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**The Development of Design Guidelines
and Model for Electronic Textbook**

2001. 11

< '01-3>

- , -

**The Development of Design Guidelines
and Model for Electronic Textbook**

2001. 11

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2000 2 , 2000 ‘
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가 .
(Information Technology)

가 가 (,)
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(material)

가 (electronic
textbook) .

가 가

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(teaching

strategies)

가

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2001 11

	
	
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1.	3
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3.	5
가.	5
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4.	7
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1.	11
2.	13
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3.	18
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·		105
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2. 7		108
가.		108
·		108
3.		110
4. 7		111
가.		111
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5.	·	117
가.	·	118
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·	·	120
6.	·	122
7.		123
가.		123
·		124
8.		128
		145

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5.4 2	78
5.5 3	79
5.6	82
5.7	84
6.1	135- 144

I.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1.

(, , , , ,)

. Windschitl

-
가

.
가

- -
3가
2가

[_ _]

가. 1 :

가 가?

. 2 : 가? ,
가 가 1 가?

. 3 : 가
가 가?

□□□

가. 1 : Gardner

2 : (personalized)
(adaptive hypermedia)

2.

가

가

가

가

가

가

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(material)

가 (electronic textbook) .

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platform

4.

가) 2

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가
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II.

1.

2.

3.

가

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가

[4].

reading

가

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가

1. (Electronic Book)[2, 16]

_____ 1(_____) (E-book) 가 가
(portable)

가

- (reference and documentation) : ,
.
- (learning) : ,
.
- (browsing) :
 , 가 가 ,
- (entertainment) :
 , , ,

가

(reader), (publisher), (author)
가 .

- : 가
가 .
- : 가 .
- : (brightness), 가
 , 가 가 .
- : 가 .
- : 가 , (, , ,
 , ,) .

- : .
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 - : () 가 .
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-
- : ().
 - : 가 가 .
(e-mail)

2. [6]

가.

1989 71

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- , , .
가 . 1991

“Windows on Science”

1992
(computer literacy) 7 8 4
3 Apple, Macintosh
MS-DOS

가

2() (computer software),
(interactive videodisc), (magnetic media),
- (CD-ROM), (computer courseware), ,
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(, , - ,
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가

가

(accessibility)

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가

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videodisc 가 가
가

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가 .
- :
fuzzy "fish"
"fishing", "mackerel", "trout" "perch"
- :
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- :
가 .
- :
(chatting room), (e-mail),
.
- 3 : 3 가
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3.

McLean[10]

가 .
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[17]. Windschitl [14]

[12].

Tesler

. 1960 , ,
10 . ,
가 ,
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III.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

가

1.

Vannevar Bush

가

. Vannevar Bush

가

1962 AUGUMENT

Douglas Engelbart

XANADU

Ted Nelson

1965

. Ted

Nelson

_____ 3(_____)
()

_____ 4(_____) , , ,

(AHS)

가

가

가

(IT S)

(adapt)

(detail)

가

가

가

가

가

가

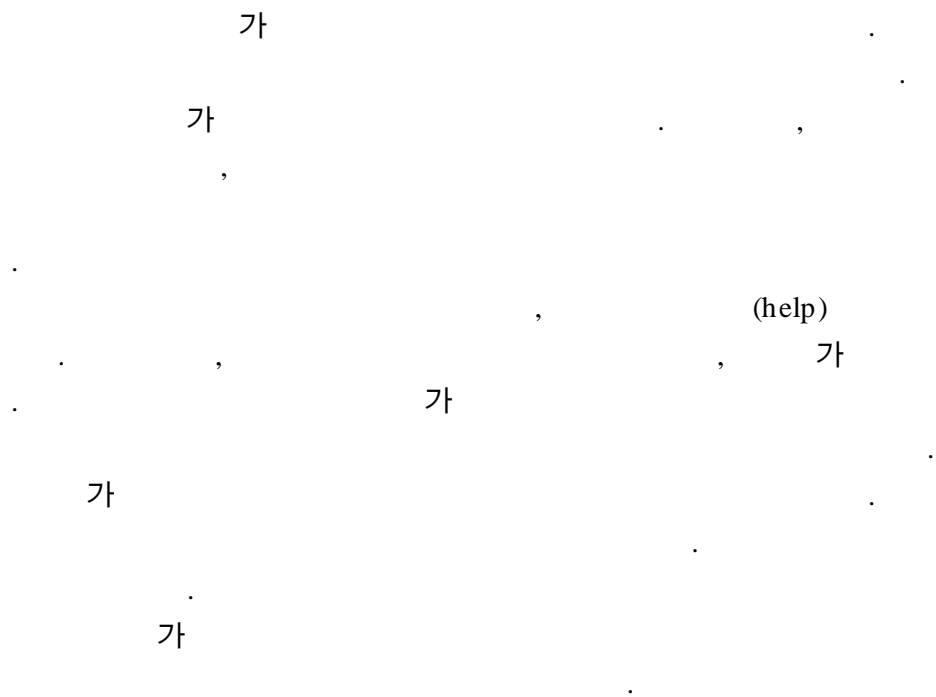
가

5()

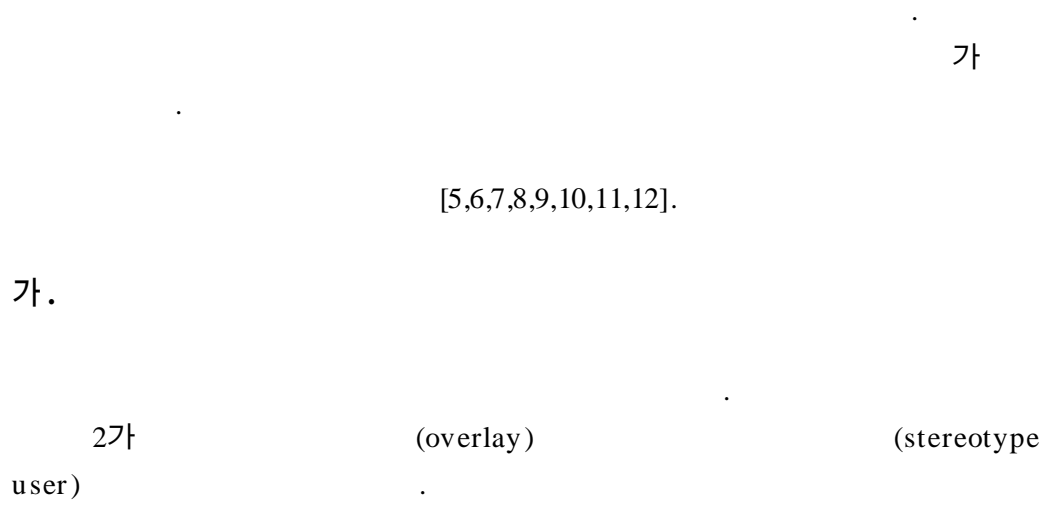
가

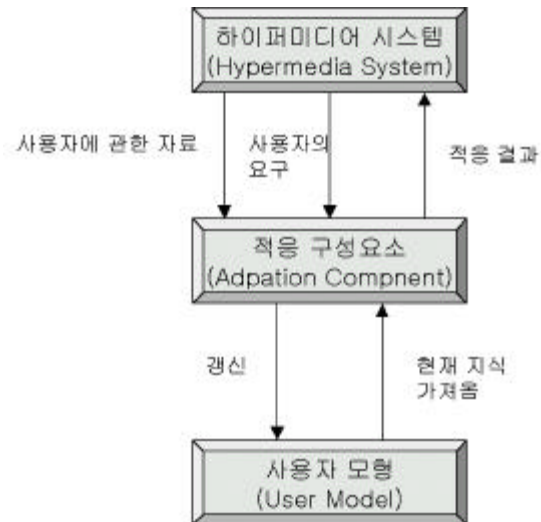
가

가



2.





3.1 :

가

가

가

가
가
(
)
.
.
가
가 . Brusilovsky 5
가 (user's knowledge), (goals),
(preferences), (background), (experience)
(learning speed)

가
가 (session)
2가

가 .

, , , .

. , Prolog
Java

가 . 가

가 가?

가

가 2가 .

● ()

- ()

(Content Level Adaption)

(hiding) 가
가 .

- 가 (additional explanations)
- (prerequisite explanations)

. 가

- (comparative explanations)

- (explanation variants)

가

- (sorting)

- (conditional text)

- (stretch text)

- (page or page fragment variants)

- (frame based techniques)

slot

가

(Link Level Adaption)

가

(adaptive navigation support)

- (direct guidance)

2가

next best :

page sequencing trails :

- (adaptive sorting)

similarity sorting, prerequisite knowledge :

“ ”

가

가

- (adaptive hiding)
가

- (link annotation)

(traffic light metaphor) :

가

가

_____ (traffic lights and hiding) :

가

Specht, M. "Empirical evaluation of adaptive annotation in hypermedia", *ED-Media and ED-Telekom* (Germany, 1998)

가

가

3.

가. ELM-ART [1,2,3,18]

ELM-ART

ELM-ART

INTERBOOK

ELM-PE

. ELM-PE Lisp

(episodic)

(ELM)

. ELM episode collection
episode case

case

가

ELM-ART

가

section

가

income

INTERBOOK

(page sequencing) 3

(teaching operation)

section

가

가

INTERBOOK :

INTERBOOK

“User as student: Towards an adaptive interface for
advanced web-based applications”

(representation)

(learning unit)

가

. PT [2]

PT (personalized text system) C

. C

. PT (course) Pascal

C

PT (Pascal)

(stereotypical user model)

. 가

. PT 가

. 가 PT

Pascal C

HTML 가 . , #define PASCAL 3, #define active-learner

1, #if PASCAL >2 . HTML

. PUSH[2]

PUSH (Plan- and user sensitive help)

.

. 가 subsection

.

isA-hierarchy .

. 가

isA hierarchy

가

3.2 3.3 5가

		가					
AHA		(hiding)	, readpage		section		
ELM-ART	course	(annoation)	, readpage		section		
INTERBOOK	page, course		test, readpage		section		
KBS	page, course			,	page	,	WWW
PT					section		

3.2 : 5가

AHA	X					
ELM-ART	X				X	
INTERBOOK	X	X			X	
KBS	X	X				X
PT	X		X	(X)		

3.3 : 5가

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[18] <http://www.psychologie.uni-trier.de:8000/elmart>

IV .

1.

2. KBS

1. [1- 10]

KBS
 , . (open)
 .
 Hannover (Knowledge Based
 Systems Group)
 KBS .
 . 가 .
 .
 Java
 CS1(Computer Science 1)
 .
 .
 KBS (adaption)
 .
 , ,
 (reading)
 .
 (distance
 learning scenario) . (active learning)
 KBS ,
 (constructivist
 pedagogic approach) .
 가
 .

(indexing)

가 . 가 KBS

,

가

(constructivist learning strategies)

가.

가

(teaching)

가

가

가,

가

(global project context)

(references), case , ,

가

(abstraction)

issue

가

- (team - work)

10

von Glasersfeld (radical constructivism) . 가 Ernst

- (sensing) (communicating)
- 가 가
- (ontological reality) .

(가 Glasersfeld)가

(reconsideration) 가

• (Constructivism and Teaching)

Glasersfeld 가

· (self-regulation),
· “right”

Glaserfeld

가

·
, - ()
, ,
, ,
·

Papert

·
product 가
가

가

, CSILE
(computer supported intentional learning environment)

1) CS 1

(Papert)

2가 가 CS1

- - ()

- () CS1
가

goal-directed

가

2) (Project-Based Learning)

가

SCHANK, R., AND CLEARY C. Engines for Education, Lawrence Erlbaum Associated, 1994. 가

- (Simulation-Based Learning) :

- (Incidental Learning) :

- (Learning by Reflection) :
가

- (Case-Based Teaching) :

가 , 가
가

- (Learning by Exploring) :

. **Excursion** : KBS 가

KBS 가 1996 가

KBS 가

. 가 KBS

가 (Availability of the Working Environment)

(가
가

가

가
download가 가

(Project-Based Learning)

KBS 가

CS1

(, ,)
가 가

(Team-Oriented Learning and Monitoring)

2 4 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

(Electronic Communication Facilities)

()

e-mail 가 ()

read write) (

) 가 .

3 () .

(announcements)

가

(discussion forum) .

(cyber cafe)가

(archive), (index)

chat , KBS char

가 .

가

(Network Environment)

, , ,

.

2. KBS

[1- 10]

가.

가 .

, ,

()

.

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가

, ASCII acrobat

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INTERMEDIA

Dickens Web ATHENA

가

가

organizer,

PC

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KBS

,

,

.

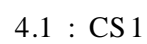
____ 6(____ _)

.

(learning environment)

가

.



The diagram is a complex network of nodes and edges. The nodes are arranged in a roughly circular pattern, with some nodes having multiple connections. The nodes include:

- KBS
- material
- KBS
- material
- HTML
- 4.1
- Web
- SUN Java
- Sun Java
- CS 1
- material
- KBS
- ConceptBase
- Telos dialect
- Telos
- RDF (Resource Description Framework)
- idea
- KBS

The connections between the nodes are represented by lines of varying thickness and style, some of which are curved. The diagram suggests a hierarchical or interconnected structure, possibly representing a project plan, a knowledge base, or a network of related concepts.

