# THE EFFECT OF WEBQUEST BASED INSTRUCTION ON NINTH GRADE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FORCE AND MOTION

## A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES OF THE MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

MUHAMMED SAİT GÖKALP

## IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN SECONDARY SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

FEBRUARY 2011

#### Approval of the thesis:

### THE EFFECT OF WEBQUEST BASED INSTRUCTION ON NINTH GRADE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FORCE AND MOTION

submitted by MUHAMMED SAIT GÖKALP in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Department, Middle East Technical University by,

Prof. Dr. Canan Özgen Dean, Graduate School of <b>Natural and Applied Sciences</b>	
Prof. Dr. Ömer Geban Head of Department, <b>Secondary Science and Mathematics Education</b>	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Eryılmaz Supervisor, Secondary Science and Mathematics Edu. Dept., METU	
Examining Committee Members:	
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kürşat Çağıltay Computer Education and Instructional Technology Dept., METU	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Eryılmaz Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Dept., METU	
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salih Ateş Elementary Education Dept., Abant İzzet Baysal University	
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kürşat Erbaş Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Dept., METU	
Dr. Ufuk Yıldırım Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Dept., METU	

**Date:** 11.02.2011

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last name: Muhammed Sait Gökalp

Signature:

#### ABSTRACT

# THE EFFECT OF WEBQUEST BASED INSTRUCTION ON NINTH GRADE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FORCE AND MOTION

Gökalp, Muhammed Sait

Ph.D., Department of Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Eryılmaz

February 2011, 313 pages

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of WebQuest based instruction on ninth grade students' achievement in and attitude towards force and motion subject. Force and Motion Achievement Test, Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale, Attitude towards the Internet Scale, Observation Checklist, and Out-Class Activities Survey were used as measuring tools. Teacher handouts and WebQuests were prepared as teaching/learning materials for this study.

The study was conducted with 226 ninth grade students from eight classes of four high schools in Etimesgut district of Ankara in the spring semester of 2009-2010. There were four teachers and two classes of each teacher in this study. Force and Motion Achievement Test, Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale, and Attitude towards the Internet Scale were administered as pre-test to all groups in order to determine students' prior achievement and attitude level before the treatment. The students in the experimental group received WebQuest based instruction and the students in the control group received traditional physics instruction. The instruction in both groups took eight weeks. After the treatment, Force and Motion Achievement Test, Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale, and Out-Class Activities Survey were given to both the experimental and control groups.

Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were carried out with the data obtained from the pre and post-tests. The descriptive statistics showed that the distribution of the data at each variable was approximately normal. Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) was used as inferential statistics. The results of the MANCOVA showed a significant mean difference of the achievement in favor of the experimental groups. However, no significant difference was found for attitude towards force and motion between the groups.

Keywords: Physics Education, WebQuest Based Instruction, Force and Motion

# AĞ-ARAŞTIRMALARI TEMELLİ ÖĞRETİMİN DOKUZUNCU SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KUVVET VE HAREKET KONUSUNDAKİ BAŞARISI VE KUVVET VE HAREKETE KARŞI TUTUMU ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

ÖΖ

Gökalp, Muhammed Sait

Doktora, Ortaöğretim Fen ve Matematik Alanları Eğitimi Bölümü Tez danışmanı: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ali Eryılmaz

Şubat 2011, 313 sayfa

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ağ-araştırmaları temelli öğretimin dokuzuncu sınıf öğrencilerinin kuvvet ve hareket konusundaki başarısı ve kuvvet ve hareket konusuna karşı olan tutumları üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Kuvvet ve Hareket Başarı Testi, Kuvvet ve Hareket Konusuna Karşı Tutum Ölçeği, İnternete Karşı Tutum Ölçeği, Gözlem Kontrol Listesi ve Sınıf Dışı Etkinlikler Anketi, ölçme araçları olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışma için öğretmen rehberleri ve ağaraştırmaları, öğretme/öğrenme materyalleri olarak hazırlanmıştır.

