

K-12 AI Education in 2020

EAAI 2020



Panelists



Dave Touretzky
Carnegie Mellon
AI for K-12 Working Group
Chair

Christina Gardner-McCune
University of Florida
AI For K-12 Working Group
Co-Chair

Cynthia Breazeal
MIT

Rooz Aliabadi
ReadyAI

Emily Reid
AI4ALL



Initiative Update

David S. Touretzky & Christina Gardner-McCune



Supported by NSF DRL-1846073.



K-12 AI Education (Circa May 2018)

- CS K-12 Education is exploding in the US and abroad.
- We are not as far along when it comes to AI, but many countries are trying China, UK, Thailand, Korea, and EU Countries
- The 2017 CSTA Computing Standards contain just two sentences about AI.
 - Both are for the 11-12 grade band. Nothing for younger students.

3B-AP-08	11-12	Describe how artificial intelligence drives many software and physical systems.	>	Algorithms & Programming	Algorithms	Communicating
3B-AP-09	11-12	Implement an artificial intelligence algorithm to play a game against a human opponent or solve a problem.	>	Algorithms & Programming	Algorithms	Creating

The AI4K12 Initiative, a joint project of:

AAAI (Association for the Advancement
of Artificial Intelligence)



Association for the
Advancement of Artificial Intelligence

CSTA (Computer Science
Teachers Association)



With funding from National Science
Foundation ITEST Program
(DRL-1846073)

Carnegie Mellon University
School of Computer Science



Initiative Mission

- Develop national guidelines for teaching AI in K-12
 - Modeled after the CSTA standards for computing education.
 - Four grade bands: K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12
 - What should students know?
 - What should students be able to do?
- Develop a curated AI resource directory for K-12 teachers
- Foster a K-12 AI Education Research and Practice Community & Resource Developers



Steering Committee



Dave Touretzky
Carnegie Mellon
AI for K-12 Working Group
Chair



Christina Gardner-McCune
University of Florida
AI For K-12 Working
Group Co-Chair



Fred Martin
UMass Lowell
CSTA Chair of Board of
Directors



Deborah Seehorn
Co-Chair of CSTA
Standards Committee



K-12 Teacher Working Group Members



Grades K-2

Vicky Sedgwick (Lead)
Susan Amsler-Akacem
Dr. April DeGennaro
Melissa Unger (New)

Grades 3-5

Kelly Powers (Lead)
Dr. Marlo Barnett
Dr. Phillip Eaglin
Alexis Cobo (New)

Grades 6-8

Sheena Vaidyanathan (Lead)
Padmaja Bandaru
Josh Caldwell
Charlotte Dungan
Rachael Smith (New)

Grades 9-12

Jared Amalong (Lead)
Dr. Smadar Bergman
Kate Lockwood
John Chapin (New)

Year 1 Alumni: Brian Stamford, Minsoo Park, Juan Palomares, Vincent Gregorio, Dianne O'Grady-Cunniff



Academia/Industry Working Group Members



Hal Abelson
MIT



Cynthia Breazeal
MIT



Emily Reid
AI4ALL



Matthijs Spaan
TU Delft
AAAI



Advisory Board

Miles Berry, Roehampton University, UK

Amy Eguchi, UC San Diego, CA

Laura Schmidt, Milwaukee School of Engineering University, WI

Maitreyee Joshi, Microsoft, Seattle, WA

Irene Lee, MIT, Cambridge, MA

Dahua Lin, Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Hari Raghavan, IBM, New York, NY

Joseph South, ISTE, Portland, OR

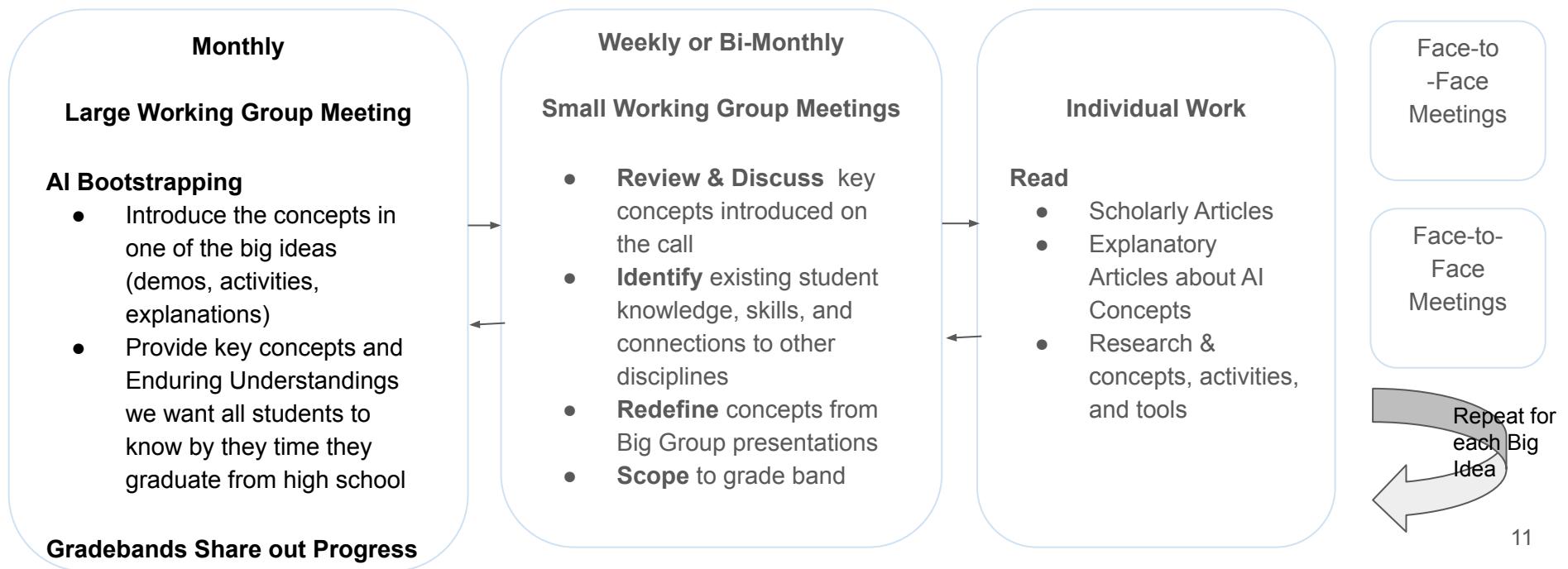
Tom Vander Ark, Getting Smart, Federal Way, WA

