



# References and Links

This document provides links to sites where you can find OER; some specifically for schools, others with more general Creative Commons licensed content, including images, clipart, music and video. There are also materials suitable for learning about OER, and staff development activities for OER, including documents, support sites, tools, videos and online courses.

## Table of contents

[1. OER websites with resources specifically for schools](#)

[2. Other OER sites and repositories](#)

[3. OER and Creative Commons resources](#)

[4. Search engines](#)

[5. Introductions to OER and OER support sites](#)

[6. Lists of OER portals and initiatives](#)

[7. OER organisations and initiatives](#)

[8. Open sources tools](#)

[9. Videos about OER and CC](#)

[10. MOOCs and OER courses](#)

[11. Further articles, reports, and books on OER](#)

[Attribution](#)

# 1. OER websites with resources specifically for schools

The following list contains sites that exclusively host OER specifically intended for school use. Often, they host OER on a particular school subject (or range of subjects at primary and secondary level) or a particular topic relevant to schools or teachers (such as teacher professional development). Because of the launch of the new computing curriculum in 2014, we've included Creative Commons licensed documents (rather than websites) on computing.

***Computing in the national curriculum: A guide for primary teachers.*** Miles Berry (2013). Retrieved from <http://www.computingatschool.org.uk/data/uploads/CASPrimaryComputing.pdf> — This open document covers various aspects of computing in the national curriculum, including subject knowledge, project work, inclusion, gifted and talented students and assessment.

***Digital Literacy for Educators, Teachers and Schools (DeFT).*** Retrieved June 2, 2014 from <http://www.digitalfutures.org/> — The Digital Futures in Teacher Education (DeFT) project has been developed for educators, teachers and schools. The project has produced an open textbook called “Digital Literacy (DL) for Open and Networked Learning”, incorporating two main goals: first, to create materials for teacher education involving the (re)use of Open Education Resources (OERs) and associated pedagogical design; and second, to develop guidance on practice in teaching and learning in the school sector involving digital literacy. Examples of practice are available for exploration.

***HelpingWithMath.com.*** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.helpingwithmath.com/> — HelpingWithMath.com supports parents who want to help their children with math. It provides a large number of printable math resources that help students to practice what they are learning at home and at school. For example, there are lots of math worksheets, several multiplication charts and tables, plenty of number lines, various flashcards and games.

***Kids Open Dictionary Builder.*** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://dictionary.k12opened.com/> — The Kids Open Dictionary is a free, public-domain dictionary aimed at students, and written in easy-to-understand language. This is a collaborative project with people



all over the world, enabling anyone to add new definitions to the dictionary, with any changes being monitored by the project team to ensure quality. This dictionary will ultimately be published in a variety of formats and for multiple platforms.

**OER4Schools Professional Learning Resource.** Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge. Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://oer.educ.cam.ac.uk/wiki/OER4Schools> — OER4Schools is a professional learning resource for teachers in sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on interactive pedagogy for teaching with and without Information and Communication Technology (ICT). A key feature of this resource is the use of video as a stimulus for discussion. The videos have been produced mainly in the Zambian primary school context, but the project anticipates that other video materials will become available. Materials are designed to be useful in other contexts too.

**Open Resource Bank for Interactive Teaching in Science and Mathematics (ORBIT).** Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://oer.educ.cam.ac.uk/wiki/ORBIT> — ORBIT shares existing expertise on teacher education and classroom teaching that promotes active learning in mathematics and science. ORBIT aims to support HE teaching (PGCE), training schools and teacher mentors, as well as continuing professional development. The ORBIT resources include lesson ideas (with supporting materials) in mathematics and science at primary and secondary levels, as well as resources aimed at teacher education. All resources are further organised by the particular teaching approach used, as well as by the ICT tools used in the lesson idea.

**Open Resources for English Language Teaching Portal (ORELT).** Commonwealth of Learning. Retrieved May 7, 2014, from <http://www.colorelt.org/> — Open Resources for English Language Teaching (ORELT) aims to support teachers in junior secondary schools by providing access to a bank of “open content” multi-media resources (both online and traditional text formats) to assist with school-based education and further training for teachers. ORELT also provides resources aimed at educators helping to prepare teachers for junior secondary schools.

**Open Source ICT Computer Science Curriculum.** Retrieved October 4, 2014, from <http://ictcomputerscience.org/> — A computing curriculum for KS3, released under a Creative Commons BY NC-SA 3.0 licence (see curriculum document).

**PhET.** University of Colorado. Retrieved June 4, 2014, from



<http://phet.colorado.edu/> — PhET provides free online access to interactive, research-based simulations of physical phenomena. Produced by the University of Colorado and covering a range of subjects in the sciences and mathematics, PhET's extensively tested simulations enable students to make connections between real-life phenomena and the underlying science.