1)

(4.2 highlighted)

(course entity) .

(4.2).

. CS1 가

1999/ 2000

Hannover

CS 1

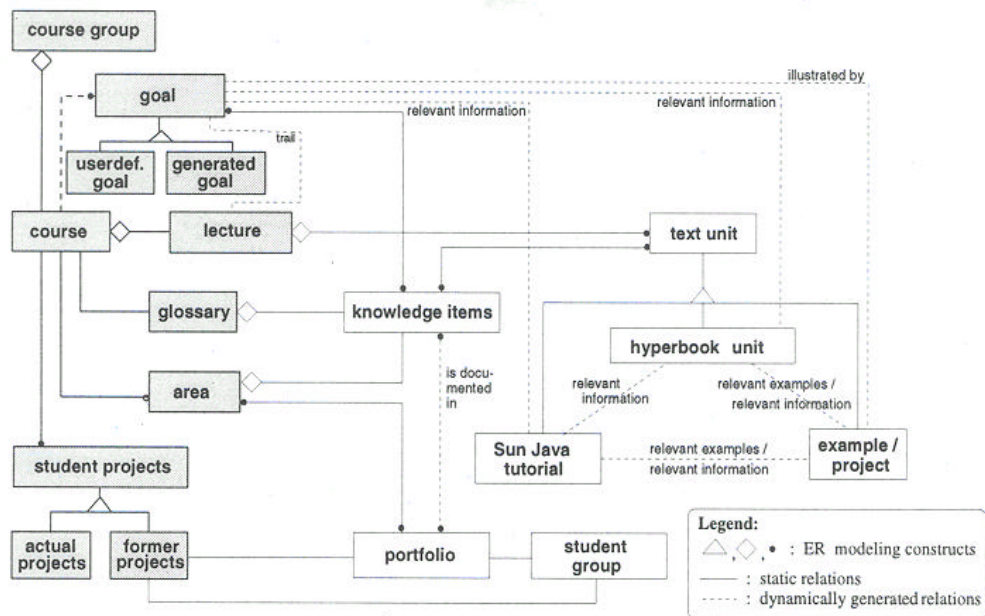
가

. CS 1

CS 1

glossary

(areas)



4.2 CS 1 :

highlight

material

(teaching concept)

(integration)

(4.2)

(former project)

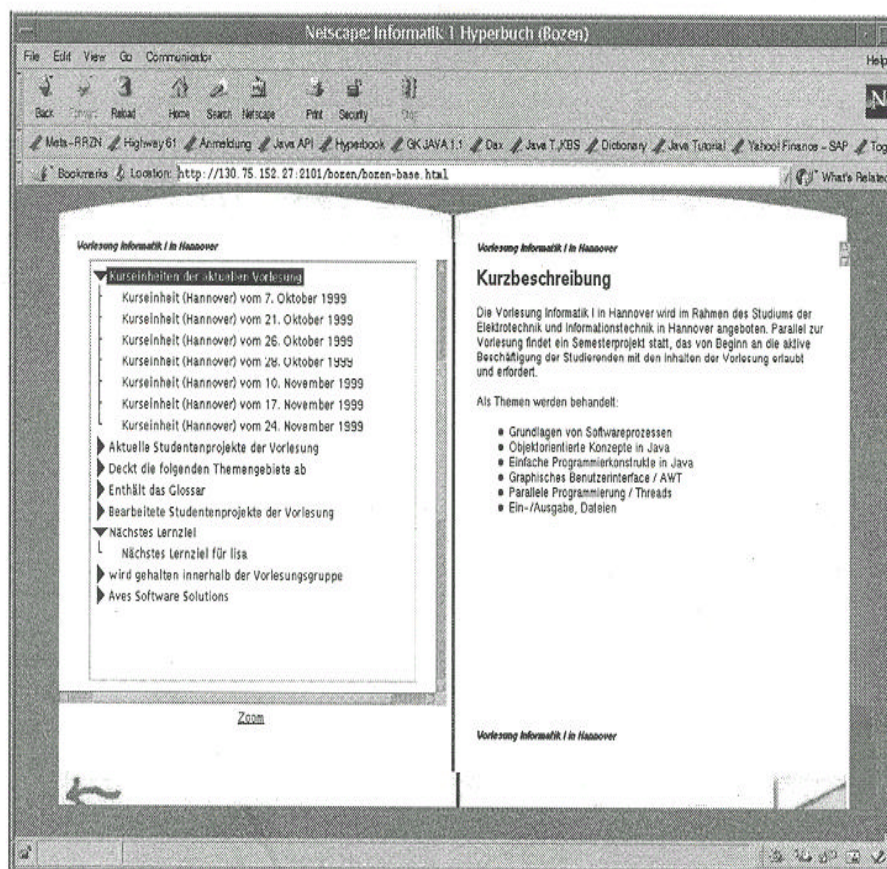
(goal-oriented learning)

()

()

4.4 1999/2000

CS 1

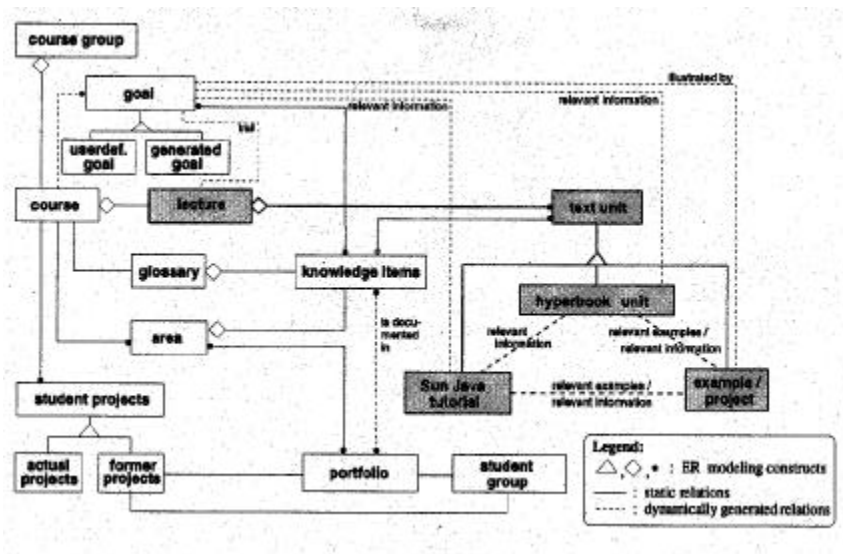


4.3 : KBS

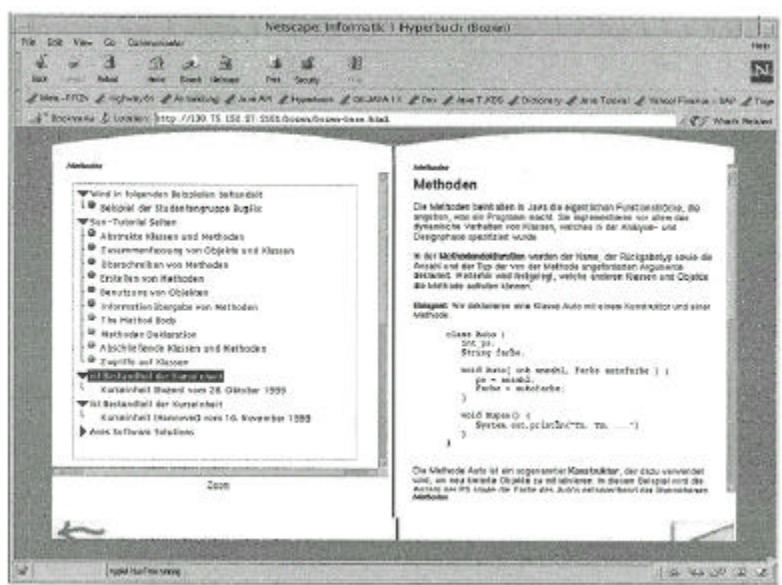
2) 가

(Modeling Different Information Resources)

unit . unit(4.4
highlight) . unit
unit가
unit 가
KBS
Sun Java 가
unit
unit
Sun 4.2
HTML
"BugFix "()
가 Sun Java
unit "Methoden"
4.6 Sun Java
가
"valid"
가
unit
가 Sun 가



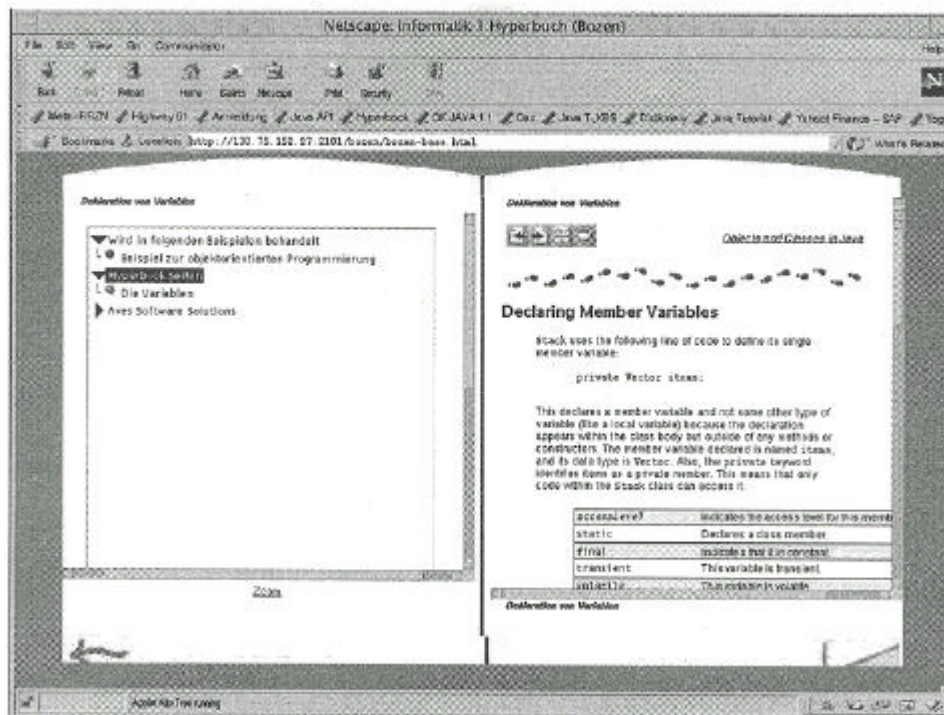
4.4 : CS1



4.5 : , Sun Java

2

unit "Methoden"

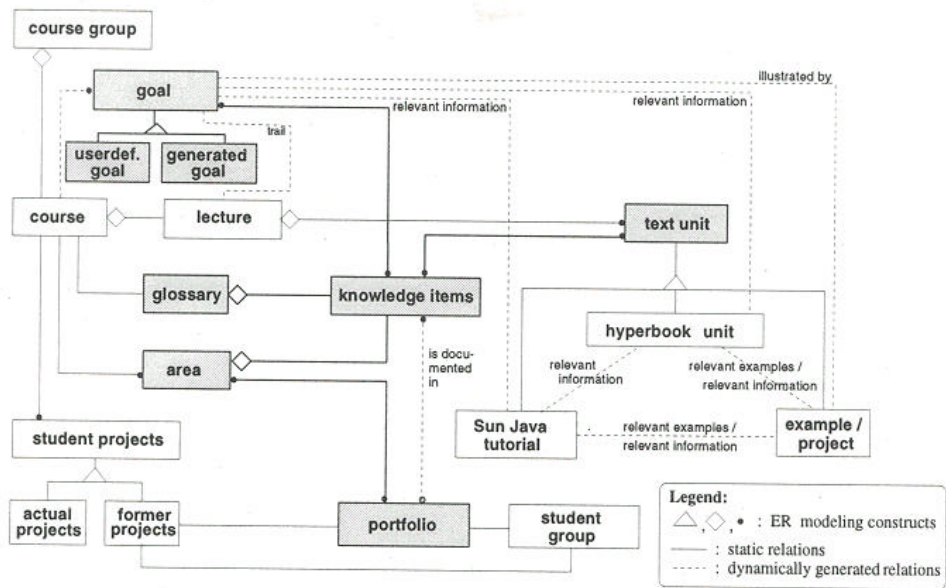


4.6 : KBS

Sun Java

3) (Modeling the Index)

가 unit ,
(guidance) KBS 가
(adaption) 가 (indexing) .
5 .
(knowledge items) glossary, area,
, unit(4.7 highlight) .