Joyce D. Williams, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, VA

Wells Santo, Oakland, CA

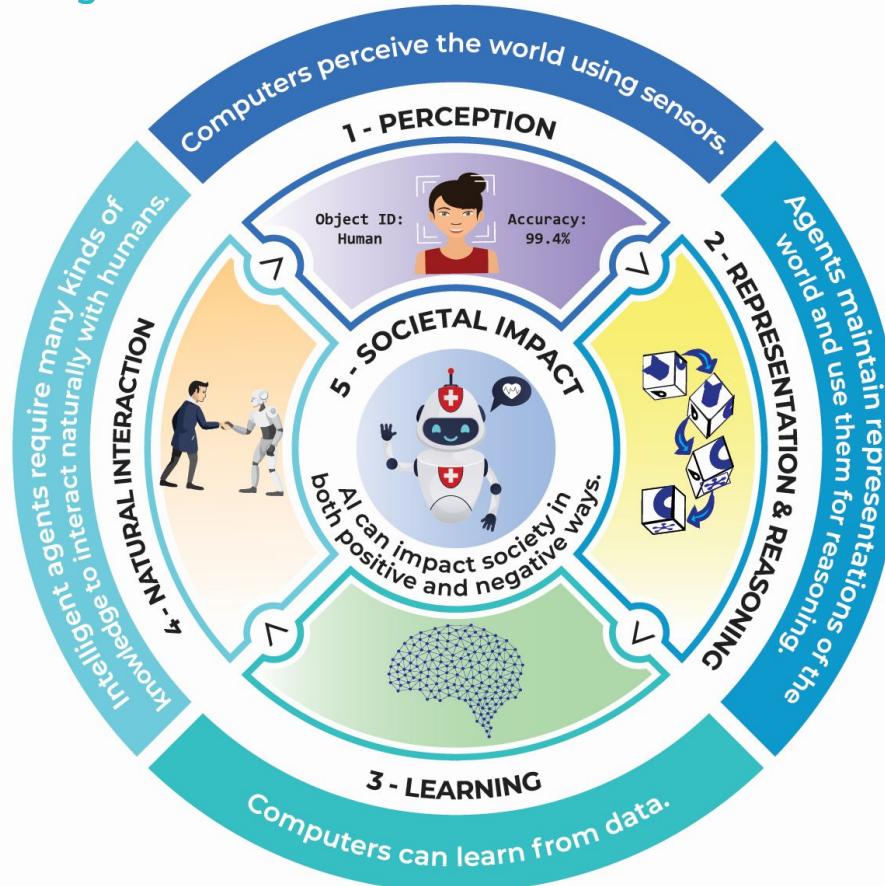
Structure of Working Group & Responsibilities

Goal: Increase familiarity with AI concepts and leverage knowledge of students capabilities in CS and other disciplines and interests to scope expectations for student learning about AI for their grade band





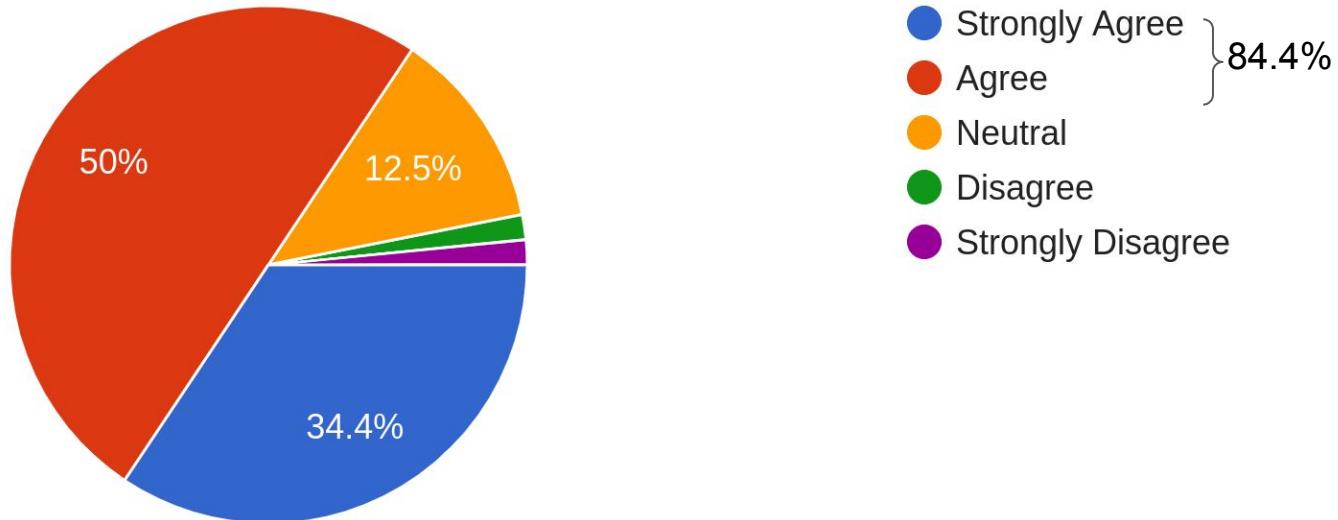
Five Big Ideas in AI



Results of AAAI Members Survey

The "5 Big Ideas in AI" capture the essence of AI.