**SEN Teacher.** Retrieved October 4, 2014, from <http://www.senteacher.org/> — The SEN Teacher site has printable formats, specialist links, software downloads and search tools for all types and levels of special education. Most SEN Teacher Resources are provided under a Creative Commons Licence.

**Siyavula.** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from <http://www.siyavula.com/our-products/#everything> — Siyavula is an initiative providing access to openly-licensed textbooks for high schools in South Africa, covering subjects including Mathematics, Sciences and Technology.

**STAR SEN Toolkit** (Childnet). Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://www.childnet.com/resources/star-toolkit> — Practical advice and teaching activities to help educators explore e-safety with young people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in Key Stages 3 and 4. The resource promotes a positive, fun and safe approach for young people with ASD in understanding the concept of friendship and the importance of finding the balance between online and offline interaction.

**Teacher Education in sub-Saharan Africa (TESSA).** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://www.tessafrica.net/pan-african-version> — TESSA is an international research and development initiative bringing together teachers and teacher educators from across sub-Saharan Africa. It offers a range of materials (Open Educational Resources) in four languages to support school-based teacher education and training.

**Virtual Genetics Education Centre (VGEC).** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/genetics/vgec> — The Virtual Genetics Education Centre (VGEC) provides access to evaluated genetics teaching resources for teachers and learners in schools and higher education, health professionals and the general public. Resources include simple experiments (suitable for all ages), tutorial material, videos on useful techniques, and current and relevant links to other evaluated resources.



## 2. Other OER sites and repositories

By repository, we mean a website that contains OER from many different providers, and covering different subjects and topics, ranging from primary to tertiary. All of the repositories below have some content for school, but at times it's presented alongside content for higher education, so some searching may be required.

**Curriki.** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from <http://www.curriki.org/> — With a community of nearly 10 million global users, Curriki encourages collaboration between teachers, students and parents, using their diverse experiences to develop freely available “best of breed” learning resources (peer-reviewed and classroom tested) to create a culture of continuous improvement. The site features inquiry-based instruction, assessment activities, projects, interactive simulations, and more, all aligned with various curricula.

**DigitalNZ.** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://www.digitalnz.org/> — DigitalNZ allows users to search across more than 28 million digital items to discover New Zealand treasures such as amazing aerial photos, posters and memorabilia, newspaper clippings, artworks and publications, retrieved from the digital stores of libraries, museums, government departments, publicly funded organisations, the private sector and community groups.

**Saylor Foundation.** Retrieved October 4, 2014, from <http://eportfolio.saylor.org/> — The Saylor foundation offers tuition-free courses, created by credentialed educators. Amongst a wide variety of courses are two full discipline-specific pathways, [Business Administration](#) and [Computer Science](#).

**Khan Academy.** Retrieved October 4, 2014, from <https://www.khanacademy.org/> — The Khan Academy offers a very large number of learning resources available under [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 US](#), as well as offering learning statistics and badges.

**MERLOT II.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.merlot.org/> — MERLOT is a free and open peer-reviewed collection of online teaching and learning materials and faculty-developed services contributed to, and used by, an international education community. Resources have a range of licences.

**National Archives - Education.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from



<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/> — The National Archives Education pages contain award-winning resources for students and teachers. Users can explore the materials by navigating through the various time periods presented, including Medieval, early modern, empire and industry, Victorians, early 20th century, interwar, Second World War, and postwar to present. The resources have been provided by the UK government under the Open Government licence, unless otherwise noted.

**Open Education Consortium** (OpenCourseWare Consortium). Retrieved April 28, 2014, from <http://www.openedconsortium.org/about-ocw/> — The Open Education Consortium is one of the foremost actors in the field of Open Educational Resources. The website hosts a repository of over 25,000 courses, mainly for higher education. You may find some of the courses of interest to A-level students who wish to study additional university-level materials.

**Open Education Europa**. Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <http://openeducationeuropa.eu/> — Open Education Europa is a portal aimed at learners, teachers and researchers, offering access to all existing European Open Educational Resources in different languages. There are 3 main areas for users: the “FIND” section showcases MOOCs, courses and Open Educational Resources by leading European institutions; the “SHARE” section is a space for users to come together to discuss solutions for a diverse range of educational issues by posting blogs, sharing events and engaging in thematic discussions; and finally, the “IN-DEPTH” section hosts eLearning Papers — the world’s most visited e-journal on open education and new technologies — and provides an exhaustive list of EU-funded projects, highlights the latest news about open education, as well as the most relevant, recently published scholarly articles.

### 3. OER and Creative Commons resources

The following websites are also repositories (i.e. sites with OER from many different providers, and on different topics). However, while the content is useful for schools, it hasn't been specifically developed for schools. The repositories feature music, images, video, etc.

