

# **Uniting Science Education, Inquiry and Technology**

Final Evaluation Report

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

USE-IT was a teacher professional development project designed and implemented by the Northwest Ohio Center of Excellence in Science and Mathematics Education (NWO) and funded by The Martha Holden Jennings Foundation. The focus of USE-IT was on improving the quality of science and technology instruction for teachers in northwest Ohio. This was accomplished by providing professional development about the ways in which several kinds of educational technology could be used to teach science. USE-IT was developed based on five goals:

- 1. Expose teachers to new ways of exploring science content and effective methods of inquiry science instruction.
- 2. Raise teachers' comfort level in teaching science using inquiry science methods and technology software and hardware.
- 3. Integrate technology and science content to increase opportunities for differentiated science instruction.
- 4. Promote the use of research-based best practices and collaboration in science and technology teaching in northwest Ohio classrooms consistent with local, state, and national standards.
- 5. Increase student and teacher time with science and technology in the classroom.

USE-IT activities were evaluated regarding the success of their implementation and their impact on participating teachers. Five evaluation questions were framed around the implementation and impact of USE-IT regarding the integration of technology and reformbased science instruction:

- 1. How successful was the implementation of the USE-IT activities?
- 2. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about teaching science?
- 3. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' beliefs and behaviors about reform-based science teaching strategies?
- 4. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about using technology in the classroom?
- 5. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' beliefs and behaviors about instructional technology?

In order to answer the evaluation questions, quantitative and qualitative data were collected from the USE-IT staff and participating teachers. Detailed session descriptions, attendance sheets, and survey data were collected throughout the project.

The implementation of the USE-IT activities was found to be successful according to the session attendance records, session overviews, and session evaluations. The sessions successfully met the objectives outlined by the project staff. In addition, the teachers' responses and comments to the session evaluation surveys demonstrated that USE-IT was successful in implementing activities that were well organized, engaging, and applicable to the teachers' classrooms.

The impact of the project was measured by teachers' responses to the Teacher Beliefs Instrument (TBI) and the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey. Due to a small number of matching sets of pre and post-project responses for the TBI, changes in the teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about teaching science and beliefs and behaviors about reform-based science teaching strategies could not be measured. However, post-project responses on the TBI illustrated that, at the end of USE-IT, most teachers felt self-efficacious about teaching science, frequently used reform-based teaching strategies, felt that reform-based teaching strategies were important, and felt prepared to use reform-based teaching strategies in their classroom. However, since a change analysis was not conducted, it could not be statistically determined that USE-IT was the source of the teachers' positive beliefs and behaviors.

The results of the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey, which the teachers completed before and after USE-IT, demonstrated that teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about using technology in the classroom significantly increased during the teachers' participation in USE-IT. In addition, the survey results demonstrated that after their participation in USE-IT, teachers were significantly more familiar with instructional technology, spent significantly more time using instructional technology in their classroom, and felt significantly more prepared to use instructional technology in their classroom. Teachers' positive responses on the monthly session evaluation surveys provided further support for the project's successful implementation and positive impact.

The teachers' comments and survey responses can be used to guide the curriculum and instruction of future iterations of USE-IT and other similar projects. Based on the teachers' comments and survey responses, I make the following recommendations, with the understanding that in order for good projects to get better, some aspects of the project need to be "tweaked" after every iteration:

- Allow teachers to "share out" at each of the monthly sessions
- Modify the curriculum about interactive whiteboards

#### INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the activities and results of the USE-IT (Uniting Science Education, Inquiry, and Technology) project that ran from October 2009 to April 2010. After a brief overview of the project, this report will describe the characteristics of the participating teachers and the findings regarding the implementation and impact of USE-IT on the participating teachers. This report will conclude with a summary of the major findings from USE-IT and recommendations for future iterations of USE-IT and similar projects.

### **OVERVIEW OF USE-IT**

### **PROJECT SUMMARY**

USE-IT was a teacher professional development project designed and implemented by the Northwest Ohio Center of Excellence in Science and Mathematics Education (NWO) and funded by The Martha Holden Jennings Foundation. The focus of USE-IT was on improving the quality of science and technology instruction for teachers in northwest Ohio. This was accomplished by providing professional development about the ways in which several kinds of educational technology could be used to teach science. USE-IT was developed based on five goals:

- 1. Expose teachers to new ways of exploring science content and effective methods of inquiry science instruction.
- 2. Raise teachers' comfort level in teaching science using inquiry science methods and technology software and hardware.
- 3. Integrate technology and science content to increase opportunities for differentiated science instruction.
- 4. Promote the use of research-based best practices and collaboration in science and technology teaching in northwest Ohio classrooms consistent with local, state, and national standards.
- 5. Increase student and teacher time with science and technology in the classroom.

The project activities included six professional development sessions that took place once a month from October to March in conjunction with the NWO Inquiry Series, a free professional development opportunity for K-12 STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) teachers, administrators, and undergraduate students in northwest Ohio. The Inquiry Series includes several sessions regarding STEM teaching and learning that participants can choose to attend (see Appendix A for the 2009-2010 Inquiry Series brochure). Teachers were recruited during September 2009 to participate in USE-IT, and

the sessions were conducted during the school year concurrently with the other sessions of the Inquiry Series.

The USE-IT sessions were facilitated by Betsy Hood and her Educational Resource Center staff from WGTE Public Media, a public television and radio broadcasting station in Toledo, Ohio. In addition to producing and broadcasting educational programs, WGTE also regularly offers professional development in technology for teachers in northwest Ohio and southeast Michigan. Throughout the duration of USE-IT, Betsy Hood also invited several guest speakers to facilitate activities about different kinds of educational technology.

### **EVALUATION SUMMARY**

USE-IT activities were evaluated regarding the success of their implementation and their impact on participating teachers. Five evaluation questions were framed around the implementation and impact of USE-IT regarding the integration of technology and reformbased science instruction:

- 1. How successful was the implementation of the USE-IT activities?
- 2. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about teaching science?
- 3. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' beliefs and behaviors about reform-based science teaching strategies?
- 4. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about using technology in the classroom?
- 5. What impact did USE-IT have on teachers' beliefs and behaviors about instructional technology?

In order to answer the evaluation questions, quantitative and qualitative data were collected from the USE-IT staff and participating teachers. Detailed session descriptions, attendance sheets, and survey data were collected throughout the project.

Three on-line surveys were administered to the participating teachers. The Teacher Beliefs Instrument (TBI) and the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey were administered before and after USE-IT (in October and March, respectively). The Inquiry Series Evaluation Survey was administered every month after the Inquiry Series. The TBI consists of two sections that measure 1) teachers' self-efficacy and outcome expectancy beliefs regarding science teaching and 2) teachers' perceptions of their preparedness, importance and frequency regarding the use of reform-bases science instruction strategies. A demographics section is also included. See Appendix B for the Teacher Beliefs Instrument. The Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey consists of two sections that measure 1) teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about using technology in the classroom and 2) teachers' beliefs and

behaviors about instructional technology. The second section lists several instructional technologies and teachers are asked to rate a) how *familiar* they are with the technology, b) how *frequently* they use the technology, c) how *useful* they feel the technology is for teaching and learning, and d) how *prepared* they feel using the technology. See Appendix C for the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey. The Inquiry Series Evaluation Survey consists of several Likert style items (that include a box to enter comments) that measure teachers' perceived value of the Inquiry Series session they attended. See Appendix D for the Inquiry Series Evaluation Survey.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF USE-IT ACTIVITIES

Twenty-four teachers from northwest Ohio were enrolled in USE-IT. The teachers represented 11 different northwest Ohio school districts from five counties, with 30% of the teachers coming from Toledo Public Schools, a local urban school district. Most of the teachers taught one or more of the middle grades (6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> grade), but the full range of represented grade levels was Kindergarten to 12<sup>th</sup> grade. The teachers taught a variety of subjects including Science, Social Studies, Math, Reading, Technology, and Art. Most of the teachers (88%) taught science and/or technology.

Each month, the USE-IT sessions engaged teachers in learning about the characteristics and applications of a particular educational technology. The program provided over 40 hours of professional development including an introductory session featuring Betsy Hood at the Inquiry Blast Off in September and a follow-up session at the Inquiry Summit in April. Table 1 provides a description of each monthly session.

Several sources of information, including session attendance records, session overviews, and session evaluations were consulted in order to evaluate the overall success of the project's implementation.

The attendance objective for USE-IT was to achieve a 90% attendance rate for each of the project's sessions. The attendance objective was met for the December, January, and February sessions (95.8% for December and January and 91.6% for February), and was almost met for the November and March sessions (87.5% for both sessions). The attendance rate for the October session (70.8%) was the only one significantly below the objective.

