Time to go on a space adventure! Using digital games to support early vocabulary learning

Rebecca A. Dore¹, Marcia Shirilla¹, Tara Saunders¹, Lindsey Foster¹, Emily Hopkins², Tamara Spiewak Toub², Molly F. Collins³, Jacob Schatz², Molly E. Scott², Jessica Lawson³, Elizabeth B. Hadley³, Roberta M. Golinkoff¹, Kathy Hirsh-Pasek², & David K. Dickinson³





¹University of Delaware; ²Temple University; ³Vanderbilt University

Background

- o Although many apps for children are marketed as educational, little research exists testing their effectiveness (Vaala et al., 2015).
- Objective: Test whether preschoolers can learn new vocabulary words from a narrative-based digital game.

Method

Digital Game

- o 10 target words were selected to be difficult for this age group.
- Each word has three *learning moments* throughout the game.

Learning Moment #1: Defining word



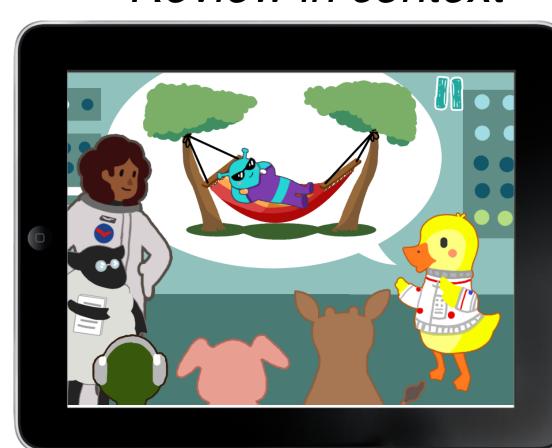
"One afternoon, you were relaxing in your backyard on a hammock. A hammock is a bed made of cloth or rope that you can hang between two trees. Can you say **hammock**?"

Learning Moment #2: Task using word meaning



Find the alien laying on her hammock. She'll have a fuel nozzle for you!

Learning Moment #3: Review in context



Now you have to report on your mission! First, we found an old lady lying in a **hammock** who gave us a fuel nozzle.

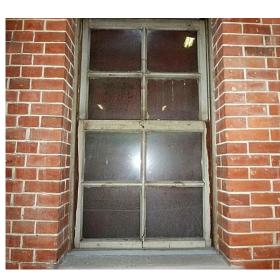
Created in collaboration with



Receptive Vocabulary









Score is # of words correct

Expressive Vocabulary

"What does awning mean?"

Responses coded for information units such as describing a feature, giving a synonym, using in context