**ccMixter.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.ccmixter.org/> — ccMixter is a community music site featuring remixes licensed under Creative Commons. Users are free to download and sample from music on the site, and share the results with anyone, anywhere, anytime. Some songs may have certain restrictions, depending on their specific licences. Each submission is marked clearly with the licence that applies to it.

**Flickr.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <https://www.flickr.com/creativecommons> — Flickr is a well known and established image sharing site. Many Flickr users have chosen to offer their work under a Creative Commons licence, and users can browse or search through content under each type of licence.

**Freesound.org.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.freesound.org/> — Freesound aims to create a huge collaborative database of audio snippets, samples and recordings released under Creative Commons licences that allow their reuse. Users can browse the sounds using keywords, as well as a "sounds-like" type of browsing. Users can also upload and download sounds to and from the database (under the same creative commons licence) and interact with fellow sound-artists.

**Jamendo.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://www.jamendo.com/en/search> — With more than 400,000 music tracks, Jamendo is the world's largest library of free music, allowing unlimited listening and downloading. The advanced search allows you to search for Creative Commons music.

**LibriVox.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <https://librivox.org/> — LibriVox is a library of free public domain audiobooks, read by volunteers from around the world. Titles can be searched or browsed by author, title, genre/subject and language.

**Lit2Go.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/> — Lit2Go is a free, online collection of stories and poems in Mp3 (audiobook) format. An abstract, citation, playing time and word count are given for each of the passages. Many of the passages also have a related reading strategy



identified. Each reading passage can also be downloaded as a PDF and printed for use as a read-along, or as supplemental reading material for the classroom.

**ManyBooks.net.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://manybooks.net/> — ManyBooks.net contains more than 29,000 free eBooks available for Kindle, Nook, iPad and most other eReaders. Titles can be browsed or searched by author, title, genre and language. Users can also contribute reviews or recommendations to the site.

**morgueFile.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.morguefile.com/> — The morguefile contains photographs that have been freely contributed by many artists, to be used in creative projects by visitors to the site. Although all images in this repository are free to use, users are asked to acknowledge the artist's accomplishments by crediting the photographer where possible.

**Musopen.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <https://musopen.org/> — Musopen is a non-profit organisation focused on improving access and exposure to music by creating free resources and educational materials. Musopen provides recordings, sheet music and textbooks to the public for free, without copyright restrictions.

**Open Clipart.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <https://openclipart.org/> — Openclipart is a repository of royalty-free clipart that may be used for any purpose, including unlimited commercial productions, as well as in non-commercial settings such as schools and religious institutions. The Openclipart community subscribes to the belief that clipart should have as few restrictions as possible so that the clipart may spread as widely as possible.

**Project Gutenberg.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.gutenberg.org/> — Project Gutenberg was the first provider of free electronic books, or eBooks. Users can access almost 50,000 free ebooks with subject, language and title searching.

**TED talks.** Retrieved June 10, 2014, from <https://www.ted.com/> — TED is a nonprofit organisation devoted to disseminating knowledge and ideas from eminent thinkers from around the world. The presentation of these ideas usually takes the form of short, powerful talks (18 minutes or less), covering almost all topics — from science to business to global issues — in more than 100 languages.

**Vimeo.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://vimeo.com/creativecommons> — Vimeo is a repository of videos contributed by filmmakers from all over the





world, including Creative Commons licensed videos.

**Wikimedia Commons.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/> — Wikimedia Commons is a media file repository making available public domain and freely-licensed educational media content (images, sound and video clips) to everyone, in their own language. The repository is created and maintained by volunteers.

**WPClipart.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.wpclipart.com/> — Primarily developed for school children, WPClipart is an expanding collection of artwork free of copyright concerns, as well as safe from inappropriate images. Users can browse or use the search tools to discover artwork for school research and reports. In addition, photos and clips may be used for commercial purposes, book illustrations, office presentations, etc.

**YouTube.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <https://www.youtube.com/creativecommons> — YouTube allows users, now numbering in the billions, to discover, watch and share original video content, including Creative Commons licensed videos.



## 4. Search engines

Search engines that you can use to find Creative Commons content.

***Creative Commons Search.*** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://search.creativecommons.org/> — The Creative Commons Search allows you to search several sites with Creative Commons materials including documents, presentations, videos, images and more.

***Flickr Advanced Search.*** Retrieved September 25, 2014, from <https://www.flickr.com/search/advanced> — The Flickr advanced search allows you to specify that you want to search Flickr’s millions of user-generated images for Creative Commons licensed material.

***Google Advanced Image Search.*** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from [http://images.google.com/advanced\\_image\\_search](http://images.google.com/advanced_image_search) — Google’s advanced image search allows you to search online content for Creative Commons licensed images.