Two objectives regarding the project's curriculum and instruction were: 1) Demonstrate best practices in science and technology teaching through hands-on, inquiry-based professional development sessions, and 2) Demonstrate alignment to state and national standards. The project was successful in meeting the first objective by giving teachers opportunities to explore several types of educational technology throughout the school year. During each of the project's sessions, teachers were engaged in hands-on explorations of technology such as Flip Cams and SMART Boards. The sessions also demonstrated best practices in science and technology teaching by modeling collaboration and group-based learning. Teachers engaged in discussions regarding the ways in which the technology could be integrated into their science (and other) lessons. Furthermore, time was allocated at the beginning of each session to allow teachers to share their successes and challenges regarding the implementation of technology from previous sessions. In addition, 21st century skills (critical thinking, teamwork, etc.) were modeled throughout the project.

USE-IT was successful in meeting the second objective – demonstrate alignment to state and national standards – by developing sessions that addressed science, math, and technology concepts described in state and national standards. For example, the activities in the December session (SMART Boards, document cameras, etc.) addressed several technology benchmarks in the Ohio standards, including "Communicate information

technologically and incorporate principles of design into the creation of messages and communication products". Some sessions also addressed science benchmarks such as "Organize and evaluate observations, measurements and other data to formulate inferences and conclusions." The session overviews provided by Betsy Hood outlined the outcomes and activities for each session along with the standards to which the session was aligned. See Appendix E for an example of a session overview.

Table 1. Descriptions of the USE-IT monthly sessions

Month	Topic	Description
October	Integrating 21st Century Skills and Google Tools	Create your own iGoogle page and Google site to promote communication and collaboration among teachers, students, and parents.
November	Integrating 21st Century Skills and Google Earth	Like a video game and a search engine rolled into one, Google Earth lets you grab, spin and zoom down into any place on Earth. Explore the content rich layers in Google earth, discover special features, and learn how students can create their own tours.
December	New Tech Ideas for the Classroom	Uncover a wealth of technology-based resources (SMART Boards, Airliner Wireless Slates, Document Cameras) that you can easily weave into current lessons. Find out how easy it is to add tech to your teaching!
January	Online Resources	Learn how to engage your students with free online learning tools. Games, interactives, lessons, etc you'll uncover tons of fun, educational resources to enhance science learning in your classroom.
February	Movie Making	Use student-created media to support learning goals and provide a real-world connection to classroom concepts! Each attendee receives a Flip Video Cam and we will help you craft a lesson that incorporates video and some of the other resources from past sessions.
February	Google Earth and Maps – Optional/Special Session	WGTE offered an extra session at their site in Toledo from 4-6 pm to help teachers enrich their curriculum with 21st Century skills.
March	Bringing It All Together	Showcase how you have integrated tech in your teaching. All attendees will share lessons learned and walk away with ideas, strategies and collaborative tools to continue engaging students with technology.

### TEACHER PERCEPTIONS OF SESSION IMPLEMENTATION

The teachers' perceptions of the sessions were evaluated by analyzing the teachers' responses to the monthly Inquiry Series Evaluation surveys. In particular, teachers' responses to three questions from the Inquiry Series Evaluation survey ("The session met my expectations", "The session was engaging", "The content/information presented during

the session was valuable to me") were analyzed to determine the extent to which teachers perceived the implementation of the sessions successful. The survey results demonstrated that USE-IT sessions consistently met teachers' expectations, and that teachers perceived the USE-IT sessions to be highly engaging and valuable. Table 2 includes a summary of the teachers' responses for the three questions used to determine the extent to which the sessions were successfully implemented.

Table 2. Summary of teachers' perceptions regarding the implementation of USE-IT

	ry of teachers' per <b>Survey Questio</b>	n: The [USE-IT]			
		Resp	onses		
Month	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	N
October	0	0	1	12	13
November*	-	-	-	-	-
December	0	3	4	13	20
January	0	0	2	23	25
February	0	0	0	21	21
March	0	0	2	13	15
Total	0	3	9	82	94
	Survey Que	stion: The [USE-	IT] session was	engaging	
		Resp	onses		
Month	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	N
October	0	0	0	14	14
November	0	0	2	14	16
December	0	0	6	14	20
January	0	0	0	25	25
February	0	0	0	21	21
March	0	0	1	14	15
Total	0	0	9	102	111
Survey Que	stion: The conter	nt/information p	resented durin	g the [USE-IT] se	ession was
		valuable	to me		
			onses		_
Month	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	N
October	0	0	0	14	14
November	0	0	0	16	16
December	0	2	5	13	20
January	0	0	3	22	25
February	0	0	0	21	21
March	0	0	1	14	15
Total	0	2	9	100	111

<sup>\*</sup> The November session was held at the NWO Symposium, which was evaluated with a different survey. Teachers were not asked if the sessions met their expectations.

The Inquiry Series Evaluation surveys also gave teachers opportunities to provide comments about the survey questions and their responses to the questions. The comments

that were provided by the teachers regarding the three evaluation questions above further illustrated the successful implementation of USE-IT. Throughout the project, teachers consistently commented about how well organized the sessions were. Some examples of teachers' comments include:

"Well organized, easy to understand, and interesting."

October 2009

"As always, [the USE-IT session] was very well planned with informative information."

- February 2010

"The [USE-IT] session was well organized, engaging, and presented information that I can use in my classroom right away."

January 2010

The teachers' comments regarding the sessions' engagingness validated the inquiry-based, hands-on nature of the sessions that was described in the session overviews. The teachers' comments reflected the large extent to which they were given opportunities to explore and apply the concepts they learned. Some examples of teachers' comments include:

"We ... were given lots of opportunities to try what were learning."

January 2010

"Loved the fact they showed us how to do it, then gave us the opportunity to try it."

October 2009

"I loved being able to use the computer as the presenter demonstrated what to do."

- October 2009

The teachers' comments regarding the value of the content addressed during the sessions demonstrated that USE-IT provided teachers with valuable and relevant information that could be applied to and integrated with the lessons taught in their classrooms. The teachers regularly expressed their excitement about using the information in their classrooms. Some examples of teachers' comments include:

"The information presented gave me a glimpse of exciting things I can do in my classroom."

- December 2009

"Looking forward to using the technology in my classroom!"

- February 2010

"I always enjoy attending and am eager to use [the information] in my classroom."

January 2010

#### IMPACT OF USE-IT ON TEACHERS

The project's impact on teachers was evaluated by measuring the extent to which teachers increased their 1) self-efficacy beliefs about teaching science, 2) beliefs and behaviors about reform-based science teaching strategies, 3) self-efficacy about using technology in the classroom, and 4) beliefs and behaviors about instructional technology. The teachers' responses to the Teacher Beliefs Instrument (TBI) and the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey were analyzed in order to determine the extent to which these outcomes were achieved. Both evaluation instruments were administered before and after the project to measure the project's effect on increasing the teacher characteristics mentioned above.

Only six USE-IT teachers completed the TBI in the fall, due a delay in the recruiting process. The original intention was to recruit teachers into USE-IT from the population of teachers that attended the Inquiry Series Blast-Off in September of 2009. However, only a few teachers from this population enrolled in USE-IT, so an e-mail invitation was sent to other teachers in northwest Ohio in order to fill the remaining positions. The recruitment process ended just before the October session, so most of the teachers were not able to complete the TBI in the fall. Therefore, due to the small number of matching response pairs (from fall to spring) on the TBI, increases in the characteristics regarding science teaching could not be measured. This report, therefore, will only describe the science teaching characteristics reported by USE-IT teachers on the spring version of the TBI.

#### SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS ABOUT TEACHING SCIENCE

Teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about teaching science were determined using the TBI. The self-efficacy section of the TBI consisted of 13 items with a five-point scale (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree). Examples of the self-efficacy items are, "I know the steps necessary to teach science concepts effectively" and "I find it difficult to explain to students why science investigations turn out as they do". A reliability analysis was conducted with the post-survey self-efficacy scores, and the coefficient alpha value of 0.87 indicated the scale used for this report had sufficient reliability (> 0.70).

A frequency analysis was conducted to determine the number of teachers who responded positively and negatively to each item. For most items, the positive responses are Strongly Agree and Agree, and the negative responses are Strongly Disagree and Disagree. However, for the items that are negatively worded, the positive responses are Strongly Disagree and Disagree, and the negative responses are Strongly Agree and Agree. On average, 80.2% of the USE-IT teachers (n=21) responded positively to the self-efficacy items (see Table 3 for the results of the frequency analysis). This result indicates that, at the end of the USE-IT, most teachers possessed positive self-efficacy beliefs about teaching science. However, it may or may not be the case that USE-IT contributed to these positive beliefs. A change analysis could not be done due to the small number of teachers who completed the TBI in the fall.

