行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

探討國小自閉症學童採行數位教育平台輔助工具學習聲音 辨識之成效 ~ 進行實驗組與控制組之研究

研究成果報告(精簡版)

計	畫	類	別	:	個別型
計	畫	編	號	:	NSC 97-2511-S-263-001-
執	行	期	間	:	97年08月01日至98年07月31日
執	行	單	位	:	致理技術學院資訊管理系

計畫主持人:張慧

計畫參與人員:大專生-兼任助理人員:陳彦伶 大專生-兼任助理人員:林惠敏 大專生-兼任助理人員:林惠珍

處 理 方 式 : 本計畫涉及專利或其他智慧財產權,2年後可公開查詢

中華民國 98年10月02日

行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫成果報告

探討國小自閉症學童採行數位教育平台輔助工具 學習聲音辨識之成效~進行實驗組與控制組之研究 The Exploration of the Effects on the Adoption of Digital Educational Platform as an Assisting Tool for Learning Audio Recognition by the Autism Students in the Elementary School ~ An Research on Lab Team and Control Team

計畫類別:一般型研究計畫 計畫編號:NSC 97-2511-S-263-001 執行期間:97年8月1日至98年7月31日

計畫主持人: 張 慧

執行單位: 致理技術學院資訊管理系

中華民國 98 年 10 月 1 日

計畫發表刊物

本計劃已經發表刊物

Huay Chang, "A Noble Digital Educational Platform for Elementary School Autism Students in Learning Audio Recognition Course", 8th ASEE Global Colloquium on Engineering Education, Budapest, Hungary, 12-15 October 2009.

本計劃已投稿刊物

Huay Chang, "A Noble Expert System for Autism Students", Expert Systems with Applications, 2009.

計畫成果自評

計畫主持人在研究計畫中預期完成五項工作為: 1.建置自閉症學童數位學習環境 2.建置自閉症 學童教育治療資訊交流數位環境 3.建置自閉症學童學習歷程提供教師輔導諮詢 4.導入知識管理 模式提供全方位數位學習資訊 5.導入數位學習環境創造自閉症學童學習契機。在經過一年的執 行期間後,計畫主持人與三位兼任助理依據研究計畫的時程逐一進行並完成各階段工作,執行 的過程描述呈現在本報告第三章,具體的研究結果呈現在本報告第四章,本計劃的結論呈現在 本報告第五章。而在研究計畫中的參與人員,計畫主持人與三位兼任助理也都獲得預期的訓練 成效。

本研究計畫在實驗階段中,實驗對象與特教教師對於本研究的平台內容不僅在製作過程參與且 提供寶貴意見,並且對於平台的成果均相當的滿意。因為數位平台的使用可快速的提昇自閉症 學童學習的成效,也可引導自閉症學生能更快速的適應不同情境的生活環境。秉持特教教師的 愛心,特教教師相當期望本系統的功能可以擴大與持續更新,並且特教教師也希望此研究可持 續進行並且嘉惠更多學校的自閉症學童。計畫主持人殷切期望國科會評審委員們同意持續提供 本研究團隊研究機會,讓我們共同為弱勢學生進行持續深入的協助。

CONTENT

ABSTRACT	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Literature Review	5
2.1 Special Education	5
2.2 Autism Students' Learning	5
2.3 An Experimental Autism Student Audio Recognition Learning Network Platform	6
3. Research Methodology and System Design	6
3.1 Literature Analysis Method	6
3.2 Depth Interview Method	6
3.3 Experimental Design Method	6
4. Experimental Design and Implementation	9
4.1 Experimental Environment	9
4.2 Implementation	9
4.3 Experimental Design Digital Education Platform	9
4.4 Experimental Result	9
5. Conclusions	14
References	15

