DOI: 10 53469/isshl 2023 06(05) 1(

Exploring the Effectiveness of Individualized Learning Trajectories in University Smart Sports Education Classrooms: A Design and

Implementation Study

Feng Miao¹, Qiang Zhang², Jun Yan³

^{1,2,3}Cangzhou Normal University, Cangzhou, Hebei, China ¹272807467@qq.com, ²504151093@qq.com, ³502893875@qq.com

Abstract: This study explores the design and implementation of individualized learning trajectories in university smart sports education classrooms, providing theoretical and practical guidance for constructing a more intelligent and personalized physical education environment. The importance of individualized learning trajectory design in the field of physical education is introduced, and the key role of artificial intelligence technology in individualized learning is discussed. The theoretical foundation and application of individualized learning in university smart sports education classrooms are discussed, including socio-cultural theory, emotional cognitive theory, and autonomous learning theory. In terms of application, the identification and analysis of students' individual differences, the setting of personalized learning goals and plans, the selection and provision of personalized learning resources, and the methods and tools for personalized learning support and guidance are proposed. The design of individualized learning trajectories based on artificial intelligence technology is also explored, including the specific applications of intelligent learning assessment tools, personalized learning resource recommendations, and machine learning algorithms. Implementation and evaluation methods for individualized learning trajectory design have been introduced and indicators have been selected. The advantages, challenges, and future development directions of individualized learning trajectory design are discussed. The results show that individualized learning trajectory design can improve student learning effectiveness and interest while facing certain challenges and limitations. In the future, attention should be paid to the combination of technological innovation and educational reform to promote the development of individualized learning trajectory design, and to emphasize the continuous impact and positive significance of individualized learning trajectories in university smart sports education classrooms.

Keywords: university; smart sports education classrooms; individualized learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of information technology and artificial intelligence, smart sports education classrooms in higher education have become an important innovation in the field of education. In traditional physical education teaching, students often face standardized learning methods and content, resulting in limited learning outcomes[1]. However, the design and implementation of personalized learning pathways fully leverage the advantages of artificial intelligence technology, providing a more personalized and effective learning experience in smart sports education classrooms in higher education.

Currently, personalized learning has attracted widespread attention. Artificial intelligence technology plays a crucial role as an essential tool for achieving personalized learning in smart sports education classrooms in higher education. By applying artificial intelligence algorithms, student behavior data, learning patterns, and interest preferences can be analyzed, thus constructing individual digital profiles. Based on these profiles, suitable learning resources can be accurately recommended, and personalized learning content generation and services can be provided. Moreover, artificial intelligence technology can also provide students with interactive learning experiences through intelligent decision-making and contextual creation, adjusting learning pathways in real-time to achieve optimal learning outcomes[2]. This paper will focus on discussing the design and implementation of personalized learning pathways in smart sports education classrooms in higher education environment. By conducting in-depth research on the application of artificial intelligence technology in designing personalized learning pathways, beneficial insights and recommendations can be provided for the improvement and innovation of smart sports education classrooms in higher education.

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION AND APPLICATION OF PERSONALIZED LEARNING IN SMART SPORTS EDUCATION CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

2.1 Theoretical Foundation of Personalized Learning in Physical Education Teaching

Personalized learning, as a teaching model based on individual differences and learning needs of students, has been widely applied in smart sports education classes in higher education. Its theoretical foundation mainly includes the following aspects:

Sociocultural Theory: Sociocultural theory emphasizes that learning is a social activity influenced by social and cultural environments. According to Vygotsky's view, learning should be built upon students' existing knowledge and experiences, and it should emphasize interaction and cooperation between teachers and students[3]. In smart sports education classes in higher education, incorporating sociocultural theory can promote interactive communication among students, teachers, and classmates, and provide a learning environment that caters to individual differences and learning needs.