Table 3. Results of the frequency analysis for the TBI self-efficacy scale

Item #	% of positive responses	% of negative responses
1	100	0
2	52.4	14.3
4	85.7	0
5	61.9	0
7	85.7	4.8
10	85.7	0
15	76.2	4.8
16	85.7	0
17	66.7	14.3
19	95.2	0
20	85.7	0
21	95.2	0
22	66.7	14.3
Mean	80.2	4.0

### BELIEFS AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT REFORM-BASED SCIENCE TEACHING STRATEGIES

Teachers' beliefs and behaviors about reform-based science teaching strategies were determined using the Instructional Practices Inventory in the TBI. The Instructional Practices Inventory lists 31 reform-based teaching strategies for which teachers are asked to rate a) how frequently they use the strategy in their classroom, b) how important the strategy is for effective teaching, and c) how prepared they feel to use the strategy. Examples of reform-based strategies are, "ask students to explain concepts to one another", "allow students to construct their own understandings", and "take students' prior knowledge into account when planning lessons". All items are measured on a four-point scale, which is defined below:

### Frequency

1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Sometimes, 4=Frequently

### *Importance*

1=Not Important, 2= Somewhat Important, 3=Important, 4=Very Important

### **Preparedness**

1=Not Prepared, 2= Somewhat Prepared, 3=Prepared, and 4=Very Prepared

Reliability analyses were conducted with the post-survey frequency, importance, and preparedness scores. The coefficient alpha values of 0.90 (frequency), 0.94 (importance), and 0.95 (preparedness) indicated sufficient reliability for all scales.

A frequency analysis was conducted to determine the number of teachers who responded positively and negatively to each item. For the *Frequency* scale, the positive responses are Sometimes and Frequently, and the negative responses are Never and Rarely. For the *Importance* scale, positive responses are Important and Very Important, and negative responses are Not Important and Somewhat Important. For the *Preparedness* scale, positive responses are Prepared and Very Prepared, and negative responses are Not Prepared and Somewhat Prepared. On average, 85.9% of the USE-IT teachers (n=21) responded positively to the *Frequency* items, 90.2 % responded positively to the *Importance* items, and 77.1% responded positively to the *Preparedness* items. These results indicate that, at the end of the USE-IT, most teachers frequently used reform-based teaching strategies, felt that reform-based teaching strategies were important, and felt prepared to use reform-based teaching strategies in their classroom. However, like the self-efficacy results, it may or may not be the case that USE-IT contributed to these beliefs and behaviors. Since a change analysis was not conducted, it cannot be determined that USE-IT increased teachers beliefs and behaviors about reform-based science teaching strategies.

### SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS ABOUT USING TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM

Teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about using technology in the classroom were determined using the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey. The self-efficacy section of the survey includes ten items with a five-point scale (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree). Sample items include, "I understand instructional technology well enough to be able to effectively use technology in my classroom" and "I am typically able to answer my students' questions about using technology in the classroom". Reliability analyses were conducted with both pre and post self-efficacy scores, and the coefficient alpha values indicated sufficient reliability (> 0.70) for both sets of data (see Table 4 for specific reliability values).

The data were analyzed with a dependent t-test, meaning that pre and post-survey scores were matched and compared for each teacher. There were a total of 16 matching pre-post pairs that were included in the analysis. The results of the t-test demonstrated that, from the beginning of USE-IT to the end, teachers significantly increased their self-efficacy beliefs about using technology in the classroom. Table 4 includes the pre and post-survey means for the self-efficacy scale along with the results of the dependent t-test.

### BELIEFS AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Teachers' beliefs and behaviors about instructional technology were determined using the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey. The beliefs and behaviors section of the survey lists ten instructional technologies for which teachers are asked to rate a) how *familiar* 

they are with the technology, b) how *frequently* they use the technology, c) how *useful* they feel the technology is for teaching and learning, and d) how *prepared* they feel using the technology. Some of the instructional technologies included in the survey are interactive whiteboards (e.g., SMARTBoard), Google sites (e.g., Google Earth), movie making, and online resources (e.g., educational games, simulations). All of the items are rated with a four-point scale, which varies depending on the specific scale (e.g. Familiarity, Frequency). The four points are defined as follows for each scale:

### **Familiarity**

1=Not Familiar, 2=Somewhat Familiar, 3=Familiar, 4=Very Familiar

Frequency

1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Sometimes, 4=Frequently

Usefulness

1=Not Useful, 2= Somewhat Useful, 3=Useful, 4=Very Useful

**Preparedness** 

1=Not Prepared, 2= Somewhat Prepared, 3=Prepared, and 4=Very Prepared

Reliability analyses were conducted with the pre and post scores from the familiarity, frequency, usefulness, and preparedness scales. The coefficient alpha values indicated sufficient reliability for all scales, with the exception of the post-frequency and post-usefulness scales. However, the coefficient alpha values for the non-sufficiently reliable scales were still greater than .60, which indicates reasonable reliability.

The beliefs and behavior data were analyzed with a series of dependent t-tests (one for each scale). The results of the t-tests demonstrated that teachers significantly increased 1) their familiarity with instructional technology, 2) the frequency with which they use instructional technology in the classroom, and 3) their preparedness to use instructional technology in the classroom. Teachers' beliefs about the usefulness of instructional technology did not significantly increase. Table 4 includes the pre and post-survey means for the four beliefs and behavior scales along with the results of the dependent t-tests.

Table 4. Summary of the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey Analyses

Scale	N	Pre-survey Mean (S.D.)	Post-survey Mean (S.D.)	t	Effect Size (Cohen's d)	Pre-survey Reliability (α)	Post-survey Reliability (α)
Self-efficacy	16	36.9 (5.0)	40.1 (5.7)	-5.52***	.63	.80	.87
Familiarity	16	20.9 (5.6)	26.7 (5.2)	-6.84***	1.07	.75	.80
Frequency	16	19.2 (4.6)	23.1 (4.1)	-4.11**	.90	.70	.63
Usefulness	16	27.4 (4.1)	29.1 (3.9)	-1.17	.42	.74	.68
Preparedness	16	18.0 (5.2)	23.6 (4.9)	-5.62***	1.11	.79	.76
Types of Instructional Technology	17	5.0 (1.8)	5.9 (1.9)	-2.62*	.49	-	-

Note: \* p < .05, \*\* p < .01, \*\*\* p < .001Note: Conventionally, effect sizes around 0.5 are considered to be "medium" while those larger than 0.8 are considered to be "large"

The Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey also asked teachers to report the types of instructional technology to which there is easy access in the teachers' classroom or school building. Ten instructional technologies are listed on the survey, including interactive whiteboard, student response system, computer, and video recording equipment. This section of the survey was used (as it was intended to be) for instructional purposes, to modify the project's curriculum to reflect the needs of the teachers. However, the results of a dependent t-test indicated that the mean number of instructional technologies reported after USE-IT was significantly greater than the mean number of instructional technologies reported before USE-IT (see Table 4). There were eight instructional technologies for which at least one teacher reported *gaining* access to over the course of the project. Gains in access to the eight instructional technologies ranged from one to ten teachers for each type of technology. A follow-up e-mail was sent to the teachers to determine the reason for the significant increase in technologies. Several of the teachers explained that their schools had purchased the technologies during USE-IT, but the purchases were not made as a result of the teachers' participation in USE-IT. Other teachers mentioned seeking out technologies in their schools that they were previously unaware of, and requesting specific technologies for their classrooms as a result of their participation in USE-IT.

Teachers' responses to the Inquiry Series Evaluation survey support the results of the Technology Attitude and Usage Survey regarding teachers' familiarity, preparedness and use of technology in the classroom. Three questions in particular ("I learned something new from the session", "I will incorporate the content/information from the session into my classroom lessons", and "Attending the session made me feel more confident about teaching science, technology, engineering, and/or math") provided evidence regarding the impact of USE-IT. The responses indicated that, throughout the project, teachers consistently learned new concepts that could be used in their classrooms (supporting the gains in familiarity and frequency), and gained confidence about using technology in the classroom (supporting gains in preparedness). Table 5 includes a summary of the teachers' responses for the three questions.

Below are some examples of teachers' comments that accompanied their responses to the three aforementioned survey questions. These comments further support the observed increases in familiarity, frequency, and preparedness.

"I always learn something new to take back to my classroom."

- February 2010

"This is one of the few times that I was learning from the moment I walked in."

October 2009

"I am very excited to continue to explore the resources shared at this session so that I can use them in my lesson planning."

January 2010

"I have implemented something from each session in my teaching."

March 2010

"I have enjoyed this session and I do not believe that I have gained more information at any session in 25 years of teaching. The presenters are stupendous ... Not only do I bring home skills but I see models of superior teaching."

