



4 Pillars of Digital Game Based Learning



A Structured Rating System for Games for Learning

"If we teach today's students as we did yesterday's, we are robbing them of tomorrow."





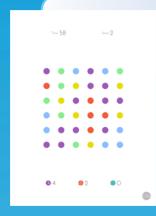
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What am I playing Now?



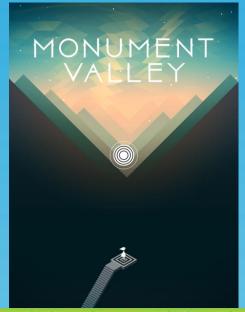














1. Games are complex.

What should we assess?

Gameplay?

All levels or just one?

All modes of play or just one?

In-Game Assessment?

Curricular Ties?





- 1. Games are complex.
- 2. Assessments designed for commercial games miss the mark.

Doesn't look at the right things.

Concerned with fun & engagement not learning.





- 1. Games are complex.
- 2. Assessments designed for commercial games miss the mark.
- 3. Assessments designed for 'traditional' instruction also miss the mark.

Don't really take the medium as integral.





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The Challenge

- 1. Games are complex.
- 2. Assessments designed for commercial games miss the mark.
- 3. Assessments designed for 'traditional' instruction also miss the mark.
- 4. Summative assessment not always an option.

May not have data, or opportunity





- 1. Games are complex.
- 2. Assessments designed for commercial games miss the mark.
- 3. Assessments designed for 'traditional' instruction also miss the mark.
- 4. Summative assessment not always an option.
- 5. Critical reviews are hard to do (and even harder to find).



Digital Games cannot be assessed in the same way as traditional games, or for that matter, any other modern media form.

- What do we need from digital games for learning?
- 2. What criteria are important when assess games?



What Makes Digital Different?

Digital vs Non-Digital Games

		Digital		Analog			
		Digital Games (and Simulations) (ALL)	Board & Card Games	Analog Simulation Games	Analog Role- Playing Games	Live Action Role-Play (including cosplay)	
	Model of Original System	Painstakingly and precisely defined.	Many details taken fo	or granted and ne	ever made explic	cit.	
	Rule Enforcement	Hard-coded.	Uses 'honor system'.	On the fly.			
	Rule Structures	Pre-determined.	Negotiable.				
	KOIES	·	Imagined, personally mediated.	Determined by g	name rules	Imagined, personally mediated.	
	-nvironmen t	Dynamic - same for all players.		Combined static physical artifacts (boards & pieces) AND imagined.		Imagined: personalized.	
	Environment Resolution	Dynamic.	Static physical.	Relatively static.	Relatively static	Individually mediated.	
	Game Objects	Can be autonomous.	Either inert or mechar	nical		Imagined (can include props).	
光田	what people can	Consistent across all instantiations of the game.	Consistent only it the rules are followed		Consistent only it the rules are followed		Each instantiation can be different.
	Participants	There need only be one human. human participant. All participants are human.					

What Do We Need?

- Structured Approach
 - for comparability
- Concise
 - not too long
- Complete
 - as a game AND as a learning object





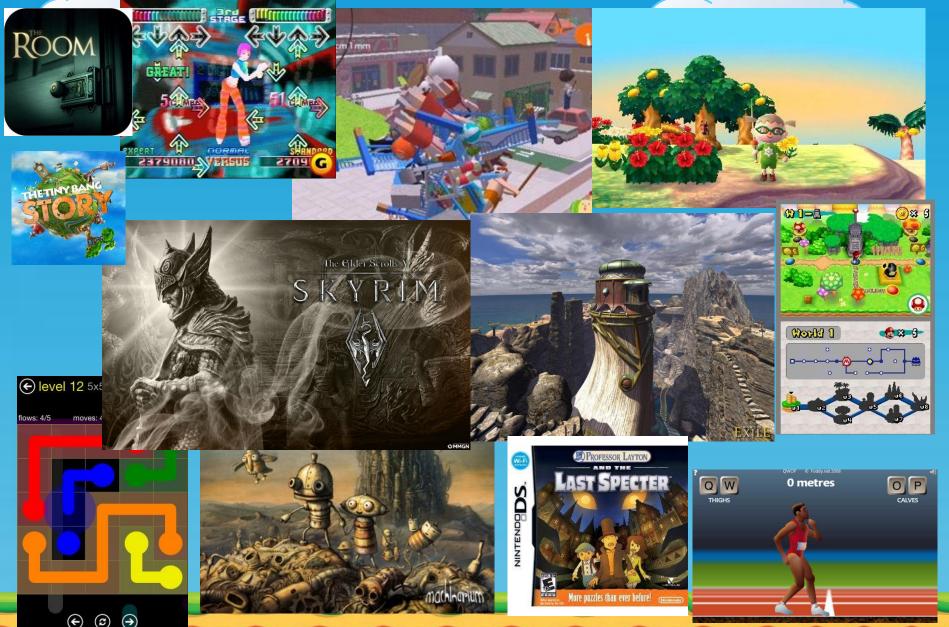
What Criteria Are Important?

