

# Using the ERG and DELPH-IN Tools for Online Education

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# Language Arts and Writing in EPGY curriculum

- EPGY (Education Program for Gifted Youth) at Stanford
- LA&W for grades 2–6
- Now used in classrooms in public schools (not only “gifted”)
- Goal: to help students improve writing skills
- Automated exercise-based course with immediate feedback



# Course design

- Four “strands” in each grade
  - Part of Speech
  - Sentence Structure
  - Paragraphs
  - Sentence Composition
- Short lecture for each concept, plus 15-20 exercises
- Over 1,000 exercise sets
- Rate of progress determined by individual student performance



# Exercise design for sentence composition

- Present a few sentences of context
- Ask a question
- Provide a set of (fully inflected) words, listed by part-of-speech
- Ask the student to compose an answer as a complete sentence
- Evaluate the answer, and if incorrect, identify error where possible
- Ask the student to try again once



## An example from Grade 3

*Colin and Miguel enjoy eating spaghetti with meat sauce.  
What do Colin and Miguel like to eat?*



## Sentence Composition

Write a complete sentence that answers the question by clicking on words from the lists.  
To remove a word from your answer, click and drag it out of the box. Use RESET to remove all your words.

Colin and Miguel enjoy eating spaghetti with meat sauce.

What do Colin and Miguel like to eat?

Noun	Preposition	Pronoun	Verb
fork	to	he	eat
sandwich		them	like
spaghetti		they	sings

reset

ok

# Approach

- Use existing DELPH-IN resources
  - ERG adapted for grammar checking
  - PET parser
- Adapt ‘mal-rule’ approach to accept mild ungrammaticality
  - Schneider & McCoy (1998), Bender et al. (2004)
  - Addition of *masking* for some lexical entries and rules
- Parse each novel input and return derivation tree
- Check for `root_robust`, and if so, find `..._rbst` node
- Look up robustness symbol in error code table (grade-specific)
- Present appropriate message to student





# Changes to ERG for grammar-checking

## Extensions

- **Mal-rules** for inflection, syntax  
e.g. bare singular NP, or bare 3sg-present verb
- **Mal-types** for lexicon  
e.g. subj-equi with base VP: *\*Ricky likes go to the park*

## Reductions to avoid some ambiguity

- Rules  
For example, block noun-noun compound rules  
*\*Ricky's **closet toys** are in the closet*
- Lexicon  
For example, block the verb *flower*  
*Art and science **flowered** during the 17th century.*



# Example derivation

```
(sb-hd_mc_c [root_robust_s]
  (sp-hd_n_c
    (sp-hd_hc_c
      (hdn_bnp-pn_c
        (n_sg_ilr (ricky_n1/n_-_pn_le ("ricky" <0:1>))))
        (apostrophe_s_2_lex/n_-_cl-poss_le ("'s" <1:2>)))
        (n_pl_olr (toy_n1/n_-_c_le ("toys" <2:3>))))
      (hd-cmp_u_c
        (be_c_are/v_prd_are_le ("are" <3:4>))
        (hd-cmp_u_c
          (in/p_np_i-reg_le ("in" <4:5>))
          ==> (bare_np_sg_rbst
            (n_sg_ilr (closet_n1/n_-_c_le ("closet" <5:6>))))))))
```



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.*

**Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?**



5.G.4.02

## Sentence Composition

Write a complete sentence that answers the question by clicking on words from the lists.  
To remove a word from your answer, click and drag it out of the box. Use RESET to remove all your words.

Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.

Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjunction</u>	<u>Contraction</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
want	to	Abigail	tired	she	because	didn't	too
was		hike	hungry				
were			sick				
go							
hiking							
hike							

No answer

OK

***Please select words from the word lists to write your answer.***

RESET

## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.*

**Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?**

She was tired.



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She was too tired to hike.



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She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.



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She was too tired to go hike.

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She was too tired to go hiking.

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She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.



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She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

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She didn't want to hike because she was too tired.



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She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.

She didn't want to hike because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired..



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She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.

She didn't want to hike because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired..

She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired.





# More variants

She **didn't** because she was tired.  
She didn't because she was too tired to.  
She didn't because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't **want to** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't **want to go** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want **to go hike** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want **to go hiking** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want **to hike** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to hike.