- February 2010

	vey Question i	leai neu someun	ng new from the	:  U2E-11  Sessic	)[]
			onses	-	
Month	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	N
October	0	0	1	13	14
November	0	0	0	16	16
December	0	2	5	13	20
January	0	0	2	23	25
February	0	0	0	21	21
March	0	0	2	13	15
Total	0	2	10	99	111
Survey Ques	tion: I will incor	porate the cont	ent/information	from the [USE-	IT] session
, ,		into my classr		•	-
	Responses				
Month	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	N
October	0	0	4	10	14
November*	-	-	-	-	-
December	1	2	2	15	20
January	0	0	1	23	24
February	0	0	1	20	21
March	0	0	2	13	15
Total	1	2	10	81	94
Survey Que	stion: Attending	the [USE-IT] se	ssion made me f	eel more confid	ent about
	teaching scie	nce, technology	, engineering, an	id/or math	
		Resp	onses		
Month	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	N
October	0	1	7	6	14
November*	-	-	-	-	-
December	1	1	9	9	20
December	1	1	9	)	20

0

0

2

1

23

18

14

67

0

0

February

March

Total

20

15

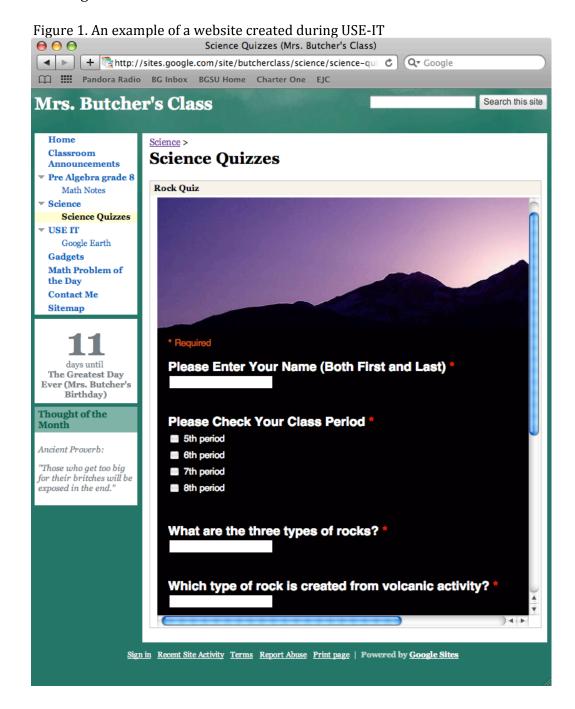
93

<sup>\*</sup> The November session was held at the NWO Symposium, which was evaluated with a different survey. Teachers were not asked about the incorporation of content or confidence about teaching.

Teachers learned how to create a class website in October, to which more features were added as the teachers proceeded through the project. The websites provide evidence that demonstrates how the teachers implemented the knowledge and skills gained during USE-IT. Some of the teachers' websites can be seen at:

http://sites.google.com/site/butcherclass/home http://sites.google.com/site/horizons50/home

Figure 1 is a screenshot from one teacher's website that demonstrates her use of Google Docs in creating online assessments for her students.



#### **SUMMARY**

During its implementation, USE-IT successfully met most of the objectives outlined by the project staff. The USE-IT staff successfully recruited 24 teachers from 11 different school districts in northwest Ohio, and facilitated monthly professional development sessions that were attended by an average of 88% (21) of the enrolled teachers.

The monthly sessions were successfully implemented and well received by the teachers, who consistently reported learning new and valuable information that could be implemented in their classroom. Best practices teaching was modeled for the teachers by Betsy Hood from WGTE Public Media and several guest speakers. Teachers engaged in hands-on activities and learned about several instructional technologies through exploration and interaction.

Teachers who participated in USE-IT reported a significant increase (from pre to post-project) in their self-efficacy about using technology in the classroom. In addition, after their participation in USE-IT, teachers were significantly more familiar with instructional technology, spent significantly more time using instructional technology in their classroom, and felt significantly more prepared to use instructional technology in their classroom.

After participating in USE-IT, most teachers felt self-efficacious about teaching science, frequently used reform-based teaching strategies, felt that reform-based teaching strategies were important, and felt prepared to use reform-based teaching strategies in their classroom. Since a change analysis could not be conducted, these positive responses could not be attributed to USE-IT. However, it is likely that the project contributed to these positive attitudes and behavior, evidenced by the teachers' comments on the session evaluations and the teachers' application of USE-IT knowledge and skills in their science classroom (see Figure 1).

Throughout the project, teachers expressed their excitement and gratitude about the opportunities to learn about and use the instructional technologies that were explored during USE-IT. The teachers' comments and survey responses can be used to guide the curriculum and instruction of future iterations of USE-IT and other similar projects. Based on the teachers' comments and survey responses, I make the following recommendations:

### Allow teachers to "share out" at each of the monthly sessions

Throughout the project, teachers were given several opportunities to share with the other teacher participants how they were implementing technology in their classroom. This seemed to be valuable aspect of the project, and would be worthwhile to ensure that teachers were given the opportunity to have these discussions at each professional development session. Teachers' comments on the session evaluations illustrated that sharing their progress and listening to other teachers' progress was an important and beneficial part of the monthly sessions. The comments for the last

monthly session (March) were particularly supportive of this recommendation. Some examples of these comments include:

"I like to hear how other teachers are incorporating technology in their classrooms - this is very helpful."

"Watching enthusiastic colleagues and hearing about their uses is fabulous."

### Modify the curriculum about interactive whiteboards

Although the teachers consistently ranked each monthly session in a positive manner, the December session (New Tech Ideas for the Classroom, see Table 1) was ranked significantly lower than the other sessions, based on the average total session score calculated from the Inquiry Series Evaluation surveys. Figure 2 displays a plot of the average total session scores for each month.

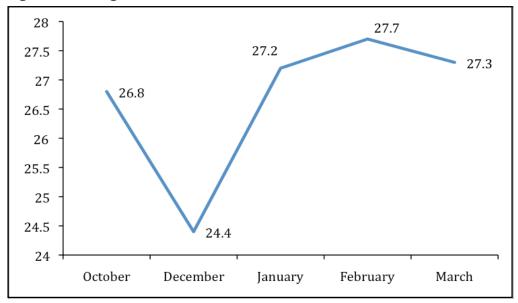


Figure 2. Average total scores for each USE-IT session

Note: The total session score for December is significantly lower (p < .001) than the other sessions. All other session scores are not significantly different.

The teachers' comments for the December session demonstrate that the likely cause of the lower scores was the instruction about interactive whiteboards. The teachers perceived the session to be engaging and interesting, but would have preferred a different approach to learning about interactive whiteboards. This could possibly be due to the fact that many of the teachers had interactive whiteboards in their classrooms, and were therefore already familiar with some of the applications of interactive whiteboards. These teachers may need more advanced instruction about interactive whiteboards. For example, some teachers

stated that they would have rather discussed as a class how they all used their interactive whiteboards in order to get ideas about classroom applications.

It is important to note that the session about interactive whiteboards was still effective and had a positive impact on the teachers. The results of the Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey demonstrated that, after their participation in USE-IT, teachers were significantly more familiar with interactive whiteboards, and felt significantly more prepared to use interactive whiteboards in their classrooms. Therefore, the recommendation to modify the interactive whiteboard curriculum does not stem from the inability of USE-IT to effectively instruct about interactive whiteboards. Rather, the recommendation is given with the understanding that, in order for good projects to get better, some aspects of the project need to be "tweaked" after every iteration.



# Blast-Off Keynote Speaker

21st Century Learning...It's More Than Just Technology!

Betsy Hood, Director of the Educational Resource Center at WGTE Public Media

How do these much talked about 21st century skills apply to your classroom? This informal presentation will explore current trends in tech integration as well as student outcomes and support systems that produce a framework for classroom learning in the 21st century.

## **Monthly Interdisciplinary Opportunities**

Using Community Resources (Grades K-12) (This section can be taken for credit.)

Facilitators: October - Toledo Zoo; December - Toledo Museum of Art; January - Lucas County Soil and Water Conservation; February - Lourdes College Theater Vision & Life Lab; March - The Blade Newspapers in Education

Discover new resources, meet education specialists, and experience new ideas to energize your classroom science, mathematics, and technology lessons. Because each monthly session is unique, this course is an excellent choice for teachers and pre-service teachers who cannot regularly attend.

# **Monthly Engineering Opportunities**

Experiencing Engineering is Elementary (EiE) (Grades K-6)

Facilitators: Cherie Pilatowski and Julie Campbell, Toledo Public Schools Science Support Specialists

Learn more by doing with the research-based, standards-driven, and classroom-tested curriculum from Engineering is Elementary (EiE). These investigations will help elementary school educators enhance their understanding of engineering concepts and pedagogy while fostering engineering and technological literacy among children.

## **Monthly Mathematics Opportunities**

**Exploring Elementary Math Topics (Grades K-6)** 

Facilitator: Amy Boros, Frank Elementary School, Perrysburg

Join us for lively discussions, hands-on, ready-to-use activities, and new ideas that can quickly and easily be incorporated into your elementary classroom. The sessions will focus on early elementary mathematics, but will include topics and discussions for all levels of elementary math teachers.

#### What Is a Number? (Grades 9-12)

Facilitator: Dr. David Meel, Mathematics & Statistics Dept., BGSU

These sessions will look at numbers and number sense from the natural to the complex and beyond. Be prepared to consider the infinite and to work through ideas that have perplexed mathematicians for years. Bring a graphing calculator and an open mind to these sessions.

