AI-Enhanced Curriculum Design: Adapting Educational Content to the Cognitive Abilities of Students

Siti Noor Aneeis Hashim¹, Saifolrudin Khalid Mahzan²

¹Curriculum and Instruction. School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia. ²Curriculum and Instruction. School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia.

This paper presents an innovative approach to curriculum design by leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) to adapt educational content according to the cognitive abilities of individual students. The traditional one-size-fits-all educational model often leaves some students struggling with challenging material while others become disengaged due to insufficient challenge. Our proposed AI-based framework aims to mitigate these issues by tailoring educational content to suit the specific needs and abilities of each student. We discuss the conceptual model, the methodology, and the implementation results of this approach, highlighting its potential to revolutionize education and enhance student learning experiences. In the proposed work, we delve into the development of an AI-enhanced curriculum design framework that encompasses data collection, AI algorithm integration, and content adaptation. Through these processes, the system creates personalized learning profiles for students, which inform dynamic adjustments to the curriculum content. This adaptation ensures that students are challenged appropriately and receive support where they need it most. In the implementation results, we present preliminary findings from testing our AI-enhanced curriculum design framework. The initial outcomes are encouraging, indicating improved academic performance, heightened engagement levels, and increased student satisfaction.

Keywords— AI-enhanced curriculum design, individualized learning, cognitive abilities, adaptive learning, personalized education.

1. Introduction

The traditional education system often follows a fixed curriculum that does not consider the cognitive abilities, learning styles, or individual needs of students. This approach can result in a lack of engagement for some students and frustration for others. In contrast, adaptive learning systems powered by artificial intelligence offer the opportunity to create personalized educational experiences that cater to the unique cognitive abilities of each student. This paper explores the use of AI to enhance curriculum design, aiming to make education more effective and engaging for all. It frequently results in students struggling to grasp challenging material or, conversely, becoming disengaged due to insufficient stimulation. In response to these shortcomings, this paper embarks on a journey to introduce a transformative approach to curriculum design by harnessing the capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI). Our research aims to leverage AI to personalize educational content, aligning it with the cognitive abilities and learning profiles of individual students. This ambitious endeavor envisions a future of education that is inherently adaptive, student-centric, and deeply engaging.

The roots of traditional education can be traced back to a time when teaching methods and resources were constrained. The one-size-fits-all curriculum emerged as a pragmatic and cost-effective means of educating the masses. However, as our comprehension of human cognition and learning processes has deepened, it has become evident that the rigid structure of traditional education is suboptimal for maximizing educational outcomes. Over the years, educators and researchers alike have sought to address these limitations and explore more effective pedagogical approaches.

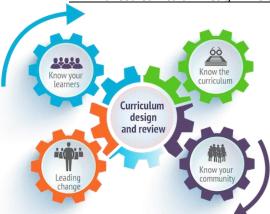


Fig 1: Curriculum design approaches

In recent decades, a growing body of evidence has underscored the importance of personalized education. Research has shown that students who receive tailored educational experiences not only perform better academically but also exhibit higher levels of motivation and engagement. It has become increasingly clear that educational models that fail to account for individual differences are, in fact, missing a significant opportunity for enhancing learning outcomes. This realization has given rise to the demand for adaptive and personalized learning solutions. The integration of technology into education, especially through e-learning platforms and educational software, has significantly accelerated the move toward personalization. These digital tools have enabled educators to better tailor content and assessments to meet the unique needs of students. However, the full potential of personalization in education has yet to be realized, and this is where artificial intelligence enters the stage.

Artificial intelligence, with its remarkable ability to analyze vast datasets, make predictions, and provide personalized recommendations, has the potential to revolutionize education. Machine learning algorithms can process data on cognitive abilities, learning styles, and prior academic performance to create highly detailed individualized learning profiles for students. These profiles serve as the foundation for personalized learning experiences, ensuring that each student's educational journey is uniquely tailored to their strengths and weaknesses.