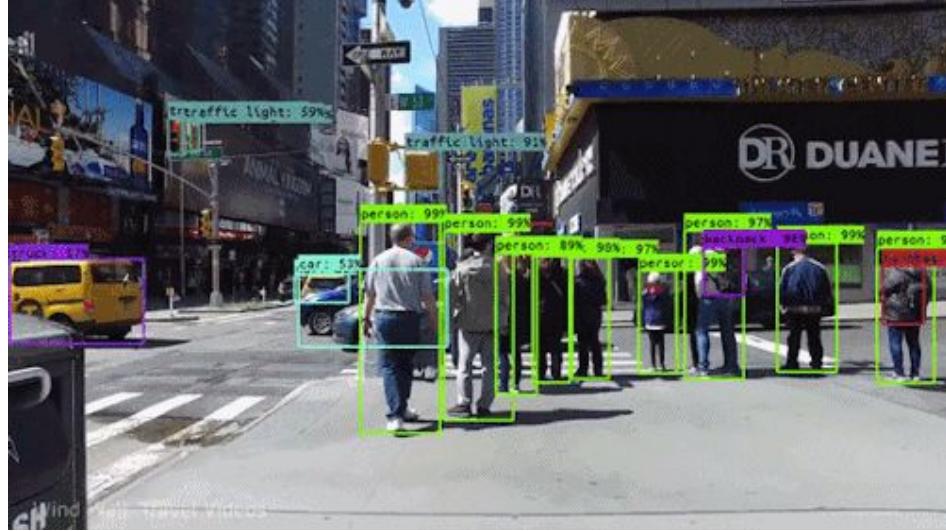
64 responses



Big Idea #1: Perception

Computers perceive the world using sensors.
Perception is the extraction of *meaning* from sensory signals.

- Human senses vs. computer sensors
- Types of perception: vision, speech recognition etc.
- How perception works: algorithms



Example Guidelines

- Identify sensors on computers, robots, and intelligent appliances.
- Explain how sensor limitations affect computer perception.
- Explain that perception systems may draw on multiple algorithms as well as multiple sensors.
- Build an application using multiple sensors and types of perception (possibly with Scratch plugins, or Calypso).

Big Idea #2: Representation and Reasoning

*Agents maintain representations of the world,
and use them for reasoning.*

- Types of representations
- Families of algorithms and the work they do
- Representation supports reasoning: algorithms operate on representations



Example Guidelines

- Create/design a representation of an (animal) classification system using a tree structure.
- Draw a search tree for tic-tac-toe
- Describe how AI representations support reasoning to answer questions
- Describe the differences between types of search algorithms

Big Idea #3: Learning

Computers can learn from data.

- Characteristics of learning
- Fundamentals of neural networks
- Data sets



Example Guidelines

- Modify an interactive machine learning project by training its model..
- Describe how algorithms and machine learning can exhibit biases.
- Identify bias in a training data set and extend the training set to address the bias
- Train a neural net (1-3 layers) using *TensorFlow Playground*
- Trace and experiment with a simple ML algorithm

Big Idea #4: Natural Interaction

Intelligent agents require many kinds of knowledge to interact naturally with humans.

- Natural language understanding
- Common Sense Reasoning
- Affective computing & interaction (e.g. with robots, or speech agents)
- Consciousness and philosophy of mind

Example Guidelines

- Recognize and label facial expressions into appropriate emotions (happiness, sadness, anger) and explain why they are labeled the way they are
- Experiment with software that recognizes emotions in facial expressions
- Construct a simple chatbot
- Describe some tasks where AI outperforms humans, and tasks where it does not
- Explain and give examples of how language can be ambiguous
- Reason about the nature of intelligence, and identify approaches to determining whether an agent is or is not intelligent.



Big Idea #5: Societal Impact

“Artificial Intelligence can impact society in both positive and negative ways.”

- Ethics of AI making decisions about people
- AI & Culture
- Economic impact of AI

Example Guidelines

- Critically explore the positive and negative impacts of an AI system
- Design and explain how an AI system can be used to address a social issue
- Describe ways that AI systems can be designed for inclusivity
- Understand tradeoffs in the design of AI systems and how decisions can have unintended consequences in the function of a system



Principles for Refinement & Scoping of Guidelines

Guidelines need to have real-world relevance to enable students to

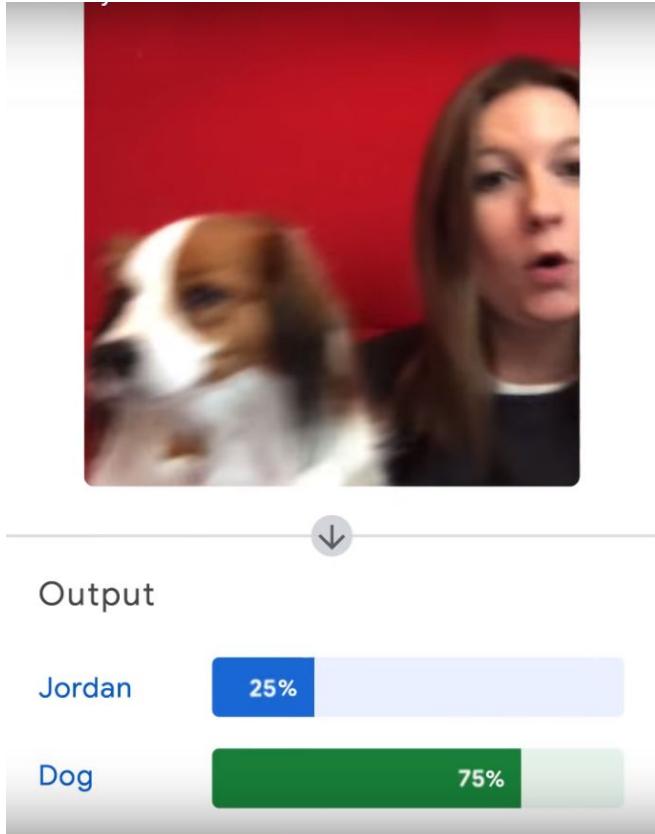
- explain how a self-driving car works and the types AI systems or subsystems involved in decision making
- explain the process by which ML models are developed, from data collection to types of training and sources of bias etc
- use, modify, and create AI systems using developmentally appropriate tools
- understand the implications of AI for real world issues