Affective-Cognitive Theory: Affective-cognitive theory emphasizes the importance of emotions in learning. According to this theory, emotions and cognition are interconnected, and emotional states can impact the learning process and outcomes[4]. In smart sports education classes, personalized learning path design can better adjust the curriculum content and difficulty levels to meet students' emotional needs, enhance their interest and motivation in learning, and improve learning outcomes.

Self-Directed Learning Theory: Self-directed learning theory suggests that learners should possess the ability to think independently and solve problems during the learning process. Personalized learning path design can cultivate students' self-directed learning abilities and learning strategies[5]. In smart sports education classes in higher education, students can set their own learning goals and develop learning plans based on their individual circumstances. This encourages active participation in the learning process and fosters self-directed learning abilities.

2.2 Application of Personalized Learning in Smart Sports Education Classes in Higher Education

Identification and analysis of individual differences among students: By utilizing intelligent learning assessment tools, individual differences among students can be identified and analyzed. For example, measuring data related to students' physical fitness, motor skills, and sports interests can provide insights into their individual characteristics and learning needs, serving as a basis for designing personalized learning paths[6].

Personalized setting of learning goals and plans: Based on students' individual differences and learning needs, personalized learning goals and plans can be designed. For instance, more challenging training goals can be set for students with higher physical fitness levels, while more detailed training guidance can be provided for students with lower technical proficiency levels. This ensures that each student can face appropriate challenges and receive support within their ability range.

Personalized recommendation of learning resources: Tailored learning resources can be recommended based on students' individual characteristics and learning needs. For example, different difficulty levels of training videos or instructional materials can be provided for projects with varying technical requirements, catering to students' diverse learning needs.

Learning assessment and feedback mechanisms: Through intelligent learning assessment tools, students' learning progress can be monitored in real-time, and personalized assessments and feedback can be given based on their performance. For instance, more advanced challenge tasks can be provided to students who have mastered certain knowledge and skills, while additional guidance and support can be offered to students facing difficulties.

3. KEY ELEMENTS OF PERSONALIZED LEARNING PATH DESIGN

3.1 Student Needs Analysis and Consideration of Individual Differences

The first step in designing a personalized learning path is to analyze student needs and fully consider individual differences. By identifying and analyzing individual differences among students, we can better understand their characteristics and provide a basis for designing personalized learning paths.

In smart sports education classrooms at universities, intelligent learning assessment tools can be used to collect data on students' physical fitness, sports skills, and interests. By analyzing this data, we can understand each student's individual characteristics and learning needs. For example, some students may have higher physical fitness levels while others may have lower technical proficiency. To address these individual differences, targeted design and adjustments can be made to the personalized learning path to meet the learning needs of each student[7].

Individual differences also include variations in learning styles, study habits, and levels of concentration. By observing and understanding students' learning behaviors and feedback, we can further analyze individual differences and adjust the learning path design accordingly. For example, some students may be more suited to visual learning, while others prefer auditory or hands-on practice. Therefore, in the design of personalized learning paths, it is necessary to provide diversified learning methods and teaching resources to meet the diverse learning needs of different students.

3.2 Setting Learning Objectives and Personalized Goal Establishment

The second step in designing personalized learning paths is setting learning objectives and establishing personalized goals. Based on students' individual characteristics and learning needs, personalized learning objectives can be set for each student, ensuring that these objectives align with the overall course objectives[8].

Learning objectives should be specific, clear, and aligned with students' individual differences and learning needs. For example, for students with stronger physical fitness, more challenging training goals can be set to encourage them to push themselves. For students with lower technical proficiency, more detailed training guidance can be provided to help them improve gradually. By setting personalized goals, we can stimulate students' motivation and interest in learning, thereby enhancing learning effectiveness.

The setting of learning objectives should also consider students' long-term goals and interests. Based on students' hobbies and career plans, learning objectives relevant to their interests can be established to help them connect the knowledge and skills they acquire with practical applications and strengthen the sense of purpose and motivation in learning.