Register online at: http://nwocenter.org/inquiryseries

# **Monthly Science Opportunities**

### **Physical Sciences Modeling (Grades 9-12)**

Facilitators: Nate Ash, Perrysburg High School, and Mary Kate Hafemann, Ottawa Hills High School (This section can be taken for credit.)

Physics, chemistry, and physical science teachers will learn how the modeling method gives students the opportunity to confront their misconceptions about physical science head on, analyze their data in an in-depth, consistent way in order to construct appropriate models, and develop the skills and confidence needed to interpret results in a scientifically critical way.

#### **Exploring Inquiry in High School Biology (Grades 9-12)**

Facilitator: Dr. Eileen Underwood, Biological Sciences Dept., BGSU (This section can be taken for credit.)

Expand your professional network and join area biology teachers as they explore topics of interest and investigate current knowledge about the best ways to instruct students in the life sciences.

## **Monthly Technology Opportunities**

### USE-IT (Uniting Science Education, Inquiry and Technology) (Grades 3-8)

Facilitators: Betsy Hood and Charlene Patten, WGTE Public Media

Gain strategies and classroom-ready resources that model effective applications of 21st century skills. Interact with new technology and/or sharpen your skills with the technology you already have. Walk away with learning tools (and technology!) designed for immediate adoption in the classroom and engage in best practice discussions to identify 21st century methodologies that promote active, process-oriented student learning.

USE-IT is funded by the Martha Holden Jennings Foundation. This program is limited to 24 participants; please contact NWO at nwo@bgsu.edu to register.

### Technology Integration in STEM Education (Grades K-12)

Facilitator: Carrie Rathsack, Integrations Specialist, Rossford Public Schools

These sessions will focus on a number of topics in 21st century technology education. STEM integration and the latest tools and resources will be discussed to help teachers effectively meet the needs of all students.

 ${\bf October/December-Internet\ Tools\ for\ Teaching\ STEM;\ {\bf January/February-SMART\ Board\ for\ Elementary\ Math;}$ 

March – Integrating 21st Century Skills and Tools into the Secondary Science Classroom

# Monthly Project pi r<sup>2</sup> Opportunities

Project pi r<sup>2</sup> (Grades K-8) (This session is currently filled)

Facilitators: Aimee Mendelsohn, Summit Academy School for Alternative Learning; Dr. Rick Worch, School of Teaching & Learning, BGSU; Robyne Kramp, Bowling Green City Schools; Deb Wickerham, Findlay City Schools; and Berry Cobb, Professor Emeritus, BGSU

Project pi r<sup>2</sup>, Partners in Inquiry Resources and Research, is an exciting program offering 100 contact hours of high-quality teacher professional development for teachers in grades K-8 which brings science outreach into the classroom. *Please email mklinge@bgsu.edu for information on future opportunities*.

2009-10 Inquiry Series Dates						
DATE		TIME	PLACE			
Sept. 26 [Sat]	Blast-Off – Betsy Hood, WGTE Public Media	8:30-12:30	BGSU Student Union (Lenhart Grand Ballroom)			
Oct. 22 [Thurs]	Monthly Evening Session	5:00-8:00	Rossford High School (701 Superior St., Rossford, OH)			
Nov. 7 [Sat]	NWO Symposium	7:45-4:00	Penta Career Center (9301 Buck Road Perrysburg, OH)			
Dec. 3 [Thurs]	Monthly Evening Session	5:00-8:00	Rossford High School (701 Superior St., Rossford, OH)			
Jan. 21 [Thurs]	Monthly Evening Session	5:00-8:00	Rossford High School (701 Superior St., Rossford, OH)			
Feb. 18 [Thurs]	Monthly Evening Session	5:00-8:00	Rossford High School (701 Superior St., Rossford, OH)			
Mar. 25 [Thurs]	Monthly Evening Session	5:00-8:00	Rossford High School (701 Superior St., Rossford, OH)			
Apr. 22 [Thurs]	Summit	4:30-8:30	Rossford High School (701 Superior St., Rossford, OH)			

The Inquiry Series is free to all educators and school administrators. Meals are provided free of charge. CEUs (Contact Hours) are available for this event. Partial scholarships available for graduate credit. For more information contact nwo@bgsu.edu.

our Unique Co				
What NWO pro	oject are you en	rolled in?		
jn DREAMS				
j∩ PI R2 (squared)				
j₁ I'm not enrolled	in an NWO project			
jn I'm not sure				
jn Other (please sp	ecify)			
	e drop-down me			
	rack of your res <sub>l</sub>	ponses during th	ne analysis of th	nese evaluat
doto				
data.	First letter of your	Second letter of your		
data.	First letter of your mother's maiden name	Second letter of your mother's maiden name	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
data.  My Unique Code	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
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	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your Birth Month	Your Birth Day

## Teacher Belief Instrument

## Part A: Self-Efficacy Beliefs About Teaching

(Enochs & Riggs, 1990; modified Haney, 2005)

Directions: Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement below by checking the appropriate category for each statement.

As you can see below, science and mathematics are both included in the statements. We understand that your beliefs may differ (sometimes greatly) between science and mathematics teaching, so we ask that you answer the statements based on your beliefs about science *OR* math, not both.

If you teach only science or only mathematics, please answer the statements based on your beliefs about that subject. If you teach both science and math, please choose one or the other.

<u>Project pi r-squared participants</u>: Please answer based on your beliefs about science.

<u>DREAMS participants</u>: Please answer based on the MAT degree you are pursuing

Please indicate how you will answer the statements.

- $j_{\Omega}$  Based on my beliefs about SCIENCE teaching  $j_{\Omega}$  Based on my beliefs about MATHEMATICS teaching
- 1. I am continually finding better ways to teach SCIENCE/MATHEMATICS topics.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> ta

2. Even when I try very hard, I do not teach SCIENCE/MATHEMATICS topics as well as I do most subjects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> ro	<b>j</b> α	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n

3. When the grades of students improve, it is often due to their teacher having found a more effective SCIENCE/MATHEMATICS teaching approach.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jn	<b>j</b> ta	jn	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> to

	Instrument				
4. I know the s	steps necessar	ry to teach	SCI ENCE/MA	ATHEMATIC	S concepts
effectively.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	to	in	to	to	to
E Lam not vor	sy offoctive in	3	3	3	3
5. I am not ver experiences.	y effective in i	nomitoring	J SCI ENCE/ WI	ATHEMATIC	,3
experiences.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> tn	ja	ja	<b>j</b> to	<b>j</b> ro
6. If students a	are underachie	evina in SC	I ENCE/MATH	EMATICS, i	t is most
likely due to in		_			
3	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jn	jα	<b>j</b> to	ja
7. I generally t	teach SCIENCE	/MATHEM	ATICS topics	ineffective	ly.
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jn	<b>j</b> n	ja	jn	ja
8. The inadequ	uacy of a stude	ent's SCIEN	ICE/MATHEM	ATICS back	kground can
be overcome b	y good teachii	ng.			
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> ta	ja	<b>j</b> n	ja
9. When a low	-achieving chil	d progress	es when stud	lying	
SCIENCE/MAT	HEMATICS, it i	s usually d	lue to extra a	ttention giv	en by the
teacher.					
55050.05 705.00	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jn	ja	<b>j</b> n	ja
10. I understa	nd SCI ENCE/N	<b>MATHEMAT</b>	ICS concepts	well enoug	gh to be an
effective SCIE	NCE/MATHEM	ATICS tead	cher.		
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
WIT RESPONSE TODAY.	jm	<b>j</b> ta	Ĵα	jn	jn
11. Increased				ching prod	uces change
in students' SC					
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	ja	ja –	jn	jn	jo
12. The teache	-	•	e for the achi	evement of	students in
SCI ENCE/MAT	•		New	<b>A</b> -	Chara I A
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral †0	Agree	Strongly Agree
		2.1	2.1	81	

Ш

eacher Belief	Instrument				
13. Students' a					
their teacher's	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	AIMEIVIAII Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	jn	ja	Jo.	ja
14. If parents of SCIENCE/MAT the child's tead	HEMATICS at s		S		rformance of
MV DECDONCE TODAY.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jn	jn	ja	ja	jta
15. I find it difinvestigations	•		nts why SCIEN	ICE/MATHI	EMATICS
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> o	ja	<b>j</b> a
16. I am typica questions.	ally able to ans	wer stude	nts' SCI ENCE/	'MATHEMA	TICS
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> m	ja	<b>j</b> n	jn	<b>j</b> ra
17. I wonder if SCIENCE/MAT		cessary sk	cills to teach		
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> n	ja	ja	ja
18. Effectivene achievement o				ng can impa	act the Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	to	in	io io	to	to
19. Given a cho SCIENCE/MAT	oice, I would n	ot invite t	J	3	3
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţa .	ţo.	ţa	ja -	to to
20. When a stuconcept, I am concept better	udent has difficusually at a los	culty unde ss as to ho	erstanding a SC	CIENCE/MA student un	ATHEMATICS derstand the
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	ive	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Jøi	J	Jei	Ju	Jan

acher Belief 21. When teac			TICS topics,	l usually w	velcome
student questi	_		'	3	
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jα	ja	jm	ja
22. I do not kn	now what to d	o to turn st	udents on to		
SCI ENCE/MAT					
MV DECDONCE TODAY.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jn	<b>j</b> a	ja	ja	jn
23. Even teach cannot help ce	_		MATHEMATIO	CS teaching	g abilities
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> m	ja	jt∩	<b>j</b> m

# **Teacher Belief Instrument**

## Part B: Instructional Practices Inventory

Directions: For each of the instructional strategies below, please rate from 1 to 5 how ...