Recent Developments in Tools for K-12 AI Education



Built with TensorFlow

- Version 2 (new)
- Teach a machine using your camera.
- Live, in the browser.
- No coding required.
- Export a trained model to JavaScript



<https://experiments.withgoogle.com/teachable-machine>



APP INVENTOR

<https://appinventor.mit.edu/explore/ai-with-mit-app-inventor>



Introduction to Machine Learning: Image Classification

Difficulty: beginner

Resource Type: curriculum unit

Subject: computer science

Grade Level:

- 6-8
- 9-12

Students will learn about the basics of machine learning and create their own apps that implement these concepts through image classification. The students will take photos with their mobile devices and the apps will identify objects within those photos. Each classification comes with a confidence level, a value of how... [More Details](#)

Personal Image Classifier

Difficulty: beginner

Resource Type: curriculum unit

Subject: computer science

Grade Level:

- 6-8
- 9-12

This AI unit is broken into three parts. In part 1, students learn how to create and train their own image classification model to identify and classify images. In part 2, students use their model in an app using MIT App Inventor to see how their model performs. In part... [More Details](#)

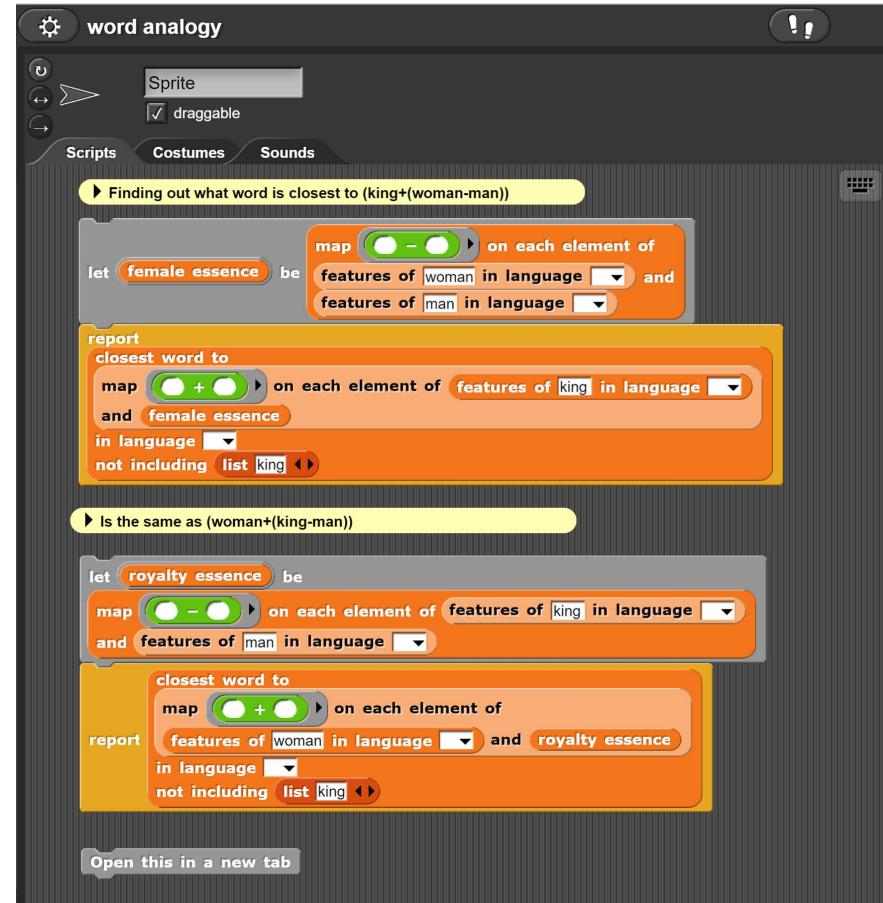
Use a pre-trained image classifier

Train your own image classifier

eCraft2Learn - Ken Kahn

- Exploring word2Vec
- Snap! extension that supports 20,000 words in 15 languages
- Teacher Guide

<https://ecraft2learn.github.io/ai/AI-Teacher-Guide/chapter-5.html>

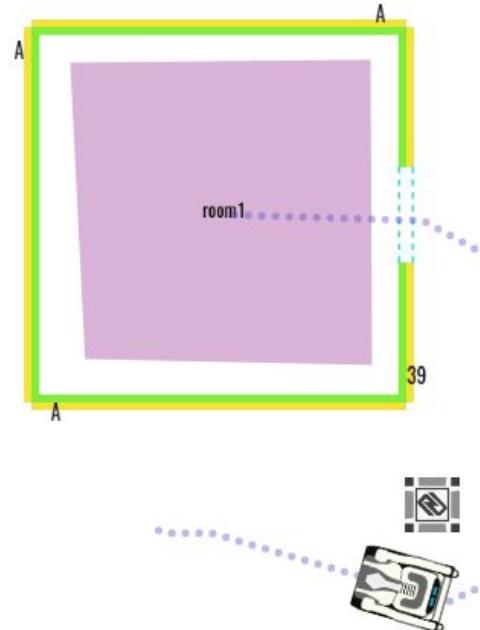


Source:

<https://ecraft2learn.github.io/ai/snap/snap-no-logging.html?project=word%20analogy&noRun&editMode>

