Continuing professional development in digital education for VET

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Module 3: Online Resources & Activities
Unit 3.1: Online Resources: (Re)use and Evaluation

This training material is a part of the
Continuing Professional Development (CPD) training program:
Digital Training Delivery in Vocational Education and Training.

Entire training program is available at: https://www.covet-project.eu/

Module 3: Online Resources & Activities
Unit 3.1: Online Resources: (Re)use and Evaluation

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At the end of this Unit you will be able:

…to identify and analyse O.E.R.

…to evaluate online resources .

Learning outcomes

…to identify and differentiate online repositories.

…to use and reuse online resources.

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The second part represents a delving into the issue that collects suggestions, ideas, and more details to explore.

The third part is a collection of videos, testimonials, written documents, cartoons, etc. to explore the focused issue surfing the Internet.

Each Unit is composed of 4 parts

The first part lets you to focus on the issue by an analysis of the Unit key words and by an expositive short text.

The fourth part is a testing section through which you can test yourself and reflect on what you learnt.

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Content of the Unit

- Open Educational Resources (O.E.R.)
- Online Repositories
- (Re)use of the online resources
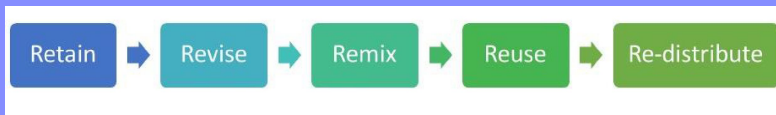- Evaluation of the online resources

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"

O.E.R : "educational materials and resources that are publicly accessible meaning that they are openly available for anyone to use and under some licenses to re-mix, improve and redistribute."
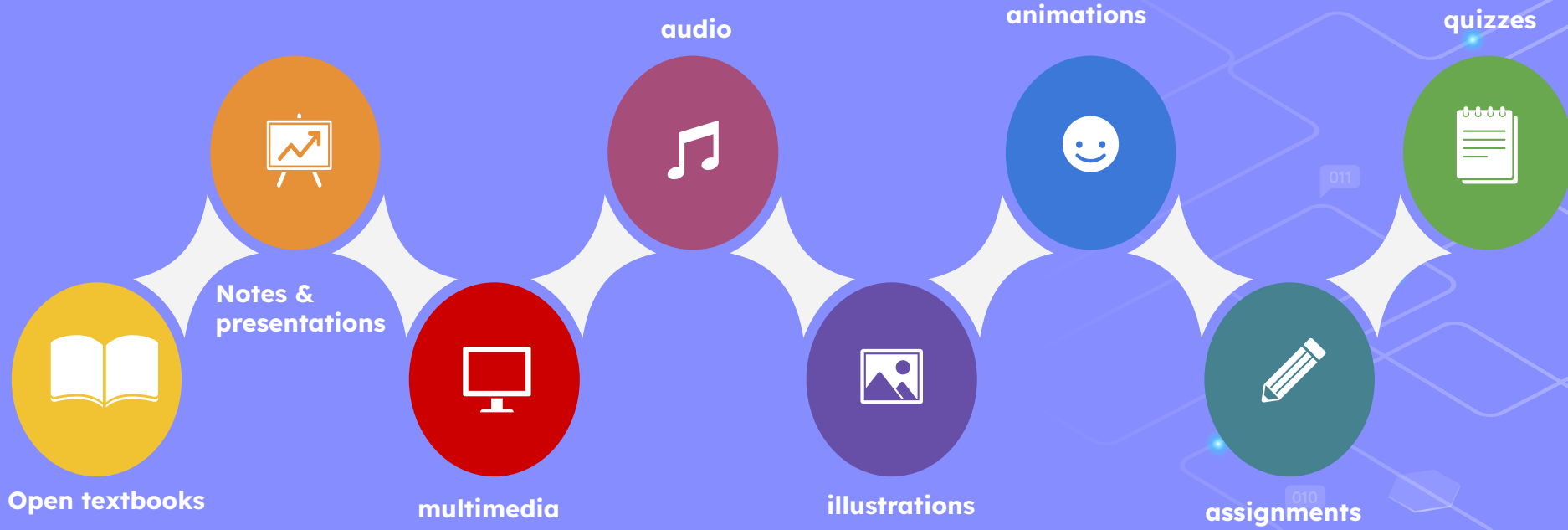
- Steven Bell

Open Educational Resources (O.E.R.)