- How is it as a game?
- Does it have teacher support?
- Is it well-designed as an educational object?
- Are the various elements appropriately balanced?





What Makes A Game Good?



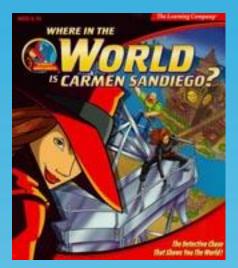
What Makes a Good Game for

Learning?

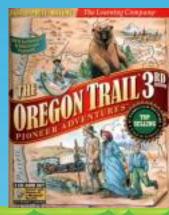












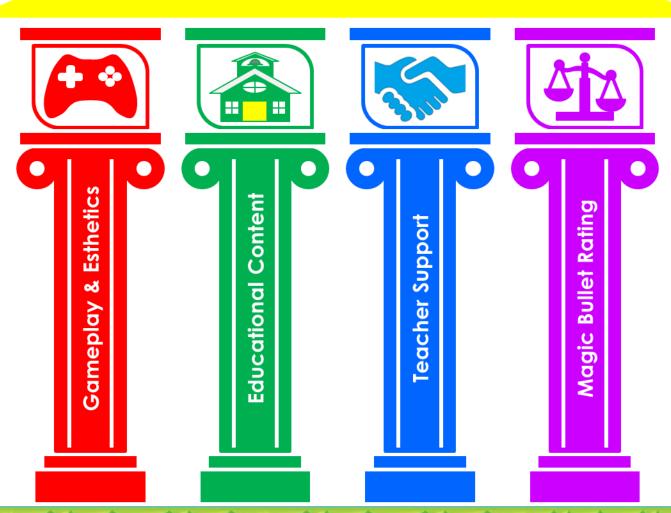






4PEG

The Four Pillars of Educational Games



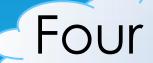
A Solution

Overview

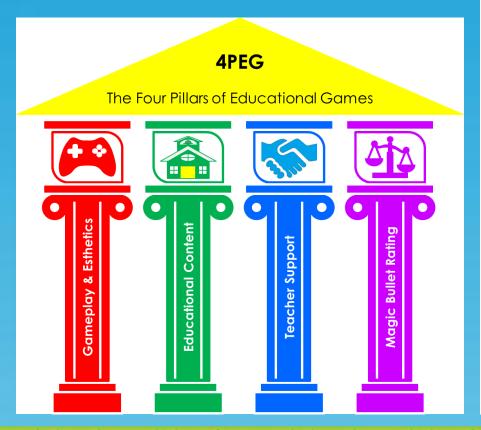
- Model for evaluating and assessing games
- Subjective tool
- Learning NEED NOT = education
- Currently developed for single-player games
 - Relative Proportions



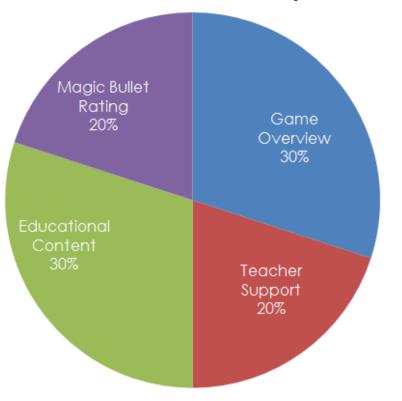




Pillars



The Four Pillars of Analysis



Ratings

[na] Not Applicable

Missing [0]

Poor [1]

Fair [2]

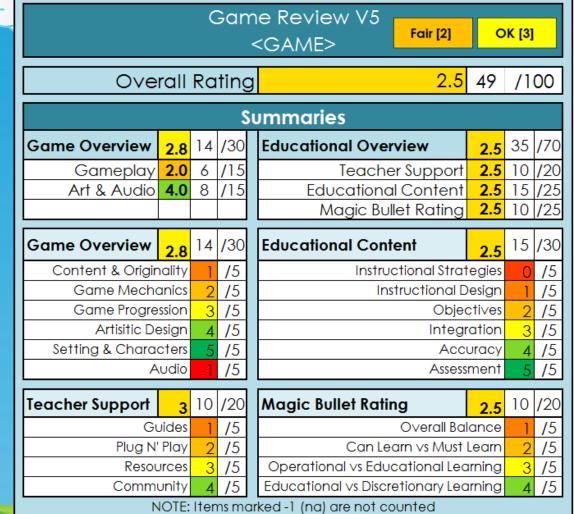
OK [3]