Bu çalışma, Ankara ili Etimesgut ilçesinde yer alan dört lisedeki sekiz sınıfta 226 dokuzuncu sınıf öğrencisi ile birlikte 2009-2010 akademik yılı bahar döneminde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Dört öğretmen ve her bir öğretmene ait ikişer sınıf çalışmaya katılmıştır. Kuvvet ve Hareket Başarı Testi, Kuvvet ve Hareket Konusuna Karşı Tutum Ölçeği ve İnternete Karşı Tutum Ölçeği öğrencilerin ön başarı ve tutum düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla, uygulama öncesinde, ön-test olarak tüm gruplara verilmiştir. Deneysel grupta yer alan öğrenciler ağ-araştırmaları temelli öğretim yönetimi ile ders işlerken, kontrol grupta yer alan öğrenciler geleneksel fizik eğitimi almışlardır. Tüm gruplardaki öğretim sekiz hafta sürmüştür. Bundan sonra, Kuvvet ve Hareket Başarı Testi, Kuvvet ve Hareket Konusuna Karşı Tutum Ölçeği ve Sınıf Dışı Etkinlikler Anketi her bir kontrol ve deney gruplarına verilmiştir. Betimsel ve yordamsal istatistiksel analizler ön ve son testlerden elde edilen veriler kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Yordamsal istatistik sonuçları her bir değişkene ait verilerin dağılımının yaklaşık olarak normal olduğunu göstermiştir. Çok değişkenli kovaryans analizi (MANCOVA) yordamsal istatistik olarak kullanılmıştır. MANCOVA sonuçları deneysel gruplar lehine anlamlı başarı ortalaması farkı göstermektedir. Ancak, gruplar arasında kuvvet ve hareket konusuna karşı tutum için anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fizik Eğitimi, Ağ-araştırmaları Temelli Öğretim, Kuvvet ve Hareket

To my wife and my parents

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to thank those who made this thesis possible. First of all, this thesis would not have been possible unless there were not the guidance and criticisms of my thesis supervisor, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Eryılmaz. I am grateful to him for his continuous guidance.

I am thankful to the examining committee members of my thesis, Dr. Ufuk Yıldırım, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kürşat Erbaş, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kürşat Çağıltay, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salih Ateş.

I would like to thank to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Manjula Sharma and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ian Johnston from The Sydney University Physics Education Research (SUPER) Group. Their contributions and guidance at the early stages of this thesis were valuable.

I wish to express my gratitude for my friends, Zübeyde Demet Kırbulut and Ayla Çetin Dindar, who supported and encouraged me during the implementation and thesis writing process.

Thanks are inadequate for my parents, brother, and sister. I am grateful to their encouragement and supports throughout my doctoral study.

I owe my deepest gratitude to my wife, Nurgül Düzenli Gökalp. With her supports and love, completion of this thesis has been possible.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
ÖZ	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	X
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Problem	5
1.2 Null Hypothesis	5
1.3 Definition of Important Terms	6
1.4 Significance of the Study	8
2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	. 11
2.1 Computers in Education	. 11
2.2 Internet	. 13
2.3 Method or Media	. 15
2.4 WebQuest	. 16
2.4.1 Theoretical Background of WebQuests	. 18
2.4.2 Types of WebQuests	. 20
2.4.3 Critical Elements of WebQuests	. 21
2.4.4 Advantages and Limitations of Using WebQuests	. 22
2.4.5 Creating WebQuests	. 24
2.4.6 Critics to WebQuests	. 24
2.4.7 Research Studies on WebQuests	. 26
2.4.7.1 Impacts on Learning Outcomes, Skills, Attitude, and Motivation	. 28

	2.4.7.2 Implementation of WebQuest Activity	
	2.4.7.3 Beliefs, Perceptions, and Views about WebQuests	
	2.4.7.4 Construction Process of WebQuests	53
	2.4.7.5 Other Studies	56
	2.5 High School Physics Curriculum and WebQuests	58
	2.6 Students' Difficulties with Force and Motion Concepts	60
	2.7 Summary of the Findings of Research Studies	
3.	. METHODS	67
	3.1 Population and Sample	67
	3.2 Variables	69
	3.3 Measuring Tools	70
	3.3.1 Force and Motion Achievement Test	70
	3.3.2 Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale	80
	3.3.3 Observation Checklist	
	3.3.4 Attitude towards the Internet Scale	83
	3.3.5 Out-Class Activities Survey	
	3.4 Teaching/Learning Materials	
	3.4.1 WebQuests	
	3.4.2 Teacher Handouts	89
	3.5 Research Type and Design	89
	3.6 Treatment Implementation	
	3.7 Procedure	95
	3.8 Treatment Fidelity and Verification	97
	3.9 Analysis of Data	
	3.9.1 Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analyses	
	3.9.2 Descriptive Statistics	
	3.9.3 Inferential Statistics	99
	3.10 Power Analysis	
	3.11 Assumptions and Limitations	
	3.11.1 Assumptions	100
	3.11.2 Limitations	