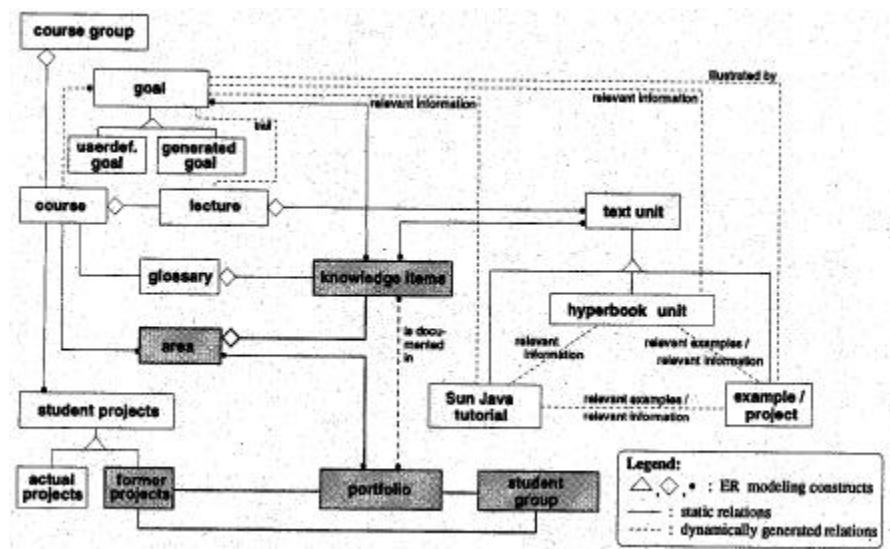


4.7 : 가 CS1

4) (Modeling Portfolios)

(4.8)

가



4.8 : CS 1

part - whole

4.9

CS 1

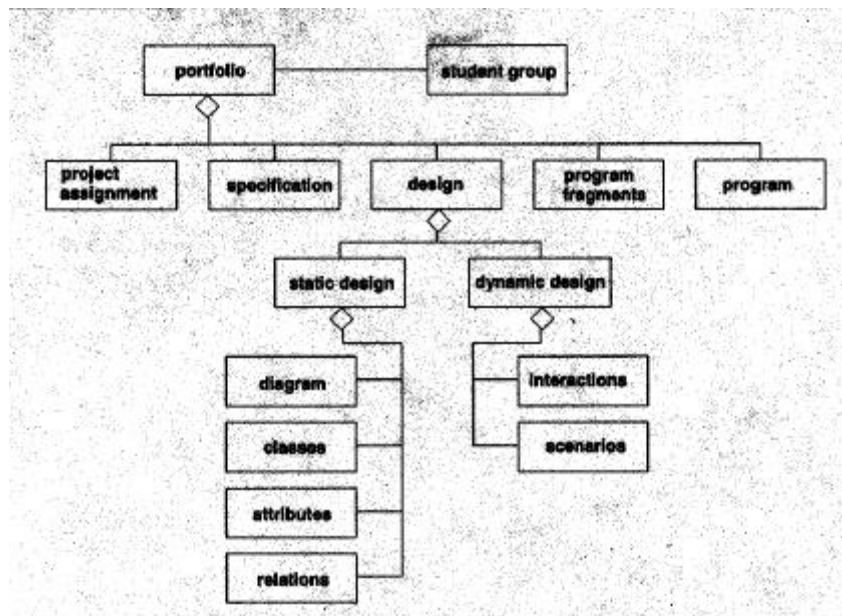
subdocument,

KBS

Java

(
)

(*)



4.9 : part- whole

object oriented design

**specification*

static design

**classes*

**attributes*

**relations*

**object oriented diagram*

dynamic design

**interactions*

- *interaction diagram*
- *scenarios*
- java applet*
- *applet methods*
- HTML tag*
- ..*
- user interface*
- event model*
 - *event source*
 - *event listener*
 - adapter*
 - *events*
 - action event*
 - text event*
 - item event*
 - adjustment event*
 - *AWT classes*
 - panel*
 - frame*
 - ..*
- ..*

(4.8) area

. Area

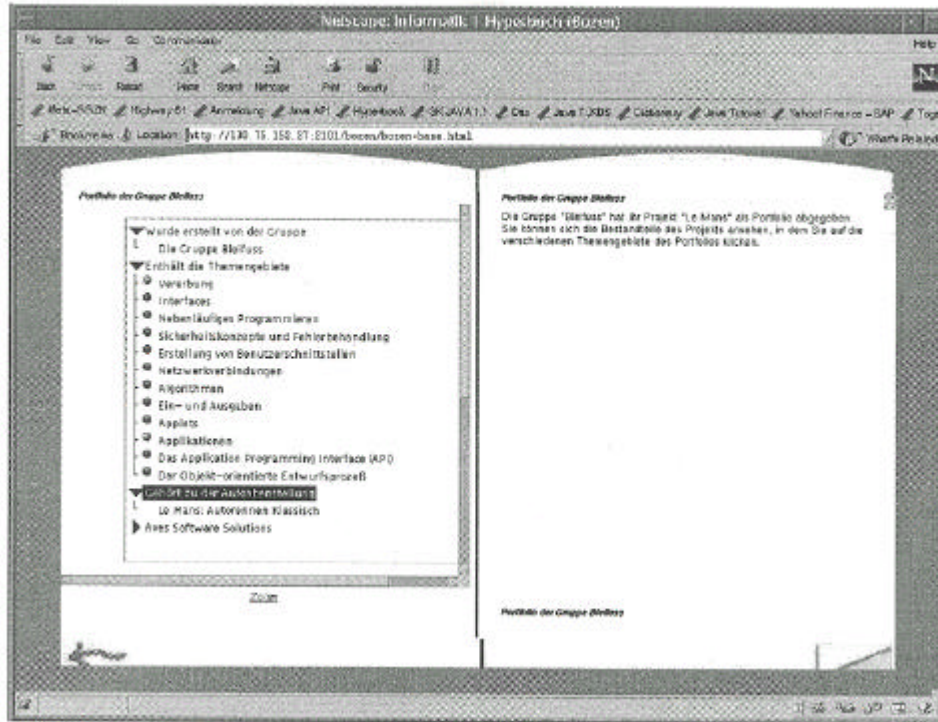
. , material

4.10 Java "Bleifuss"

.

.

(4.8).



4.10 : "Bleifuss"

(Adaption Module)

가 . , trail, . unit
가 (Sun
Java)
,
unit
가 ,
가 .

(Visualization Module)

가
가 ,
가 .
dog
가 (back) .

. KBS

가
(student guidance) .
가

.KBS ,
.

()

- (Adaptive Information Resources) :

- (Adaptive Navigational Structure) : material

가

(explore)

(annotate)

- trail (Adaptive Trail Generation) :

trail

- (Adaptive Project Selection) :

- (Adaptive Goal Selection) :

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- [8] Nicola Henze, Wolfgang Nejdl and Martin Wolpers, "Modeling Constructivist Teaching Functionality and Structure in the KBS Hyperbook System", Computer Supported Collaborative Learning Conference (CSCL'99), Stanford, CA, USA, December 12-15, 1999
- [9] Peter Frohlich, Nicola Henze and Wolfgang Nejdl, "Meta-Modeling for Hypermedia Design", Second IEEE Metadata Conference, 16 - 17 September 1997, Maryland

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J. Piaget, D.Ausubel, Bruner

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(meaning learning)

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1) (lecture)

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(catechism)

2) (practice)

(critical understanding) 가

[1] , “ : . ”,
8(1), pp 147- 167, 1993

[2] , , , , , . :
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[3] , , , (1).
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[4] , 5 . , 1988-7 , 1988

[5] , 6 . , 1992- 11 , 1992

[6] , 7 . , 1997- 15 , 1998

[7] , , 1998

[web site]

<http://www.kmec.net/cgi-bin/forumList.cgi?num=45>

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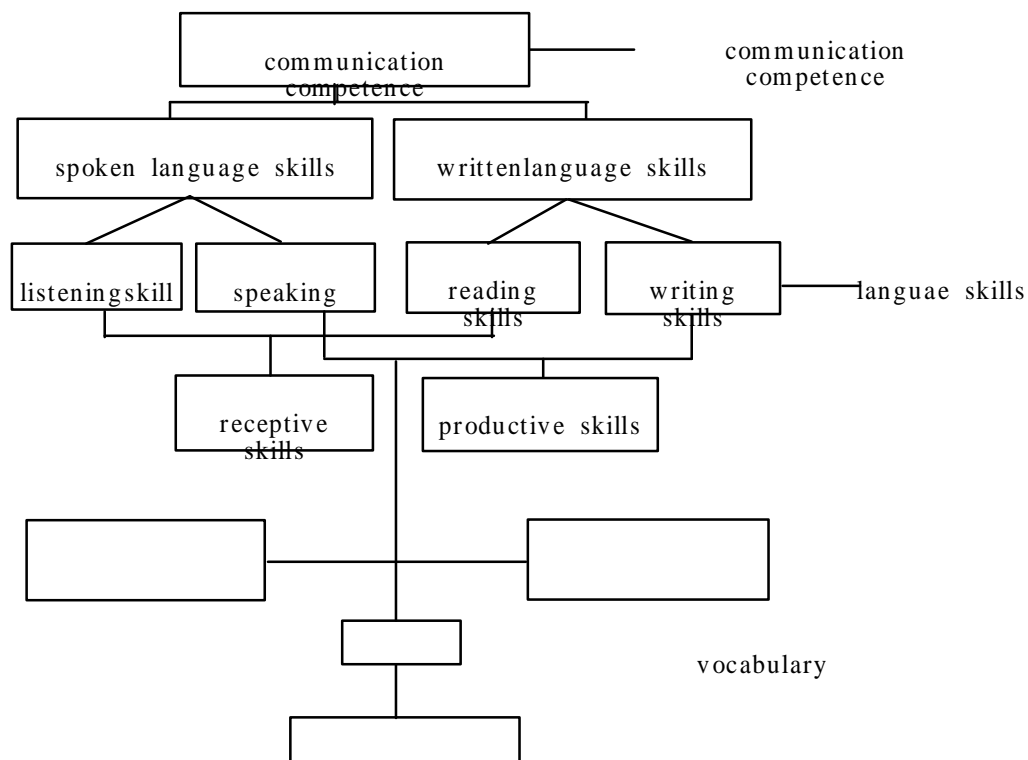
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(communicative language teaching)

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1) TPR(Total Physical Response :)

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2) Gouin Series

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3) (Total Language Approach)

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	Look and listen(1)	look and listen(1)
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2	Look and listen(2)	.
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	Let's chant	.
	Let's play (2)	.
3	Look and speak	CD-ROM
	Let's read	가
	Let's play (3)	.
4	Let's role-play	가
	Let's review	.

3)

: Nice to meet you

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	Hi, everyone. Listen and act. Let's review .
	<u>Look and listen.</u> Look at the picture. Let's watch the screen. Let's listen to the dialog Let's listen again. <u>Listen and repeat(1)</u> Let's watch the screen. Listen and repeat. Let's practice. <u>Let's play(1)</u> [] , [] [] How's the weather? Let's play.
	Let's review today's lesson. This is your homework. Good-bye, class.

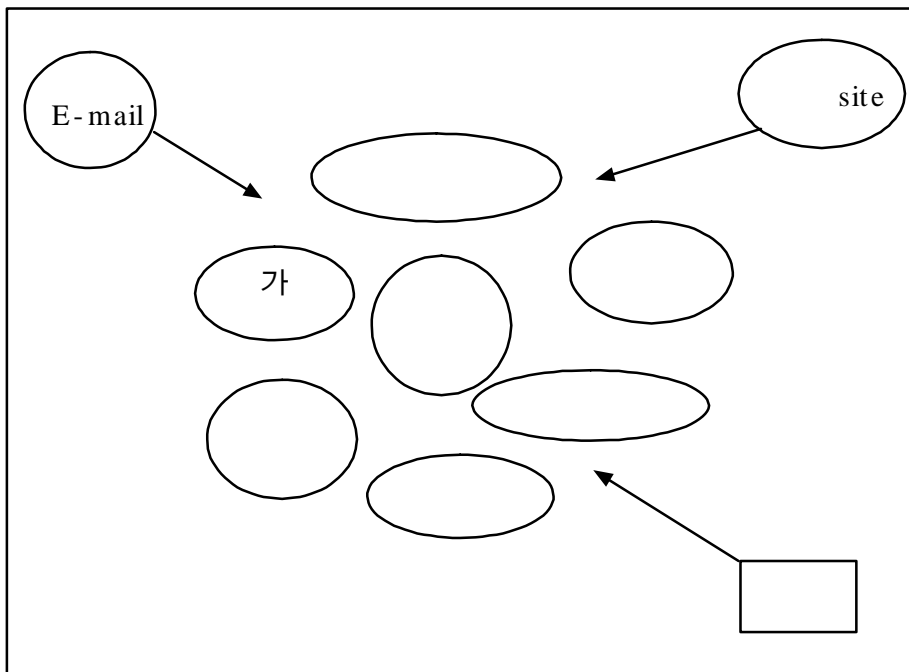
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6.1 :

e	e	desk	It's a desk.
		pen	It's a pen
		pencil	It's a pencil
		yes	Yes, I am.
		everyone	Hi, everyone.
		let	Let's make a snowman.
	i:	be	Be quite!
	ɛ	pear	Do you like pear?
	i	eraser	It's a eraser.
		hear	Look hear.