3.3 Selection and Provision of Personalized Learning Content and Resources

The third step in designing personalized learning paths is selecting suitable learning content and resources and providing personalized options based on students' individual characteristics and learning needs.

The selection of personalized learning content should take into account students' learning backgrounds, interests, and skill levels. For example, for projects with different technical requirements, training videos or teaching materials of varying difficulty can be provided to meet students' diverse learning needs. Additionally, interactive learning tools and virtual reality technology can be combined to offer more diverse and engaging learning materials and experiences, increasing the fun and attractiveness of learning.

The provision of personalized learning resources can be achieved through intelligent recommendation systems. Based on students' learning characteristics and preferences, learning resources suitable for them can be recommended, including textbooks, academic papers, online courses, and practical case studies. Through personalized resource provision, students' learning needs can be met, and learning effectiveness and quality can be enhanced.

3.4 Ways and Tools for Personalized Learning Support and Guidance

The fourth step in designing personalized learning paths is providing personalized learning support and guidance. In smart sports education classrooms at universities, intelligent learning support tools and platforms can be utilized to provide students with real-time learning support and feedback. Personalized learning support can be achieved through online discussions, problem-solving, and other methods. Students can ask questions and seek guidance from teachers or classmates at any time during the learning process. Additionally, intelligent learning support tools

can be used to provide personalized learning advice and strategies, helping students better plan their learning and engage in self-directed learning.

4. PERSONALIZED LEARNING PATH DESIGN BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY

With the advancement of artificial intelligence technology, the design of personalized learning paths in smart sports education classrooms in universities has received great support. By utilizing artificial intelligence technology to analyze students' individual characteristics, learning needs, and learning data, intelligent personalized learning services can be intelligently provided to different students[9].

Firstly, artificial intelligence technology can comprehensively and accurately monitor and assess students through intelligent learning assessment tools. With the help of computer vision technology and sensor devices, the students' movement postures and physical conditions during physical training can be monitored in real-time, thereby obtaining accurate motion data. By analyzing and processing these data, students' physical fitness, technical level, and training effectiveness can be evaluated, providing scientific basis for the formulation of personalized learning paths.

Secondly, artificial intelligence technology can recommend suitable learning resources and tasks based on students' individual characteristics and learning needs. By analyzing students' learning history data and behavioral patterns, artificial intelligence systems can understand students' learning preferences, interests, and cognitive abilities, thereby recommending relevant learning content, training videos, or teaching materials. This personalized learning resource recommendation can improve the targeting and efficiency of learning, enabling students to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills more quickly.

Specific applications of artificial intelligence technology in personalized learning path design include utilizing machine learning algorithms to analyze individual differences among students, formulate personalized learning goals and plans, and customize personalized learning assessment and feedback mechanisms. By analyzing and mining students' learning data through machine learning algorithms, individual differences and learning path designs and training plans. Based on students' individual characteristics and learning needs, combined with the predictive ability of machine learning algorithms, personalized learning goals and plans can be formulated. With the help of artificial intelligence technology, personalized assessment and feedback on students' learning process and achievements can be achieved, helping students better understand their learning situation, adjust learning strategies in a timely manner, and improve learning effectiveness.

In summary, the application of artificial intelligence technology in smart sports education classrooms in universities provides strong support for the design and implementation of personalized learning paths. Through intelligent learning assessment tools and personalized learning resource recommendations, different students' learning needs can be met and learning effectiveness can be improved. With the analytical capabilities of machine learning algorithms, individual differences can be analyzed and mined, personalized learning goals and plans can be formulated, and personalized learning assessment and feedback can be provided, helping students learn and grow better[10].

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF PERSONALIZED LEARNING PATHS

5.1 Specific Steps in Implementing Personalized Learning Paths

Data Collection: Gather individual student data, including age, gender, physical fitness, learning goals, as well as performance, grades, and training data in physical education classes.