## 5. Introductions to OER and OER support sites

Sites and articles that support you in understanding and using OER. A more general list of reading is included below.

B. Haßler, & T. Mays. (2014). **Open Content**. In (Peng Hwa Ang & Robin Mansell, Eds.) International Encyclopedia of Digital Communication and Society. Wiley-Blackwell. Retrieved from [http://bjohas.de/Publications/Hassler\\_Mays\\_OpenContent](http://bjohas.de/Publications/Hassler_Mays_OpenContent) — This open chapter, written by B. Haßler and T. Mays, appears in the International Encyclopedia of Digital Communication and Society, edited by Professor Peng Hwa Ang and Professor Robin Mansell (published by Wiley-Blackwell).

Butcher, N., & Kanwar, A., Uvalic-Trumbic, S. (2011). **A basic guide to open educational resources (OER)**. Vancouver; Paris: Commonwealth of Learning ; UNESCO. Retrieved from <http://www.col.org/PublicationDocuments/Basic-Guide-To-OER.pdf> — This guide, produced by UNESCO, addresses three main areas relating to OER. The first section, presented in the form of a set of “Frequently Asked Questions” provides readers with a quick and user-friendly introduction to Open Educational Resources (OER) and some of the key issues to think about when exploring how to use OER most effectively. The second section is a more comprehensive analysis of these issues, presented in the form of a traditional research paper. For those who have a deeper interest in OER, this section will assist with making the case for OER more substantively. The third section is a set of appendices, containing more detailed information about specific areas of relevance to OER. These are aimed at people who are looking for substantive information regarding a specific area of interest.

Chris Sharples. (2014, February). **DigiLit Leicester Briefing: Student Digital Leaders**. Retrieved from <http://lccdigilit.our.dmu.ac.uk/files/2014/02/Digital-Leaders-Briefing-140212.pdf> — This document contains descriptions and links to 13 Student Digital Leaders initiatives, which represent a creative and effective approach to supporting learners who are enthusiastic about technologies playing an active role in school ICT development and use. Programmes usually involve one or more students in each class being



identified as digital leaders, to create “a team of enthusiastic students who work with teachers and students on regular or one-off projects to improve learning with digital technologies.” This could be through trialling devices or techniques, making recommendations about the best technologies and apps to use for specific tasks, providing training to peers or staff members, or being able to provide basic technical support in the classroom.

**DigiLit Leicester.** Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <http://www.digilitleic.com/> —

The DigiLit Leicester project focuses on digital literacy in schools, helping teachers and teaching support staff in the effective use of technologies to support learners. All of the project outputs, including the school digital literacy framework and survey content, and the outputs and resources from school-led projects and a range of activities organised by the project team, have been released under Creative Commons licences. These include e-safety resources for staff supporting learners on the autistic spectrum, the Siyabonga project, which involved learners collaborating via Skype on a live concert with children from South Africa, and work on a “Bring Your Own Device” trial.

**Open Educational Resources (OER): Resource Roundup** (Edutopia). Retrieved May 6, 2014, from

<http://www.edutopia.org/open-educational-resources-guide> — Open Educational Resources (OER): Resource Roundup is an educator’s guide to OER and includes information about online repositories, curriculum-sharing websites, sources for lesson plans and activities, and open textbooks for primary- and secondary-level learning.

**JISC Open Educational Resources infoKit.** Retrieved May 28, 2014, from

<https://openeducationalresources.pbworks.com/w/page/24836480/Home> — Produced by the JISC, the Open Educational Resources infoKit aims to both inform and explain OERs and the issues surrounding them (including licence options) for managers, academics and those in learning support. It is aimed at senior managers, learning technologists, technical staff and educators with an interest in releasing OERs to the educational community. This infoKit, as with the whole of the JISC infoNet website, is itself released under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike licence.

**K-12 OER Community of Practice.** Retrieved May 29, 2014, from

<http://www.k12opened.com/community/gettingstarted/> — The K-12 OER Community of Practice is an online community of practice focused on Open Educational Resources (OER) and their use in K-12 education. It is



intended for educators who are using OER, those who are interested but not yet using OER, OER advocates, and anyone else interested in OER in K-12. As a community site, all users are welcome to contribute to the development of the site.

**OKFN Open Education Handbook.** Retrieved from

<http://booktype.okfn.org/open-education-handbook/why-write-an-open-education-handbook/> — The Open Education Handbook is a collaborative “living” web document aimed at educational practitioners and the education community generally. It has been created to provide a point of reference useful to readers coming from a variety of viewpoints and looking to the concept of Open Education to help them deal with a variety of situations.

**Support Centre for Open Resources in Education (SCORE, The Open University).**

Retrieved May 28, 2014, from <http://www.open.ac.uk/score/> — The Support Centre for Open Resources in Education (SCORE) is based at the Open University, and supports individuals, projects, institutions and programmes across the higher education sector in England as they engage with creating, sharing and using open educational resources (OER).