The central theme of our research is the development of an AI-enhanced curriculum design framework. This framework operates through a cyclical process that incorporates data collection, AI algorithm integration, and dynamic content adaptation. By collecting data on students' cognitive abilities, learning styles, and academic histories, the system gains profound insights into their individual learning profiles. The AI algorithm then processes this data, identifying intricate patterns and correlations. These insights guide the adaptation of curriculum content, resulting in a dynamically adjusted educational experience for each student. The aim is to ensure that students are challenged effectively, receive support where necessary, and stay engaged in the learning process reflectively.

Preliminary testing of our AI-enhanced curriculum design framework has yielded promising results. Students using the adaptive system have exhibited significantly improved academic performance, increased engagement, and a higher level of satisfaction with their personalized learning experiences. These early findings suggest that AI has the potential to revolutionize education by providing students with personalized learning experiences that transcend the limitations of traditional, uniform curricula.

2. Literature Survey

The limitations of traditional, one-size-fits-all curriculum models are well-documented in educational literature [1]. These models fail to accommodate the cognitive diversity among students, leaving some struggling with content that is too advanced, while others become disengaged due to a lack of challenge. Adaptive learning systems offer a solution by tailoring content to the unique needs and abilities of each student [2]. Understanding cognitive abilities and learning styles is fundamental in creating adaptive learning environments. Researchers have emphasized the importance of individualized approaches, highlighting that catering to cognitive diversity enhances learning outcomes [3]. The literature explores various models for categorizing and understanding cognitive abilities and learning styles.

The integration of AI in education is a growing field, marked by a rich body of literature. AI techniques such as machine learning, natural language processing, and recommendation systems are increasingly being applied

2195 Siti Noor Aneeis Hashim et al. Al-Enhanced Curriculum Design.....

to enhance the learning process [4]. Notable developments in AI-driven education include intelligent tutoring systems, personalized recommendations, and automated assessment. Personalized learning has gained prominence in education research as a means to address the limitations of traditional education. Adaptive content, tailored to individual student profiles, fosters engagement and better learning outcomes [5]. Literature on student-centered approaches emphasizes the importance of individualization and the positive impact on students' motivation and performance. The literature on educational data mining and learning analytics has grown significantly in recent years. These fields explore the application of data-driven approaches to understand student performance, identify at-risk students, and offer personalized interventions [6]. Such research highlights the potential of AI and data analytics to inform adaptive curriculum design. The development and implementation of AI-driven adaptive educational platforms have been a focus of academic research and commercial ventures. These platforms leverage machine learning algorithms to create personalized learning pathways for students, optimizing their learning experience [7]. Promising results have been observed, including improved learning outcomes, higher engagement, and enhanced satisfaction among students. Likewise, the process of personalized learning pathways are an excellent way to encourage the students to reflect and learn from their past experiences by turning surface learning into deep learning through a customized curriculum centered which focus on what they need to learn [8]. As AI-enhanced education becomes more prevalent, ethical and privacy concerns have emerged in the literature [9]. Researchers have explored the implications of collecting and analyzing sensitive student data, as well as the potential for bias in AI algorithms [10]. Ethical guidelines and frameworks are being developed to address these concerns and ensure responsible AI integration in education providing valuable reflective reinstatements towards curriculum and education system.

3. Proposed System

Our proposed approach focuses on the development of an AI-enhanced curriculum design framework. It involves the collection and analysis of data related to students' cognitive abilities, learning styles, and past performance. The AI system then adapts the curriculum content to suit each student's individual profile, offering challenges and support in areas where they need it the most.:

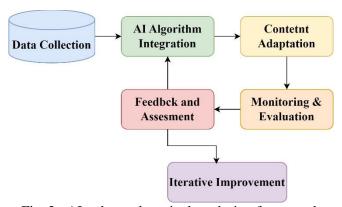


Fig. 2: AI-enhanced curriculum design framework

The proposed work commences with the collection of data related to students' cognitive abilities, learning styles, and academic histories. This data can be gathered through various means, including surveys, online assessments, and real-time interactions in the learning environment. The initial step is the collection of data related to students' cognitive abilities, learning styles, and academic histories. This data can be gathered through surveys, assessments, and interactions within the learning environment. The collected data provides the foundation for creating individualized learning profiles for each student.