摘要

在本研究計畫中,我們期望應用資訊技術建置數位教育平台做為一種輔助工具,以進行國 小自閉症學童學習聲音辨識課程,並且此平台將朝資源分享目標開放;我們期望貢獻專業研究 人員的責任,在台灣這個具有民主公平的社會中,實踐全民平等學習權的目標;我們期望照顧 弱勢族群,在台灣這個充滿愛心溫暖的社會中,縮短國小自閉症學童的數位教育落差。在我們 研究計畫中擬將建置的數位教育平台中,我們將提供我們在本研究計畫中所開發設計出適合國 小自閉症學童聲音辨識的數位課程,除了支援國小特教教師進行長期匱乏的多元化聲音課程教 學,並可彌補教育部已規劃出的國小自閉症學童學習課程之不足;同時,我們並期望將完整記 錄每位國小自閉症學童學習的歷程,提供國小特教教師據以進行國小自閉症學童個別化學習之 規劃設計;進而我們並期望將國小自閉症學童個別化學習之階段性成果,轉化成數位化教學評 量,提供國小自閉症學童持續性參考資料。我們期望我們的研究計畫,可以具體幫助國小自閉 症學童突破弱勢族群資源落差的常態現象,不僅創造出國小自閉症學童的學習新契機,並協助 國小自閉症學童提昇社會的適應能力。

膈鍵字:自閉症、數位學習、數位教育、知識管理

ABSTRACT

In this project, the author employs the corresponding technologies of the Digital Education Platform and the knowledge management model to present a System for the Elementary School Autism students in Learning Audio Recognition course. There are some special features in the system including a) A suitable multi-type audio course is created for autism students and this can robust the support for the special education teachers with multi-type audio course materials in teaching. In addition, this also can complete the insufficient of the Elementary School Autism Students Course programs designed by the Ministry of Education, b) A record and evaluation as to the process for autism students in Learning Audio Recognition course are generated and this can provide the reference for the special education teachers in further step for individual case. The teaching evaluation graphics will be created automatically through the learning process in the Digital Education Platform. The System breaks through the space and time limit integrates the special education resources and manages and shares the resources centrally. Numerous simulations have been made to demonstrate the efficiency of the System for Elementary School Autism students.

Keywords: autism, digital learning, digital education, knowledge management

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background

The usage of internet is without the constraints of time and space and makes the knowledge spread rapidly and conveniently. The e-learning are promoted from government to schools. Many business of the digital industry join the e-learning market one by one. Nearly all of the e-learning classes and computer aided instruction programs are aimed at the general students. But there are a small group of special students who can't adopt the normal education resource as the general people do. So are the Autism students.

Most of the Autism children like mechanical equipments and appear interesting in the animated display of the monitor. Therefore, the computer assisted instruction method becomes the most favorite of the Autism children. The benefits of using the computer assisted instruction method include the consistence of the operation and reaction and the Drill & Practice method. The computer is not affected by the motion and the influence of the external environment. The computer displays the same teaching content repeatedly. The positive evaluations made by many scholars apply the usage of computers on the teaching of the Autism children [1]-[5].

1.2. Research Motivation

The creation of the paper is oriented from the following problems:

- The lack of school budgets in the special education program.
- The poor amount of special education's materials.
- The shortage of special education teachers.
- The gap between the special education and the society.

The specific research motivations are stated below:

Motivation I - The System can support the poor multi-audio course teaching and make up the insufficient of the Elementary school Autism students learning courses.

Motivation II – The proposed System can record the learning history of each Elementary Autism student that provides the Elementary special education teachers as the basis in designing the individual learning of the Elementary Autism student.

Motivation III – The proposed System can transform the Elementary Autism student's individual learning result into digital table for further curing reference.

1.3. Research Objective

There are three objectives in the System:

Object I – To establish a free digital education platform as the assisting tool for the Autism student individual learning in audio recognition.

Object II – To integrate the materials designed by the special education teachers and to reach the integration of teaching resources.

Object III – To record the learning history of each Autism student and support the special education teachers in arranging the continuous learning programs.

2. Literature Review

There are three parts in the literature reviews of this project stated below:

2.1 Special Education

The following four items are presented in the part of digital learning and special education:

There are four important points in special teaching: Matching the students' characteristics and require elastic range, doing the research in improving special education course, materials and teaching tools, implementing on the guideline of professional group cooperation and arranging individual education program [6].