4. RESULTS	. 101
4.1 Missing Data Analysis	. 101
4.2 Descriptive Statistics	. 103
4.3 Inferential Statistics	. 112
4.3.1 Determination of Covariates	. 112
4.3.2 Assumptions of MANCOVA	. 113
4.3.3 Result of MANCOVA	. 115
4.3.3.1 Null Hypothesis 1	. 115
4.3.3.2 Null Hypothesis 2	. 116
4.3.3.3 Null Hypothesis 3	. 118
4.3.4 Non-parametric Analysis	. 119
4.4 Results of Classroom Observations	. 119
4.5 Students' Views about WebQuest Activities and their Effects	. 123
4.6 Teachers' Views about WebQuest Activities and their Effects	. 129
4.7 Summary of the Results	. 131
5. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS	. 134
5.1 Discussion of the Results	. 134
5.2 Internal Validity of the Study	. 141
5.3 External Validity of the Study	. 143
5.4 Conclusions	. 144
5.5 Implications	. 145
5.6 Suggested Best Practices of WebQuest Development and Implementation.	. 146
5.7 Recommendations for Further Researches	. 148
REFERENCES	. 150
APPENDICES	
A. SCHOOL INVENTORY FORM	. 164
B. LIST OF OBJECTIVES	. 165
C. FIRST VERSION OF THE FMAT	. 167
D. EXPERT OPINION FORM FOR THE FMAT	. 182

E. TABLE OF TEST SPECIFICATION FOR THE FIRST VERSION OF TH	E
FMAT	185
F. REVISED VERSION OF THE FMAT	187
G. FINAL VERSION OF THE FMAT	201
H. TABLE OF TEST SPECIFICATION AND ANSWER KEY OF THE FMA	AT.214
I. ATTITUDE TOWARDS "FORCE AND MOTION" SCALE	231
J. OBSERVATION CHECKLIST	233
K. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE INTERNET SCALE	234
L. OUT-CLASS ACTIVITIES SURVEY	236
M. WEBQUEST EVALUATION FORMS	237
N. DISTRUBUTION OF THE OBJECTIVES TO WEBQUESTS	242
O. SCREENSHOT OF THE WEBQUEST OF PILOT STUDY	249
P. WEBQUEST SCREENSHOTS	256
R. TEACHER HANDOUTS	284
S. NOTE TAKING PAPER	301
T. STUDENTS' VIEWS QUESTIONNAIRE	303
U. EXAMPLES OF STUDENTS' PRODUCTS	304
CURRICULUM VITAE	312

xiii

# LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	
Table 2.1 Number of documents about WebQuest with respect to type and year	17
Table 2.2 Gagné's instructional events with corresponding internal processes and	
WebQuest components	19
Table 2.3 Comparison of research studies at primary level	28
Table 2.4 Comparison of research studies at undergraduate level	29
Table 2.5 Comparison of research studies at secondary level	30
Table 2.6 Comparison of the ICTS with the WBI	60
Table 3.1 Characteristics of the sample with respect to gender and age of students	3.69
Table 3.2 Identification of the Variables Used in the Study	70
Table 3.3 Item analysis results of the FMAT for pilot study	73
Table 3.4 Item distributions of the FMAT to the factors and factor loadings	75
Table 3.5 Item-based intraclass correlation coefficients of the FMAT	78
Table 3.6 Item analysis results for the pre-FMAT	78
Table 3.7 Item analysis results for the post-FMAT	79
Table 3.8 Dimensions of the ATFM	80
Table 3.9 Dimensions of the ATFM found in this study	81
Table 3.10 Item distrubitions to the dimensions of the ATI found in this study	83
Table 3.11 Research design of the study	90
Table 4.1 Missing values of the pre-FMAT, pre-ATFM, post-ATFM, ATIS, and	
OCASS with respect to each schools and groups	. 102