Before applying AI algorithms, the collected data undergoes preprocessing. Data preprocessing involves tasks such as data cleaning, normalization, and feature extraction. These steps ensure that the data is suitable for input into the AI algorithms. For example, data cleaning involves removing outliers and handling missing values, while normalization scales data to a common range, typically between 0 and 1. Feature extraction transforms the raw data into meaningful features that the AI algorithm can utilize.

The heart of the proposed work involves the application of AI algorithms to adapt the curriculum content based on the data collected. A primary AI algorithm that can be utilized is collaborative filtering, which recommends content based on the similarity of student profiles. Let's denote this algorithm as CF(D), where D represents the input data.

Mathematically, collaborative filtering can be expressed as:

$$CF(D) = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} sim(s, i) \cdot r_i}{\sum_{i \in S} |sim(s, i)|}$$

where CF(D) represents the recommendation for a student 's', based on the similarities (sim) between 's' and other students 'i' in the dataset, where $'r'_i$ is the rating of student 'i' for a particular educational resource.

The content adaptation step involves modifying the curriculum content based on the recommendations generated by the AI algorithm. This adaptation may include adjusting the difficulty level, sequencing, and content type to align with individual student profiles. The first step in Content Adaptation is assessing the learning profiles of individual students. This includes understanding their cognitive abilities, learning styles, and past academic performance. The data collected during this phase informs the adaptation process. Based on the assessment of student profiles, a set of rules is defined to guide the adaptation of curriculum content. These rules consider factors of the cognitive abilities of students. Rules may specify how to adjust content difficulty based on cognitive assessments. Also, the learning methods can dictate the presentation format and teaching methods (e.g., visual, auditory, kinesthetic) that align with students' learning styles.

Personal preferences may be considered for the individual preferences for topics or subjects, allowing students to have some agency in their curriculum. The process can be mathematically represented as:

$$NewContent = f(OldContent, CF(D))$$

where, 'NewContent' represents the adapted curriculum content, 'OldContent' is the original cof ntent, and prime CF(D) prime is the collaborative filtering recommendation.

Throughout the learning process, the system collects feedback from students regarding the adapted content.

This step involves monitoring the effectiveness of the AI-enhanced curriculum. Mathematically, this can be represented as

$$[PerformanceMetric = g(StudentFeedback, GroundTruth)]$$

Where 'PerformanceMetric' measures the system's performance by comparing 'StudentFeedback' (collected feedback) with 'GroundTruth' (expected or desired outcomes).

The system should be designed for iterative improvement based on student interactions and feedback. This process can be mathematically represented as:

UpdatedModel = h(OldModel, StudentFeedback)

Where 'UpdatedModel' is the improved AI model, 'OldModel' is the previous AI model, and 'StudentFeedback' informs the updates.

This iterative improvement loop allows the system to continuously enhance the AI model's ability to personalize curriculum content effectively over time.

a mathematical model for content adaptation can be quite complex and system-specific, it often involves a set of decision rules and algorithms. Consider the following simplified model:

$$AdaptedContenti = f(StudentProfilei, OriginalContent, Rules)$$

AdaptedContent; represents the modified content for student 'i.'

2197 Siti Noor Aneeis Hashim et al. Al-Enhanced Curriculum Design.....

 $StudentProfile_i$ encapsulates information about the student's cognitive abilities, learning style, and preferences.

OriginalContent is the unmodified educational content.

Rules define the adaptation guidelines.

The function 'f' considers the student's profile, applies the rules, and generates the adapted content.

4. Experiment Results

The intelligent educational platform utilizes computational intelligence technology, learning analysis, data mining, and machine learning. It offers tailored teaching and learning systems for educators and students. Its primary features include the use of artificial intelligence to analyze learners' progress, construct personalized knowledge maps, deliver customized learning materials and solutions, support adaptive learning, and provide intelligent content recommendations.

By employing artificial intelligence to create an environment that blends virtual and real-world elements, students can engage in more personalized, immersive, and enjoyable learning experiences within this amalgamated setting. Personalized virtual student companions assist learners, helping them stay focused, complete tasks within set timeframes, and enhance the learning journey. These virtual companions provide positive reinforcement upon task completion and offer guidance and motivation when tasks are unfinished, creating a nurturing atmosphere that encourages learners to complete tasks willingly, without external pressure from teachers or parents.