Calypso for Cozmo: New Path Planner

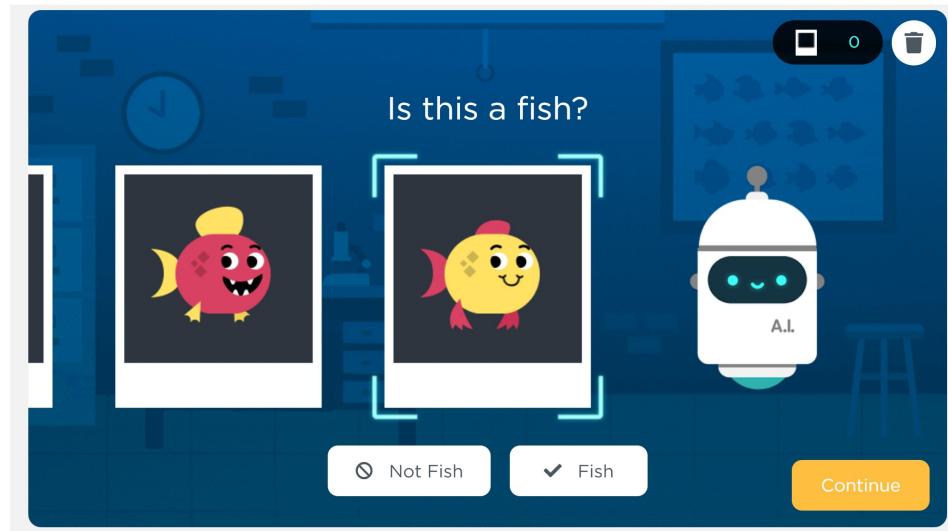
- Hybrid wavefront/RRT path planner
- It draws the planned path in the world map, or indicates if planning has failed (goal unreachable).
- The Cozmo robot is coming back!



Hour of Code: AI for Oceans

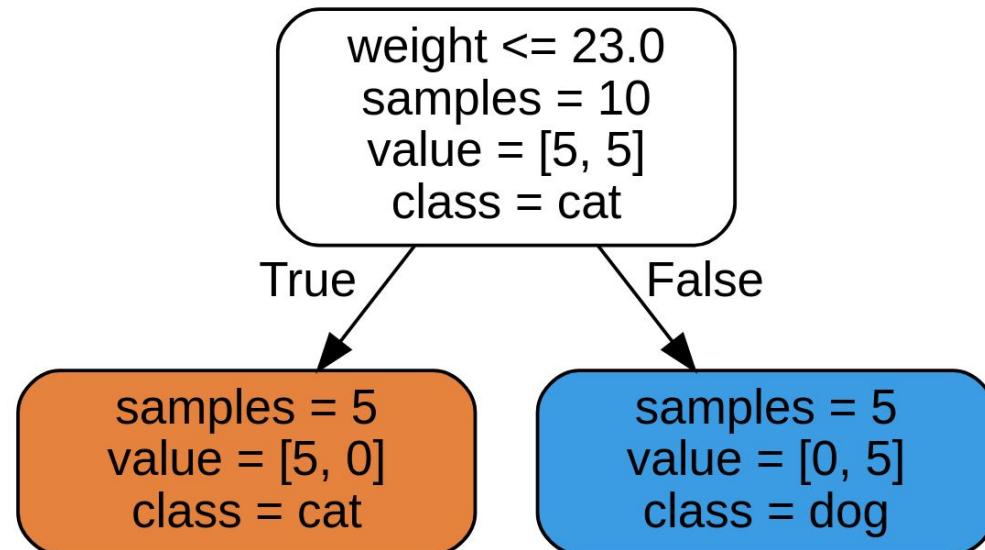
<https://code.org/oceans>

- Introduction to Machine Learning
- Train a classifier to distinguish categories of cartoon marine life



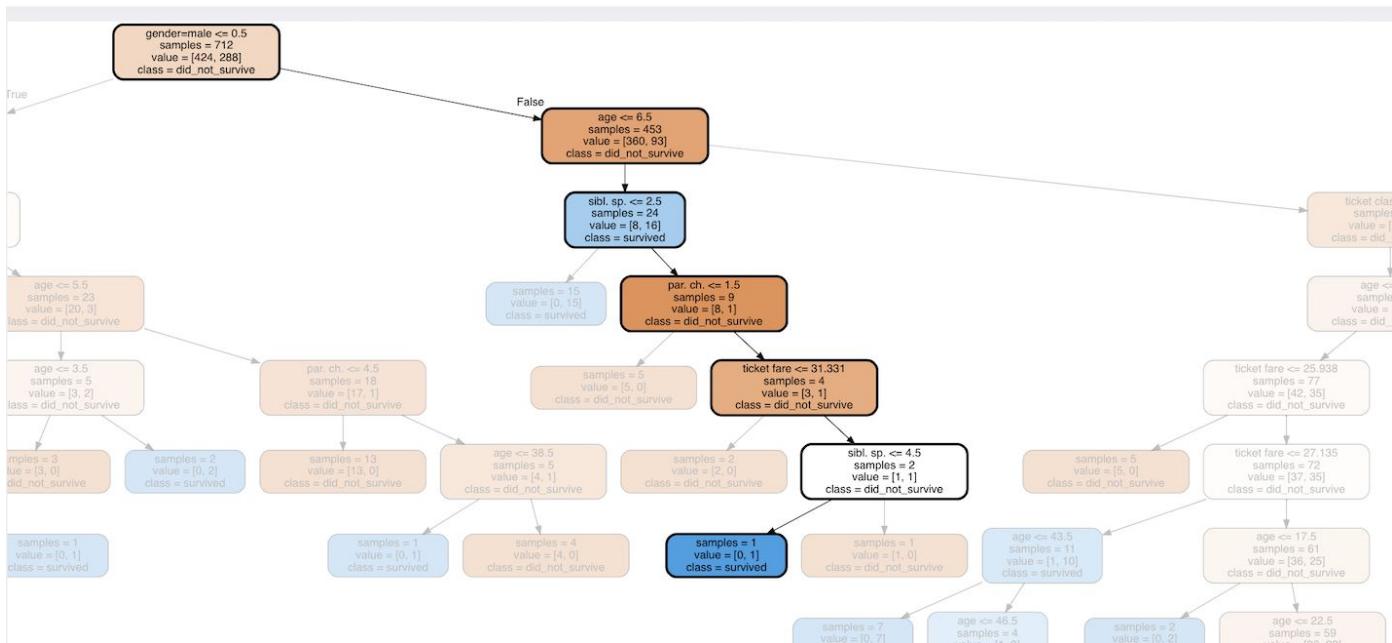
Machine Learning for Kids

- Added a decision tree visualizer
- Can also show you how a particular input gets classified by the tree.