**Copyright Guidance and Resources** (produced by the OTTER project, University of Leicester). Retrieved May 9, 2014, from

<http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/beyond-distance-research-alliance/projects/otter/about-oers/copyright-guidance-and-resources> — The Open, Transferable and Technology-enabled Educational Resources project, or OTTER, is based at the University of Leicester and enables, pilots and evaluates systems and processes designed to assist individuals, teams and departments to release high-quality Open Educational Resources for free access, reuse and repurposing by others under an appropriate open licence, in perpetuity. This page provides links to resources that provide advice and training on managing open content.

**Choosing a license** (Wikimedia Commons). Retrieved May 6, 2014, from

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Choosing\\_a\\_license](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Choosing_a_license) — This web page from Wikipedia Commons is a guide for people who are contributing their own work, and want advice about free licences and the “best” one to choose to apply to their work.



## 6. Lists of OER portals and initiatives

Here are some links to sites that have lists of initiatives, lists of repositories, etc. These sites don't have direct links to OER, but instead link to sites with OER and various OER initiatives.

**Global List of OER Initiatives.** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from

<http://www.wsis-community.org/pg/directory/view/672996> — WSIS Knowledge Communities maintain a global list of OER initiatives. This is a comprehensive list, and you may want to add your own school initiative to it.

**Directory of OER repositories.** Retrieved October 1, 2014, from

<http://oerqualityproject.wordpress.com/2012/10/22/directory-of-oer-repositories/> — OER Quality Project maintains a large list of OER repositories that you may find interesting to look at.

**Exemplary Collection of Open eLearning Content Repositories** (WikiEducator).

Retrieved May 7, 2014, from

[http://wikieducator.org/Exemplary\\_Collection\\_of\\_Open\\_eLearning\\_Content\\_Repositories](http://wikieducator.org/Exemplary_Collection_of_Open_eLearning_Content_Repositories) — A wikiEducator collection of open eLearning Content repositories including portals, gateways, institutional repositories, subject portals/collection, standalone digital media resources and community-developed content.

**Useful Resources for Teachers and Learners** (Commonwealth

Telecommunications Organisation). Retrieved May 7, 2014, from

<http://www.cto.int/training/learning-resources/> — Whilst the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation encourages people to develop their own local content that reflects their needs, cultures and contexts, this page provides links to some of the most valuable primary and secondary educational resources for teachers' and learners' use. These, and other, sources of content (many of which are free), can be adapted to suit all needs.



## 7. OER organisations and initiatives

A number of OER initiatives and organisations.

**Commonwealth of Learning (Open CourseWare and OERs).** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from <http://www.col.org/resources/crsMaterials/Pages/OCW-OER.aspx> — Resources from the Commonwealth of Learning - an intergovernmental organisation created by Commonwealth Heads of Government to encourage the development and sharing of open learning/distance education knowledge, resources and technologies.

**Creative Commons Aotearoa New Zealand.** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://creativecommons.org.nz/resources/> — Useful videos explaining Creative Commons.

**K12 Open Ed.** Retrieved June 4, 2014, from <http://www.k12opened.com/ebooks/> — K12 Open Ed is as an online community focusing on Open Educational Resources (OER) and their use in K-12 education. It is intended for educators using OER, those who are interested but not yet using OER, OER advocates, and anyone else interested in OER in K-12. As a community site, all users are welcome to contribute to the development of the site.

**OER Africa.** Retrieved May 2, 2014, from <http://www.oerafrica.org/> — OER Africa is a ground-breaking initiative established by the South African Institute for Distance Education (Saide). OER Africa play a leading role in supporting higher education institutions across Africa in the development and use of Open Educational Resources (OER) to enhance teaching and learning.

**OER IPR Support.** Retrieved May 9, 2014, from <http://www.web2rights.com/OERIPRSupport/> — The OER IPR Support Project aims to provide IPR and licensing support for JISC/HEA funded OER Phase 1, 2 and 3 projects in order to help them identify and manage IPR issues with particular emphasis on the use of Creative Commons Licences.

**Open educational resources (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/open-educational-resources/> — UNESCO believes that universal access to high quality education is key to the building of peace,



sustainable social and economic development, and intercultural dialogue. Open Educational Resources (OER) provide a strategic opportunity to improve the quality of education, as well as facilitate policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and capacity building.

**Open Education Consortium.** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from

<http://www.oecconsortium.org/> — The Open Education Consortium is a worldwide community of hundreds of higher education institutions and associated organizations committed to advancing open education and its impact on global education. The Open Education Consortium realizes change by leveraging its sources of expert opinion, its global network and its position as the principal voice of open education.





