Abstract

Kinesthetic, Auditory, Reading / Writing - Preference Learning and Visual Learning are the 4 categories of learning types as per the widely used Fleming VAK / VARK model. Visual Learning represents concepts visually. By representing the information visually students are able to concentrate on meaning, acknowledge and group similar ideas easily making better use of visual memory. Visual learning improves student performance in the areas of Retention, Reading Comprehension, Student Achievement and Critical Learning skills. This system focuses on semi-automatically converting textual learning resources related to important world events into visual information. Few examples include Terrorist Activities in India, 26/11 Mumbai bomb blasts and Earth Quakes in India. This system scrapes the unstructured text from textual learning resources, applies natural language processing to extract named entities in the text, uses location api's and innovative visualizations (e.g., Google Maps) to visualize the world event information in an intuitive manner. Human intervention is needed in case of incomplete information in the learning resource and verification of generated information. This system makes it easy to identify human intervention need via data health reports.
References

- Building Domain Ontologies from Text for Educational Purposes Amal Zouaq and Roger Nkambou, Member, IEEE
- Visualizing Dynamic Data with Maps Daisuke Mashima, Stephen G. Kobourov, and Yifan Hu
- Y. Agichtein and S. Gravano, "Snowball: Extracting Relations from Large Plain-Text Collections," ;

Index Terms

Computer Science Information Sciences

Keywords

Web scraping rule engine curate engine NNP.