a	æ	apple	I like apple
		banana	Do you like banana?
		bag	It's a bag.
		cat	This is a cat.
		can	Yes, I can
		hand	Look at your hands.
		dance	Can you dance?
		stand	Stand up!
		an	It's an orange.
		cap	put on your cap.
		pants	Put on your pants.
		at	Look at the monkey.
		snowman	Let's make a snowman.
		thank	Thank you.
		kangaroo	How many kangaroo?
		dad	It's a book, dad!
	e:	wait	Wait!
		face	Wash your face.
		a	it's a bag.
		eraser	It's a eraser.
		grape	I like grapes.
		make	Let's make a snowman.
	ə	banana	Do you like banana?
		at	Look at the monkey.
		a	It's a cap.
		kangeroo	How many kangeroo?
	o	draw	Draw a mouth.
		what	What's this?
		wash	Wash your face!

i	i	sit	sit down
		window	open the window
		chicken	Do you like chicken
		fish	I like fish
		ski	I can ski
		big	It's so big
		swim	I can swim
		wait	wait
		it	It's so big
		this	This is a book
		pig	I have five pigs
	ə	pencil	it's a pencil
	ai	hi	Hi
		like	I like fish
		I	I like fish
		outside	Let's go outside
		lion	I don't like lion
	ə:	birthday	Happy birthday to you

o	a	cow	I have two cow
		mom	Hi, mom
		how	How many cows?
		down	sit down
		not	I do not like dog
		wow	Wow! Great!
	ə	welcome	You are welcome
		for	This is for you
		lion	I don't like lion
	ɔ:	for	This is for you
		dog	I don't like dog
		door	open the door
		sorry	I am sorry
	o	on	put on your gloves
		window	Open the window
	ou	snow	I like snow
		snowman	Let's make a snowman
		hello	Hello!
		cold	It's cold
		oh	Oh, I'm sorry
		go	Let's go
		so	It's go big
		nose	Touch your nose
		close	Close your eyes
		no	No, I can't
		open	Open the window

o	u:	shoe	Put on your shoe
		kangaroo	I like kangaroo
		look	Look at the dog
		do	Do you like chicken
		too	Me, too!
		book	It's a book
	ʌ	come	I'm coming
		glove	Put on your gloves
		monkey	look at the monkey
	ɒ	not	I do not like dog
u	ʌ	hungry	I am hungry
		lunch	I like lunch time, too
		run	I can run
		sunny	It's sunny
	u:	ruler	It's a ruler
		you	Do you like ice cream

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b	b	bag	It's a bag.
		be	Be quiet!
		bye	Bye!
		banana	I like banana.
		bear	How many bears?
		big	It's so big.
		birthday	Happy birthday!

c	k	can	Yes, I can.
		come	I'm coming.
		cat	I don't like cat.
		cap	Where is my cap?
		cold	It's cold.
		cow	How many cows?
	s	pencil	It is a pencil.
		face	Wash your face.
		dance	I can dance.

ch	ch	chair	It's a chair.
		chicken	I like chicken.
		lunch	I like lunchtime.
		touch	Touch your eyes.

d	d	dance	I can dance.
		dog	How many dogs?
		draw	Draw a belt tight.
		door	Open the door.
		desk	It's a de .
		down	Sit down, please.
		cold	It's a cold.
		do	Do you like apple?
		outside	Let's go outside.
		dad	Hello, dad!
		birthday	Happy birthday!

f	f	fish	I like fish.
		face	Wash your face.
		for	This is for you.
		fly	I can fly.

g	g	glove	I have a glove.
		great	Wow! Great!
		go	Let's go.
		hungry	Oh, I'm hungry.
		grape	I like grape.
		kangaroo	How many kangaroos?
		dog	I like dog.
		big	It's so big.
		bag	It's my bag.
	dʒ	orange	It's an orange.

h	h	hello	Hello, Julie.
		help	Help!
		hungry	Are you hungry?
		have	I have a pen.
		here	It's here.
		how	How much is it?
		happy	Happy birthday, Min-su
		hand	Look at your hands.

j	dʒ	jump	I can jump.

k	k	book	It's a book.
		look	Look at the monkey.
		kangaroo	How many kangaroos?
		thank	Thank you.
		chicken	I like chicken.
		ski	I can't ski.
		make	Let's make a snowman.
		like	I like banana.

l	l	hello	Hello, Zeeto!
		pencil	It is a pencil.
		lion	Do you like lion?
		apple	I like an apple.
		cold	It's so cold.
		lunch	Do you have lunch?
		like	I don't like bear.
		let	Let's begin.
		small	It's too small.
		glove	Put on your gloves.
		ruler	It's a ruler.
		fly	I can fly.
		welcome	You're welcome.
		please	Help me, please!

m	m	monkey	How many monkeys?
		mouth	Touch your mouth.
		name	What's your name?
		many	I have many sacks.
		small	It's too small.
		snowman	Let's make a snowman.
		come	Come in.
		welcome	You're welcome.
		jump	I can jump.
		swim	I like swimming.
		mom	Help me, mom!
		time	I like lunch time, too.

n	n	window	Open the window.
		dance	I can dance.
		name	My name is Li-sa.
		down	Sit down, please.
		banana	I like banana.
		no	Oh, no!
		orange	How many oranges?
		stand	Stand up.
		nose	Touch your nose.
		hand	Wash your hands.
		lunch	I like lunch time.
		not	No, I can not.
		run	I can run.
		everyone	Hello, everyone!
		rain	I like rain.
		sunny	It's sunny.
	ŋ	monkey	How many monkeys?
		hungry	Oh, I'm hungry.
		kangaroo	I don't like kangaroo.

p	p	apple	Do you like apple?
		pear	Do you like pear?
		pencil	It's a pencil
		open	Open the window!
		pen	It's a pen.
		happy	Happy birthday!
		please	Help me, please!
		pig	It's a pig.
		put	Put on
		pants	He puts on black pants.
		up	Stand up!
		jump	Don't jump on the bad!
		grape	Do you like grape?

r	r	orange	Do you like orange?
		pear	Do you like pear?
		hungry	I'm hungry.
		door	Open your mouth!
		chair	It's a chair.
		grape	Do you like grape?
		bear	How many pigs?
		hear	I can't hear.
		run	Do run!
		rain	I like rain.
		ruler	It's a ruler.
		sure	Sure, I can.
		sorry	I'm sorry.

s	s	ski	I can ski.
		desk	It's a desk.
		stand	Stand up!
		sure	sure, I can.
		sit	Sit down.
		swim	I can swim.
		yes	Yes, I do.
		snow	I like snow.
		snowman	Let's make a snowman.
		sunny	I like sunny.
		so	It's so big.
		sorry	I'm sorry.
sh	f	shoe	Take off your shoes.
		wash	Wash your hand, first.
		fish	How many fishes?

th	θ	thank	Thank you!
		mouth	Open your mouth!
		birthday	Happy birthday
	ð	that	What's that?
		this	What's this?
		the	Open the door.

v	v	glove	Put on your gloves.

w	w	welcome	You're welcome!
		window	Open the window.
		wow	Wow! great.
		wash	Wash your hand!
		wait	Wait a minute>

wh	w	what	What's this?

y	j	yes	Yes, I can
	i	hungry	I'm hungry.
		sunny	I like sunny
		happy	Happy birthday.
		fly	I can fly
		sorry	I'm sorry
		monkey	How many monkeys?
		everyone	Hello, everyone.

- [1] , , pp95- 119, 2000
- [2] , (4), pp6- 42, 2001
- [3] , , pp275- 284, 1997
- [4] , (), pp124- 206, 1998
- [5] Jack c. Richards & Theodore s. Rodgers, Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching, pp246- 265, 1999

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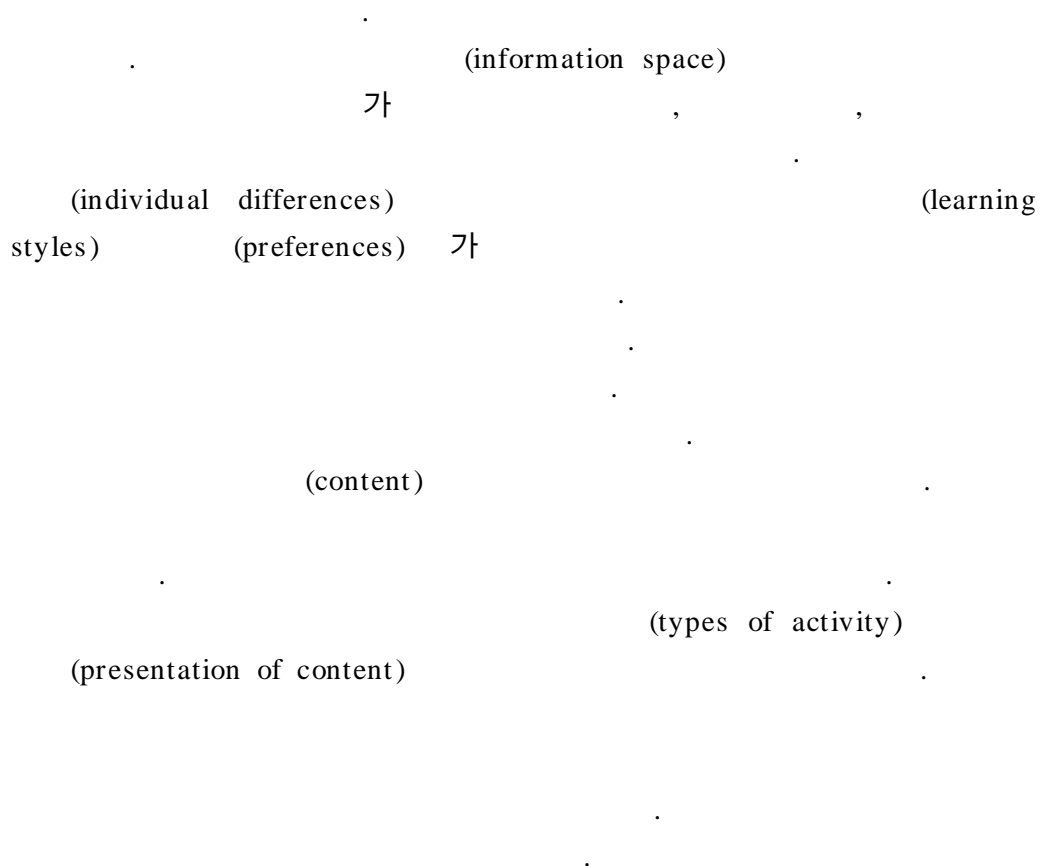
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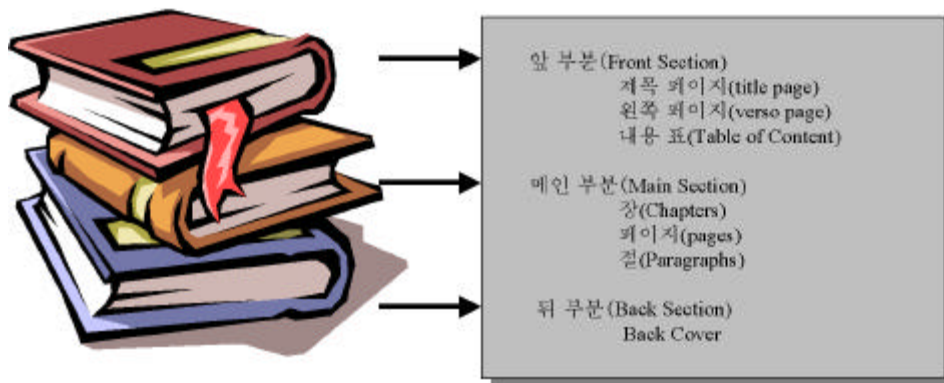
1.

