, mostrando interés y curiosidad por la evolución de las tecnologías digitales y por su desarrollo sostenible y uso ético	Tecnología e Ingeniería I y II, Biología Geología y Ciencias Ambientales (1º Geología y Ciencias Ambientales (2º Matemáticas I y II, Matemáticas Aplicada a las Ciencias Sociales I y II, Matemática Generales

https://programamos.es/pensamiento-computacional-en-todas-las-etapas-no-universitarias-analisis-de-la-lomloe/



## Developing Computational Thinking at School with Machine Learning: An exploration

Juan David Rodríguez García INTEF Ministerio de Educación y Formación Profesional Madrid, Spain juanda.rodriguez@educacion.gob.es Jesús Moreno León Programamos Sevilla, Spain jesus.moreno@programamos.es

Gregorio Robles
Grupo de Sistemas y Comunicaciones
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos
Madrid, Spain
grex@gsyc.urjc.es

Marcos Román González
Faculty of Education
Universidad Nacional de Educacion a
Distancia (UNED)
Madrid, Spain
mroman@edu.uned.es

Abstract—Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have heavily irrupted in society, bringing new applications and possibilities while introducing some ethical problems. Governments and institutions around the world are working on the challenges posed by AI in all aspects, from economy to education. Therefore, introducing AI-related content at school and exploring how this kind of content can be taught becomes mandatory. In this paper we carry out a bibliographic revision of previous works done on ML, and then describe an educational resource developed by the institution of the first two authors (INTEF) aimed to teach ML in schools with Scratch and Machine Learning for Kids. The testimonials of three educators, who have implemented their own version of these resources, are depicted. More efforts should be made to introduce AI-related content in education.

Keywords— Computational Thinking, Artificial Intelligence Education, Machine Learning Education, Scratch tools. We start by reviewing some of the work done in this regard in Section II. Then, in Section III, we present a practical activity where a simple but complete virtual assistant is programmed with Scratch [6]. The results of the implementation, carried out in three real classroom sessions, are then presented in Section IV. We briefly discuss the results obtained in Section V, which seem to suggest that children can learn about AI in a simple, yet engaging, way with such resources.

#### II. PREVIOUS WORKS

In an increasingly AI-powered world, CT frameworks need to be extended with AI-related contents. This is the hypothesis proposed by Brummelen et al. [1]. Five AI-related computational concepts, practices, and perspectives are proposed as candidates: classification, prediction, generation, training/validating/testing and evaluation. Classification,



## Pero ¿de verdad es posible trabajar IA en el aula?

## **Evaluation of an Online Intervention to Teach Artificial Intelligence With LearningML to 10-16-Year-Old Students**

Juan David Rodríguez-García INTEF Madrid, Spain juanda.rodriguez@intef.educacion.es

Marcos Román-González Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia Madrid, Spain mroman@edu.uned.es

#### ABSTRACT

The inclusion of artificial intelligence (AI) in education is increasingly highlighted by international organizations and governments around the world as a cornerstone to enable the adoption of AI in society. That is why we have developed LearningML, aiming to provide a platform that supports educators and students in the creation of hands-on AI projects, specifically based on machine learning techniques. In this investigation we explore how a workshop on AI and the creation of programming projects with LearningML impacts the knowledge on AI of students between 10 and 16 years. 135 participants completed all phases of the learning experience, which due to the COVID-19 pandemic had to be performed online. In order to assess the AI knowledge we created a test that includes different kinds of questions based on previous investigations and publications - resulting in a reliable assessment instrument. Our findings show that the initiative had a positive impact on participants' AI knowledge, being the enhancement especially important for those learners who initially showed less familiarity with the topic. We observe, for instance, that while previous ideas on AI revolve around the term robot, after the experience they do around solve and problem. Based on these results we suggest that LearningML can be seen as a promising platform for the teaching and learning of AI in K-12 environments. In addition, researchers and educators can make use of the new instrument we provide to evaluate future educational interventions.