2.2. Autism Students' Learning

The Introduction of Autism In [1]-[3] and [11]-[16], the following authors submitted their summarization toward the general behavior of the Autism students in the following: The Autism children lack the ability in understanding themselves and the interactions of social ability. Therefore, the Autism children don't talk to others in face. They have no reactions at all. They can't establish close relationships with family members. They can't play with other normal children. The games they preferred are simple and without change. The environment they live is simple.

The Autism Student's Learning Model – Structured Instruction In [7]-[10], [13] and [17]-[23], the authors submitted their summarization toward the learning mode-structured teaching for the Autism students in the following: The structured teaching mode is developed by the University of North Carona of U.S.A. It becomes one of the most important special education methods for the Autism students. The spirit of the structured teaching is to arrange a structured teaching environment and to create structured materials. The Autism students are encouraged to explore by the sense of vision. The Autism students are also trained to finish a series of learning activities. The teaching mode of the structured teaching includes the following four factors: the structured teaching environment, the structured daily activities, the individual work system and the structured sense of vision.

Computer Assisted Instruction v.s. Autism Student's learning Most of the Autism children like mechanical equipments and appear interesting in the animated display of the monitor. Therefore, the computer assisted instruction method becomes the most favorite of the Autism children. The benefits of using the computer assisted instruction method include the consistence of the operation and reaction and the Drill & Practice method. The computer is not affected by the motion and the influence of the external environment. The computer displays the same teaching content repeatedly. The positive evaluations made by many scholars apply the usage of computers on the teaching of the Autism children [1]-[3] and [24]-[27].

Autism Students and e-learning In [6]-[7] and [28]-[31], the authors submitted their opinions toward e-learning and summarize in the following: The definition of e-learning is that the learners and teachers break through the tradition face-to-face learning method and adopt the interactive teaching method through the internet. The e-learning breaks through the limitations of time and space. The learners adjust their learning progress. The teachers adjust the teaching programs based on the learners' learning result. The e-learning is like one-to-one teaching mode. The characteristics of e-learning include: multi-types of course contents, a channel for learning experience exchange, the virtual learning group and the professional network providers.

2.3 An Experimental Autism Student Audio Recognition Learning Network Platform

• A protocol type to the Autism Student Audio Recognition Learning Network Platform created in previous research is shown in Figure 1.

3. Research Methodology and System Design

The research methods in the paper include Literature Analysis Method, Depth Interview Method and Experimental Design Method. The detailed descriptions are listed below.

3.1 Literature Analysis Method

Many literatures concerning Autism fields are collected in the paper. The definition, category and exploration of the related knowledge are processed that support the establishment of the digital education platform in the System. The sources of the literatures include books, journals, research reports and the published reports of the Ministry of Education. After the analysis, comparison, processing and summarizing, the conclusions become the theoretical basis in this research.

3.2 Depth Interview Method

We also collect many precious opinions from the Elementary special education teachers. The real teaching situations are supported by the special education teachers. The content of the depth interviews are:

- Interview with the Elementary special education teachers.
- Provide the multimedia materials trial versions to the special education teachers.
- Collect the feedback opinions from the special education teachers.
- Transform the contents of the interview into the digital tables.

3.3 Experimental Design Method

We made several interviews with the Elementary special education teachers and invite the special education teachers become the experimental participants in the paper. The detailed experimental implementation and experimental result is introduced in following section.

3.3.1 System Plan Stages

There are three system plan stages, shown in Table 1.



Figure 1 A protocol type Experimental System Function Framework

3.3.2. System Environment

The whole system environment design in the System is on the basis of web-based. The system environment is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 The System Environment

3.3.3. System Process

The SQL Server 2000 is adopted as the system developing tool in the database management. Various users are provided the functions of inputting and updating operations in the database management work shown in Figure 3.

3.3.4. Teaching Courses Planning

The teaching courses planning the significant teaching contents and the teaching evaluations are clearly defined in the System.