(Design of E-Textbook Conceptual Model)



E-Book(Textbook) = 구조적 구성 요소(Structural components)
+ 표현 구성요소(Presentation components)

3가 (, ,)
3.1 subsection



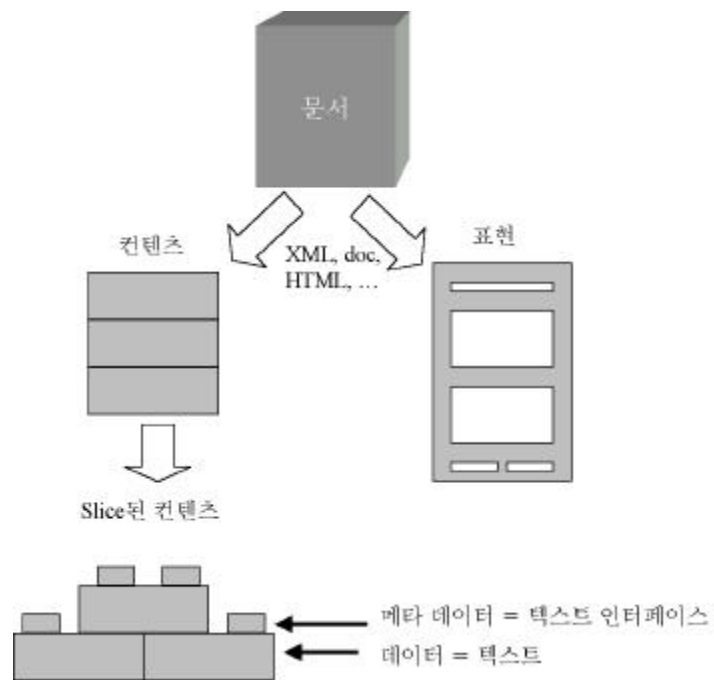
7.1

(Main section)

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7.2 :

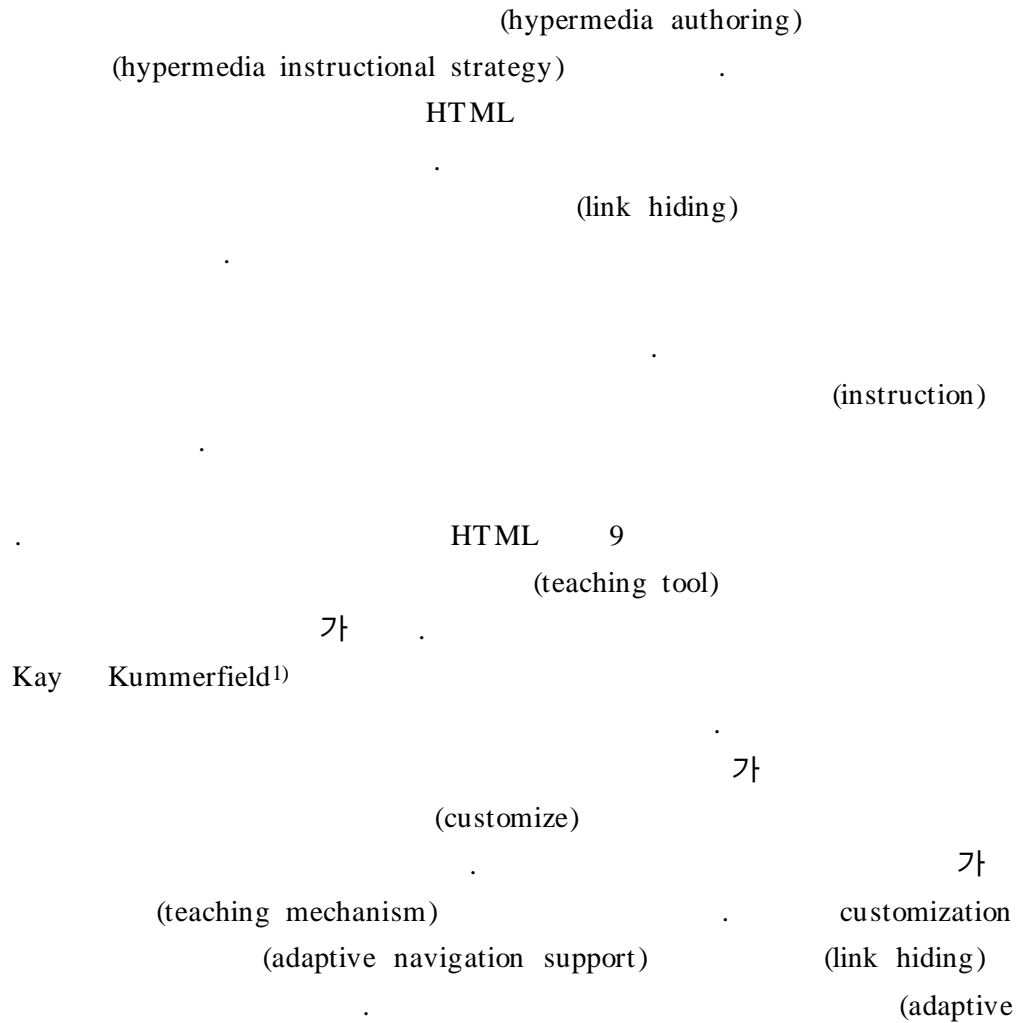
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2.

**(Design of an Adaptive Navigation Support Model
for E-Textbook)**



1) <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/IT94/Proceedings/Educ/kummerfeld/kummerfeld.html>

presentation) 가

HTML

(link hiding)

HTML

가.

4 (direct guidance),
(reording), (adaptive link hiding), (adaptive
annotation) map (adaptation) .
가
가 (best next
link) "next"
complement 가 .
가
sort . 가 가 .
가
가
hot scheme
visible
() ()

·

· **(Student Modelling)**

가 ,

· Beaumont[1] implicit explicit

2가 · Implicit context

implicit 가

history ·

history capture · Explicit

· Calvi

DeBra²⁾ · DeBra

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가

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consult 가 (threshold)

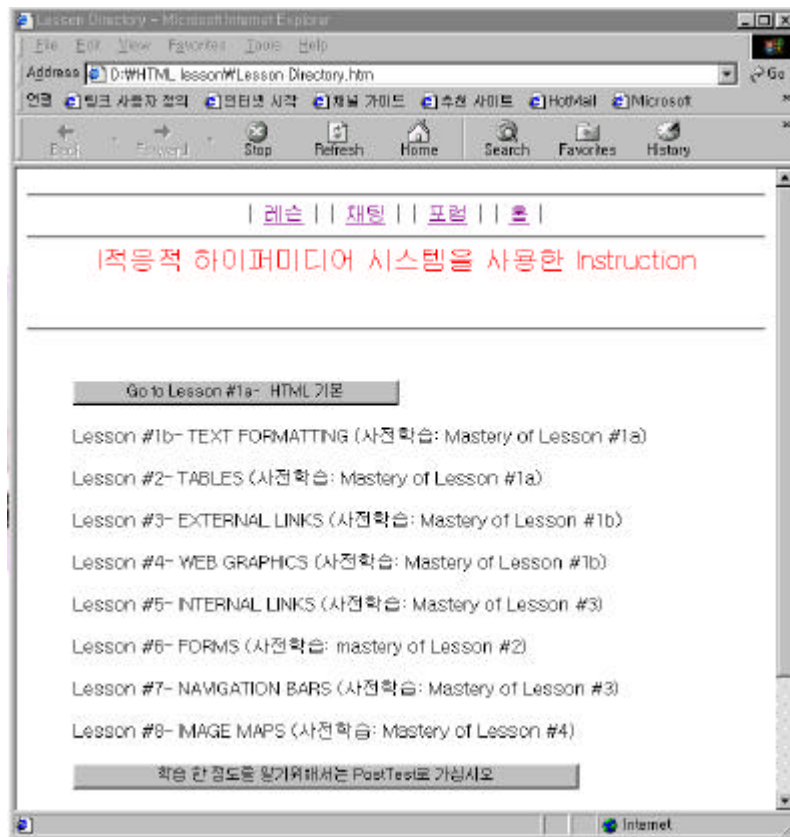
가 ·

·

· HTML

[7.3, 7.4].

2) De Bra, P & Calvi, Licia, "Improving the Use of Hypertext Courseware through Adaptive Linking", in HyperText 97: The Eighth ACM Conference on Hypertext, Southampton, UK, ACM, New York, NY, 1997



7.3 :



7.4 :

•

가

. 2가 .

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가

. 가 , , HTML
가 .

10

. 가 가 ,
가가

.

action

가

HTML

9

3

2

, 4 .
가

가

가

(unhidden) html

customize

가

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[7.5, 7.6]

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Html Quiz</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
function formCheck() {
    if (document.theform.quiztaker.value == "") {
        alert("      ID          가          .      ID          !");
        return false;
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#060506" TEXT="ffff9c" LINK="ffff9c" VLINK="#ff9c4a">
<FORM NAME="theform" METHOD="post" ACTION="quizmaster"
ONSUBMIT="return formCheck ()">
<INPUT NAME="id" TYPE="HIDDEN" VALUE="18X8L">
<TABLE BORDER=1>
<TR>
<TD COLSPAN=2>          ID          :
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME="quiztaker" VALUE="">
<TR>
<TD><H2>Quiz #1</H2>
<TD><B>Quiz          </B>-
<TR>
<TD WIDTH="300"><B>W3C          가          ?</B>
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-1">
<OPTION VALUE="a">html 3.0
<OPTION VALUE="b">html 4.0
<OPTION VALUE="c">html 2.0
</SELECT>
<TR>
<TD><B>h1 heading          ?</B>

```

```

<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-2">
    <OPTION VALUE="a">&lt; h1 &gt; hi mom &lt; h1 &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="b">&lt; h1 &gt; hi mom &lt; h2 &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="c">&lt; h1 &gt; hi mom &lt; \h1 &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="d">&lt; h1 &gt; hi mom &lt; /h1 &gt;
</SELECT>
<TR>
<TD>font    resize                ?
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-3">
    <OPTION VALUE="a">&lt; fontsize +3 &gt; hi mom &lt; /font &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="b">&lt; addsize +3 &gt; hi mom &lt; /addsize &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="c">&lt; font size="+3" &gt; hi mom &lt; /font &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="d">&lt; font size="+3" hi mom &gt;
    <P>
</SELECT>
<TR>
<TD><B>table row                ?</B>
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-4">
    <OPTION VALUE="a"> &lt; row &gt; &lt; item1 &gt;
        farmers &lt; /item1 &gt; &lt; item1 &gt; doctors &lt; item1 &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="b"> &lt; tr &gt; &lt; tr1 &gt; farmers &lt;
        doctors &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="c"> &lt; tr &gt; &lt; td &gt;
        farmers &lt; td &gt; doctors
    <OPTION VALUE="d"> &lt; tr &gt; &lt; /tr &gt; &lt; td
        farmers, doctors &lt; /td &gt;
</SELECT>
<TR>
<TD><B>                ? </B>
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-5">
    <OPTION VALUE="b"> &lt; a href="go home"
        &gt; http://www.jnue.ac.kr/~jsyu &lt; /a &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="a"> &lt; a href="http://www.jnue.,ac.kr/~jsyu/"

```

```

        &gt; go home &lt; /a &gt;
<OPTION VALUE="c"> &lt; anchor="www.jnue.ac.kr/~jsyu"
        hotlink="go home" &gt;
<OPTION VALUE="d"> &lt; a href="http://www.jnue.ac.kr/~jsyu"
        link="go home" &gt;
</SELECT>
<TR>
<TD> <B>image tag                                ?</B>
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-6">
        <OPTION VALUE="a"> &lt; image &gt; mama.gif &lt; /image &gt;
        <OPTION VALUE="b"> &lt; img &gt; src="mama.gif" &lt; /img &gt;
        <OPTION VALUE="c"> &lt; img source=yes &gt; mama.gif &lt;
        /source &gt;
        <OPTION VALUE="d"> &lt; img src="mama.gif" &gt;
</SELECT>
<TR>
<TD><B>input form tag                                ?</B>
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-8">
        <OPTION VALUE="a">radio
        <OPTION VALUE="b">submit
        <OPTION VALUE="c">select
        <OPTION VALUE="d">checkbox
</SELECT> <TR>
<TD><B>valid navigation bar?</B>
<TD><SELECT NAME="quiz 1-9">
        <OPTION VALUE="b">&lt; a href="quiz.html" nav="quiz" &gt; &lt;
        a href="index.html" nav="index" &gt;
        <OPTION VALUE="a">&lt; a href="quiz.html" &gt; quiz &lt; /a &gt; &lt;
        a href="index.html" &gt; index &lt; /a &gt;
        <OPTION VALUE="c">&lt; a href="quiz.html" &gt; quiz &lt;
        a href="index.html" &gt; index &lt; /a &gt;
        <OPTION VALUE="d">none of the above
</SELECT>

