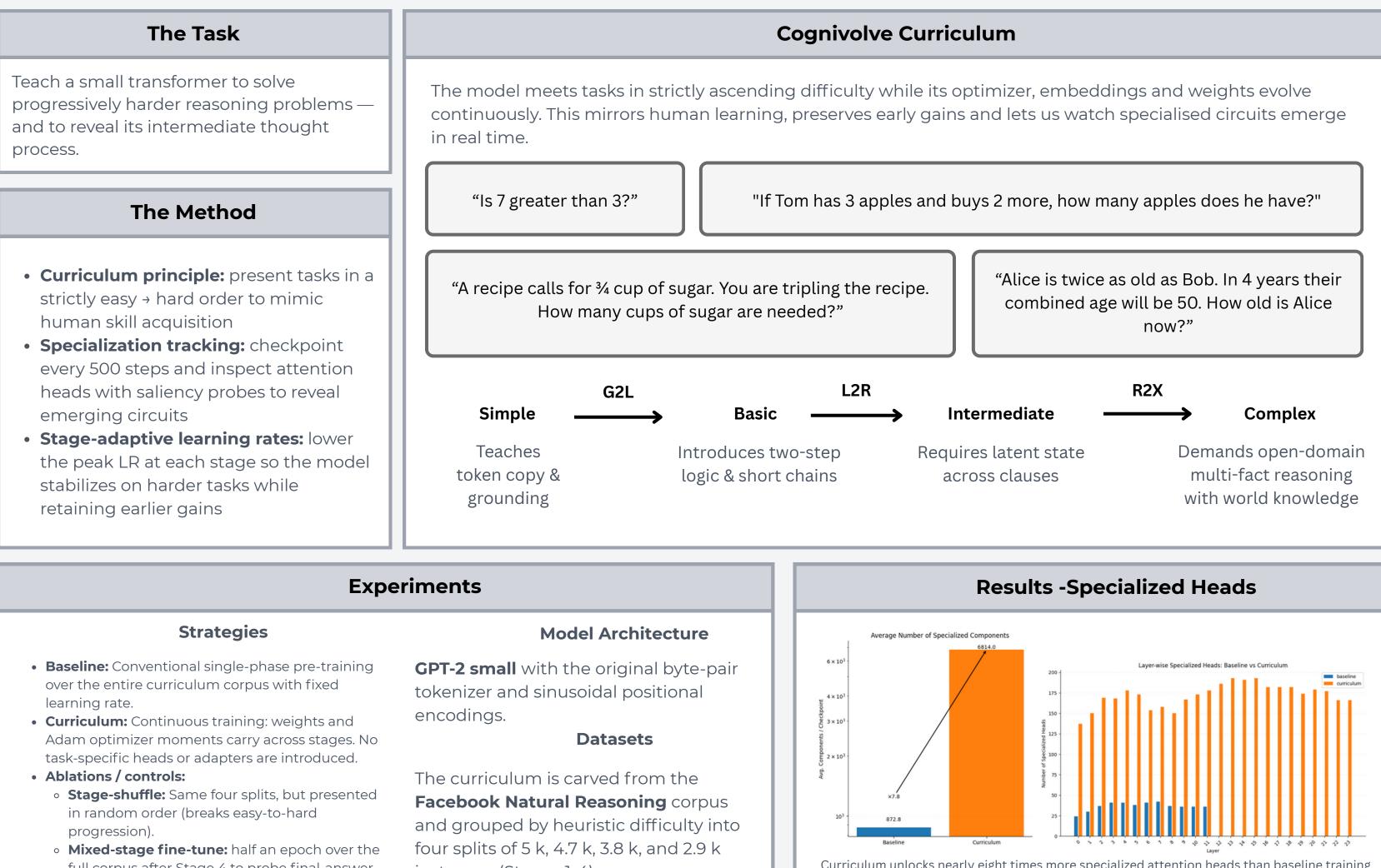
# Can an Easy-to-Hard Curriculum Make Reasoning Emerge in Small Language **Models? Evidence from a Four-Stage Curriculum on GPT-2**

**Xiang Fu** 

xfu@bu.edu

Faculty of Computing and Data Sciences, Boston University

TL;DR: We present Cognivolve, a four-stage curriculum that teaches GPT-2 small to reason—from word-level tasks up to symbolic inference—unlocking 7.8× more specialized heads, doubling convergence speed, and producing richer attention patterns without adding parameters or compute.