Jesús Moreno-León Programamos Sevilla, Spain jesus.moreno@programamos.es

Gregorio Robles Universidad Rey Juan Carlos Madrid, Spain grex@gsyc.urjc.es

#### KEYWORDS

artificial intelligence, machine learning, computational thinking, K-12, assessment

#### **ACM Reference Format:**

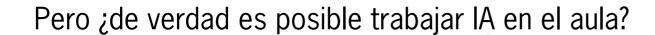
Juan David Rodríguez-García, Jesús Moreno-León, Marcos Román-González, and Gregorio Robles. 2021. Evaluation of an Online Intervention to Teach Artificial Intelligence With LearningML to 10-16-Year-Old Students. In SIGCSE '21: ACM SIGCSE Technical Symposium, March 17–20, 2021, Toronto, Canada. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 7 pages. https://doi.org/10.1145/1122445.1122456

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

"Ditch the algorithm" or "The algorithm stole my future" are some of the messages that can be heard in the protests around England in which, at the time of writing this paper, students challenge the A-levels grades provided by a predictive assessment system. This is just an example, although very illustrating, of how society is becoming aware of the potential impact that artificial intelligence (AI) systems can have in their lives. And this also indicates that society as a whole, from policy makers to service users, is probably still unprepared.

Organizations, such as UNESCO, and governments around the world are developing policies, strategic plans, and other initiatives highlighting the challenges, opportunities and impact of AI in education [39, 45]. Furthermore, the big success achieved by artificial

https://programamos.es/resultados-de-la-investigacion-sobre-inteligencia-artificial-y-learningml/











#### Nivel I

Infantil y primaria (1°, 2° y 3°)

#### Nivel II

Primaria (4°, 5° y 6°) y secundaria (1° y 2°)

#### Nivel III

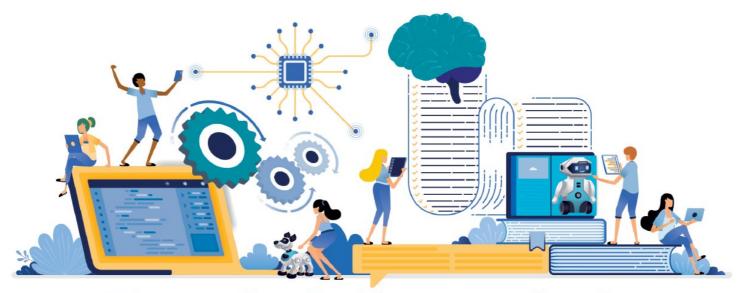
Secundaria (3° y 4°), Bachillerato y FP En este nivel se propone trabajar haciendo uso de actividades unplugged (desenchufadas o desconectadas), que hacen uso de juegos de lógica, vasos, cuerdas, cartas o movimientos físicos, que se utilizan para representar y comprender diferentes conceptos relacionados con la IA, como algoritmos o representación de datos.

En este nivel el alumnado debe reconocer cómo los sistemas informáticos que utilizan en su día a día hacen uso de la IA para percibir el mundo usando sensores, razonar, aprender e interactuar con humanos. Además, los estudiantes deben recapacitar sobre el impacto que la IA puede tener en la sociedad, tanto de modo positivo como negativo. Y el mejor modo de lograr estos objetivos es que construyan sus propias creaciones software, como un videojuego sencillo, que integre soluciones de IA, en especial las relacionadas con el aprendizaje automático o machine learning.

En este nivel, para alcanzar los mismos objetivos marcados para el nivel II, se realizarán proyectos de desarrollo de aplicaciones para dispositivos móviles que integren soluciones de IA.





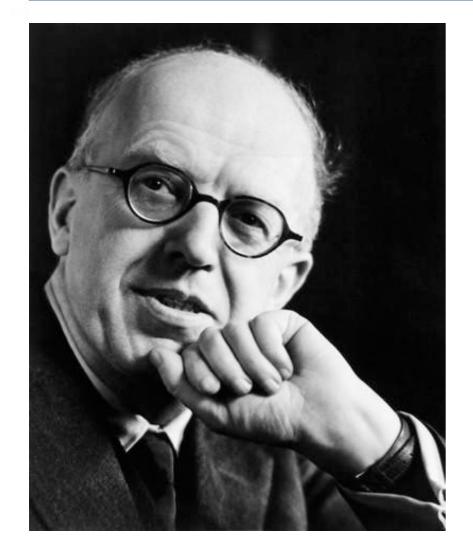


# Escuela de Pensamiento Computacional e Inteligencia Artificial 20/21:

Enfoques y propuestas para su aplicación en el aula. Resultados de la investigación.