The Contents of the Audio Recognition Course

After the interviews with the special education teachers, the instruction contents are summarized and listed in Table 2.

	Course Management	Course Management Course Learning System Management		
Syster Manag	n er			
Speci: Educat Teach	al and a second se		((p))	
Autisn Studen			Entrate of the	
Parent	3		((p))	

Figure 3 The System Process

	The Contents of the Audio Recognition Course							
Guideline	'Daily Life Issues' if the guideline of the audio recognition course.							
	I. Home	The different sound made in different rooms in home.						
	II. Classroom	The different sound made in the classrooms.						
	III. Campus	The different sound made in campus.						
Course	IV. School Activities	The different sound made in different activities in school.						
Outline	V. Transportation	The different sound made by different transportations.						
Outime	VI. Park	The different sound made in the park.						
	VII. Animals	The different sound made by different animals.						
	VIII. Supermarket	The different sound made in the supermarket.						
	Remark: The new courses will be added on the demands of Autism students.							
	'Simulation Course Mode'							
	The design of the Simulation Course Mode is on the one-by-one base. The special education teach							
	Autism's parents give instruction aside. The combination of the audio and pictures create the 'Simulat							
	Course Mode' that helps the Autism students may recognize the daily life's sound just like the norm							
	people do. As shown in	n Figure 4.						
	会星豊入							
Course	AUTIS:							
Mode	家派生活編 現1994年1998							
	·····································							
	ati tulai ar interneti	ISB PIR- HAMPAGEMAT-						
		E2.81						
	Figure 4 The Part of Family Life Course							

Table 2 The Instruction Contents of the Audio Recognition Course in the System	Table 2	The Instruction	Contents	of the	Audio	Recognition	Course in	n the Sv	vstem
--	---------	-----------------	----------	--------	-------	-------------	-----------	----------	-------

The Teaching Evaluation of the Audio Recognition Course

The Complete Teaching Evaluation of the Audio Recognition Course made in the paper is shown in Table 3.

	Table 3 The Instruction Evaluation of the Audio Recognition Course in the System							
	The Instruction Evaluation of the Audio Recognition Course							
Evaluation Objective	The Element The special	ntary scho educatio	ool Autism s n teachers us	students le se the reco	arning records are records in different stage in this research. ords to develop individual learning plan for Autism student.			
			Instr	uction Ev	aluation Mode			
	Instructo	r Record	ls		Spread Sheet			
The special teac	chers write do	wn all th	e interactive	reaction	The evaluation records can be transformed into Excel file			
records of the	Autism stud	lent duri	ng the class	s Those	that can be used in creating multi-types of graphs for			
records are pro	duced by the		ter periodic	solly As	further research by the special education teachers. As			
		ie compt	ner periodit	any. As	further research by the special education teachers. As			
shown in Figure	. 5.				shown in Figure 6.			
- gr Autism	公佈欄 基本資料	課程學習、知識	庫。交流國地。使用說明	網站地圖				
學生檔案		測驗書	已錄					
教師檔案	THE OF ME AND AN ADDRESS OF ADDRESS	-	第二	1頁/全部2頁				
學習記錄	學生姓名 測驗名稱	課程類別	課程名稱	谷楽				
測驗記錄	涼宮 abc	家庭生活黨	電風雨	y y				
學習歷程	涼宮 abc	家庭生活篇	抽油煙機	n	A1 ▼ f 學生姓名			
	涼宮 abc	家庭生活黨	抽油煙機	y	A B C D E F G H			
	小明 acddf	家庭生活篇	N)鐘	7	1 學生姓名」測驗名稱課程類別課程名稱答案			
	小明 acddf	家庭生活篇	電風扇	У	2 [涼宮 abc 家庭生活] 開鐘 y			
	小明 acddf	家庭生活篇	吹風機	n	3 涼宮 abc 家庭生活;電風扇 y			
	小明 acddf	家庭生活篇	吹風機	У	4 涼宮 abc 家庭生活(抽油煙機 n			
	-1	91-10-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11	19442		5 涼宮 abc 家庭生活(抽油煙機 y			
					6 小明 acddf 家庭生活/開鐘 n			
			下一頁 最後一頁		7 小明 acddf 家庭生活/開鐘 y			
		下載exce	結果		8 小明 acddf 家庭生活/電風扇 y			
Figure	5 Instructor'	s Evaluat	ion Records	Figure 6 The Spread Sheet of Learning Evaluation				

4. Experimental Design and Implementation

4.1 Experimental Environment

The and experimental environment of the System are stated below.