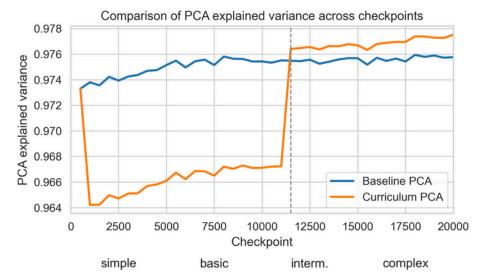


- - full corpus after Stage 4 to probe final-answer recovery.

instances (Stages 1-4).

Curriculum unlocks nearly eight times more specialized attention heads than baseline training and redistributes them throughout the depth of the model, with pronounced gains in the late (reasoning-associated) layers.

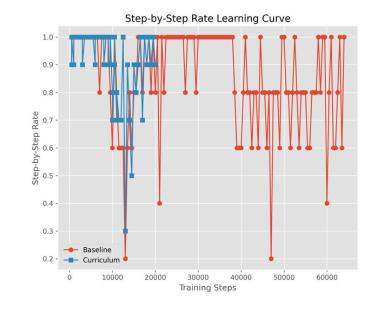
#### **Results - Global Representation Geometry**

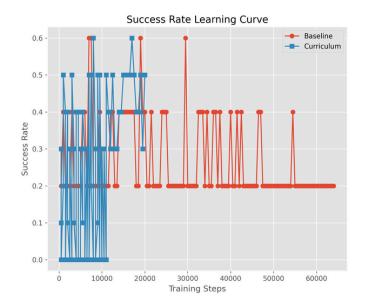


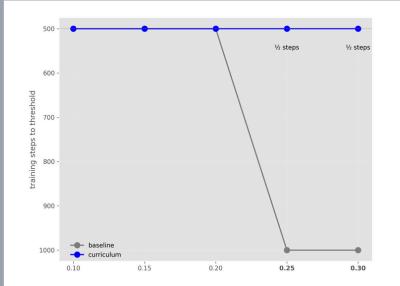
- Early syllabus stages scatter variance: curriculum's PCA score starts ≈ 0.9 pp below baseline, signaling broader, lessstructured representations.
- Stage-4 hand-off flips the picture: curriculum jumps +1.1 pp, overtakes baseline, and keeps a ~0.13 pp edge through 20 k steps.
- Curriculum first explores many directions, then compacts them into a tighter low-rank manifold—evidence of progressive abstraction rather than brute memorisation.

#### **Results - Learning Curves – Fast but Fragile Gains**

- Format mastery ≠ task mastery. Curriculum models hit near-perfect step-by-step rates almost immediately, but their final-answer success stays modest—evidence that "showing the work" can outpace actually solving the problem.
- Given enough steps the vanilla baseline also learns the reasoning template while success plateaus at 0.20–0.40, suggesting the current objective weighs explanation style more than end accuracy; mixing in answer-focused losses or replaying easier stages could stabilize the early curriculum gains.







## **Results - Sample Efficiency**

- No gain on easy targets: both models hit 0.10-0.20 success in the first 500 updates.
- Curriculum halves the training steps needed to reach 0.25 / 0.30 success (500 vs 1 000  $\rightarrow$  2 × faster, ~2 × compute savings).
- Baseline can surpass curriculum only with > 50 k extra updates—evidence that structured progression yields quicker wins, even if longer fine-tuning can narrow the gap later.

### **Results - Component Emergence**

- Low-level "copy" circuitry is saturated already: induction heads appear in equal numbers of baseline and curriculum
- Curriculum unlocks >2x more reasoning heads and 30% pattern matches, expanding the model's higher-order toolkit
- Net gain of +158 specialized components shows that staged exposure creates representational niches a single-phase baseline never discovers