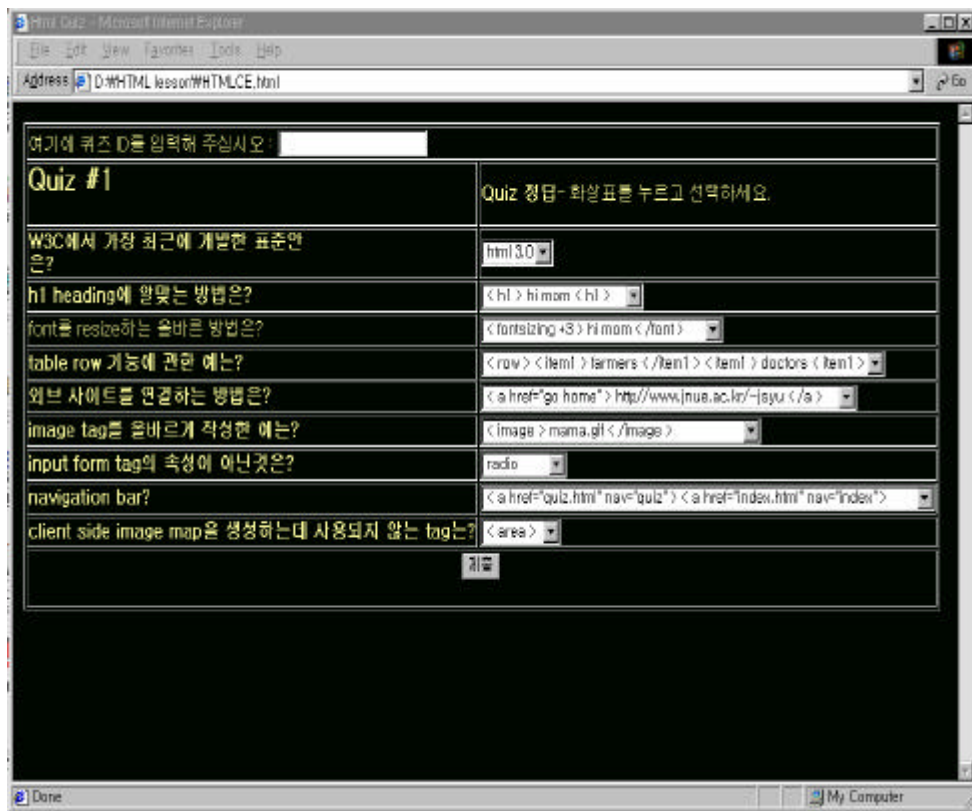
```



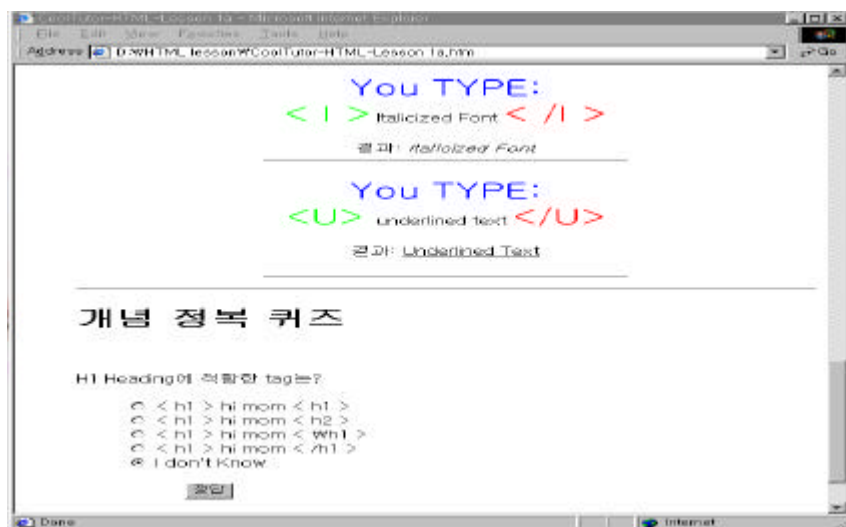
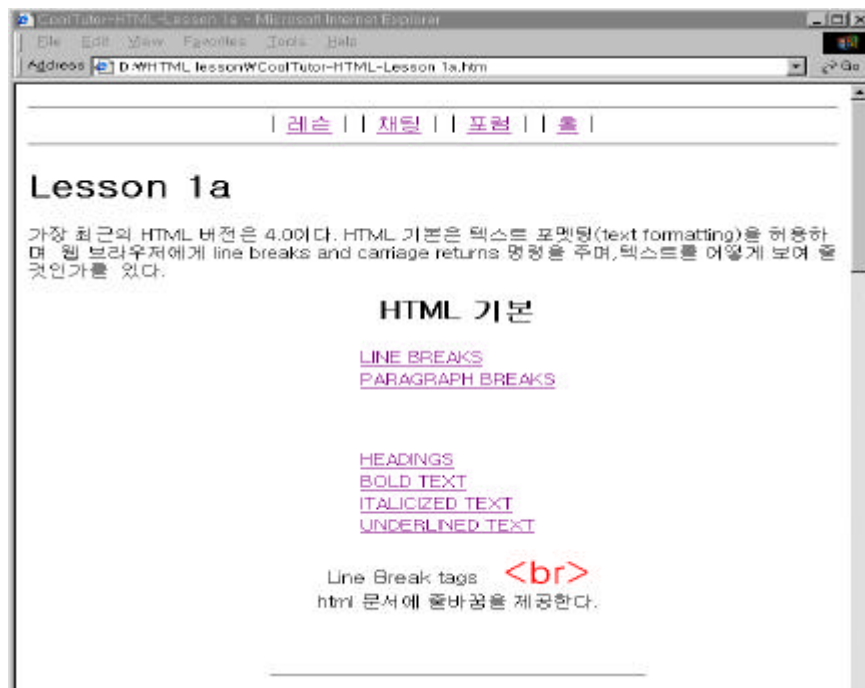
```

<TR>
  <TD><B>client side image map          tag ?</B>
  <TD><SELECT NAME="quiz1-10">
    <OPTION VALUE="a"> &lt; area &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="b">&lt; client &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="c">&lt; map &gt;
    <OPTION VALUE="d">&lt; img &gt;
  </SELECT>
<TR>
<TD COLSPAN="2" ALIGN="middle"><INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="  ">
</FORM>
</TABLE>
<P>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```



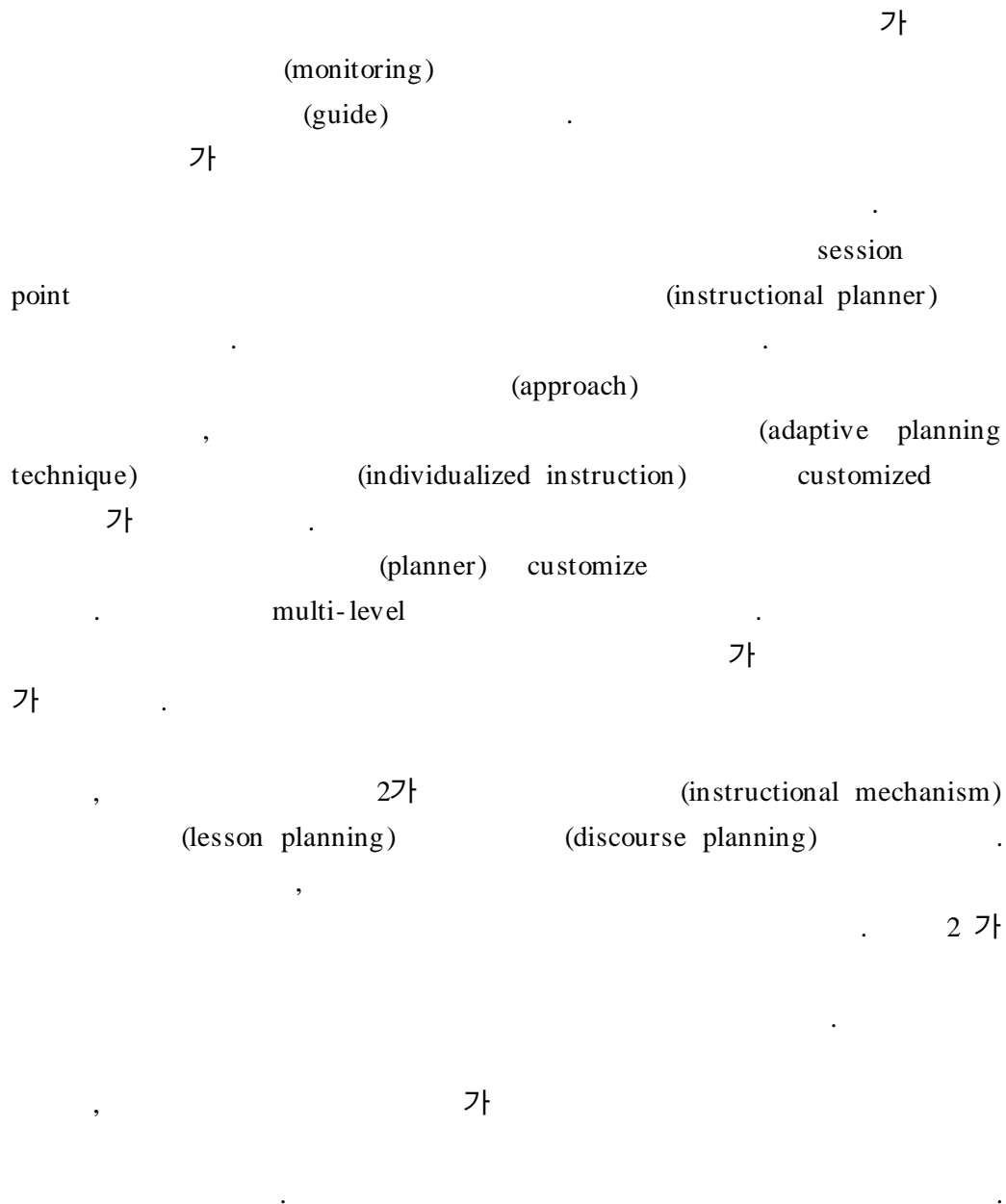
7.5 :



7.6 :

3.

(Design of Instructional Plan Model)



(CAI)

(pedagogical knowledge)

“top-down”

(planning)

가.

(,)

(approach)

(set of action) 가

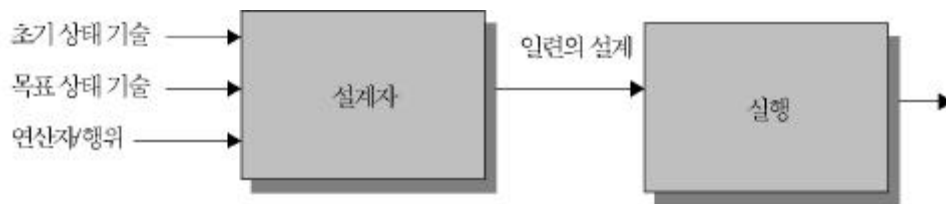
[7.7].



7.7 :

가

1) [7.8]



7.8 :

7.9

2가 (,

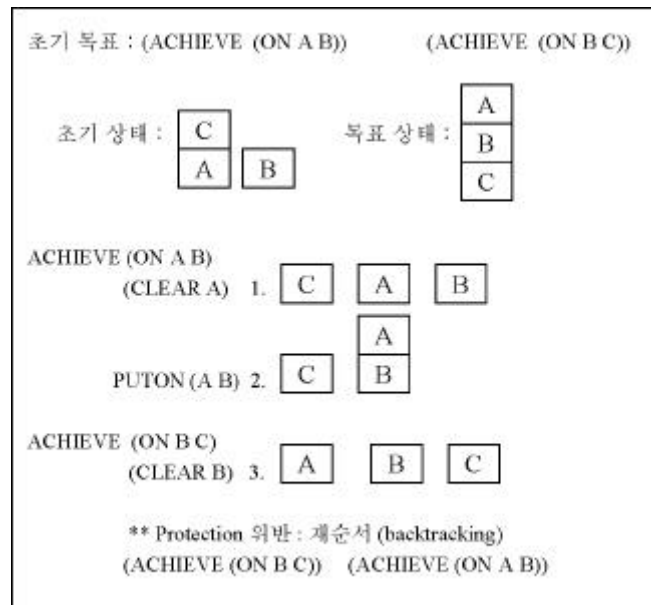
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protection

backtrack

INTERPLAN

가



7.9 : INTERPLAN backtracking

2)

가 . 가 가

가 . 가 가

가 overlay

overlay

가 가

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point

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7.10

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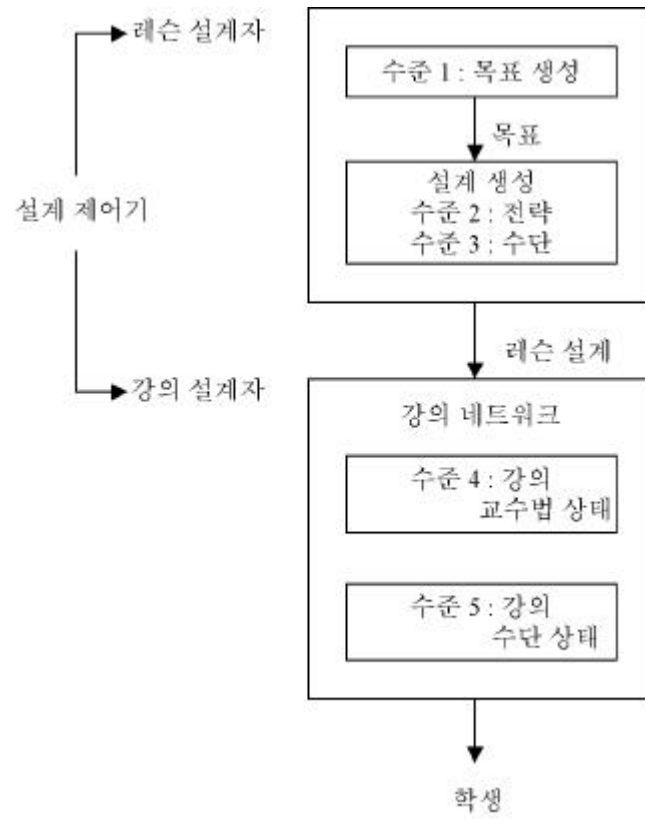
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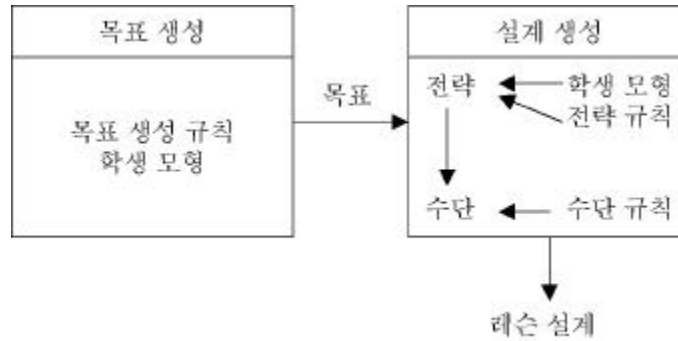