System Environment

The development process in the research of this System includes many interviews and collected valuable literatures those become the foundations of the operation system development design. The discussion with the special education teachers continued in the whole process in this research. The digital education platform is established in the Chung-Cheng Elementary School of Hsintien City. That is a very famous Elementary school in the North of Taiwan.

Experimental Samples

There are five samples in the Chung-Cheng Elementary School of Hsintien City, four of them belong to the light status of Autism, and the fifth belongs to the medium status of Autism. There is another sample in Guang-Ming Elementary School in Taoyuan City.

4.2 Experimental Implementation

The experiment in the research of the System is based on the establishment of the digital education platform. There are two types of experiment: Experiment I – The experimental teaching is implemented by the author. Experiment II – The experimental teaching is implemented by the special education teacher.

4.3 Experimental Design Digital Education Platform

The system operation frames are presented in the following sub-sessions. Only the home page is listed below. As shown in Figure 7.

4.4 Experimental Result

The experimental results in the research are listed below.

4.4.1 Research Result Areas

The research result areas in the research of the System areas are shown in Figure 8.

	19 ,來到星聲入	學! 登出			
	公佈欄一基本	資料課	程學習 知識庫 第1頁/全部1	<u>交流園地</u> 使用說明	網站地圖
	1 A	告日期	 公	告事項	
the life teacher	20	08-11-10	網站資料蒐集		
收载论 Leachel	20	08-12-23	實地與中正國小的輔導	學老師進行訪談	
密碼 •••••	20	09-01-15	課程開始著手規劃		
	20	09-02-15	平台開始設計藍圖		
登錄] 註冊	20	09-03-10	課程已有小小的雛形		
	20	09-03-30	平台網站與網站已設計	计連結	
	20	09-04-02	資料建置		
	20	09-04-18	課程格式確定,並有完	R整的一類課別	
	20	09-04-25	網站上傳、登入登出E	已可以成功	
	20	09-05-01	網站小測試		

Figure 7 The Home Page of the Digital Education Platform in the research of the System

These three research result areas are described in each implementation stages. As shown in Table 4.

Table 4 The Execution Stages in the research of the System

	The Research Results of Each Stage
	The collection and analysis of Autism data.
Stage I	The interview of Special Education professors.
	The requirements investigation of the users (Special education teachers, Elementary Autism students)
Stage II	The plan of audio recognition course – developing the frame mode of digital audio course. (shown in 4.5.3)
	The initial part of audio recognition course – the daily life of Autism students. (shown in 4.5.4)
	The establishments of digital education plan – developing the basic functions of the platform. (shown in 4.5.2)
Stage III	Select and execute the 'experimental team' and 'control team'. (shown in 4.5.5)

4.4.2 System Functions Framework Diagram

The System Functions Framework Diagram in the research of the System is shown in Figure 9.





Figure 8 Research Result Areas in the research of the System

Figure 9 System Functions Framework Diagram

4.4.3 The Research Result of 'Audio Recognition Course Plan – Developing Digital Audio Course Framework Mode' The Learning Circle – 'Material, Learning, Evaluation and Record' is shown in Figure 10.

The Various Users' Framework Mode and the Usage Functions is shown in Figure 11.

計畫編號:NSC 97-2511-S-263-001



Figure 10 The Learning Circle – 'Material, Learning, Figure 11 The Various Users' Framework Mode and the Usage Functions Evaluation and Record' in the research of the System of the System

The Functions' System Operating in the Four Categories - 'Course Management, Course Learning, System Management and Knowledge Query' is shown in Table 5.