Table 4.2 Descriptive stati	stics for the Pre-	-ATFM, Pre-FM	AT, Post-ATFM, Post-

FMAT, ATIS, and OCASS with respect to groups 103
Table 4.3 Item based score means for the post-FMAT in each group
Table 4.4 Frequency distribution of the responses to the OCAS items with respect to
each group108
Table 4.5 Gain scores and effect sizes for both groups on the FMAT and ATFM
scores
Table 4.6 Effect sizes and mean differences between the WBI and TPI groups on
post-FMAT and post-ATFM scores109
Table 4.7 Correlations between dependent variables and potential covariates 112
Table 4.8 Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices 113
Table 4.9 MRC results for Homogeneity of Regression for the post-FMAT 114
Table 4.10 MRC results for Homogeneity of Regression for the post-ATFM 114
Table 4.11 Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances 115
Table 4.12 MANCOVA results 116
Table 4.13 Follow-up ANCOVA results 117
Table 4.14 Estimated means for the post-FMAT and post-ATFM at each group 118
Table 4.15 Results of non-parametric analysis for post-FMAT and post-ATFM 119
Table 4.16 Observation results about physical conditions of classroom/computer
laboratories
Table 4.17 Observation results about teachers' behaivors
Table 4.18 Observation results about students' behaivors
Table 4.19 Observation results about the method

# LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES
Figure 2.1 Frequency distribution of the theoretical documents on WebQuests 18
Figure 2.2 Categorized research studies on WebQuests and key findings from them
Figure 3.1 Path diagram produced by CFA analysis76
Figure 3.2 Screenshot of homepage of "webquestdatabase.com"
Figure 3.3 Navigation graphics before and after changes
Figure 3.4 Task of the linear motion WebQuest before modifications
Figure 3.5 Process section of the linear motion WebQuest before modifications 88
Figure 3.6 Layout of an experimental group
Figure 4.1 Histograms with normal curves for the pre-FMAT scores for each group
Figure 4.2 Histograms with normal curves for the ATI scores for each group 110
Figure 4.3 Histograms with normal curves for the pre-ATFM, post-FMAT, and post-
ATFM scores for each group

#### CHAPTER 1

#### **INTRODUCTION**

There is a rapid development of technology in the world. Computers, televisions, and mobile phones are some of the electronic items that students face with in daily life. There has been a dramatic increase in the availability and capabilities of computers than before. This increase has been observed in education as well as other disciplines (Brown, 2001).

Nowadays, computers are very accessible tools and interesting for many students. As an indispensable part of computers, the Internet has become widely used around all over the world for many reasons: social networking, entertainment, communication, education etc. Most students are interested in doing something with computer and they spend a lot of time with their personal computer either playing game or surfing the Internet. In Turkey, the first Internet connection was established in 1993 (Internet tarihi, 2005). Within 10 years, it was accessed at many homes and was used many times for several purposes in a day (Altun, 2003). Nowadays, we can access the Internet at anywhere (at homes, schools, and even at picnics thanks to mobile devices) for any purpose. About two billion people (1,966,514,816) from all over the world use the Internet. This constitutes 29% of the world population. In our country, 35 million people use the Internet. From 2000 to 2010, number of the Internet users has increased 1650% in Turkey (InternetWorldStats, 2010). With the implementation of "MEB Internet Access Project", all of the secondary school students and 94% of the primary school students have had broadband Internet access (MEB, 2010).

In education, the growth of using the Internet should not be disregarded. As a part of the Internet, web-based multimedia environment allows students to access millions of documents by just a few clicks. The number of research studies on using the Internet as part of teaching and learning also increased in parallel with the development of the Internet technologies. Web-based technologies allow us to access and present information in multiple ways; also, they give us the opportunity of interactivity and collaboration (Ikpeze & Boyd, 2007). Nowadays, with the development of web technologies, there is a paradigm shift from the traditional teacher-centered model in which the teacher lectures, to the collaborative learnercentered model in which the teacher becomes a guide (Fleissner, Chan, Yuen, & Ng, 2006).