7.10 :

(1)

, , 가 (abstraction)

top-down



7.11 :

(2)

(tutor)

encode

(production system)

(interpreter) 가

가

main loop, working memory, pattern matcher 3

. working memory

working memory

(antecedent) (consequent)가

. working memory

(matching cycle)

working memory

가 . Lisp

$(Rule_name : (antecedent) \Rightarrow (consequent))$



(,), ,

3가

"*f* X then Y"

X

Y

(3)

1. IF Current primary variable is CC and
Student answer is not chance for TPR
THEN Build lesson goal(NEURAL-CONTROL (TPR))
2. IF Current primary variable is RAP and
Student does not know the CAUSAL-RELATIONSHIP
between RAP and SV
THEN Build lesson goal(CAUSAL-RELATION (RAP, SV))

1.	NEURAL-CONTROL (TPR)
2.	CAUSAL-RELATION (RAP, SV)

(4)

2 가
tutorial

2가

1. IF the Goal = CAUSAL-RELATION and
Student does not know and direction is incorrect
THEN Strategy = TUTOR-CAUSALITY
2. IF the Goal = CAUSAL-RELATION and
Student does not know and direction is incorrect
THEN Strategy = REMIND-RELATION
3. IF the Goal = NEURAL-CONTROL and
this is the first procedure
THEN Strategy = DEFINE-TUTOR-NEURAL

pseudo code

```
(defun main()
  (screen-manager set-up-environment)
  (controller))
(defun controller()
  (repeat-until-all-phases-done
    (problem-solver procedure-number 'stage)
    (get-student-input-from-prediction-table)
    (check-student-model)
    (if (any-error) lesson-planner)))
(defun lesson-planner()
  (generate-goals)
  (check-lesson-goals))
(defun check-lesson-goals()
  (build-lesson-plan (car *lesson-goals*))
  (call-discourse-planner *subgoals*)
  (check-lesson-goals (cdr *lesson-goals*)))
```

가
가
2가 ()
version
(, ,)

2)

가

2

(1)

가

(modeler,

)

session

(hint)

(learning path)

session

point

(2)

comment

(input understander)가

session point 가

가 2

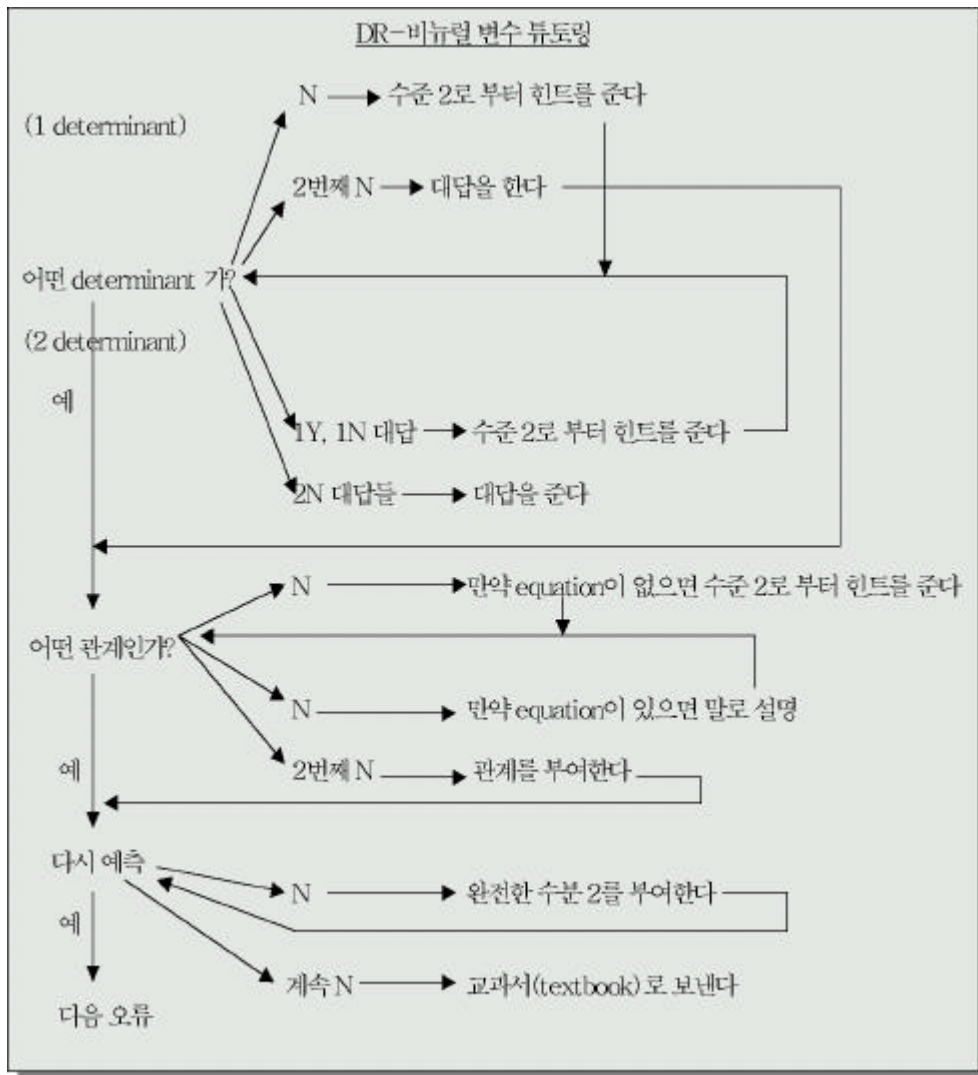
(Meta)

(operational meta knowledge),

(control meta knowledge) . Operational

가

가 [7.12]. 가



7.12 : DR

7.12

가

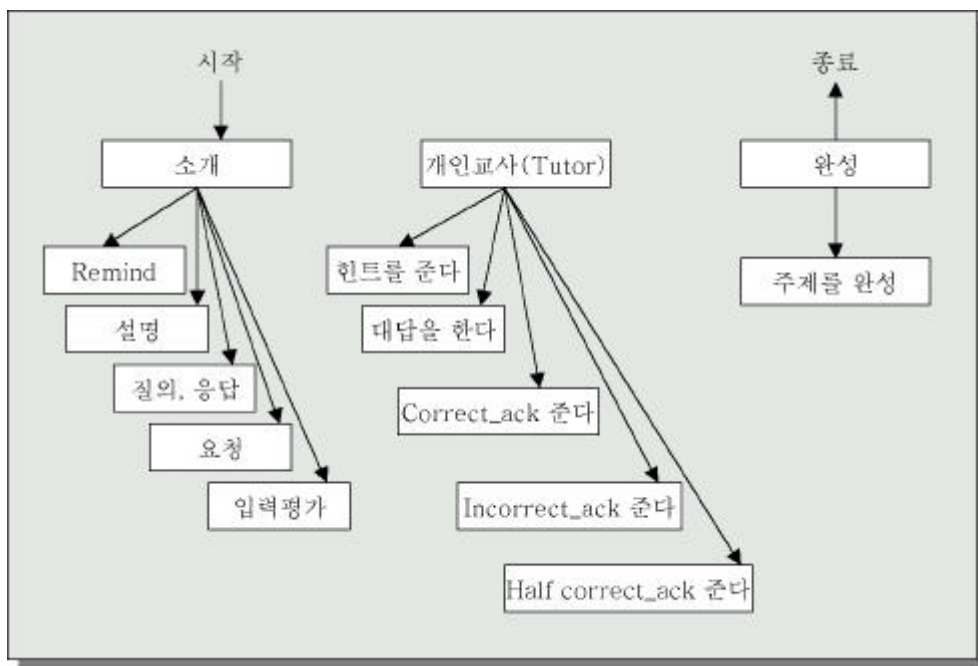
encode

[7.13].

3가

가

3가



7.13 :

•

misconception . traverse . traverse

•

Lisp
[7.14, 7.15, 7.16].
default

default
7.14 ask_question
track register default

<u>default</u>	
(pedagogic_default	*introduce*
(subgoal	current_task
update	topic_complete
next_state	*tutor*))
(pedagogic_default	*tutor*
(subgoal	current_task
update	topic_complete
next_state	*complete*))

7.14 : default

<u> </u>	
(pedagogic_meta	*m_tutor*
(precondition	topic_completed
prior_state	*tutor*
next_state	*introduce*))
(pedagogic_meta	*m_complete*
(precondition	no_more_topics
prior_state	(*introduce* *complete*)
next_state	*stop*))

7.15 :

<u>default</u>	
(Tactical_default	*ask_question*
(text_style	question
content	current_task
update	nil
next_state	*eval_input*))
(pedagogic_default	*tutor*
(subgoal	current_task
update	topic_complete
next_state	*complete*))

7.16 : default

<u></u>	
(tactical_meta	*m_correct*
(precondition	correct_response
prior_state	*eval_input*
next_state	*correct_ack*))
(tactical_meta	*m_incorrect*
(precondition	incorrect_response
prior_state	*eval_input*
next_state	*incorrect_ack*))

7.17 :

●

default

. default

default

default

default

7.14

가

(3)

가

271

default

가

pop

pseudo

1. stack empty .
2. execute_subgoal : execute_subgoal .

```

(defun discourse_planner()
  (default until no_more_subgoals
    (execute_one_subgoal)))

(defun execute_one_subgoal()
  (repeat_until (STOP)
    (case (get_level (level))
      ((strategy)      (process_upper_level))
      ((meta_strategy) (process_upper_level))
      ((tactical)      (process_lower_level))
      ((meta_tactical  (process_lower_level))))))

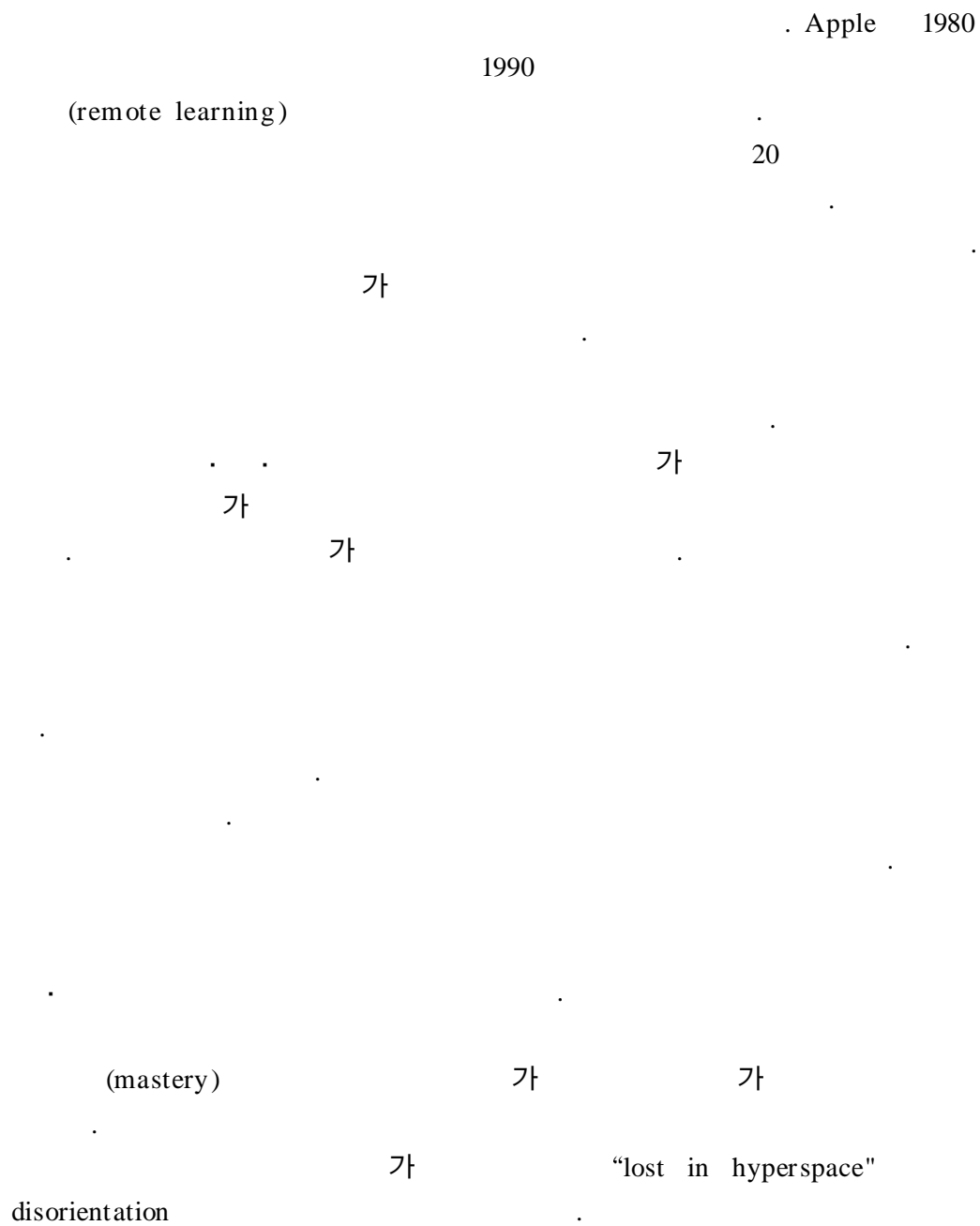
(defun process_upper_level()
  (check_start)
  (cond ((current_state == meta_strategy)
    (get_next_state)
    ((topic_completed) (STOP)
    (get_next_state))))

(defun process_lower_level()
  (cond ((current_state == meta_tactical)
    (get_next_state)
    ((topic_completed)) (get_next_state)
    (call_text_gen)      (get_next_state)))
  (if (next_state == nil) (pop_level_up)))

```

7.18 : pseudo

V II.