Machine Learning for Kids

Trees can be very complex! This display shows the path that led to classification of the instance at right as class blue (“survivor”).



Try out your machine learning model to see how it uses the decision tree to make predictions

ticket class	1
gender	male
age	6
sibl. sp.	3
par. ch.	2
ticket fare	80
embarked	Southampton

Test **Reset**

Tools & Activities Can Facilitate

- **Experiments with AI agents** to investigate their behavior
- **Hand simulations of AI algorithms**
- **Building their own AI applications**
- **Exploring case studies of AI-related societal issues** from multiple perspectives

The goal is to promote students' understanding of:

- How AI works
- Limitations of AI
- Systems thinking (AI systems are built from smaller components)
- Sources of bias in AI
- Societal impacts of AI systems

Types of AI Teaching Resources for K-12

Black box demos
provide hands-on experience with AI applications but don't reveal what's going on under the hood.

Glass box demos
expose the workings of an AI algorithm and invite the user to play with its parameters.

AI programming frameworks
allow students to develop their own applications by extending a familiar programming language with new AI primitives

Unplugged activities
guide students to explore AI by hand-simulating learning or reasoning algorithms.

Videos
combining verbal explanations with visualizations of AI algorithms can be very effective

Hardware
resources include vision-based mobile robots

Formal curricula

K-12 AI Education Community Update

K-12 AI Education Community Growth

- AI for K-12 Symposium (2018) & Teaching AI in K-12 (2019)
AAAI Fall Symposia, Arlington, VA
- 560+ K-12 Teachers completed ISTE AI Teacher PD Course
- AI4K12 Interest Group List-serv - Over 250 people
moved to ai4k12@lists.aaai.org
- K12 AI Education workshop (AIED conference, Chicago, May 2019)
- ISTE - 16 AI Talks, Events, and Workshops
- CSTA - 3 AI Breakout Sessions; 2 AI Workshops
- Workshop on Education in Artificial Intelligence K-12 (EduAI)
IJCAI, Macau, China, Aug. 11, 2019
- 7 NSF Funded K-12 AI Education Projects

K-12 AI Curricula & Professional Development

- ISTE PD - Over 560+ Educators Completed the Course (Sept. 2019)
- ReadyAI: Free AI+ME tutorial for K-5
- 2019 WAICY Competition
- Exploring Computer Science (ECS) AI Curriculum Unit
- AI4ALL Open Learning Platform
- AI + Ethics (MIT) Curriculum & Standards
- Teaching AI book - Michelle Zimmerman

Grow the Community

Develop
Video, Web-based Demo,
& Tool frameworks

- Your research
- Basic AI concepts
- How AI works through the lens of everyday technologies

Develop for all grade bands: K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12 & work with teachers & students

Start thinking of
AI K-12 Demo ideas for
EAAI 2021

AI outreach in your local community

Align your curricula, PD, activities
to the Five Big Ideas in AI

Feedback on guidelines

Join us in Sparking AI Curiosity

Visit us:

<http://AI4K12.org>

Join the mailing list

<https://aaai.org/Organization/mailing-lists.php>





OUR MISSION:

Increase Diversity & Inclusion in
AI Development, Education,
Policy, & Research.



The AI4ALL Solution: 3 Core Initiatives



AI4ALL Open Learning



Enabling AI projects for good at high schools



Summer Programs



Hosted at AI-focused Universities



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Stanford
University



SFU
SIMON FRASER
UNIVERSITY



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY



UCSF



Changemakers in AI



Supporting careers for AI4ALL alumni



Core Educational Approach



Project-based
skill building



Social impact +
ethics of AI

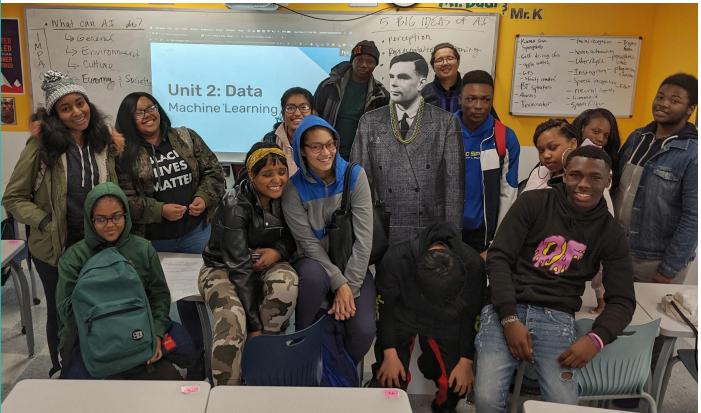


Diverse applications +
role models



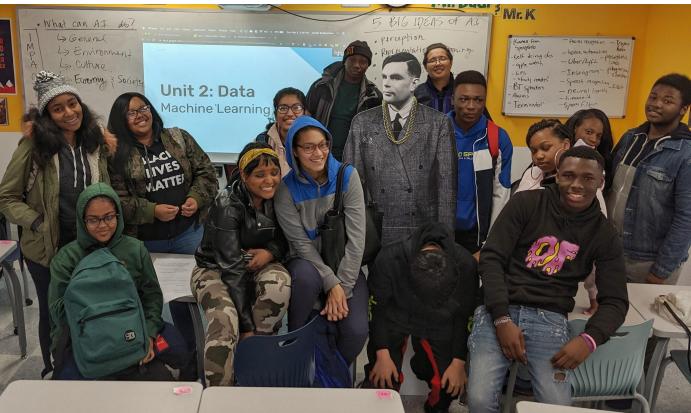
Data
literacy

What is AI4ALL Open Learning? Who is it for?



- AI curriculum that empowers teachers and community members to bring AI education into their community
- Free, modular, and delivered online
- Not a MOOC; meant to be run in classroom settings
- Can be embedded in workshops, after-school, and in-school programs
- Made for high school students

ExploreAI Audience



- Offers 10, 20, and 30 hour models
- NO background necessary--focus on AI literacy
 - NO computer programs
 - NO math
 - NO programming needed for this course
 - Still rigorous - gives a technical understanding of how machine learning works, how computers use data, algorithmic bias.