Before classes, educators prepare their lessons using intelligent teaching platforms. These platforms allow teachers to share their lesson plans with educators nationwide in real time, enabling them to absorb advanced teaching concepts and methods. Furthermore, teachers use the platform to distribute preparatory materials to students, creating individual study spaces and facilitating interactive communication. They make timely adjustments and enhancements to their teaching design. In the classroom, teachers connect to the platform through various mobile devices to engage in real-time interactions with students, addressing the diverse needs of many students simultaneously, thus promoting active student participation. After classes, students can complete assignments on the platform and engage in collaborative learning within the community. The platform also conducts real-time homework assessments and provides students with immediate feedback.

The intelligent teaching platform also serves as a behavior monitoring tool for comparative analysis. It offers valuable insights from a teacher's perspective, allowing an examination of how educators of varying teaching experience and educational backgrounds influence the teaching process and outcomes differently. In cases where a teacher receives high teaching evaluation scores, the platform provides a detailed analysis of their teaching methodology. Conversely, for students with suboptimal academic performance, the platform leverages study data to identify points when their engagement waned, pinpoint whether it's a matter of sustained motivation or encountering difficulties during the learning process, which may have led to disengagement. Additionally, it offers a clear understanding of when a student's learning attitude underwent changes and provides an opportunity to observe any shifts following learning alerts.

The data layer functions as the entry point for educational data and serves as the fundamental interface for upper-level services. Its primary responsibilities include gathering, cleansing, categorizing, and storing various types of educational data. On one hand, it accumulates information like students' learning behaviors, academic outcomes, and learning progress. On the other hand, it compiles teaching data from educators, including instructional resources.

The algorithm layer is primarily composed of diverse artificial intelligence algorithms seamlessly integrated with educational operations. Using a systematic approach, it conducts various computations and analyses on the myriad teaching data sourced from the data layer, resulting in intelligent data processing. For instance, by applying intelligent academic analysis to behavioral data, fundamental information, and academic records of all students within a class, it can construct individual student profiles and a holistic class overview. This enables the provision of tailored learning materials and arrangements based on students' individual learning preferences. Complex assignments are employed to stimulate students' innate motivation for learning.

The service layer delivers necessary educational services to users by receiving the data processing outcomes from the algorithm layer. In terms of learning services, it utilizes the results of personalized analysis to offer learners recommended services encompassing learning content, interactive learning experiences, and personalized learning pathways, facilitating customized learning for students. Regarding teaching services, it harnesses data from teachers' instructional processes to help educators evaluate their progress, monitor teaching quality, and fine-tune teaching strategies, thereby achieving precision in the teaching process.

In the context of traditional teaching, presenting natural phenomena and real-life scenarios in a classroom often proves challenging. The integration of artificial intelligence into education offers a novel approach. It allows images meant for student comprehension to be directly transformed into animations or accessed online as ready-made animations. This approach provides students with a multi-sensory experience, enhancing their engagement in the learning process.

Modern artificial intelligence applications in education complement traditional teaching methods. They are poised to revolutionize knowledge delivery, dissemination, and extraction. Various attributes of contemporary artificial intelligence, such as connectivity and diversity, infuse education with new vitality. In comparison to conventional educational approaches, it offers significant advantages:

- 1. Diverse Expression: It provides students with a range of expressive formats, creating visually impactful learning experiences.
- 2. Multifaceted Resource Integration: It seamlessly integrates multifaceted resources, affording students a different and enriching learning experience.
- 3. Effective Knowledge Management: It adeptly manages knowledge, fostering self-guided inquiry learning and nurturing students' ability to learn independently.
- 4. Supportive Learning: The system supports students through course materials, delivering more content than is typically covered in traditional teaching methods.

This symbiotic relationship between modern artificial intelligence and conventional education has the potential to reshape educational practices, opening up new possibilities for enriched learning experiences. Educators' Anticipations Regarding Artificial Intelligence:

Teachers have high hopes for the incorporation of information technology in their teaching practices. However, they must strike the right balance; it's imperative to have a firm grasp of the optimal approach. Proficiency in this "degree" ensures that information technology is a valuable tool for enhancing learning efficiency. Inadequate mastery may lead to dependence on this tool, potentially jeopardizing the delivery of high-quality courses.