FREQUENTLY you use each of the strategies

IMPORTANT you feel each strategy is to effective teaching

PREPARED you feel in using each strategy

24. Have students investigate real-world problems.

### 24a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY RESPONSE	ja	ĴΩ	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n
TODAY:				

### 24b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY	to.	ło	to.	<b>k</b> o
RESPONSE	J	J	J	J
TODAY:				

### 24c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	j'n	j'n	<b>j</b> n

25. Have students make connections between science/mathematics and other disciplines.

### 25a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	j'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> m

### 25b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	j'n	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> α

### 25c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> α	j'n	jα	<b>j</b> n

26. Require students to supply evidence to support their claims or explain their reasoning when giving an answer.

	26a. Fre	quency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţa	ja	ja	<b>j</b> α
	26b. Imp				
	MY	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> n	jα
	26c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a
		liscuss alternat	ive conclusions or co	nsider alternativ	e methods for
olution	S.				
	27a. Fre	quency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> ra	<b>j</b> n	j'n	<b>j</b> α
	27b. l mp	oortance			
	•	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> :o	jn	<b>j</b> Ω
	27c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> o
8. Hav	e students wi	rite to learn sc	ience/mathematics.		
	28a. Fre	quency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	ja
		oortance			
	28b. I mr				
	28b. Imp	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important

	28c. Prep	aredness Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	ja	ja	ja ja
29. Enga	ge the whole	class in discu	ssions based on scien	ce/mathematic	s concepts.
	29a. Freq	uency			
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Never ja	Rarely j`a	Sometimes †	Frequently ja
	29b. Impo				
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important ja	Very Important j∩
	29c. Prep	aredness Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	ja	jn	ja ja
30. Ask s	students to ex	plain concept	s to one another.		
	30a. Freq	•			
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Never ja	Rarely ja	Sometimes ja	Frequently
		ortonco			
	30b. Impo	Ji tarice			Vary Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important ja	Very Important jਿ
	MY RESPONSE	Not Important			

jm

J:n

jn

MY

RESPONSE TODAY: jm

#### Teacher Belief Instrument 31b. Importance Not Important Somewhat Important Important Very Important MY 'n j:n jn jro RESPONSE TODAY: 31c. Preparedness Not Prepared Somewhat Prepared Prepared Very Prepared MY 30 jn **RESPONSE** TODAY: 32. Differentiate classroom instruction to meet students' learning needs. 32a. Frequency Sometimes Never Rarely Frequently MY 30 ŗo jm jo **RESPONSE** TODAY: 32b. Importance Not Important Somewhat Important Important Very Important MYķ ro. 30 ķ RESPONSE TODAY: 32c. Preparedness Not Prepared Somewhat Prepared Prepared Very Prepared MY 30 jm ja. **RESPONSE** TODAY: 33. Allow students to work at their own pace. 33a. Frequency Never Rarely Sometimes Frequently MY ja 'n ja jn RESPONSE TODAY: 33b. Importance Not Important Somewhat Important Important Very Important MY 30 10 70 10 RESPONSE TODAY: 33c. Preparedness Not Prepared Somewhat Prepared Prepared Very Prepared MΥ jm jn jm j:n **RESPONSE** TODAY: 34. Ask students to use multiple representations (e.g. numeric, graphic, symbolic).

Pacher	Relief In	strument			
	34a. Fre		Б	0	
	MY	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	jn .	jα	jα
	34b. Imp	oortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jn	<b>j</b> o	jo
	34c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jα	jα	ja
35. Work	collaborativ	vely with other	teachers to plan or te	ach a unit.	
		_	•		
	35a. Fre				
	N 4 \ /	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> ta	jα	jα
	35b. I m	oortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţα	ja	<b>j</b> α	<b>j</b> a
	35c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> α	<b>j</b> α
36. Provid	de opportur	nities for studer	nts to pursue issues/id	deas/topics of p	ersonal interest.
	24a Ero	al lobor			
	36a. Fre		Damala	Camatina	Enganianthi
	MY	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	jn	jα	jα
	36b. I m	oortance			
	NAV	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> α	ţα	jα	<b>j</b> a

_					
Teacher I	Belief In	strument			
	36c. Preparedness				
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> n	ja	jα
37. Asses		arning via perf	ormances and projec	ts (performance	-based
	37a. Fred	quency			
	NA\/	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	j∕n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> α	<b>j</b> m
	37b. Imp	oortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> :n	jα
	37c. Preparedness				
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	j∩	jα	<b>j</b> n
38. Asses	s student le	arning via writi	ng.		
	38a. Fred	quency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> α	jn	<b>j</b> n	j'n
	38b. Imp				
	MY	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	<b>j</b> n	jα	<b>j</b> n
	38c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> α	ţ'n	<b>j</b> n	ja
		<b>j</b> a	ţ'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n

# Teacher Belief Instrument

## Part B: Instructional Practices Inventory (continued)

Directions: For each of the instructional strategies below, please choose the response that best represents how  $\dots$ 

FREQUENTLY you use each of the strategies

IMPORTANT you feel each strategy is to effective teaching

PREPARED you feel in using each strategy

39. Use the community setting, or local environment, as a context for learning.

## 39a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	j'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> m

## 39b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY	ho	<b>t</b> o	ko	<b>k</b> o
RESPONSE	Jai	J «I	J	Jsi
TODAY:				

## 39c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	jα	ţa	<b>j</b> α

40. Allow students to construct their own understandings.

## 40a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	jα	<b>j</b> n	jα

## 40b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	j'n	j'n	jα

## 40c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> α	j'n	ţa	jα

41. Provide students with concrete experience before abstract concepts.

	Belief In	Strufficht			
	41a. Fre	quency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	j'n	jα	jn	<b>j</b> o
	41b. Imp	oortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	j'n	jα	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a
	41c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	ja	j'n	<b>j</b> n
2. Devel	op students	s' conceptual ur	nderstanding vs. mem	norization of fact	:S.
	42a. Fre	•			
	MY	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	j <sup>r</sup> o	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> α
	42b. I mp	portance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	Ĵ'n	j'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a
	42c. Pre	paredness			
	'	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	j'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> o
3. Take s	students' pr	ior knowledge	into account when pla	nning lessons.	
	120 Fro.	au lonovi			
	43a. Fre	•			
	MY	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	RESPONSE	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> ∕n
	TODAY:				
		oortance			
		oortance Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important

	43c. Prep	aredness			
	·	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jo	jα	jα
4. Have	students wor	k in cooperat	e/collaborative learni	ng groups.	
	44a. Freq	uency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţα	jα	jα	j'n
	44b. Impo	ortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Importan
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	jo	jα	ţα
	44c. Prep	aredness			
	•	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> n
5. Have	e students dev	elop, implem	ent and revise a desig	ın process.	
				•	
	45a. Freq	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţα	ja	ţa .	ţα
	45b. Impo	ortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Importan
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	jα	<b>j</b> n
	45c. Prep	aredness			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n
6. Enga	ige students ir	n inquiry and/	or problem-solving ac	ctivities.	
_			_		
	46a. Freq	HANCV			

TODAY:

## Teacher Belief Instrument

## 46b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a

## 46c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> α	jα	jα	<b>j</b> α

47. Have students prepare project/lab/research reports.

## 47a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY	in	to.	ko	to .
RESPONSE	) ~1	) , ,	Jsi	) si
TODAY:				

## 47b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY RESPONSE	<b>j</b> a	j'n	<b>j</b> a	ja
TODAY:				

## 47c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> n	j'n	<b>j</b> to

48. Have students use appropriate educational technology (e.g., calculators, computers, electronic probes, Internet-based scientific data sets).