Good [4]

Excellent [5]

- Common Likert scale.
- Includes missing & N/A





Game Overview 30%

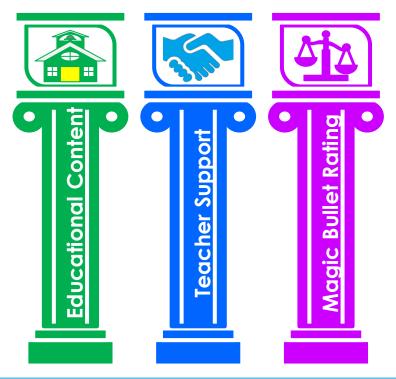
- Content & Originality
- Game Mechanics
- Game Progression
- Artistic Design
- Setting & Characters
- Audio





Educational Overview 70%

- 3 of 4 Pillars
 - Educational Content
 - 30%
 - Teacher Support
 - 20%
 - Magic Bullet Rating
 - 20%

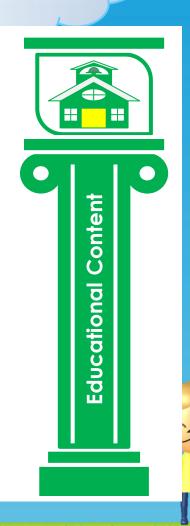






Educational Content

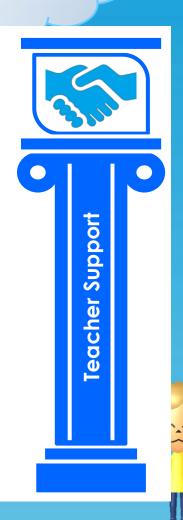
- Instructional Strategies
- Instructional Design
- Integration
- Objectives
- Accuracy
- Assessment





Teacher Support

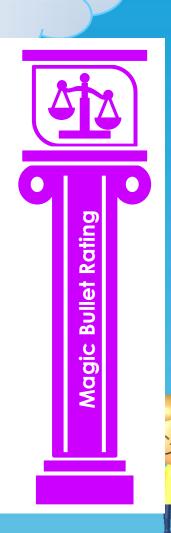
- Guides
- Plug N' Play
- Resources
- Community



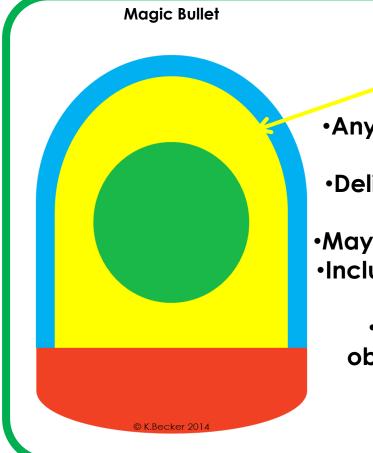


Magic Bullet Rating

- Overall Balance
- Can Learn vs Must Learn
- Operational vs Educational Learning
- Educational vs Discretionary Learning







Things I CAN Learn



- •Anything we CAN learn through the gameplay.
- •Deliberately designed by those who created the game.
- May impact success in the game
- •Includes things designers *hope* people will take up.
 - •Includes game-specific objectives as well as general ones.



