



CONSTRUIT!

An introduction to making construals



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Session 1

- Welcome to CONSTRUIT!
- Introduction to C5
- Orientation on Making Construals
- Examples of construals

Objectives for C5

A learning activity to support the development of online resources for Making Construals (MC):

- a curriculum ("the MCC")
- an environment ("the MCE")
- online materials ("the MCM")

Running in parallel with a Virtual Workshop

Curriculum for making construals

Scope of the curriculum (“six claims”):

- **Accessibility**
- **Comprehensibility**
- Scope for collaborative development
- Scope for assessment and evaluation
- Serving as a resource for creating OERs
- Wide applicability across disciplines

“Construal”?

- ‘my explanation’ for phenomenon X
- how I think about X
- how I think X works
- how I think X is constructed / put together

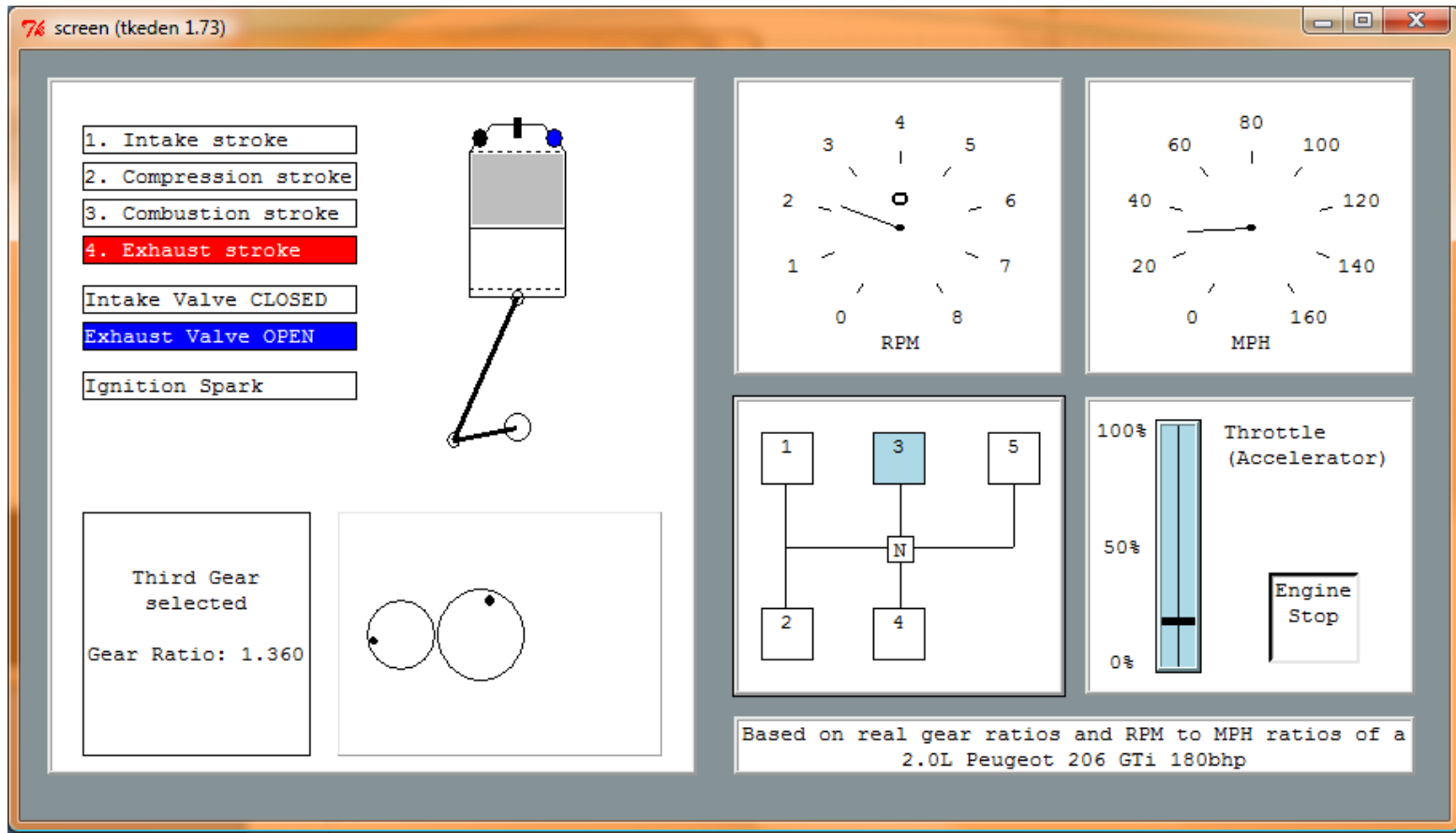
Varieties of construal we make ...