## Pero, ¿de verdad es posible llevar la IA a la escuela?







# Usar apps en un móvil no nos convierte en personas digitalmente competentes



## INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL Y EDUCACIÓN

Usar aplicaciones de IA	Construir nuestros sistemas de IA
Equivale a saber <i>leer</i>	Equivale a saber <i>leer</i> y <i>escribir</i>
Genera sensación de <i>caja negra</i>	Contribuye a su explicabilidad
Fomenta el antropomorfismo	Desmitifica y protege frente a hype
nocimiento efímero y poco generalizable	Conocimiento perenne y generalizable

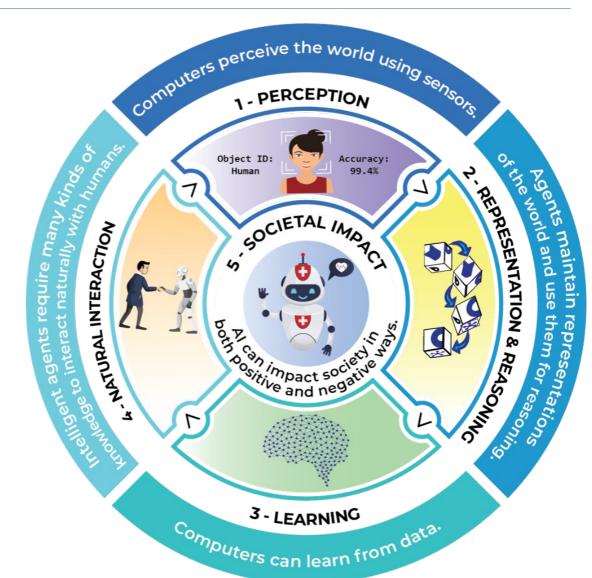




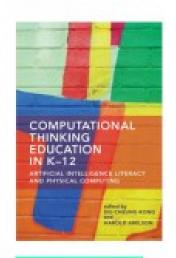




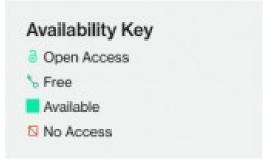








## Computational Thinking Education in K-12: Artificial Intelligence Literacy and Physical Computing



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https://programamos.es/curso-inteligencia-artificial-y-educacion-como-funcionan-los-sistemas-de-ia-generativa/



## SnapGPT - Spanish



https://snap.berkeley.edu/project?username=programamoses&projectname=SnapGPT%20%2d%20Spanish

## Aspectos éticos





- ¿Quién ha construído la herramienta?
- ¿Qué datos se han utilizado para el entrenamiento?
- ¿Cómo se utilizan los datos que se recogen para su funcionamiento?
- ¿Qué licencia tiene?



# SÍ,



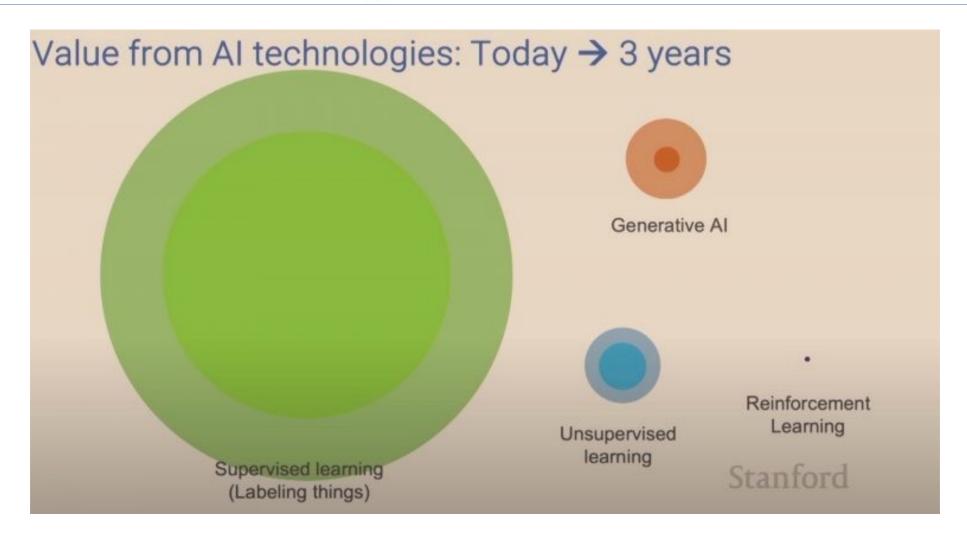
## **PERO**



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## La IA generativa no lo es todo



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5p248yoa3oE

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