Educational technologists have developed some web-based activities, in order to provide the effective use of the Internet in education and make the Internet part of the teaching and learning process. One of the web-based activities is WebQuest. It was developed by Bernie Dodge and Tom March in 1995. Dodge (1995) defines WebQuest as "an inquiry-oriented activity in which some or all of the information that learners interact with comes from resources on the Internet, optionally supplemented with videoconferencing" (para. 2). March (2003) defines WebQuest as "a scaffolded learning structure that uses links to essential resources on the World Wide Web and an authentic task to motivate students' investigation of a central, open-ended question, development of individual expertise and participation in a final group process that attempts to transform newly acquired information into a more sophisticated understanding" (p. 42). The five guiding principles of the WebQuest were summarized as FOCUS by Dodge; "Find great sites", "Orchestrate your learners and resources", "Challenge your learners to think", "Use the medium", and "Scaffold high expectations" (Dodge, 2001a).

WebQuests become a widely used tool in order to integrate technology in teaching and learning process since 1995 (Halat, 2007; 2008a; Wang & Hannafin, 2008). They help to enhance students' information technology and literacy skills (Russell et al., 2008). Well-structured WebQuests requires students to think critically to defend an opinion. Moreover, they represent an important bridge between technological literacy and content learning (Ikpeze & Boyd, 2007).

WebQuests allow students to use the Internet as an important tool and to be active learners (Halat, 2008a). Additionally, they enhance students' motivation (Aoki, 2004; Chan, 2007; Lim & Hernández, 2007; Russell et al., 2008; Wagman, 2005). WebQuests allow students to analyze and synthesize information, not just summarize it. They give opportunities to enhance and use higher level thinking skills (Allan & Street, 2007; Aoki, 2004; Brown & Zahner, 2006; Çığrık, 2008; Halat, 2007; Kundu & Bain, 2006; Lim & Hernández, 2007; Oliver, 2010). To engage students in higher-level thinking, scaffolding process is used at WebQuest based instruction (Pelliccione & Craggs, 2007; Wang & Hannafin, 2008). The use of WebQuests also promote cooperative learning (Pelliccione & Craggs, 2007).

In the literature, the researcher has not found any study investigating the effect of WebQuest based instruction on students' achievement in and/or attitude towards physics. Furthermore, most of the studies were done for social sciences.

In Turkey, as the researcher found from the literature, nine studies about the WebQuests were carried out: one of them investigated the effect of WebQuest based cooperative instruction on fifth grade mathematics students (Kılıç, 2007), two of them investigated the views of pre-service teachers about WebQuests (Halat, 2007; 2008b), another study investigated the effect of web-based reading activities on the reading motivation and language proficiency of undergraduate students (Büyükyazı, 2007), one of the studies investigated the effects of WebQuests on students' logical thinking skills and their achievement in and attitude towards science and technology course (Çığrık, 2008), one other study aimed to gather learners' opinions about usability of WebQuests and to determine effects of them on learners' metacognitive awareness (Tabanli, 2008), another study investigated teachers' perceptions about online teacher professional development program that includes WebQuests as a part of it (Ateşkan, 2008), one other study investigated the effects of WebQuest based instruction on sixth grade students' achievement in and attitude toward Turkish language course (Akçay, 2009), and the last study aimed to bring dynamism to existing approach (Köse, 2007).

Most of the studies found in the literature are at undergraduate level, worked with pre-service teachers (Allan & Street, 2007; Aoki, 2004; Büyükyazı, 2007; Chan, 2007; Drozd & O'Donoghue, 2007; Frazee, 2004; Gorrow, Bing, & Royer, 2004; Halat, 2007; 2008b; Halat & Jakubowski, 2001; Hassanien, 2006; Kanuka, Rourke, & Laflamme, 2007; Kundu & Bain, 2006; Leahy & Twomey, 2005; Pun, Lee, Chan,