## 8. Open sources tools

Some open source software tools. We thought it would be useful to include some basic examples.

**Apache OpenOffice - The Free and Open Productivity Suite.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <https://www.openoffice.org/> — Compatible with other major office suites, Apache OpenOffice is free to download, use and distribute. Applications include a word processor, spreadsheet and presentation program, a drawing program that allows users to produce everything from simple diagrams to dynamic 3D illustrations, as well as a database management tool.

**Audacity: Free Audio Editor and Recorder.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://audacity.sourceforge.net/> — Audacity is a free, easy-to-use, multi-track audio editor and recorder for multiple operating systems. The interface is translated into many languages. Audacity can be used to record live audio, record computer playback on any Windows Vista or later machine, convert tapes and records into digital recordings or CDs, edit various sound files, cut, copy, splice or mix sounds together, as well as add numerous effects including change the speed or pitch of a recording.

**GIMP - The GNU Image Manipulation Program.** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <http://www.gimp.org/> — GIMP, an acronym for GNU Image Manipulation Program, is a freely distributed program for tasks such as photo retouching, image composition and image authoring. GIMP can be used as a simple paint program, an expert quality photo retouching program, an online batch processing system, a mass production image renderer, an image format converter, etc. The advanced scripting interface allows everything from the simplest task to the most complex image manipulation procedures to be easily scripted.



## 9. Videos about OER and CC

Some videos that you can watch to learn about OER and Creative Commons.

**Creating open educational resources - OpenLearn** (Open University). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://www.open.edu/openlearn/education/creating-open-educational-resources/content-section-0> — This course from OpenLearn features a number of videos to do with creating OER and combining licences.

**Creative Commons Kiwi** (2011). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://vimeo.com/25684782> — A video explaining how to download and share digital content legally, and how to let people know that you are happy for them to reuse your own work.

**Fair(y) Use Tale** (2007). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://cyberlaw.stanford.edu/blog/2007/03/fairy-use-tale> — A funny and informative video on the subject of fair use (fair dealing), created by Professor Eric Faden of Bucknell University. Note that although the video is US-centric, as of 1st October 2014, parody is also considered fair dealing in the UK.

**Finding Open Educational Resources** (Open Education Week, 2012). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJl9RShrxr4> — A video for Open Education Week - learn how to find Open Educational Resources in 60 seconds!

**Open Educational Resources (OER) - A Video Primer**. Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://contactnorth.ca/tips-tools/open-educational-resources/videos> — Ten videos on: What are Open Educational Resources (OER); Comparing Commercial and Open Educational Resources; Where to find quality French-language Open Educational Resources; The use of Open Educational Resources in Teaching and Learning; Mobile Learning Access and Technology; Assembling Open Educational Resources; Understanding Copyright; Fair Dealing in Canada; Creative Commons Licensing.

**Open Educational Resources (OER): Resource Roundup**. Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://www.edutopia.org/open-educational-resources-guide> — This educator's guide to Open Educational Resources includes information about online repositories, curriculum-sharing websites,



sources for lesson plans and activities and open textbooks.

***The Obviousness of Open Policy*** (ALN Conference Keynote, 2011). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPTzFbpKIFA> — Dr. Cable Green, Director of Global Learning; Creative Commons. November 10, 2011 Plenary Session. Abstract: The Internet, increasingly affordable computing, open licensing, open access journals and open educational resources provide the foundation for a world in which a quality education can be a basic human right. Yet before we break the “iron triangle” of access, cost and quality with new models, we need to educate policy makers about the obviousness of open policy: public access to publicly funded resources.  
<http://sloanconsortium.org/conferences/2011/aln/obviousness-open-policy>

***Turning a Resource into an Open Educational Resource*** (2012). Retrieved October 7, 2014 from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUVW5fhQP2k> — An animation illustrating the steps involved in embedding open licences in educational resources, and some of the associated IPR issues.

***Understanding Licensing and IPR for OER Projects*** (2010). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5BWqgVpcHCs> — A video presented by Naomi Korn explaining licensing and intellectual property rights for OER. Film by Guy Shapir.

***Why OER?*** (2013). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://vimeo.com/78580907> — This is “Why OER?” by Karen Fasimpaur on Vimeo. Video defines OER, gives examples, references Creative Commons. Case study of school in California, Utah, New York.

***Why Open Education Matters*** (2012). Retrieved October 6, 2014 from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHQp33rbg5k> — Why Open Education Matters: using OER to create a global community of teachers and learners.



## 10. MOOCs and OER courses

These are sites that offer courses on “open”, “open education”, and OER, including some MOOC (Massively Open Online Courses). Most of the courses on offer are not specifically designed for schools or teachers, but we have listed a few that relate to open education, OER, or indeed, are specifically for teachers.