- Can be accessed for free, without requesting permissions

- 5 R's:

  - <u>Retain</u> – you can have the resource forever

  - <u>Revise</u> – you can adapt, amend or translate it

  - <u>Remix</u> – you can join with another resource

      to make a new one

  - <u>Reuse</u> – you can use the work for yourself

Retain → Revise → Remix → Reuse → Re-distribute

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What teaching, learning and research materials could be used as O.E.R. for educational purposes?

audio

animations

quizzes

Notes & presentations

Open textbooks

multimedia

illustrations

assignments

images

videos

audio

CC Search

WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Google images

flickr

● ✕ ■

europeana

YouTube RO

vimeo

TED

TeacherTube

FMA

SOUNDCLOUD

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Copyright laws

The competence to change the content is a key feature of OER, offering people the possibility to customize it for their use, for example by adding or replacing examples or photos, enlarging definitions, or mixing various OER to create a multimedia resource, a course set, or another pack of enhanced resources.

The original author (or copyright holder) of the resource indicates their wish for others to use and modify the resources by applying for an open license. These licenses work with copyright laws to give users legal permission to use and/or modify a resource.

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Copyright laws

For OER, the most commonly used open licenses are Creative Commons licenses. Open Content is a term that is also frequently used to describe OER. If the content is copyrighted under traditional, all-rights-reserved copyright, then it's not OER.
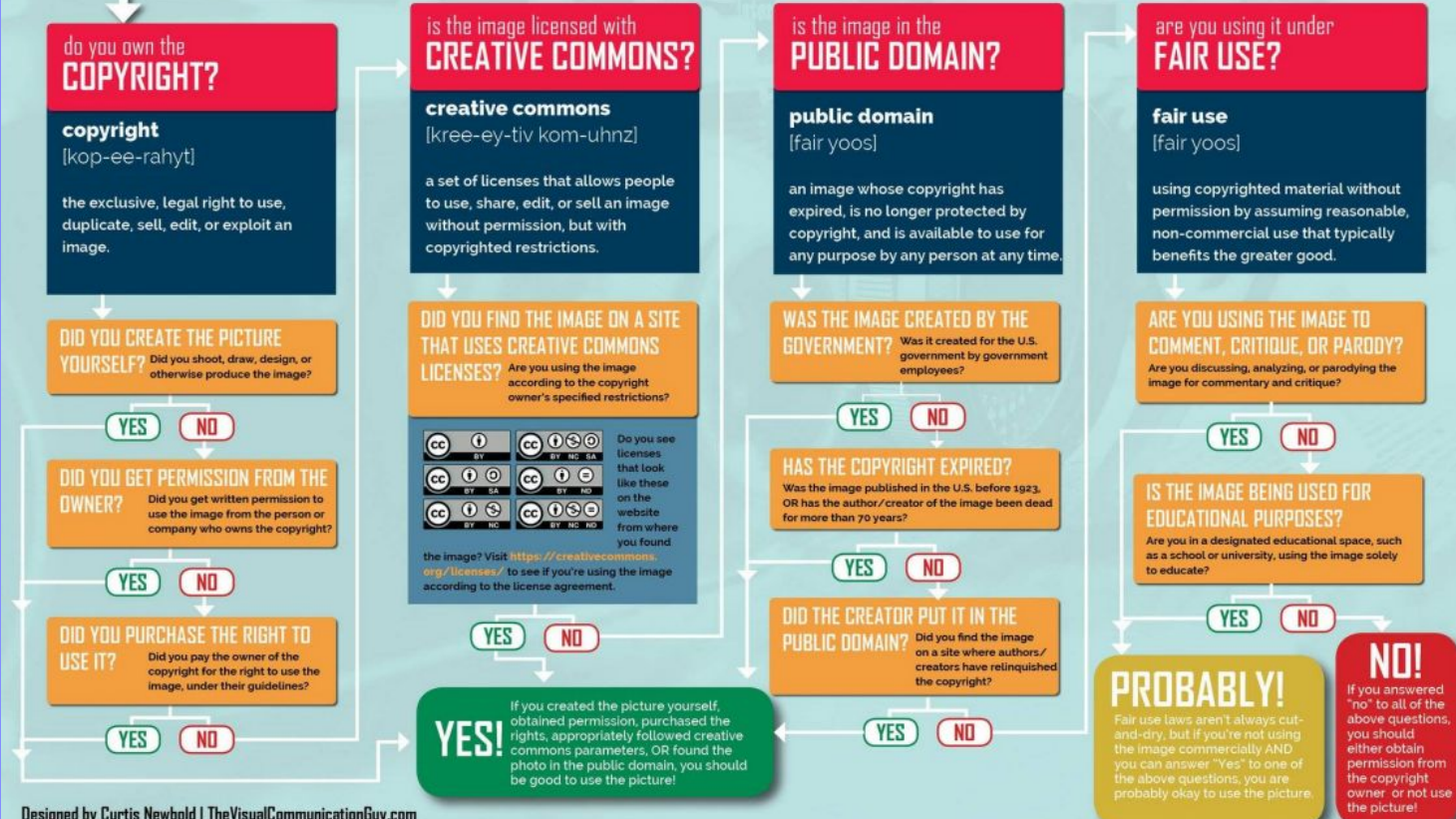