# Error messages

Your answer is not grammatical.  
Your answer is not a complete sentence.  
Your answer is grammatical but awkward.  
Your answer cannot be a question.  
You are missing an article before the word \$X.  
Remember to use "an" only before a vowel.  
Don't use "a" before a vowel.  
Don't put "the" before a name.  
You are missing the preposition "on" before \$X.  
You are missing "to" before \$X.  
Don't put "to" before \$X.  
The verb \$X needs an object.  
You are missing a noun.  
You have an extra noun in your answer.  
Use an adverb like "well" or "poorly" instead of "bad".  
Use "its" instead of "it's" to show ownership.  
Remember to use "this" only before a singular noun.  
Don't use "did/does/do" in your answer.  
You have the wrong form of the verb.  
Your subject doesn't agree with the verb \$X.

*He are be was dog*  
*In the park*  
*They saw in the lake a duck*  
*Did she go to the beach*  
*She went to house*  
*He ate an sandwich*  
*She saw a owl*  
*The Katherine eats breakfast*  
*They watched movies Tuesday*  
*She told her brother borrow her book*  
*She let her brother to borrow her book*  
*She let borrow her book*  
*His chased the cat*  
*The children ate a lunch pizza*  
*He did bad on his test*  
*The dog is in it's house*  
*He said he like this mittens*  
*The dog did go for a walk*  
*The boy be late for school*  
*Alex write a letter*



# Composing Paragraphs

- Accept and evaluate input sentence by sentence
- Initially ignore any supra-sentential attributes
- For Grade 3, provide full word list per exercise; click only
- For Grade 6, provide open-class word list; allow typed input



## Composing Your Narrative Paragraph

You have two tries to write your sentence. Click "Period" to end the sentence. When you are finished writing, click "Next Exercise".

Imagine that you went to the park last Saturday. Write a narrative paragraph to describe how you spent your day and whether you had a good time.

Reset

Period

Next Exercise

Basic Words	Modifiers	Nouns	Verb				
, a all an and at down each finally first	I it my next of on other the there to	we when with  good great last rainy really sunny tired	boring warm cold fun good great last rainy really sunny tired	book brother day friends game grass hide-and-seek mom monkey bars park	rain Saturday slides snacks time	eat enjoyed felt had played raced read sat slid was	were

# Evaluation of Student Writing in Memphis

Sentences composed by 29,000 students in 2010 and 2011:

	<b>Correct (stored)</b>	<b>Incorrect (stored)</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Total</b>	2,295,013	510,476	1,386,864	4,192,353
	54.7%	12.2%	33.1%	
<b>Analyzed</b>			Correct: 287,198 Incorrect: 732,856	





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	54.7%	12.2%	33.1%	
<b>Analyzed</b>			Correct: 287,198 Incorrect: 732,856	

Paragraphs composed by 1,900 students in spring of 2012:  
19,678



## Some sample student paragraphs

20120312211040 I went to beach with my family yesterday.  
20120312211101 I went to the beach with my family yesterday.  
20120312211224 At the beach we made sandcastles.  
20120312211339 We went swimming in the ocean.  
20120312211429 We read books at the beach.  
20120312211546 I had a fun time at the beach.



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20120312211101 I went to the beach with my family yesterday.  
20120312211224 At the beach we made sandcastles.  
20120312211339 We went swimming in the ocean.  
20120312211429 We read books at the beach.  
20120312211546 I had a fun time at the beach.

20120501052750 Me and my friends went ice-skating.  
20120501052907 I went ice-skating.  
20120501052932 At first I fell.  
20120501053318 Then I held on to my friend.  
20120501053512 To the middle of the ice.  
20120501053638 Then I let go then was ice-skating.



# Some sample student paragraphs

20120322082558 Dinosaurs dinosaurs dinosaurs.

20120322082628 Pictures pictures pictures books bus.

20120322082644 Books books books.



## Some sample student paragraphs

20120322082558 Dinosaurs dinosaurs dinosaurs.  
20120322082628 Pictures pictures pictures books bus.  
20120322082644 Books books books.

20120318111847 Suddenly I learned how to ride my bike.  
20120318112127 I first pedaled and pedaled.  
20120318112240 Then I proudly pedaled.  
20120318112343 Finally I pedaled around happy.



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20120322082558 Dinosaurs dinosaurs dinosaurs.  
20120322082628 Pictures pictures pictures books bus.  
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20120318112127 I first pedaled and pedaled.  
20120318112240 Then I proudly pedaled.  
20120318112343 Finally I pedaled around happy.

20120322192141 I enjoyed the petting zoo.  
20120322192255 There were piglets, lambs, and a rabbit.  
20120322192531 I tickled the cute, fuzzy, and friendly rabbit as my little sister petted some piglets.  
20120322192957 I petted some piglets and ate some pellets.  
20120322193101 I had a really fun trip to the petting zoo.