- ... of things we understand very well e.g. how a internal combustion engine works
- ... of unexpected occurrences for which we have no ready explanation
- ... of how learning activities take place
- ... of what it might be possible or desirable to construct

Examples of construals

- A car engine [enginewithgearsSidbury2010]
- Adventures in a lift ...
- Playing noughts-and-crosses [oxoGardner1999]
- A design for a room [roomdemolabShao2012]

An engine with gears construal



Logic and Commonsense Knowledge 1

I am at a conference in the Netherlands.

I arrive late at night and hardly notice where my room is.

Next morning, I notice that my room is on the top floor.

I walk down to breakfast thinking about my talk later on.

After breakfast I meet two other delegates X and Y.

We get in the lift to return to our rooms.

Logic and Commonsense Knowledge 2

X presses the button for floor 4.

Y says he is on the floor above X, and selects floor 5.

Since the top button is selected, I don't press a button.

We talk as we ascend. The lift stops. The door opens.

The floor numbers aren't clearly marked.

I say to X – 'this must be floor 4' – he gets out.

Logic and Commonsense Knowledge 3

Y and I carry on talking.

When the lift next stops, the floor is still unclear.

I say to Y 'X is on the floor below you; this is your floor'.

Y gets out. I think something is not quite right.

I think 'is this the top floor?' and 'should I get out?'.

I'm unsure, but notice that the button for floor 5 is still lit.

Logic and Commonsense Knowledge 4

I proceed to the top floor which is the next floor, floor 5.

When I get out of the lift, I can't find my room.

There's no room where my room is on floor 5.

I walk down to floor 4, and pass Y on his way to floor 5.

When I reach floor 4, I meet X coming up from floor 3 ...

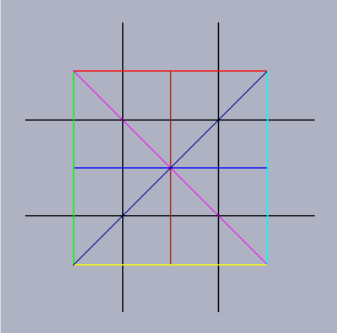
How did I manage to get all 3 of us to the wrong floor?

Playing noughts-and-crosses

screen

INCLUDE NEXT LAYER

GEOMETRY



STATUS

○	×	○
	×	
×	○	

X has won = FALSE
O has won = FALSE
It is a draw = FALSE
The board is full = FALSE
Number of Xs = 3
Number of Os = 3

INITIALISE O TO START Computer On

SQVALS

0	0	0
7	0	16
0	0	12

PLAY

0	41	0
11	0	16
0	0	8

GAMESTATE

○	×	○
	×	
×	○	

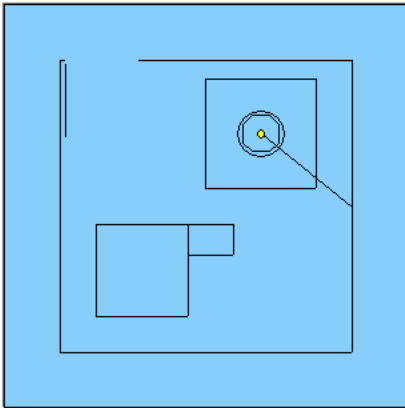
HELP:
This layer incorporates the whole concept of playing a game. It introduces the concept of whose turn it is. A player cannot place a counter if it is not their turn or if the game is over. You also cannot 'cheat' by removing or overwriting an O or an X. Click on the 'Initialise' button to clear the board and start a new game. Click on the yellow button to change who starts (The player to start is displayed on the button). Click on the cyan button to turn the computer on or off (The state described on the button says whether the computer is currently on or off).

A construal of a room

EMPE

Presentation Environment

Interactive display:



Input Box:

```
%donald
within table {
    SW = {500,550}
# moving the table
}]
```

Accept %eden %donald %scout

Imagine a little more intelligent room. We can arrange for the lamp to appear to be on when the door is open, and off when it is closed:

```
%donald
within table{
    within lamp{
        circle bulb
        bulb = circle(centre, size div 5)
    }
}
%eden
A_table_lamp_bulb is "fill=solid,color=" // ((_door_open)
```

[execute](#) | [copy to input box](#)

The observable `A_table_lamp_bulb` refers to the attributes of the Donald observable `table/lamp/bulb`.