Source: Wikimedia
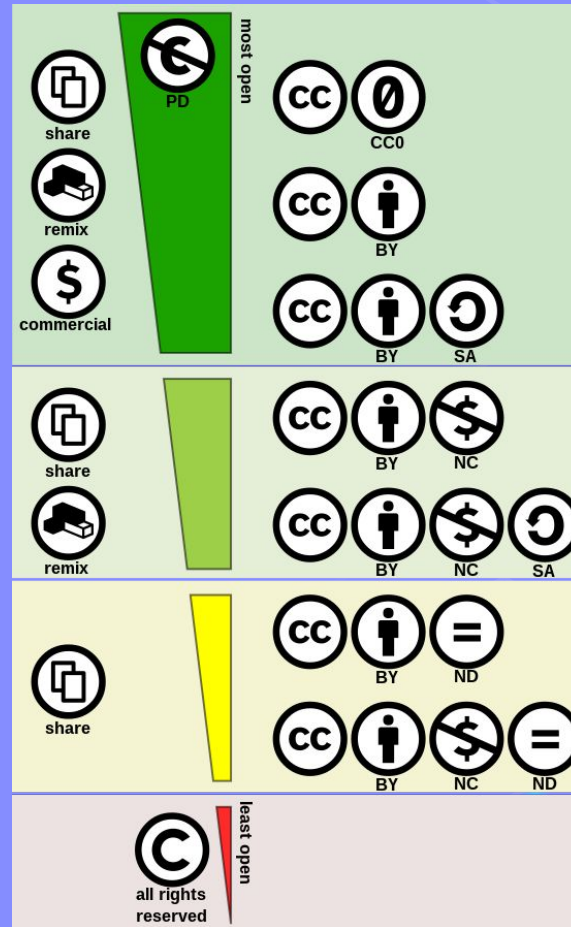
Activity: Use of a picture

Duration: 10'

Search on Google the picture of a cat, then answer the questions on the right to establish the usage status.

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Interesting fact:

According to Sheila Curran Bernard and Kenn Rabin, "as of the beginning of 2020, over 1.6 billion works covered by Creative Commons licensing had been posted by their creators on sites including Flickr, Wikipedia, YouTube, Internet Archive and Vimeo."

Online Repositories

Definition

Subject repositories are digital collections of research outputs on a certain subject or discipline, created especially for those studying the areas.

The publications included in these repositories may or may not be peer-reviewed. They are distributed globally and searchable on the Web

Repository search

Each educational unit has created its own list of online repositories to help their students.

Past research included several walks to the library and many hours of books study, but nowadays we have thousands of libraries within the distance of a click.

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Online Repositories

By content
- Raw research data
- Derived research data
- full-text preprint scholarly papers
- full-text peer-reviewed final drafts of journal and conference proceedings papers
- Theses
- full-text original publications (institutional or departmental technical reports)
- learning objects
- corporate records (staff and student records, licences, etc.)

By primary functionality
- enhanced access to resources (resource discovery and location);
- subject access to resources (resource discovery and location);
- preservation of digital resources;
- new modes of dissemination (new modes of publication);
- institutional asset management;
- sharing and reuse of resources.

By coverage
- personal (author's personal archive);
- journal (output of a single journal or group of journals);
- departmental;
- institutional;
- inter-institutional (regional);
- national;
- international.