# Effect size

The *effect size* is the standardized mean difference between two groups A and B:

$$\text{effect size} = \frac{[\text{mean of group A}] - [\text{mean of group B}]}{\text{standard deviation}}$$

- It quantifies the size of the difference between the two groups.
- For example, an effect size of 1.2 means that the score of the average person in group A is 1.2 standard deviations above the average person in group B.
- An effect size of 0.8 or greater is viewed as *strong*.



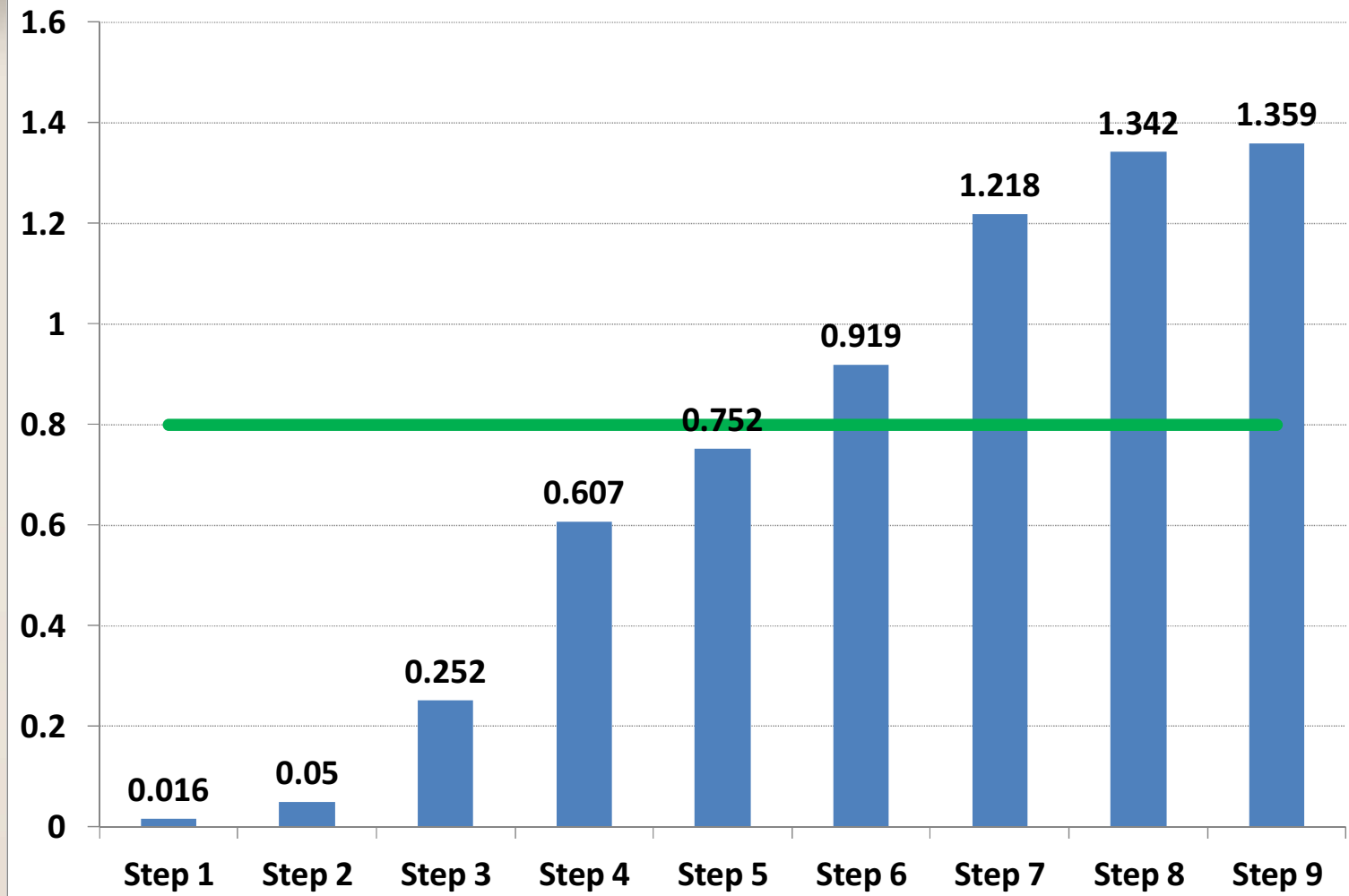
# Language Arts 2-Year Analysis

<i>Diff Range</i>		<i>Changes in scaled scores TCAP ELA 2009 to 2011</i>					
<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	600-650	650-699	700-749	750-799	800-849	Total N
600	699			22 21.6	25 20.0		47
500	599			36 20.7	23 16.0		59
400	499			64 14.7	43 16.1		107
300	399			93 14.5	60 21.8		153
200	299			215 13.2	89 13.8		304
100	199		49 12.5	403 8.6	207 12.4		659