ExploreAI's Model of Inclusion

Meaningful Projects



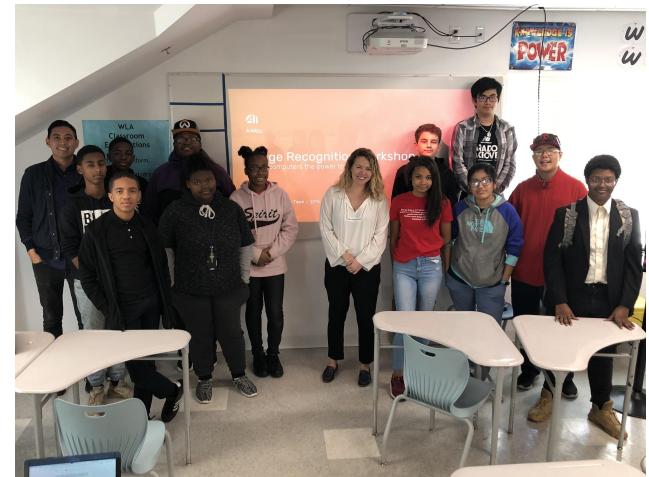
Role Models



- How can you bring AI to your community

- Examples of AI
- Career Paths

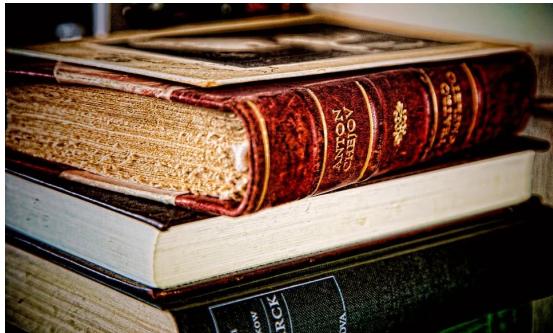
Student Voice and Choice



- Projects based on student interests
- Discussion strategies that empower multiple voices

ExploreAI in Non-CS Subjects

English Language Arts



Social Studies



- Discussions
- Close readings of articles
- Research processes

Career & Tech Ed



- Policy around the world
- Ethics
- Civic participation

- Exploration of several different career paths in AI

To learn more:
olp.ai-4-all.org

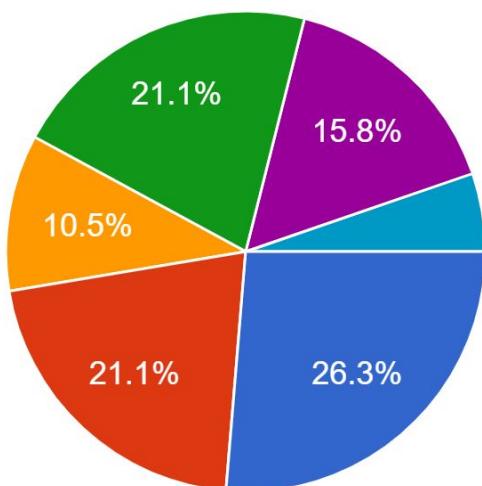
Interested in partnering?
bit.ly/OpenLearningPartners

2018 - 2019 Accomplishments Summary

Snapshot: AI For K-12 Working Group Perspective on the Guidelines

What is your primary reason for wanting K-12 students to learn about AI

19 responses



- Competencies & Literacies
- Personal Agency, Joy, & Fulfilment
- Equity & Social Justice
- Citizenship & Civic Engagement
- Technological, Social, & Scientific Innovation
- Economic & Workforce Development
- School Reform & Improvement

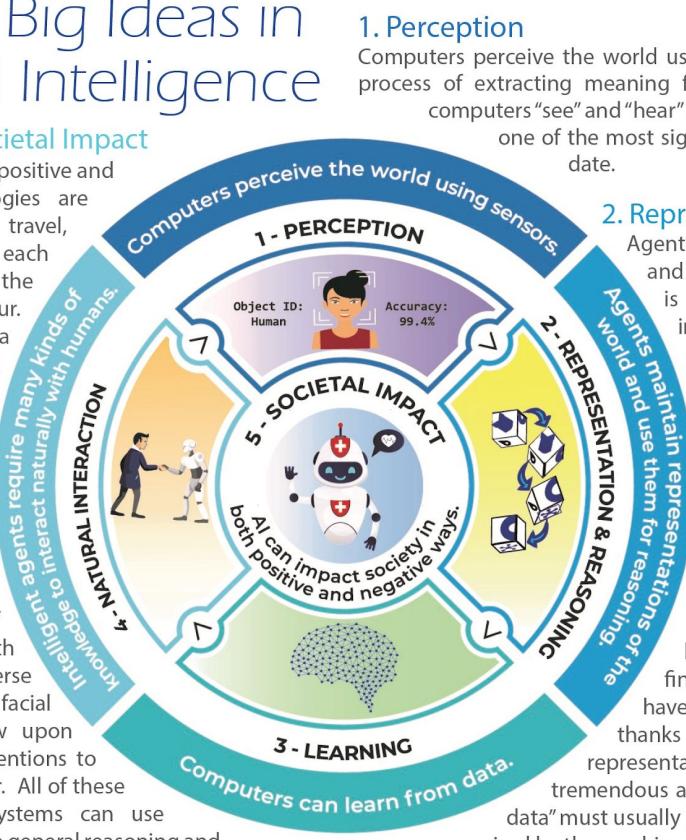
Five Big Ideas in Artificial Intelligence

5. Societal Impact

AI can impact society in both positive and negative ways. AI technologies are changing the ways we work, travel, communicate, and care for each other. But we must be mindful of the harms that can potentially occur. For example, biases in the data used to train an AI system could lead to some people being less well served than others. Thus, it is important to discuss the impacts that AI is having on our society and develop criteria for the ethical design and deployment of AI-based systems.