By target user group
- learners;
- teachers;
- researchers.

Source: Sciencedirect

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Activity: Find online repositories

Duraction: 20'

Always check the copyright page of a website

Choose a topic you are interested in and search for resources. Try to make use of an OER repository already mentioned.

Try to find one or two resources from your search, then take a few minutes to consider:

1. The <u>quality</u> of this resource:
   - Who created it?
   - Does it look to be accurate and well presented?
   - Are there any reviews or information from trainers who have used it?
2. The <u>appropriateness</u> of this resource to your audience:
   - Does it need editing or introduction?
   - Would it combine well with any other materials used?
3. The <u>license</u>:
   - Is it clear how the resource is licensed?
   - What does this allow you to do with it?
   - Do you need to attribute or ask for any permissions?

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How to (re)use online resources

Don't reinvent the wheel

The internet has numerous sources for every need a trainer might have for his/her students. Just improve your search skills to go straight to the resource you intend to use.

Just search

Google is the best searching tool for materials, no matter what the subject, and people do not need special searching skills or various ICT training courses. Google has developed interesting search tips that help people find the exact information more efficiently and quicker than years ago.

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A picture is worth a thousand words
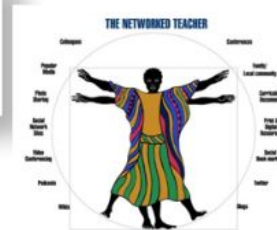
How to evaluate online resources

When evaluating a material, ask yourself these WH-question words:

WHO published the content, the expert in the subject who first created it; verify the author's background to certify credentials

WHAT: is the information contained based on fact or opinion? Is it authentic? Is it exhaustive?

WHEN: is the content new or outdated? Do the links still function?

WHY: will the information inform you or convince you?

If what you found is not appropriate you can always search for other sources which are known for their credibility.

Created by WEBTECHOPS LLP
from the Noun Project

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How to evaluate online resources - example

Search the website: ResearchGate. You've probably used it in your research. Go to <Copyright> page and report what is allowed to be used and what is not.

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Interesting sources

According to Sheila Curran Bernard and Kenn Rabin, "as of the beginning of 2020, over 1.6 billion works covered by Creative Commons licensing had been posted by their creators on sites including Flickr, Wikipedia, YouTube, Internet Archive, and Vimeo." (*Curran Bernard, Sheila and Rabin, Kenn. Archival Storytelling: A Filmmaker's Guide to Finding, Using, and Licensing*)

More on O.E.R. in this video by Lance Eaton

This funny and animated video explains the CC licenses

David Wiley speaks about the five types of permissions for the types of content provided by a trainer.

MATC Libraries develop more the evaluation of the resources in this video here

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Test yourself – 1

Question 1:

What does O.E.R acronym
mean?
a) open education reach
b) out educational resource
c) open educational resource

Question 2:

What resources can't be used as
O.E.R?
a) notes, presentations and
illustrations
b) all-rights-reserved books
c) animations, quizzes and multimedia

Question 3:

What is Creative Commons?
a) a monitoring department
b) open sharing using licenses
c) creative copyright

Test yourself – correct answers

Answers to test:

1. C
2. B
3. B

Summary – key take-aways

1. Open educational resources are free and they are waiting to be used by anyone.

2. Teachers can edit and adapt resources according to their subject and their students' needs

3. If you understand the Creative Commons terms of use, the O.E.R world belongs to you as you will have very happy students.

4. Resources evaluation is a must as various materials circulate without proper assessment.

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Continuing professional development in digital education for VET

This training material is one of the outcomes of the Erasmus+ project: **"Continuing professional development in digital education for VET"** and it has been created to help teachers across Europe to address the challenging situation in online training delivery in VET.

The CPD program consist of three independent parts:

- Training modules
- Instruction set of sample online lessons
- Guide to the CPD training program

All project outputs have been produced by seven partners from seven European countries working together:

- ProEduca z.s., Czech Republic
- Archivio della Memoria, Italy
- Asociatia Pentru Sprijinirea Initiativelor Educationale, Romania
- Solution Based Training & Consultancy (SBTC), Turkey
- CEBEM FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL SL (Daniel Castelao), Spain
- TUS Midwest, Ireland
- Northern Regional College, UK

All materials are available (downloadable) free of charge from the project web-page: https://www.covet-project.eu/

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