 Table 5 The Functions' System Operating in the Four Categories - 'Course Management, Course Learning, System

 Management and Knowledge Query' of the System





4.4.4 The Research Result of 'Audio Recognition Course Design

The Research Result of 'Audio Recognition Course Design includes two parts.

1) The Initial Part of the Audio Recognition Course Outlines for Elementary Autism Student

The part of the course design in the research of the System for the Elementary School Autism Students in Learning Audio Recognition course adopts Photoshop, Flash and Adobe Audition as the developing tools in the creation of multimedia system design phase. The Result of Audio Recognition Course Design is based on the research method and the learning priority list submitted by the expert of special education teachers.

There are eight course outlines in the audio recognition course outline for elementary autism students. A lot of courses are design in each course outline under the requirements of the special education teachers. As indicated in the prior session, the expert of special education teacher can collect appropriate graphs or pictures, audio files and the course introduction text, and then upload all the materials in the digital education platform. The new course is designed easily. As shown in Table 6 The 'Audio Recognition Course Outlines' for Elementary Autism Student in the System

The Contents of the Audio Recognition Course						
Guideline	'Daily Life Issues' if the guideline of the audio recognition course.					
	I. Home	The different sound made in different rooms in home.				
	II. Classroom	The different sound made in the classrooms.				
	III. Campus	The different sound made in campus.				
Course	IV. School Activities	The different sound made in different activities in school.				
Outlines	V. Transportation	The different sound made by different transportations.				
Outimes	VI. Park	The different sound made in the park.				
	VII. Animals	The different sound made by different animals.				
	VIII. Supermarket The different sound made in the supermarket.					
	Remark: The new courses will be added on the demands of Autism students.					

2) The Course System Operation Frames of the Audio Recognition Course

The system operation frames of course learning and testing evaluation in the System are shown in Table 7.



4.4.5 Experimental Result

The independent variables of this experiment include 'the policy of the Taiwan Ministry of Education, the policy of Taiwan Elementary school, the individual resource of the special education, the individual level of the Autism student, the family resource of the Autism student and the resource of the volunteer. A few experiment variables are created for each independent variable. These experiment variables represent positive experiment result and represent research value and benefit after the implementation of this experiment. The detailed of the experimental result is described in the following, as shown in Table 8.

	E-m anim antal					
Participants	Experimental	Experimental Result				
	variations	-				
The Policy of	Material	The Policy of Ministry of Education lacks clear instruction policy in the area				
the Ministry of	Equipment	of Elementary Autism students learning audio recognition course. If the				
Education		research extends, the accumulation of long period data may become valuable				
		reference information for the Ministry of Education.				
The Policy of	Material	The Digital Education Platform in this System creates a self-producing-				
Elementary	Equipment	material uploading function for the special education teacher and aims the				
School	Performance	objective of data sharing. The reducing time for the special education in				
		material producing upgrades the teacher's teaching performance apparently.				
Special	Materials	The digital education platform provides the material uploading function for the				
Education	Computer	special education teachers. Due to the specific characteristics of the Autism				
Teacher	Equipments	students, every special education teacher can collect appropriate materials for				
Individual	Numbers of	them. The performance of the Autism students in learning audio recognition				
Resource	Students	speeds up when the special education teachers use the specified computer				
	Service Passion	equipment resource in teaching.				