## 48a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY	to	to.	to.	ltn.
RESPONSE	J	J	J.	<b>J</b>
TODAY:				

## 48b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY	ko	to.	ko	ko
RESPONSE	J	J	J.	J
TODAY:				

## 48c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE	ja	j'n	<b>j</b> tn	<b>j</b> a
TODAY:				

49. Have students use science/mathematics instructional manipulatives, supplies and/or equipment.

	49a. Fre	auencv			
	174.110	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> o	j'n
	49b. Imi	oortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	j'n	ja	jη
	49c. Pre	paredness			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> ʻa	jn	jα	<b>j</b> α
50. Ask	students to a	apply science/r	mathematics in a varie	ety of contexts.	
	50a. Fre	-			
	MY	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> ʻo	jΩ	jα	jα
	50b. l mj	oortance			
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţα	jα	jα	jα
	50c. Pre	paredness			
	000.110	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	ja	<b>j</b> α
51. Use	informal que	stioning to ass	ess student understar	ding.	
	51a. Fre	quency			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ja	<b>j</b> n	ja	ja
	51b Imi	oortance			
	C 10. 1111	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
	MY RESPONSE TODAY:	ţn	jα	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> a

## Teacher Belief Instrument

## 51c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	jα	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a

52. Have students use feedback to revise their work.

## 52a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY RESPONSE	ja	<b>j</b> n	jn	<b>j</b> :0
TODAY:				

## 52b. Importance

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY	to	ło.	to	to
RESPONSE	7.11	Jsi	) 11	7.0
TODAY:				

## 52c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	j'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> α

53. Have students keep a notebook to organize their learning (summarize main ideas, record/analyze data, etc.).

## 53a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	<b>j</b> o	j'n	jα	<b>j</b> o

## 53b. Importance

N	ot Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
MY	to.	ło	to.	to.
RESPONSE	J.1	J.,	Jei	1.1
TODAY:				

## 53c. Preparedness

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY RESPONSE TODAY:	jα	j'n	ţa	<b>j</b> ta

54. Plan classroom instruction and/or assessment using the state or national standards for science/mathematics.

## 54a. Frequency

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
MY	łn	ło	h	łn.
RESPONSE	7.1	Jei	) < 1	Jai
TODAY:				

# Teacher Belief Instrument 54b. Importance Not Important Somewhat Important Important Very Important MY RESPONSE TODAY: 54c. Preparedness Not Prepared Somewhat Prepared Prepared Very Prepared

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
MY	ho	ko	ho	<b>t</b> n
RESPONSE	J.	J	J.	J.,
TODAY:				

# Teacher Belief Instrument Demographic Information Please indicate your gender. j₁ Male jn Female Which of the following best describes your teaching status? in-service teacher Pre-service teacher Substitute teacher School administrator What subjects do you teach? jn Science m Mathematics jn Both What grade level(s) do you teach? Kindergarten € 7 € 1 ê 11 € 5 12 N/A € 6 Please enter the name of your: School Building School District How many years have you taught?

Approximately how many students are you teaching this year?

Feacher Belief Instrument	
Approximately how many hours per week do you spend teaching:	
Science?	
Mathematics?	
What is the highest degree you have earned?	
jn Bachelor's	
jn Specialist's	
jn Master's	
jn Doctorate	
jn Other (please specify)	
What was your undergraduate degree major?	
jn Early Childhood/Elementary Education	
jn Middle Childhood Education	
jn AYA/Secondary Education	
jn Special Education	
jn Other (please specify)	
What was your concentration for your undergraduate degree?	
jn Science	
jn Mathematics	
jn Social Studies	
jn Language Arts/Reading	
$j_{\Omega}$ Other (please specify)	

CI	
lO <sub>1</sub>	v many NWO/COSMOS events have you attended this year?
	This is the first
in.	Two to three
,	Four to six
jm 	Seven or more
jm v:	
vna	t NWO/COSMOS events did you attend?
lo۰	v many years have you attended NWO/COSMOS events?
m	This is my first year
m	Two years
m	Three years
m	Four or more years

## Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey

## Your Unique Code

Hello USE-IT teachers!

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Your cooperation is very much appreciated, and your honest input is absolutely invaluable for the continuation of NWO projects like USE-IT.

Please use the drop-down menus to enter your unique code, which will used to keep track of your responses during the evaluation of this project.

	First letter of your	Second letter of your		
	mother's maiden	mother's maiden	Your birth month	Your birth day
	name	name		
My Unique Code				

Which types of instructional technology do you have easy access to in your classroom or school building?

Check all that apply.

- Interactive Whiteboard (e.g., SMARTBoard)
- Document Camera
- Wireless Slate (e.g., Airliner)
- E Student Response System (e.g., Senteo, TurningPoint, CPS)
- Computer
- Internet
- Podcasting equipment (e.g., microphone, voice recording software)
- Digital Camera
- DVD player
- Video recording equipment (e.g., video camera)

# Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey

MY RESPONSE:

## Self-Efficacy Beliefs About Technology Integration

	dicate the degree to late category for ea			with each state	ement below by
1. I am contir	nually finding be	9		3	
MY RESPONSE:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral †0	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Jai	3	3	3	J
2. I know the into my classr	steps that are com lessons.	necessary	to effectively	integrate t	technology
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE:	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> m	ja	ja	<b>J</b> o
3. I am not ve the classroom	ery effective at 1 n.	monitoring	my students	' use of tec	hnology in
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	ja	ja	<b>j</b> a
	nd instructional e technology in	my classro	oom.		
MY RESPONSE:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral to	Agree	Strongly Agree
5. I find it diff classroom.	Ficult to help stu Strongly Disagree	Idents who	have trouble	using tech	nology in my Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE:	ţa .	<b>j</b> a	to	ţa.	to to
6. I do not kn	ow what to do	to get stud	ents excited	about usinç <sub>Agree</sub>	g technology.  Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE:	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> tn	ja	ja	<b>j</b> ta
7. I know hov	v to use techno		nance my clas		
MY RESPONSE:	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	heutrai	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Jai	Jei	Ja	Jai	Jai
8. I wonder if classroom les	I have the necessons.	essary skill	s to integrate	e technolog	y into my
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE:	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> m	ja	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> n
٠.	Ily able to answ the classroom.	ver my stud	dents' questic	ons about u	sing
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

	v to use techr Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
MY RESPONSE:	ja	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> o	jn	ja ja
	3	,	J	J	J

## **Technology Attitudes and Usage Survey**

## Instructional Technology Integration Scale

Directions: For each type of instructional technology listed below, please rate how ...

FAMILIAR you are with the technology (what it is, how it is used, etc.)

FREQUENTLY you use the technology in your classroom

USEFUL you feel the technology is for teaching and learning

PREPARED you feel to use the technology in your classroom

## 11. Interactive Whiteboard (e.g., SMARTBoard)

## 11A) FAMILIARITY

	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
Please choose a	lto.	h	ko	<b>t</b> n
category	) . 1	7.51	7.1	Jsi

## 11B) FREQUENCY

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
Please choose a	to	to	to	ho
category	) • 1	Jai	Jai	J.s.i

## 11C) USEFULNESS

	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
Please choose a	ko	to.	ho	ko
category	)	Jai	J.	7.1

## 11D) PREPAREDNESS

	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
Please choose a	łn	to	ko	to
category	Jsi	Jai	Jsi	)×1

#### 12. Document Camera

## 12A) FAMILIARITY

	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
Please choose a	to.	h	łn	to
category	) 51	7.	7.1	Jei

## 12B) FREQUENCY

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
Please choose a	ko	ho	h	ko
category	J ~ 1	J	J.	J - 1

## 12C) USEFULNESS

	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
Please choose a	ło	<b>t</b> o	ko	to.
category	Jei	J.	J	J ~ 1

	ology Attitude 12D) PREPARI		<u>-</u>		
	120) 1 1(1) 1(1)	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	jα	jα	<b>j</b> n
13. W	ebsite Building/Ma	nagement			
	13A) FAMILIA	RITY			
	,	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	j'n	ja	<b>j</b> n
	13B) FREQUE	NCY			
	,	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	j'n	jα	<b>j</b> m
	13C) USEFULN	IESS			
	•	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> to
	13D) PREPARI	EDNESS			
	81	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> m	ja	ja	<b>j</b> n
14. Po	odcasting				
	14A) FAMILIA	RITY			
		Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> m	j'n	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> m
	14B) FREQUE	NCY			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	ja	<b>j</b> m
	14C) USEFULN	IESS			
	,	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> a
	14D) PREPARI	EDNESS			
	-	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	j'n	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n
15. Go	oogle Sites (e.g., G	oogle Earth, Go	ogle Maps, iGoogle)		
	15A) FAMILIA	RITY			
		Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	Please choose a				

echno	ology Attitude	s and Usa	ge Survey		
	15B) FREQUEN	ICY			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> ʻa	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> a	<b>j</b> ta
	15C) USEFULN	ESS Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
	Please choose a category	ja	ja	ja	ja
	15D) PREPARE	DNESS			
	Please choose a category	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared jo	Very Prepared
16. Blo	ogs/wikis				
	16A) FAMILIAF	RITY			
		Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	j'n	jα	<b>j</b> α
	16B) FREQUEN	ICY			
	DI I	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	jα	ja	j'n
	16C) USEFULN	ESS			
	DI I	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	jα	ja	<b>j</b> n
	16D) PREPARE	DNESS			
	·	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> m	j'n	jα	<b>j</b> n
17. So	cial networking too	ls (e.g., Facebo	ook, Twitter)		
	17A) FAMILIAF				
	Please choose a	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	category	<b>j</b> m	j <sup>r</sup> o	<b>j</b> ta	<b>j</b> n
	17B) FREQUEN				_
	Please choose a	Never	Rarely j'n	Sometimes	Frequently
	17C) USEFULN	FSS			
	170) OSLI OLINI	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
	Please choose a category	ja ja	jo	ja	jo