Score is total # of information units generated

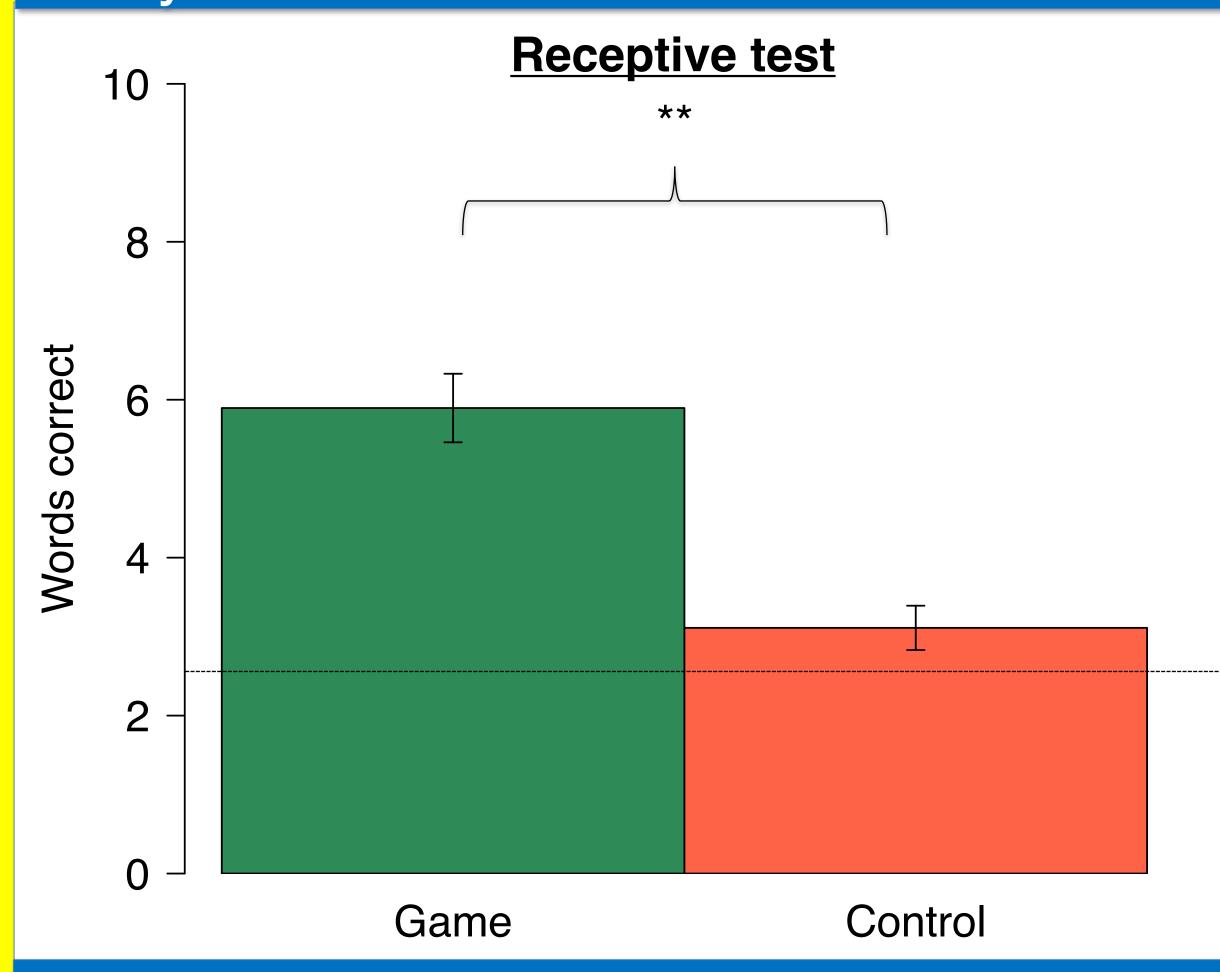
Study 1: Method

Middle-SES 4-year-olds played the game in lab (N = 19); a control group (N = 10) had no exposure to the game; immediate test of receptive vocabulary knowledge

Study 2: Method

- Participants: 3- and 4-year-olds (N = 33) in a Head Start preschool in Philadelphia & in a low-income preschool in Nashville
- Children played the game four times over four weeks as part of a larger intervention.
- At pretest and posttest, children completed receptive and expressive vocabulary measures for words taught in the game and for five non-exposure control words.