가 가

2가 (instructional mechanism)
 (lesson planning) (discourse planning)

2 가

가

(CAI)

(pedagogical knowledge)

"top-down"

(overlay strategy)

modeler가

bug가 tutoring

. bug library tutoring

tutoring tutoring level 2 ()
가
, tutoring
. tutoring 가 .
.
가 .
, () ()
mastery quiz-textual)
가
(web based
curriculum) .

ICCE / SchoolNet 2001

Proceedings of the International Conference on Computers in
Education /SchoolNet2001

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The Application of Neural Network Approach to Adaptive Hypermedia

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Abstract

This paper presents the design of an adaptive hypermedia based on the modified Hierarchical Mixtures of Experts model. This model uses a divide and conquer principle to define classification and regression problems. The final classifier is a hierarchical array of neural networks. Courses developed with neural network model are adapted to students by taking into account their own features (such as background knowledge of the learner) along with the actions performed by them during the learning process. The proposed model allows generating the content of a hypermedia page from pieces of educational material based on a goal-oriented way of teaching. We show a possible solution, which we have used for course of the primary school about computer education. We then discuss this solution as well as advantages and problems, and identify several research issues, which have still to be solved for adapting course materials

Keywords

Adaptive learning, Computer education, EM algorithm, Hierarchical Mixtures of Experts, Mean field annealing, Simulated annealing,

1. Introduction

Recently, hypermedia systems have become more and more popular as tools for user driven access to information. Hypermedia systems used for learning generally offer no constraint on the user. Proponents of hypermedia argue that a student should be able to learn using methods that suit them. Adaptive hypermedia systems tend not to constrain the student in the ways they navigate the material and do not offer guidance. An important characteristic of an adaptive hypermedia system in order to succeed to its educational potential is the opportunities it offers for individualized learning.

The introduction of adaptivity into the hypermedia systems aims at providing the system with the ability to change dynamically according to the changing learner's needs and learning level [3,4]. It would be very helpful to have different contents for different types of learners, for students with different interests and different initial knowledge on the topic. To make a step in this direction, we propose a neural network approach and learning algorithm to implement contents sequencing. This model is useful in dealing with the problem of extracting information about the student.

The rest of paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presents the modified Hierarchical Mixtures of Experts technique.

2. Neural networks for implementing adaptivity in hypermedia

Our aims are to facilitate hypermedia systems with ability to adapt to their students' needs as they progress through the systems. To this end we have developed a prototype hypermedia shell, which provides a combination of knowledge-based representations and neural network model.

The structure of the knowledge domain is represented as a belief network of domain concepts. In this

paper, we focused on the adaptive learning presentation approach, which is usually realized using neural network. We construct dependency graph for the knowledge items that describe the computer education in the Primary schools. The dependency graph is the neighboring graph of the partial ordering $<$ of the set of knowledge items. The bayesian network of the system, which contains only the main knowledge items, can be seen in figure 1.

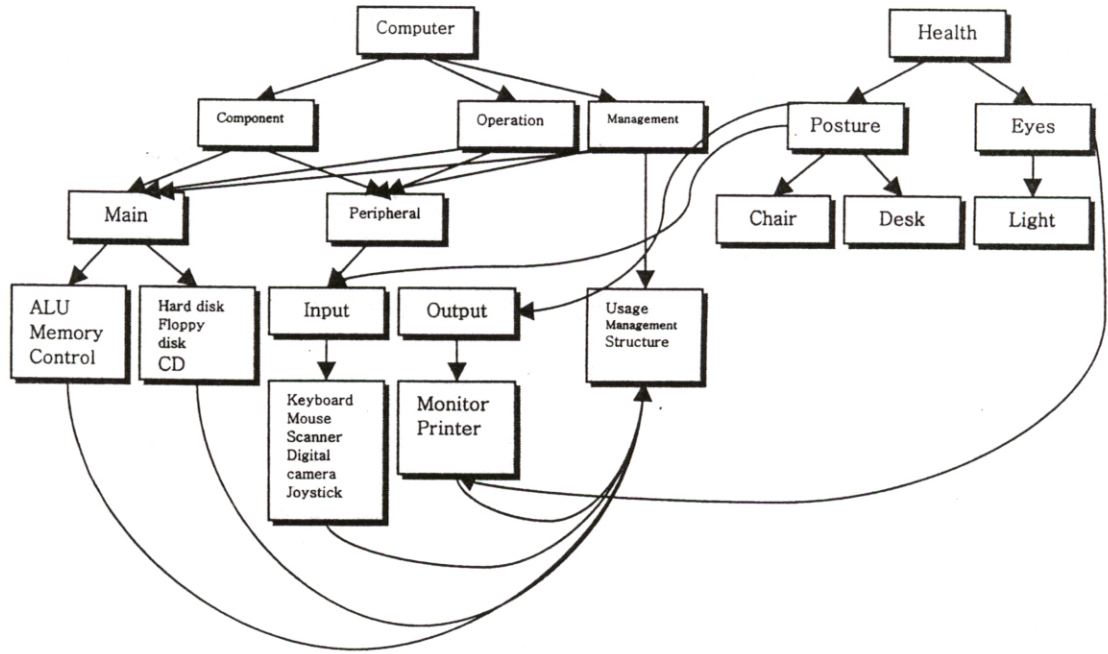


Figure 1: Bayesian network of the knowledge items of the Computer Education in the Primary schools.

The proposed architecture consists of set of “experts” which perform local function approximation. The expert outputs $y_i(t)$ are combined with the outputs $g_i(t)$ of a “gate” to form the overall output $y(t) = \sum_i g_i(t)y_i(t)$. The gate consists of a single layer network with softmax activation function each expert given the current input $x(t)$. The gate is trained to predict which expert is the best one the use at each time.

The proposed network is as figure 2. The domain knowledge structure is based on a concept level hierarchy where all the concepts are identical and are the connected with prerequisite relations. Each concept takes values from -1.0 to 1.0 . It consists of a series of expert networks, which are trained on different parts of the educational materials (text, multimedia data, etc). The first layer is organized in classes, such as text, multimedia data, examples, simulations, exercises and so on. Weights connecting the internal layer and the final layer are connected to several classes of educational material. The educational material is then joined under a predefined form of presentation to generate a course. The output of the experts are combined by a gating network which is trained to stochastically select the expert which is performing best at solving a particular part of the problem.

Expert network(i,j) produces an output $\mu_{ij} = f(\theta_{ij}x)$, where θ_{ij} is a weight matrix and f is a softmax activation function. The architecture operated synchronously: (a) it updated the stated of nodes simultaneously, and (b) all the nodes have the same input patterns during each iteration cycle. Patterns of relationships among internal layers implement different strategies of generating the content of the selected knowledge goal. The values of concepts are changed through the learning process as follows.

Before training the weights in each expert are initialized to diagonal matrices with random weights between -1.0 and 1.0 . The gate weight matrix is initialized using random values between -0.1 and 0.1 .

The proposed network is trained using the extended EM algorithm. This algorithm consists of two steps: a propagation of posterior credits to each node in the model (the E step) and a maximization of a likelihood function weighted by the posterior credit of each node (the M step). Details of the EM algorithm can be founded in [1,2,7]. In this section, we describe the extended EM algorithm with annealing for the proposed

network. The proposed annealing algorithm is called parallel mean field annealing(PMFA). This annealing algorithm is modified mean field annealing. Mean Field Annealing(MFA) algorithm deals with binary discrete spaces.

The SA(simulated annealing) and PMFA algorithm are present to solve the M-step of the EM algorithm. One of the two algorithms, PMFA algorithm has not yet used by others for the prediction problems. The conventional mean field annealing algorithm deals with the binary, multiple state problems, and so that algorithm is not appropriate to apply to continuous state problems. The proposed PMFA algorithm can be applied to continuous state problems. It was successfully applied to solving the difficult optimization problem [5,6].

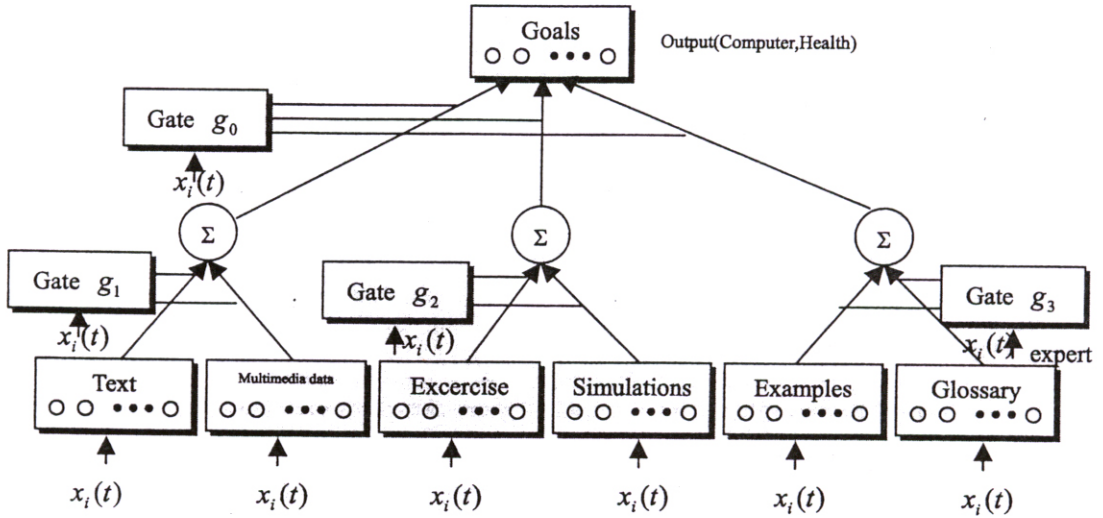


Figure 2: The structure of an extended Hierarchical Mixtures of Experts of the domain

Now we present the extended EM algorithm with PMFA. This algorithm runs as follows.

Learning algorithm with parallel mean field annealing:

For all examples

Step 1 Initialization:

Initialize the segmentation of the all terminal nodes to mean values,
 $\frac{1}{n} \pm \alpha$ and the value of a high temperature T .

Step 2 For each terminal node; compute via a downward recursion from the root node and propagate the posteriors through the tree.

Step 3 Compute the gradients of each expert and gate and use optimization Algorithm written by David Mackey[3] to update their parameters.

Step 4 Loop until a maximized likelihood with respect to the expert network Parameters and the gating network parameters is found:

a. Compute the likelihood of the model, L_{old} .

b. Perturb the posterior probabilities of the expert and gating network

c. Compute the gradients of each expert and gate and update there parameters using David Mackey optimization[3].

d. compute the new likelihood L_{new} .

e. Calculate $\delta L = L_{new} - L_{old}$

f. if $\delta L > 0$ accept with $P(\text{accept})=1$

else accept with $P(\text{accept})=\exp(-\delta L/T)$

g. Compute the average(the average of the accepted parameters values).

Step 5 If T reaches the final temperature, stop.

else decrease the temperature and then go to step 4.

In step 1 the choice of initial parameter values for experts and gates is important. If the values of the

expert parameters are set at the same value, and the gate parameters are set to mean value, $\frac{1}{n}$ (n is a number of input knowledge items), training will not change these values. The values of the expert and the gate parameters need the addition of some noise with sufficiently small value to break the symmetry. The computation of likelihood L is founded in [1].

3. Conclusion

Experiments have been conducted to evaluate the behavior of the proposed model in adapting the lesson of a course. The results of experiment can be improved on learner's learning process by matching the lesson to their level of understanding and educational needs. The proposed model allows the independence of instructional and domain knowledge. And then it is provide the possible learning paths. We currently investigate techniques to enhance the generalization performance of our approach.

References

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