		es and Usa			
	17D) PREPARI		Camanulast Dramanad	Dranarad	Vary Dranarad
	Please choose a category	Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared ja	Very Prepared
18. M	ovie Making				
	18A) FAMILIA	RITY			
	. 67 () . 7	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> m	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> α	<b>j</b> n
	18B) FREQUEI	NCY			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> o	<b>j</b> o	ja	ja
	18C) USEFULN	NESS			
		Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	<b>j</b> n	Ja	<b>j</b> n
	18D) PREPARI	EDNESS			
		Not Prepared	Somewhat Prepared	Prepared	Very Prepared
	Please choose a category	<b>j</b> n	jn	jm	jn
	category				
19. O		.a. educational	games, simulations	)	
19. O	nline Resources (e.		games, simulations)	)	
19. O		RITY			
19. O	nline Resources (e.	RITY Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	Very Familiar
19. O	nline Resources (e.	RITY			Very Familiar <b>່</b> ງດ
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	_
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a	Not Familiar ja	Somewhat Familiar j̇̃ŋ	Familiar ja	<b>j</b> n
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Familiar	_
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI  Please choose a category	NOT Familiar  JO  NCY  Never	Somewhat Familiar ja	Familiar ja Sometimes	<b>j</b> o Frequently
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI	NOT Familiar  JO  NCY  Never	Somewhat Familiar ja	Familiar ja Sometimes	<b>j</b> o Frequently
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI  Please choose a category  19C) USEFULN	NOT Familiar  JO  NCY  Never	Somewhat Familiar ja	Familiar ja Sometimes	<b>j</b> o Frequently
19. O	nline Resources (e. 19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI  Please choose a category	NCY  Never  January	Somewhat Familiar j   Rarely	Familiar ja Sometimes	ja Frequently ja
19. O	nline Resources (e.  19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI  Please choose a category  19C) USEFULN  Please choose a category	NOT Familiar  Jo  NCY  Never  Jo  NESS  Not Useful	Somewhat Familiar  jo  Rarely  jo  Somewhat Useful	Familiar  jo  Sometimes  jo	Frequently ja
19. O	nline Resources (e.  19A) FAMILIA  Please choose a category  19B) FREQUEI  Please choose a category  19C) USEFULN  Please choose a	NOT Familiar  Jig  NCY  Never  Jig  NESS  Not Useful  Jig  EDNESS	Somewhat Familiar  jq  Rarely  jq  Somewhat Useful	Familiar ja  Sometimes ja  Useful ja	Frequently ja Very Useful
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## **Default Section**

In order to plan better for future NWO activities, we would be grateful to receive your comments on the February 18 NWO Inquiry Series. Kindly complete this short questionnaire to share your views with us. At the end of the survey, you can provide your name and email address to enter the drawing for a DOOR PRIZE! You can also request a contact hour (CEU) certificate. Your information is required if you want to enter the drawing and/or receive a certificate.







1. What NWO project are you enrolled in? Please note: the Inquiry Series is not considered an "NWO project".

<b>j</b> m	DREAMS
jn	Project Pi r2(squared)
jm	USE-IT
jn	I'm not enrolled in an NWO project
jn	Other (please specify)

2. Which of the following best describes your current status?

jm	Undergraduate student
jn	PreK-12 teacher
jn	University/College faculty
jn	School administrator
jm	Other (please specify)

# February 18 Inquiry Series Evaluation 3. If you are a student, please tell us your major and concentration. What is your major? What is your concentration? 4. What STEM subjects do you teach? Choose all that apply. € Science € Math € Technology None of these 5. Do you teach special education? in Yes jn No 6. How many years have you been teaching? If you are a student, you can enter "0". Please enter numbers only. 7. Please choose the category that best represents the grade level(s) you teach. If you cannot fit yourself into one of the categories, please choose "other" and tell us the grade levels you teach. If you currently do no teach, please choose N/A. Pre-Kindergarten to 4th grade †∩ 5th grade to 8th grade

† 9th grade to 12th grade

Other (please specify)

jn N/A

## 8. Which session did you attend?

project pi r2 (K-8)

```
    jn USE-IT (3-8) [Presenters: Betsy Hood; Charlene Patten]
    jn Technology Integration in STEM Education (K-12) [Presenter: Carrie Rathsack] Technology Integration in STEM Education (K-12) [Presenter: Carrie Rathsack]
    jn Using Community Resources (K-12) [Presenters: Varies by month]
    jn Physical Sciences Modeling (9-12) [Presenters: Ash; Hafemann]
    jn Exploring Inquiry in High School Biology (9-12) [Presenter: Underwood]
    jn Exploring Elementary Math Topics (K-6) [Presenter: Amy Boros]
    jn What is a Number? (9-12) [Presenter: David Meel]
    jn Experiencing Engineering is Elementary (K-6) [Presenters: Cherie Pilatowski; Julie Campbell]
```

each of the statements below regarding the session you attended, please choose the category that t describes your level of agreement/disagreement with the statement.						
9. The session	n met my expectations.					
jn Disagree	jn Somewhat Disagree	jn Somewhat Agree	jn Agree			
Comments:						
	<u>5</u> 6					
10. The sessi	on was engaging.					
jn Disagree	jn Somewhat Disagree	jn Somewhat Agree	jn Agree			
Comments:						
	<u>5</u>					
11. The conte	ent/information presente	ed during the sess	ion was valuable to			
jn Disagree	jn Somewhat Disagree	jn Somewhat Agree	jn Agree			
Comments:						
	5					
12. I learned	something new from the	e session.				
jn Disagree	jn Somewhat Disagree	jn Somewhat Agree	jn Agree			
Comments:						
	<u>5</u>					
	orporate the content/info		J			
jn Disagree	j∩ Somewhat j∩ Some Disagree	ewhat Agree jn Agree	j∩ N/A			
Comments:						
	5					

14. Attending t	he session mad	e me feel more	confident abou	t teaching	
science, technology, engineering, and/or math. If you do not teach, please					
choose N/A.					
j̇∩ Disagree	jn Somewhat Disagree	jn Somewhat Agree	j∩ Agree	j∩ N/A	
Comments:		_			
	5	5			
_	the session mad plogy, engineeri			_	
jn Disagree	jn Somewhat Disagree	jn Somewhat Agree	j <sub>∩</sub> Agree	j∩ N/A	
Comments:					
	5				
•	Id like to be ente		•		
•	like to be enter per, you must er	•		you choose	
jn Yes jn No					
18. Would you	like to receive a per, you must er	·	•		
jn Yes in No					
Thank you! Your respon	ises will help NWO contin	nue to provide valuable r	esources to the education	onal community!	

## **BGSU USE-IT Professional Development Series Session 2 November 7, 2009**

Integrating 21st Century Skills and Google Earth

#### Session Outcomes:

## Teachers will:

- Increase understanding of 21st century learning concepts and how these skills/themes can be integrated within classroom instruction.
- Continue development of classroom website to support communication and collaborative classroom learning via hands-on interaction with the technology.
- Identify implementation strategies for effectively utilizing web sites in the classroom through exploration and best practice sharing
- Increase comfort level and ability to creatively use classroom web sites to promote communication and collaboration among teachers, students and parents.
- Gain an understanding of Google Earth including where to find the free download, manipulating the interface, and Google Earth's use in the classroom
- Participate in a real time collaboration using Google Earth and Google Maps
- Explore curricular integration ideas, including teacher discussions and an exploration of the content rich Google Layers application of Google Earth

#### Session Agenda:

- Review 21st Century Skills...What are they and what does it mean to me as a teacher?
- Partnership for 21st Century Skills The Framework
- Google Sites Review
- Google Earth & Maps
- Classroom Applications and Integration Strategies for Google Earth

#### **OACS Alignment:**

Technology

Grades 3-5 Standard 3: Technology for Productivity Applications

Benchmark C: Use productivity tools to produce creative works and prepare publications.

Grades 3-5 Standard 4: Technology and Communication Applications

Benchmark A: Identify the concepts and operations of communication systems.

Benchmark B: Develop, publish and present information in print and digital formats.

Technology

Grades 6-8: Standard 3: Technology for Productivity Applications

Benchmark C: Use productivity tools to produce creative works, to prepare publications and to construct technology-enhanced models.

Grades 6-8: Standard 4: Technology and Communication Applications
Benchmark A. Communicate information technologically and incorporate principles of design into the creation of messages and communication products.

## • Science

Grades 3-5: Scientific Inquiry

Benchmark B: Organize and evaluate observations, measurements and other data to formulate inferences and conclusions.