& Yang, 2005; Roberts, 2005; Russell et al., 2008; Şen & Neufeld, 2006; Zheng, Stucky, McAlack, Menchana, & Stoddart, 2004). In addition, some of the studies are at primary school level (Akçay, 2009; Brown & Zahner, 2006; Çığrık, 2008; Ikpeze & Boyd, 2007; Kılıç, 2007; Lipscomb, 2003; MacGregor & Lou, 2004, 2005; Milson, 2001; Pelliccione & Craggs, 2007). Only a few studies were done at secondary level (Gaskill, McNulty, & Brooks, 2006; Lara & Repáraz, 2007; Stahr, 2008; Tabanlı, 2008; Wagman, 2005). Almost all of the views about WebQuests in the literature are positive about using them. They are highly supportive for the use of WebQuests in the classes and they specify the need for further researches.

Many of the studies found in the literature are about why WebQuest should have an impact on student learning or how to design WebQuests. There are a few experimental studies investigating the effect of WebQuest based instruction (Akçay, 2009; Büyükyazı, 2007; Chuo, 2004; Çığrık, 2008; Gaskill et al., 2006; Kılıç, 2007; Stahr, 2008; Strickland, 2005). None of them is about physics. Only one of them is about students' achievement in and attitude towards science and technology course (Çığrık, 2008), one other is about mathematics attitude and achievement (Kılıç, 2007), and one of them is about achievement in earth science (Gaskill et al., 2006). As mentioned before, most of the studies are about social sciences.

In Turkey, a new physics curriculum for high school students was developed (TTKB, 2007). This curriculum supports the use of technology in the classes for the better understanding of concepts. As we review the curriculum, we see that there are some skills to be gained by the students named as "Information and Communication Technology Skills (ICTS)". These skills are categorized into five groups. These are;

- Search, find, and select appropriate information
- Develop information that suits his/her purpose
- Present information in the most efficient way
- Develop communication skills
- Develop basic computer skills.

When we look at the constructs of WebQuests, we see that they can help to develop ICTS of students. Moreover, the new physics curriculum requires the use of several technologies to design and plan effective learning environments and experiences for students. It also suggests student-centered learning activities. The WebQuests developed in this study can be used as in-class activities compatible with the new physics curriculum.

Force and motion concepts are the fundamental concepts of physics (Hestenes, Wells, & Swackhamer, 1992). Many research studies showed that many students have difficulties with the learning of these concepts. WebQuest activities can help us to use web technologies in the class and to make students the active participants during the instruction. In this study, attention was given to using WebQuests to teach force and motion concepts to ninth grade students. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of the WebQuest based instruction on ninth grade school students' achievement in and attitude towards force and motion subject.

#### 1.1 Problem

The research problem of this study is that: What is the effect of WebQuest based instruction compared to traditional physics instruction on ninth grade students' achievement in and attitude towards force and motion concepts in Etimesgut, Ankara?

The sub-problems of this study are as follow:

- What is the effect of WebQuest based instruction compared to traditional physics instruction on ninth grade students' achievement in force and motion concepts in Etimesgut, Ankara?
- What is the effect of WebQuest based instruction compared to traditional physics instruction on ninth grade students' attitude towards force and motion concepts in Etimesgut, Ankara?

#### 1.2 Null Hypothesis

1. There is no significant overall effect of teaching methods (WebQuest based instruction versus traditional physics instruction) on the population means of the collective dependent variables of ninth grade students' physics achievement post-test scores and physics attitude post-test scores when students' gender, physics achievement pre-test scores, attitude towards force and motion pre-test scores, attitude towards the Internet scores, school type, and students' out of class activities (getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers) are controlled.

2. There is no significant effect of teaching methods (WebQuest based instruction versus traditional physics instruction) on the population means of ninth grade students' physics achievement post-test scores when students' gender, physics achievement pre-test scores, attitude towards force and motion pre-test scores, attitude towards the Internet scores, school type, and students' out of class activities (getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers) are controlled.

3. There is no significant effect of teaching methods (WebQuest based instruction versus traditional physics instruction) on the population means of ninth grade students' physics attitude post-test scores when students' gender, physics achievement pre-test scores, attitude towards force and motion pre-test scores, attitude towards the Internet scores, school type, and students' out of class activities (getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers) are controlled.