0	99		269 -0.1	1231 -0.9	525 -0.8	39 -3.2	2064
-100	-1	22 21.0	290 -12.9	686 -16.2	121 -17.0		1119
-200	-101		74 -12.0	99 -21.9			173
-300	-201		34 -6.8	44 -17.2			78

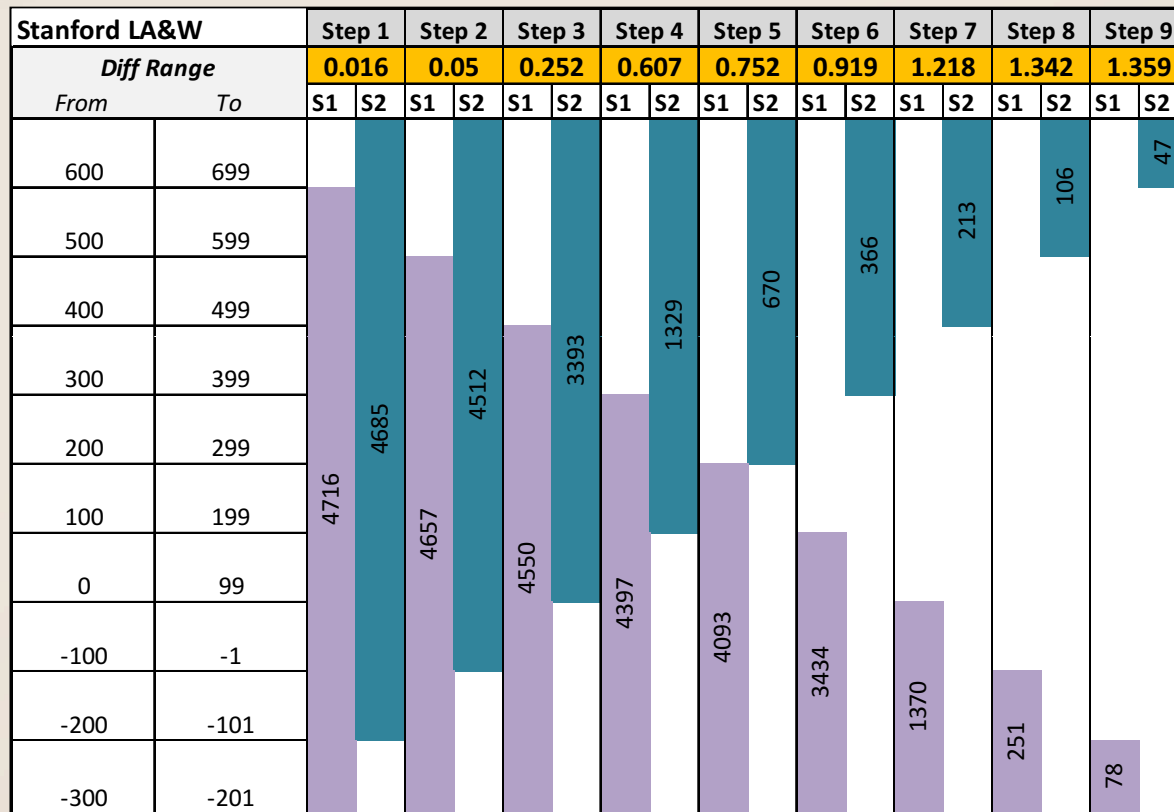
- Total 4,763 students used the course in both years
- Categorized by 2009 TCAP ELA score
- Mean change in score between 2009 and 2011 TCAP
- Gains are green, losses are red
- Students with Diff over 100 averaged gains on TCAP
- Difference of over 38 points between top and bottom of Diff range



**Stanford LA&W Effect Size by Step (Step = 100 Diff)**



# Effects of More or Less Student Work in the Stanford Language Arts (LA&W) Course



LEGEND	
Less work	More Work
Number of students	Number of students

- The effect size was calculated between the ranges of quality work measured by *Diff*
- All students with TCAP scores who used Stanford LA&W in 2009-10 and 2010-11
- Effect size is strong for students who had more than 300 *Diff* in the 2-year period