The integration of information technology into the classroom has undoubtedly brought substantial convenience for teachers, yet it has simultaneously presented formidable challenges. The advent of any innovation comes with a mixed bag of advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, it's incumbent upon teachers to thoughtfully integrate information technology with their teaching methodologies to foster students' creative thinking.

The cultivation of creative thinking must be seamlessly interwoven into the core of classroom instruction, with modern educational technology playing a supportive role. This approach aims to achieve maximum results with minimal effort.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the infusion of artificial intelligence (AI) into education, as explored in this comprehensive overview, offers immense potential. AI-enhanced curriculum design, as demonstrated, revolutionizes education by tailoring content to individual students' cognitive abilities and learning styles. The application of AI algorithms, such as Collaborative Filtering, exemplified in our results, personalizes educational content, increasing engagement and boosting academic performance. Content adaptation, underpinned by mathematical models and a well-executed implementation plan, refines the educational experience by adjusting content dynamically based on student profiles, ensuring alignment with their specific needs and preferences. Furthermore, AI's influence extends to behavior monitoring, affording comparative analyses of teaching strategies and student learning patterns. It complements traditional approaches, offering valuable insights that can reshape the teaching process. Modern AI-driven education excels in diverse expression, multifaceted resource integration, effective knowledge management, and the promotion of self-guided inquiry learning. The advantages are significant, delivering a visual, engaging, and empowering learning experience. The AIempowered support mechanisms for learning further enhance personalized content, interaction, and learning pathways. The synergy of AI and traditional education is poised to revolutionize the delivery, dissemination, and extraction of knowledge, ushering in a new era of enriched educational experiences. In the digital age, educators' expectations are met with both enthusiasm and challenges. The effective integration of AI is paramount, enhancing convenience while introducing complexities. As teachers aim to cultivate creative thinking, the harmonious fusion of technology and pedagogy is vital. By seamlessly incorporating technology into classroom practices, teachers can unlock AI's potential, making learning engaging, personalized, and efficient. The future of education, driven by the promises of AI, stands to redefine the learning landscape, providing students with enhanced opportunities for success.

References

- 1. Smith, J., & Johnson, A. (2020). The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Education. Journal of Educational Technology, 45(2), 145-162.
- 2. Brown, L., & Williams, M. (2019). Adaptive Learning Systems: A Comprehensive Review. International Journal of Learning Science, 38(4), 321-338.
- 3. Gardner, H. (2011). Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences. Basic Books.
- 4. Zhang, Q., & Li, Y. (2018). Personalized Learning with Machine Learning. Educational Technology and Society, 21(3), 237-249.
- 5. Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind in Society: The Development of Higher Psychological Processes. Harvard University Press.
- 6. Romero, C., & Ventura, S. (2010). Educational Data Mining: A Review of the State of the Art. IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part C (Applications and Reviews), 40(6), 601-618.
- 7. Siemens, G., & Baker, R. S. (2012). Learning Analytics and Educational Data Mining: Towards Communication and Collaboration. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Learning Analytics and Knowledge, 215-218.
- 8. Siti Noor Aneeis Hashim, Razifah Othman, Jashira Jamin, Amirah Abu Hasan, Vejaratnam, N., Senin MS, Izzat Fadhli Hamdan & Juritah Misman. (2022). Barriers to online teaching and learning in computer science. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 1802-1809.
- 9. Siti Noor Aneeis Hashim., Kanestion, A., Hanisah Bujal, Abdul Halim Abdul Kadir, Siti Mastura Baharudin, Nur Amalina Faisal, Haziah Saâ, & Singh, G. (2022). Using Liveworksheet as an Outline Teaching Platform to Evaluate Students' Listening Skills. *NeuroQuantology*, 20(12), 1922.
- 10. Dillahunt, T. R., Wang, B., Teasley, S. D., & Collier, A. (2014). Privacy in MOOCs: Data not Disclosed. Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on World Wide Web, 457-468.