		In previous of this research, many scholars indicate that the Autism students prefer the individual learning function. The digital education platform also includes the drill and practice teaching function that emphasizes the learning efficiency of the Autism students. The digital education platform provides teaching evaluation function that helps the special education teacher understand the learning result of the Autism students. According to the learning result, the special education teacher also adjusts the teaching plan. The digital education platform also provides the learning history record. The special education teacher monitors the Autism students' records at any time. This evaluation efficiency appears apparently in this research.
Autism Students I	ndividual Level	The course outlines of the digital education platform are planned on the basis
Individual Level	Computer Preference Computer Familiarity	of Autism students' living environment. It appears the positive efficiency in helping the Autism student getting involve in the real life environment. Especially the Autism students represent the high interesting and good ability in computer technical equipments. The digital education platform uses computer as the required tool that attracts them much. The multimedia becomes the major principles in designing the courses. Combining with the audio, the attraction and the concentration of the Autism students in learning appears positive efficiency. The real pictures are used in the content of the courses those help the Autism students get involve in the real life environment.
Autism Students Family Resource	Computer Accompany Time Expectation	Once the Autism students own private computers in their home and their parents have enough time to accompany with them. The Autism students can get used to the living environment by drill practice. The parents of the Autism students also understand their children's learning records in this digital education platform.
Technical Service Volunteers Resource	Numbers of Members Time Education Plan	Each of the special education teachers is assigned to teach more than one Autism student. Therefore, the volunteers are quite needed to support the teaching activities in this research. The assisted learning makes the Autism students reach the same teaching objective. The numbers of the volunteers is a difficult factor to control and affect the Autism students' learning efficiency directly.

5. Conclusions

In this project, the author employed the corresponding technologies of the Digital Education Platform and the knowledge management model as well as combined with all the Autism students' various kinds of information and summarized the interviews' feedback of the college professors and elementary special education teachers, the digital education platform was established and the initial courses were designed, too. There are eight types of course outlines. The real pictures (photographed in this System) and audio files (recorded in this System) are used in the course and presented in the multimedia mode that attracts the Autism students' learning focus and involve them into real living environment. Up to now there is very few of research use the same research mode.

The course outlines of the digital education platform are planned on the basis of Autism students living environment those represent positive efficiency in assisting Autism students getting involve in real live. In this digital education platform, the special education can make a drill practice program for each Autism student that represents a clear learning efficiency for Autism student. The teaching evaluation function is also provided for the special education in monitoring Autism students' learning result. The function of learning history record is also a channel for the special education and the Autism students' parents understanding their learning records and efficiency. The special education teachers can design their own materials and using the uploading function in this platform that reaches the objective of resource sharing.

The experiment stage of this System is implemented in a famous Elemental in Taiwan. The independent variables of this experiment include 'the policy of the Taiwan Ministry of Education, the policy of Taiwan Elementary school, the individual resource of the special education, the individual level of the Autism student, the family resource of the Autism student and the resource of the volunteer. A few experiment variables are created for each independent variable. These experiment variables represent positive experiment result and represent research value and benefit after the implementation of this experiment.

The paper can help the Elementary Autism students learning audio recognition. Once the users' feedback and further suggestions can be submitted and used in expanding the teaching course phases and adding more multi-functions would benefit more and more Autism students.

References:

- [1] Shu-Chung Tsao (1995), "The Autism Children and their Education".
- [2] Mei-Rung Liu (2000), "The Truth of Autism", Taipei.
- [3] Gau-Shing Shyung Gu (2000), "The Message of Autism", 1st Edition.
- [4] D. E. Schendel, A. Autry, R. Wines and C. Moore (2009), "The co-occurrence of autism and birth defects: prevalence and risk in a population-based cohort", Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, Vol. 51, Issue 10, pp.779-786.
- [5] M. D. King, C. Fountain, D. Dakhlallah and P. S. Bearman (2009), "Estimated Autism Risk and Older Reproductive Age", American Journal Of Public Health, Vol. 99, Issue 9, pp.1673-1679.
- [6] Tyan-Myau Wang (2003), "Special Education Service Operation Menu", Taipei, The Ministry of Education of Taiwan.
- [7] Hwa-Gwo Wu (2004), "Special Education Course and Instruction", Taipei.
- [8] I. Hacking (2009), "Humans, aliens & autism", DAEDALUS, Vol.138, Issue 3, pp.44-59.
- [9] F. Brunelle, N. Boddaert and M. Zilbovicius (2009), "Autism and brain imaging", Bulletin De L Academie Nationale De Medecine, Vol. 193, Issue 2, pp.287-297.
- [10] T. Bourgeron, M. Leboyer and R. Delorme (2009), "Autism: more evidence of a genetic cause", Bulletin De L Academie Nationale De Medecine, Vol. 193, Issue 2, pp.299-304.
- [11] Jing-Yau Yang (1983), "The Autism Children's Psychology and Education", the Fu-Wen Books.
- [12] S. Swezey (2003), "Book reviews-Autism and ICT: A Guide for Teachers and Parents", Computers & Education, Vol. 40, pp.95-96.
- [13] Gwei-Feng Yang, Tsi-Ai Hwang and Mei-Huei Wang (2003), "The Autism Children's Social Motion Skills Training", Taipei.
- [14] D. Leach, M. L. Duffy (2009) "Supporting Students With Autism Spectrum Disorders in Inclusive Settings", , Intervention In School And Clinic, Vol. 45, Issue 1, pp.31-37.
- [15] J. J. Bleszynski (2009), "Speech of People with Autism", New Educational Review, Vol. 18, Issue 2, pp.118-128.
- [16] L. Kanner (1993), "Autistic disturbances of affective contact", Nervous Child 2, pp.217-250.
- [17] C. M. Lick and T. H. Little, (1987), "Computer and mild handicapped individuals. In J. Lindsey (Ed.)", Computer and exceptional individuals (2nd ed.), Autism, TX: Pro-ed, pp.179-200.
- [18] A. S. Halpern (1994), "The transition of youth with disabilities to adult life: A position statement of the division on career development and transition", The Council for Exceptional Children, CDEI, Fall 17v, 2n, pp.115-124.
- [19] D. K. Anderson, R. S. Oti, C. Lord and K. Welch (2009), "Patterns of Growth in Adaptive Social Abilities Among Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders", Journal Of Abnormal Child Psychology. Vol. 37, Issue: 7, pp.1019-1034.
- [20] B. P. Klein-Tasman, K. D. Phillips, C. Lord, C. B. Mervis and F. J. Gallo (2009), "Overlap With the Autism Spectrum in Young Children With Williams Syndrome", Journal Of Developmental And Behavioral Pediatrics, Vol. 30, Issue 4, pp.289-299.
- [21] S. E. Lind and D. M. Bowler (2009), "Recognition Memory, Self-Other Source Memory, and Theory-of-Mind in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder", Journal Of Autism And Developmental Disorders, Vol. 39, Issue 9, pp. 1231-1239.
- [22] A. A. Broderick (2009), "Autism, "Recovery (to Normalcy)," and the Politics of Hope", Intellectual And Developmental Disabilities, Vol. 47, Issue 4, pp.263-281.
- [23] C. Barthelemy (2009), "Autism: current issues, history and future perspectives", Bulletin De L Academie Nationale De Medecine. Vol. 193, Issue 2, pp.271-282.
- [24] Optiz. V. Bernard, K. Ross, and M. L. Tuttas, (1990), "Computer assisted instruction for autistic children", Annals Academy of Medicine, No.19, pp.611-616.
- [25] E. Eliasson, A. Fredrikson, M. Rybrand and M. Wahl (1999), "Musbus: A personalized mouse training program for children with autism", ACMCHI'99, pp.326-327.
- [26] S. Mumtaz, (2001), "Children's enjoyment and perception of computer use in the home and the school", Computers & Education, Vol. 36, pp.347-362.
- [27] R. E. Mayer and R. Moreno (2002), "Aids to computer-based multimedia learning", Learning and Instruction, Vol.12, pp.107-119.
- [28] N. Coombs, (1998), "Bridging the disability gap with distance learning", Technology and Disability, Vol.8, pp.149-152.
- [29] V. Herskowitz (2000), "Computer-based therapy for individuals with autism", http://www.dimensionsspeech.com/articles-computerbased.html.
- [30] H. A. Latchman, Ch. Salzmann, D. Gillet, and H. Bouzekri (1999), "Information technology enhanced learning in distance and conventional education", IEEE Transactions on Education, Vol. 42, No. 4, pp.247-254.
- [31] J. B. Lopes (2001), "Designing user interfaces for severely handicapped persons", WUAUC'01 Workshop, pp.100-106.