Data Analysis and Modeling: Analyze and model student data using machine learning and data mining techniques. Apply statistical analysis and pattern recognition to identify individual differences and learning patterns among students.

Design Personalized Learning Goals: Based on the analysis of individual student characteristics and learning data,

create personalized learning goals for each student. This includes setting appropriate training objectives for students with different skill levels and physical abilities.

Develop Learning Plans: Develop learning plans that encompass learning content, resources, timeframes, and methodologies to meet the personalized learning needs of students based on their individualized learning goals.

Implement the Learning Process: Utilize various teaching methods and strategies in the classroom according to the learning plan. Provide personalized guidance and support to ensure the implementation of personalized learning paths.

Monitor and Adjust: Continuously monitor students' learning progress and achievements. Employ real-time monitoring and analysis of student learning data to promptly adjust learning plans and teaching strategies. Provide targeted modifications and improvements.

5.2 Evaluation Methods and Indicator Selection for Personalized Learning Path Design

Assessment of Learning Outcomes: Compare learning outcomes before and after implementing personalized learning paths. Evaluate the improvement in students' learning effectiveness through exam scores, actual performance, or other assessment methods.

Evaluation of Learning Motivation: Evaluate changes in students' learning motivation and interests under personalized learning path designs through surveys or student interviews. This includes assessing improvements in students' enthusiasm, participation, and attitudes toward learning tasks.

Evaluation of Learning Satisfaction: Obtain feedback from students through questionnaires or interviews to assess their satisfaction and opinions regarding personalized learning path designs. Understand students' perceptions and evaluations of learning content, resources, and teaching strategies.

Monitoring the Learning Process: Assess the effectiveness of personalized learning path designs during the learning process by analyzing students' learning data and behavioral patterns. This includes examining indicators such as learning progress, time allocation, and changes in behavior.

Evaluation and analysis of the effectiveness of personalized learning path designs can be conducted from the following perspectives: Individual Differences among Students: Evaluate the adaptability and effectiveness of personalized learning paths for different individuals. Compare statistical indicators of student groups to identify differences among various student populations.

Learning Resources and Teaching Tools: Evaluate the impact of selected learning resources and teaching tools within personalized learning paths. Compare the effects of different combinations and identify the optimal combinations.

Role of Teachers and Support: Evaluate the role and support provided by teachers during the implementation of personalized learning paths. Analyze how teacher guidance and auxiliary activities contribute to students' learning.

6. DISCUSSION AND PROSPECTS

6.1 Advantages and Challenges of Personalized Learning Path Design

There are many advantages of personalized learning path design in smart sports education classrooms in higher education. Firstly, it can provide tailored learning experiences to meet the diverse learning needs of different students. Secondly, personalized learning paths can flexibly adjust learning content and pace based on students' learning progress and understanding, helping students effectively master knowledge and skills. Additionally, personalized learning paths can stimulate students' learning motivation, improve learning outcomes, and increase satisfaction.

However, personalized learning path design also faces several challenges. Firstly, privacy protection and data security issues need to be considered to ensure the proper handling and protection of students' personal information. Secondly, personalized learning path design requires substantial student data support, and how to effectively

collect, analyze, and utilize this data remains a challenge. Moreover, the implementation of personalized learning paths also necessitates teachers who possess the relevant expertise and capabilities, as well as adequate technical support and educational resource investment.

6.2 Future Directions: Integration of Technological Innovation and Educational Reform

With the advancement of technology and the promotion of educational reform, personalized learning path design will have broader prospects for development. Firstly, the application of artificial intelligence and big data technology will provide stronger support for personalized learning. By analyzing students' learning data, it is possible to gain a more accurate understanding of their learning needs and characteristics, thus enabling the design of more precise and effective personalized learning paths. Secondly, the application of emerging technologies such as virtual reality and augmented reality will bring richer learning experiences and interactive methods to personalized learning paths.