To shut and open the door:

```
%donald
door/open = false # shut the door
```

[execute](#) | [copy to input box](#)

< Hide Show tkeden Copy Definitions Quit

Slide 15 of 16

Edit slide Add slide <- Previous Next ->

Making construals

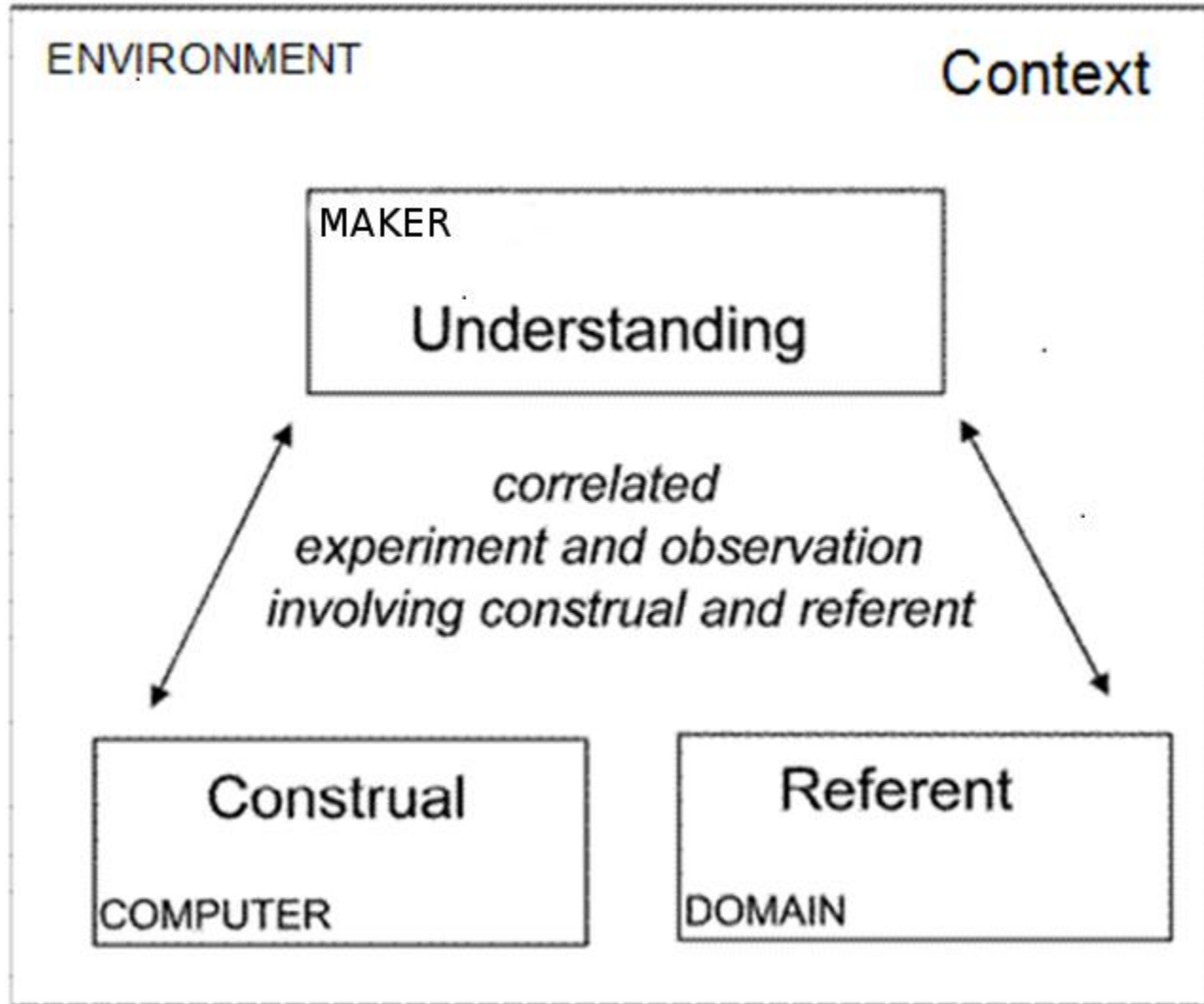
- Knowing precisely what something may not help us to construct it cf. programming/modelling
- Knowing what a construal ideally is is valuable, but doesn't account for how construals are **made**
- Construals are actually very hard to define cf. a genuine construal can be a *misconstrual*

“once bitten, twice shy”

A working definition for CONSTRUIT!

A construal of X is anything that somebody can experience as connected with X

Making construals



Key notions

- There is no right construal [some might wish to say ‘in general’]
- The fundamental diagram is about capturing what we understand partially, provisionally, personally and quite possibly mistakenly
- Confronting confusion and making mistakes is of the essence in making construals

Summary

- The fundamental diagram expresses the way in which meaning is captured through interaction
- Construals can be expressed using a script of definitions and an associated cloud of interactions in the form of re-definitions
- Which interactions are meaningful depends on who/what is making the re-definitions and in what context

Summary

- The fundamental diagram expresses the way in which meaning is captured through interaction
- Construals can be expressed using a set of **dependencies** between **observables** and a cloud of interactions in the form of re-definitions
- Which interactions are meaningful depends on who/what **agent** is making the re-definitions and in what context