***Coursera.org.*** Retrieved June 9, 2014, from <https://www.coursera.org/> — Coursera is an education platform that partners with top universities and organisations worldwide, offering free, online courses for anyone to take.

***Creating open educational resources - OpenLearn - Open University.*** Retrieved May 9, 2014, from <http://www.open.edu/openlearn/education/creating-open-educational-resources/content-section-0> — This course from OpenLearn features a number of videos to do with creating OER and combining licences.

***Introduction to Openness in Education.*** Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <https://learn.canvas.net/courses/4> — This course provides a broad overview of the ways in which openness impacts many areas of education – curriculum, instruction, learning, policy, technology, research and finance, among others.

***edX.*** Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <https://www.edx.org/> — EdX offers free online courses and classes. Find the latest MOOC from the world’s best universities including MIT, Harvard, Berkeley, UT and others. Topics include business, computer science, finance, history, literature, math, science, statistics and more.

***ICT in Primary Education: Transforming children’s learning across the curriculum.*** Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <https://www.coursera.org/course/ictinprimary> — Why and how are teachers integrating ICT (Information and Communication Technology) into primary education? This course analyses examples from schools in different parts of the world, and brings professional teachers, headteachers and policymakers together to share their best ideas and inspiring stories. The Institute of Education, University of London (IOE <http://www.ioe.ac.uk/>) and the UNESCO Institute for IT in Education (IITE <http://iite.unesco.org/>) are collaborating to run this professional development course.



**Open Knowledge: Changing the Global Course of Learning.** Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <http://online.stanford.edu/course/open-knowledge-changing-global-course-learning> — This course at Stanford Online provides an introduction to the important concept of openness - open source, open science, open data, open access, open education, open learning - from a variety of perspectives, including education, publishing, librarianship, economics, politics, and more, and asks you to discover what it means to you. Open Knowledge is international and multi-institutional, bringing together instructors and students from Canada, Ghana, Mexico, the United States, and the rest of the world. It will challenge you take control of your own education, to determine your own personal learning objectives, to contribute to the development of the curriculum, to reflect on your progress, to learn new digital skills, and to take a leadership role in the virtual classroom.

**OpenupEd.** Retrieved May 7, 2014, from <http://www.openuped.eu/> — The portal of a pan-European initiative OpenupEd around so-called MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses).

**Intro to Openness in Education (P2PU).** Retrieved September 24, 2014, from <https://p2pu.org/en/courses/140/intro-to-openness-in-education/> — This is an introductory course exploring the history and impacts of openness in education. The main goal of the course is to give users a broad but shallow grounding in the primary areas of work in the field of open education. Users have plenty of opportunity to dive deeper in the specific areas that interest them.



# 11. Further articles, reports, and books on OER

This section lists a number of articles and reports that provide in-depth information about open education and OER.

***Bibliography of Learner Use of OER - Researching Virtual Initiatives in Education.*** Retrieved May 28, 2014, from [http://virtualcampuses.eu/index.php/Bibliography\\_of\\_Learner\\_Use\\_of\\_OER](http://virtualcampuses.eu/index.php/Bibliography_of_Learner_Use_of_OER)

***Copyright Toolkit.*** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://copyrighttoolkit.com/>

Creative Commons. ***YouTube launches support for CC BY and a CC library featuring 10,000 videos.*** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/27533>

Creative Commons Aotearoa New Zealand. ***Creative Commons in Schools.*** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://creativecommons.org.nz/ccinschools/>

David, K., & Amber, T. (2012). ***OER - a historical perspective.*** Retrieved from <http://repository.jisc.ac.uk/4915/> — A paper delivered at ALTC2012 and OpenEd2012.

***DigiLit Leicester (Resources).*** Retrieved September 26, 2014, from [http://www.digilitleic.com/?page\\_id=8](http://www.digilitleic.com/?page_id=8) — The DigiLit Leicester project is designed to support teaching staff in secondary schools with the incorporation of technology in their work. The Resources page provides links to materials that promote the development and consolidation of digital literacy knowledge, skills and practice.

***Finding OERs (Open Educational Resources infoKit).*** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <https://openeducationalresources.pbworks.com/w/page/27045418/Finding%20OERs>

Haßler, B., Hennessy, S., Knight, S., & Connolly, T. (2014). ***Developing an Open Resource Bank for Interactive Teaching of STEM: Perspectives of school teachers and teacher educators.*** Journal of Interactive Media in Education. Retrieved from



<http://jime.open.ac.uk/jime/article/viewArticle/2014-09>

Jisc. **A guide to open educational resources**. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/publications/programmerelated/2013/Openeducationalresources.aspx>

**LinkedUp: Linking Web Data for Education**. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://linkedup-project.eu/resources/> — An EU project about the potential of open data in education.