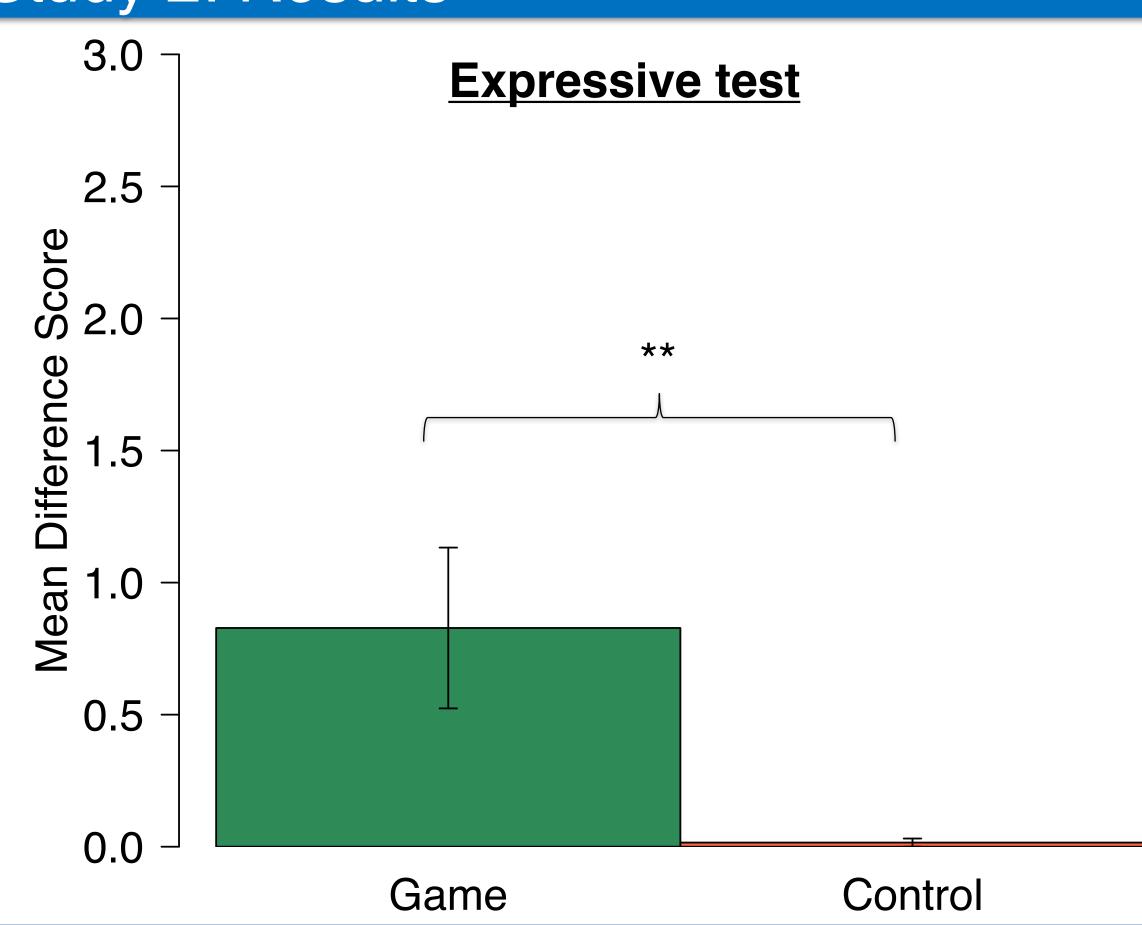
Study 1: Results



--- Chance ** p < .01+/- 1 standard error

Children who played the game answered more questions correctly (M = 5.89, SD = 1.54)than children who did not (M = 3.11, SD = 2.37),d = 1.4, p = .001.

Study 2: Results



Receptive measure: no significant gains

Expressive measure: Scores for game words increased significantly more $(M_{gain} = .83, SD =$ 1.75) than scores for nonexposure control words $(M_{gain} = .02, SD = .09),$ d = .65, p = .01

Discussion

- Both middle-SES children in the lab and low-SES children in the classroom learned new vocabulary from an interactive tablet game.
- These findings suggest that developmentally-appropriate digital games show promise for vocabulary learning during early childhood, especially when parents and teachers are not available.
- Future studies will compare learning to a control group who also has exposure to words.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by Institute of Education Sciences Grant #R305A150435 and Institute of Education Sciences training grant #R305B130012. Special thanks to SmartyPal, especially Prasanna Krishnan, Lakshmi Sudarsan, Kirsten St. Peter, and Brian Verdine. Thank you to the administrators, teachers, parents, and children at the Acelero Learning in Philadelphia and the Nashville Public Schools, as well as the parents and children who participated in the lab. We thank members of the Temple Infant and Child Lab, the UD Child's Play Learning and Development Lab, and David Dickinson's lab at Vanderbilt University for their assistance in data collection and coding.