In the future, personalized learning path design needs to be combined with educational reform to drive a transformation in the educational model. It is important to prioritize the student's position, enhance their autonomy and creativity in learning. The role of teachers in personalized learning will transition to that of guides and facilitators, focusing on personalized guidance and supplemental teaching. Additionally, it is necessary to establish effective assessment and monitoring mechanisms to timely adjust and optimize personalized learning paths.

6.3 Continuous Impact of Personalized Learning Paths on Smart Sports Education Classrooms in Higher Education

Personalized learning paths have a sustained impact on smart sports education classrooms in higher education. Firstly, they can enhance students' learning outcomes and interests, cultivating their health awareness and physical skills. Through precisely designed learning paths, students can quickly achieve learning results and develop an interest and passion for physical education. Secondly, personalized learning paths can improve the quality and efficiency of teaching for teachers. They can facilitate interaction and cooperation between students and teachers, enhancing classroom atmosphere and communication effectiveness. Teachers can conduct targeted teaching activities and guidance based on students' learning needs and characteristics. Personalized learning paths can also provide data support for teaching evaluation, assisting teachers in monitoring and adjusting teaching effectiveness. However, personalized learning paths may also bring about some negative effects. Therefore, when implementing personalized learning paths, it is important to focus on cultivating students' learning strategies and self-directed learning abilities, avoiding excessive reliance on personalized learning paths. Moreover, personalized learning paths may have certain errors and limitations, requiring joint monitoring and correction by teachers and students.

The design of personalized learning paths has broad prospects for application in smart sports education classrooms in higher education. Future directions include the integration of technological innovation and educational reform, as well as a focus on student-centricity and the transformation of the teacher's role. Personalized learning paths will continue to impact smart sports education classrooms in higher education, improving students' learning outcomes and teachers' teaching quality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work was supported by the "2022 Self-raised Funds Project (222105002) of Cangzhou Municipal Bureau of Science and Technology."

REFERENCES

- [1] Zhu, Q., & Sun, J. (2017). Competitive product behavior and family sports multimedia education platform based on smart system. Revista De La Facultad De Ingenieria, 32(4), 666-672.
- [2] Huang, X., Huang, X., & Wang, X. (2021). Construction of the teaching quality monitoring system of physical education courses in colleges and universities based on the construction of smart campus with artificial intelligence. Hindawi Limited.
- [3] Sundin, O. , & Johannisson, J. . (2015). Pragmatism, neo-pragmatism and sociocultural theory: communicative participation as a perspective in lis. Journal of Documentation, 61(1), 23-43.
- [4] Mischel, Walter, Shoda, & Yuichi. (1995). A cognitive-affective system theory of personality: reconceptualizing situations, dispositions. Psychological Review.

- [5] Guoxue, S. . (2004). The empirical research on underlying hypotheses about personal qualities of the selfdirected learning theory. Studies In Forgn Education.
- [6] Miao, F., Zhang, Q., & Yang, K. (2023). Application of Diversified Teaching Strategies in the Intelligent physical Education Platform: Enhancing Course Interactivity and Engagement. International Journal of Education and Humanities, 10(1), 229–233.
- [7] Bastedo, K. , & Kirkley, D. L. . (2015). Personalized learning: designing alternative pathways to onlineeducation.
- [8] Qing-Hua, L., & Zhi-Hong, Y. (2016). Selecting learning content based on task-orientation based on teaching improvement experiment of "task-centered integrative teaching design and implementation". Journal of Xingtai Polytechnic College.
- [9] Li, P. . (2019). Course study of the artificial intelligence major in massachusetts institute of technology. The Science Education Article Collects.
- [10] Miao, F., & Yan, J. (2023). Enhancing Balance Skills in Secondary School Sports Students through VR Simulation Training: An Experimental Study. Journal of Theory and Practice of Contemporary Education, 3(9), 38–44.

AUTHOR PROFILE

Feng Miao, Associate professor, doctoral candidate, in the Department of Physical Education at Cangzhou Normal University. Research direction: smart physical education teaching.