4. Natural Interaction

Intelligent agents require many kinds of knowledge to interact naturally with humans. Agents must be able to converse in human languages, recognize facial expressions and emotions, and draw upon knowledge of culture and social conventions to infer intentions from observed behavior. All of these are difficult problems. Today's AI systems can use language to a limited extent, but lack the general reasoning and conversational capabilities of even a child.



1. Perception

Computers perceive the world using sensors. Perception is the process of extracting meaning from sensory signals. Making computers "see" and "hear" well enough for practical use is one of the most significant achievements of AI to date.

2. Representation & Reasoning

Agents maintain representations of the world and use them for reasoning. Representation is one of the fundamental problems of intelligence, both natural and artificial. Computers construct representations using data structures, and these representations support reasoning algorithms that derive new information from what is already known. While AI agents can reason about very complex problems, they do not think the way a human does.

3. Learning

Computers can learn from data. Machine learning is a kind of statistical inference that finds patterns in data. Many areas of AI have progressed significantly in recent years thanks to learning algorithms that create new representations. For the approach to succeed, tremendous amounts of data are required. This "training data" must usually be supplied by people, but is sometimes acquired by the machine itself.

Adoption of the Big Ideas

- Now being adopted by curriculum developers in the US and elsewhere.
- Translations available in Chinese, Korean, and Turkish.

Chinese

人工智能的五大理念

5. 社会影响

AI的应用对社会既有正面影响也有负面影响。

人工智能技术正在改变我们工作、出行、沟通、和相互照顾的方式。但我们必须注意其所能带来的危害。例如，若用于训练人工智能系统的数据存在偏差，可能会导致部分人受到的服务质量低于其他人。因此，讨论AI对我们社会的影响，并根据相关关系系统在道德层面的设计以及应用来制定标准是重要的。

4. 人机交互

智能代理需要多种知识才能与人类自然交互。为了与人类自然交互，智能代理必须能够用人类语言交谈，识别面部表情和情感，并利用文化和社会习俗的知识来推断所观察到的人类行为的意图。所有这些问题需要解决都不容易。今天的人工智能系统可以在有限的程度上使用语言，但其综合推理和会话能力却不如一般的人类儿童。



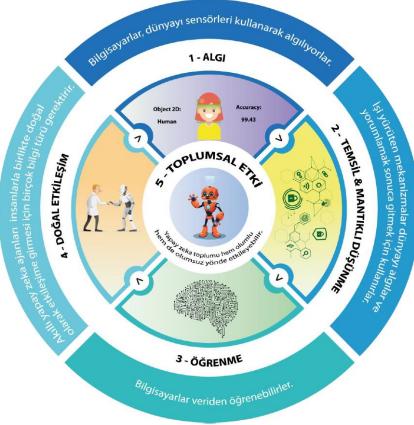
国际中小学人工智能教育指导工作组是由人工智能基金会 (AAAI) 与计算机科学教师协会 (CSTA) 的联合项目。

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Turkish



Korean

인공지능에 관한 다섯 가지 빅 아이디어

1. 인식(Perception)

인공지능은 긍정적이고 부정적인 방식으로 사회에 영향을 미칠 수 있습니다.

인공지능 기술은 우리가 일하고, 여행하고, 의사소통하고, 서로를 돌아보는 방식을 변화시키고 있습니다. 그러나 우리는 창작적으로 발표력을 있는 사람에게 편향된 디자인을 이용해 일부 사람들은 다른 사람에게 비해 제대로 된 기회를 받지 못하는 경우가 생길 수 있습니다. 그러므로 인공지능이 우리 사회에 미치는 영향에 대해 논의의 필요가 있고 인공지능 기반 시스템의 윤리적 설계 및 배치에 관한 기준을 개발하는 것이 중요합니다.

4. 자연스러운 상호작용(Natural Interaction)

지능형 에이전트는 인간과 자연스럽게 상호작용하기 위해서는 많은 종류의 지원이 필요합니다.

에이전트가 관리된 행동의 의도를 충족하기 위해서는 인간의 언어로 대하고, 얼굴 표정과 감정을 인식하여, 사회적 관습과 문화에 대한 지식을 활용할 수 있어야 합니다. 이 모든 것들은 매우 어려운 문제들입니다. 오늘날의 인공지능 시스템은 제한된 범위에서 언어를 사용할 수 있지만, 일반적인 주론이나 대화 능력은 아직도 부족합니다.

컴퓨터는 센서를 이용해 세상을 인식합니다.

인공지능은 세상에 대한 표현을 만들고 이를 추론에 사용합니다.

표현은 인공지능과 자연界的 모든에서 근본적인 문제 중 하나입니다. 컴퓨터는 자료구조의 방식으로 표현을 구하고, 이를 위한 표현은 이미 알고리즘으로부터 새로운 정보를 얻는 추론 알고리즘을 생성하는데 이용됩니다. 인공지능 에이전트는 매우 복잡한 문제를 추론할 수 있지만 인간의 추론 방법과는 다르게 진행 됩니다.

3. 학습(Learning)

컴퓨터는 데이터를 통해 학습합니다.

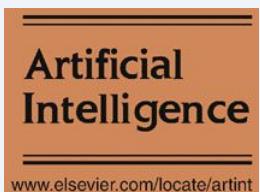
마리나님은 데이터의 패턴을 찾는 일종의 통계적 추론입니다. 최근 몇 간 새로운 표현을 만들어내는 방식 알고리즘 덕분에 인공지능의 많은 영역이 크게 발전했습니다. 이러한 접근 방식이 성공하기 위해서는, 엄청난 양의 데이터가 필요합니다. 이러한 ‘운용 데이터(training data)’는 일반적으로 사람이 제공해야 하지만, 때로는 기계 스스로 수집해야 합니다.

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Translated by Computational Thinking Teachers Research Group in Korea

2019 Teaching AI in K-12 Program Overview



2

Keynotes

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Presentations

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AI Playground
Demos

7

Lightning Talks

1

Participatory
Activity

11

Teacher
Scholarship

75

AAAI 2019
Fall Symposium Series
Largest Symposium