**OER Handbook**. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from [http://wikieducator.org/OER\\_Handbook](http://wikieducator.org/OER_Handbook)

OKFN. **Open Education Handbook: Useful OER Resourceshandbooks**. Retrieved May 28, 2014, from [http://booktype.okfn.org/open-education-handbook/\\_draft/\\_v/1.0/useful-oer-resourceshandbooks/](http://booktype.okfn.org/open-education-handbook/_draft/_v/1.0/useful-oer-resourceshandbooks/)

Open Educational Resources infoKit. **What are Open Educational Resources?** Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <https://openeducationalresources.pbworks.com/w/page/24836860/What%20are%20Open%20Educational%20Resources>

Open Education Working Group. **Timeline**. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://education.okfn.org/timeline/>

OTTER project. **Open Educational Resources: A Short Bibliography**. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/beyond-distance-research-alliance/projects/otter/about-oers/open-educational-resources-a-short-bibliography> — The Open, Transferable and Technology-enabled Educational Resources project, or OTTER, is based at the University of Leicester and enables, pilots and evaluates systems and processes designed to enable individuals, teams and departments to release high-quality Open Educational Resources for free access, reuse and repurposing by others under an appropriate open licence, in perpetuity.

Pawlowski, J. M., & Hoel, T. (2012). **Towards a global policy for open educational resources: the Paris OER Declaration and its implications**. White Paper, Version 0.2, Jyväskylä, Finland. Retrieved from [http://monet.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/giotto/OpenScout\\_df6f1252-bfa6-11e1-a668-e13baff9bd23.pdf](http://monet.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/giotto/OpenScout_df6f1252-bfa6-11e1-a668-e13baff9bd23.pdf)

Rory McGreal. (2013). **Creating, Using and Sharing Open Educational Resources**. Retrieved from <http://dspace.col.org/handle/123456789/511>



Smith, M. L., Elder, L., & Emdon, H. (2011). ***Open Development: A new theory for ICT4D***. Information Technologies & International Development, 7(1), iii–ix. Retrieved from <http://www.itidjournal.org/index.php/itid/article/download/692/290> — “Open development” is a particular approach to international development. It relates to ideas around open education and OER, particularly in developing contexts.

***The Cape Town Open Education Declaration***. Retrieved September 25, 2014, from <http://www.capetowndeclaration.org/read-the-declaration>

Thomas, A., Campbell, L. M., Barker, P., & Hawksey, M. (2012). ***Into the wild—Technology for open educational resources***. University of Bolton. Retrieved from <http://publications.cetis.ac.uk/2012/601>

Tony Booth. (2011). ***Index for inclusion: developing learning and participation in schools***. (3rd ed. / Tony Booth and Mel Ainscow). Bristol: Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education. — The approach to OER and open education relates to values and certain aspects of inclusive education practice.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. ***What is the Paris OER Declaration?***. Retrieved September 25, 2014, from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/open-educational-resources/what-is-the-paris-oer-declaration/>

Weller, M. (2013). ***The Battle for Open - a perspective***. Journal of Interactive Media in Education, Nottingham OER 2013 special issue. Retrieved from <http://jime.open.ac.uk/jime/article/viewArticle/2013-15/html>

Wikibooks. ***Open Education Practices: A User Guide for Organisations and Individuals***. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Open\\_Education\\_Practices:\\_A\\_User\\_Guide\\_for\\_Organisations](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Open_Education_Practices:_A_User_Guide_for_Organisations)

WikiEducator. ***OER Handbook for Educators 1.0***. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from [http://wikieducator.org/OER\\_Handbook/educator\\_version\\_one](http://wikieducator.org/OER_Handbook/educator_version_one)

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. (2013). ***Open Educational Resources - Breaking the Lockbox on Education***. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://www.hewlett.org/sites/default/files/OER%20White%20Paper%20Nov%2022%202013%20Final.pdf>

Yuan, L., & Powell, S. (2013). ***MOOCs and Open Education: Implications for Higher Education***. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from





<http://publications.cetis.ac.uk/2013/667>

Yuan, L., Powell, S., & Olivier, B. (2014). ***Beyond MOOCs: Sustainable Online Learning in Institutions***. Retrieved June 2, 2014, from <http://publications.cetis.ac.uk/2014/898>

## Attribution

You are free to use the content of these guides to create your own content, as long as you include this attribution:



[OER Guidance for Schools](#) (2014), by [Björn Haßler](#), [Helen Neo](#) and [Josie Fraser](#). Published by [Leicester City Council](#), available under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0](#).

The OER Guidance for Schools documents are available from <http://schools.leicester.gov.uk/openeducation>.

*As far as the authors are aware the information contained within these documents is accurate on the date upon which they were produced. However, the information contained in the documents is not legal advice. If you require such advice, please seek advice from a suitably legally qualified professional.*