Magic Bullet



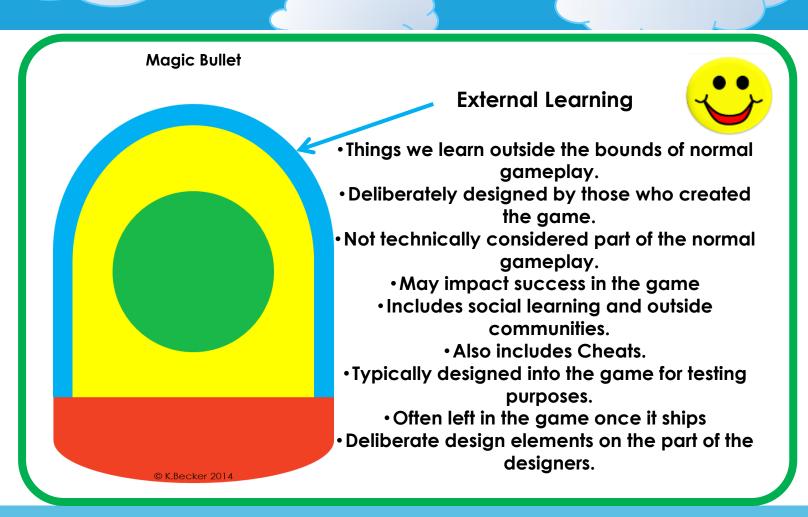




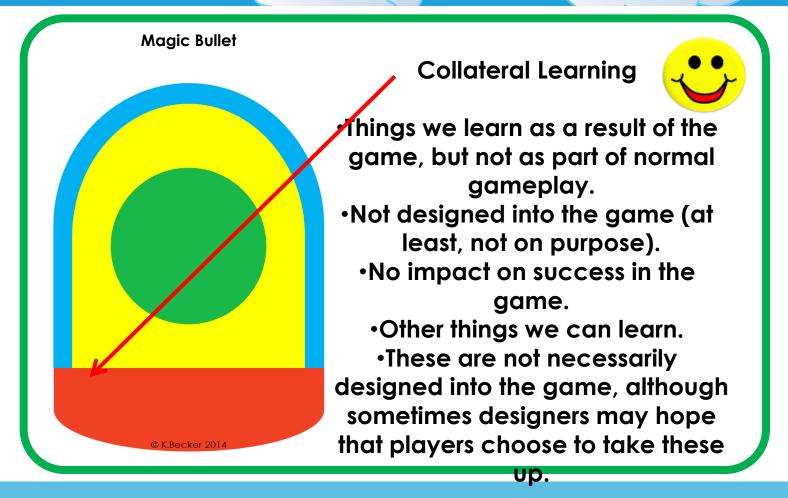
- Deliberately designed by those who created the game.
- Definitely impacts success in the game.
- Needed in order to win or get to the end.
 - Should be a subset of the first category.
- Required to achieve a specific game goal or in order to win.















Game Review V5 <GAME>

Fair [2]

OK [3]

Overall Rating

2.5 49 /100

Game Overview	2.8	14	/30
Gameplay			/15
Art & Audio	4.0	8	/15

S	u	ımmaries			
80		Educational Overview	2.5	35	/70
5		Teacher Support	2.5	10	/20
5		Educational Content	2.5	15	/25
		Magic Bullet Rating	2.5	10	/25

Game Overview	2.8	14	/30
Content & Origin	nality	1	/5
Game Mech	anics	2	/5
Game Progre	ssion	თ	/5
Artisitic Design		4	/5
Setting & Chara	cters	5	/5
A	udio	-1	/5

Educational Content	2.5	15	/30
Instructional Strat	egies	0	/5
Instructional D	esign	1	/5
Objec	ctives	2	/5
Integr	ation	3	/5
Acc	uracy	4	/5
Assess	ment	5	/5

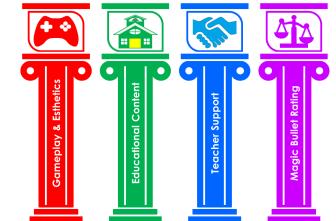
Teacher Support	3	10	/20
Gu	uides	1	/5
Plug N	Play	2	/5
Resou	urces	3	/5
Comm	unity	4	/5

Magic Bullet Rating	2.5	10	/20
Overall Ba	lance	1	/5
Can Learn vs Must Learn		2	/5
Operational vs Educational Learning		3	/5
Educational vs Discretionary Learning		4	/5

NOTE: Items marked -1 (na) are not counted



The Four Pillars of Educational Games





Abstract

4 Pillars of DGBL: A Structured Rating System for Games for Learning

Videogames are interactive by nature - people proceed in games by doing things, and this experiential quality lies at the very core of game design. Without interaction, it isn't a game. Videogames are popular precisely because of the experience - games designed for learning can do no less. However, to be feasible for use in formal educational settings, they must do more, and while we are making progress studying games in classrooms, there remain few structured approaches to analysing games that do not include classroom testing.

This presentation will outline the author's Four Pillars of Game-Based Learning and show using examples how they can be used to perform a structured analysis of both COTS and serious games to assess whether or not a game has potential for use in the classroom.

These four pillars are:

- 1. Gameplay How is it as a game? Is it fun? Is it Interesting? How does it measure up esthetically?
- Educational Content Are there one or more recognizable educational objectives, discernible either from the game itself or from the accompanying support materials.
- 3. Teacher Support Is there adequate teacher support to make viable for use in a formal setting?
- 4. Balance This section examines the game through the lens of the Magic Bullet model to see how well the various learning elements are balanced.

Together these four pillars highlight the key issues associated with the use of games in the classroom.