#### 1.3 Definition of Important Terms

Main terms included in the hypotheses of the study are defined as follows:

WebQuest – "is an inquiry-oriented activity in which some or all of the information that learners interact with comes from resources on Internet" (Dodge, 1995, para. 2). In the current study, WebQuest based instruction is an instructional method in which students were expected to complete a WebQuest in the lesson (See Section 3.6 for the details). They study as groups of maximum three students.

Traditional physics instruction - is an instruction in which teachers did whatever in their classes without any outside intervention. Although, the new high school physics curriculum expects students to be mentally and physically active in physics classes, the researcher observed that the new physics curriculum was partly followed by the teachers. What these teachers did in their physics classes were explained in detail in Sections 3.6 and 4.4.

Students' achievement in force and motion - In this study, it is what the Force and Motion Achievement Test measures. The Force and Motion Achievement Test consists of 30 questions including 16 multiple-choice, two true-false and 12 openended type test items. There are conceptual questions as well as quantitative ones. It was designed to assess both content and skill objectives.

Attitude - is "a disposition or tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain thing (idea, object, person, situation)" (Kearsley, 1994, para. 1). In this study, students' attitude towards force and motion is what the Attitude towards "Force and Motion" scale measures.

Attitude towards the Internet – In the current study, it is what the Attitude towards the Internet Scale measures. It is a measure of students' attitude towards the Internet usage.

Out-class activities - In the current study, it is what the Out-Class Activities Survey measures. It is a measure of the students' force and motion related educational activities after or before the class hours.

School type – indicates different types of schools attended to the current study. There are two different types of schools: public Anatolian high school and public high school. Public Anatolian high schools admit students based on their scores on the nationwide high school entrance examination. Generally, high-achieving students are admitted to these schools. On the other hand, there is no entrance examination for public high schools. Students in the public high schools are lower achievers than the students in the public Anatolian high schools.

Students' gender - is the answer of the question "What is your gender?". This question was asked to the students in the Attitude towards "Force and Motion" scale.

Students' age - is the answer of the question "What is your age?". This question was asked to the students in the Attitude towards "Force and Motion" scale.

#### 1.4 Significance of the Study

Physics is the one of the most important branches of the science in our life. Theories of physics that seems to be very complex at first glance aim to explain the reasons of various daily life phenomena. The one who understand the physical concepts and theories can explain the daily life events better. Answer of the "How can we help students to understand concepts of physics?" was investigated with many studies mostly since 1960s. For the same purpose, curriculum reforms were done and instructional methods were developed. Recently, in this way, a new physics curriculum for high school students was developed in our country. As mentioned before, the new physics curriculum supports the use of ICTS in the physics classes. Therefore, the materials that developed in this study can easily be integrated with the curriculum and teachers can use them in their classes. In addition, this study will be a guide for the teachers in order to see how to use WebQuests in a class setting and it will provide necessary documents to implement the WebQuest based instruction (WBI).

At the beginning of this chapter, it was mentioned that WebQuests enhance students' motivation and allows them to be active learners. Moreover, it gives the opportunity to use and enhance higher level thinking skills. In this study, the researcher developed and used WebQuests in ninth grade physics classes.

Furthermore, as mentioned before, there are very few experimental studies conducted on WebQuests and only three of them were about science. This study is the first one that investigates the effects of the WebQuest based instruction on students' achievement in and attitude towards physics in Turkey. Moreover, the studies that investigated these effects were not found in the literature by the researcher.

In the current study, the effect of the WBI on the students' achievement in force and motion concepts was investigated. The research studies show that students have several difficulties with these concepts. Force and motion concepts are one of the most investigated concepts in physics. There are several instructional methods to teach these concepts and several studies have been carried out to see effectiveness of these methods on students' achievement. However, it is important to use a variety of teaching methods to have effective learning environment. The WBI has the potential to be an effective teaching method. Thus, there is a need to investigate its effectiveness on the students' achievement in force and motion.

The current study differed from the other WebQuest related studies in several ways. These differences can be listed as below:

- Supplementary documents: Unfortunately, most of the studies found from the literature did not supply the helpful documents that were used at the process of WebQuest implementation (e.g, Brown & Zahner, 2006; Gaskill, McNulty, & Brooks, 2006; Strickland, 2005). Even, some of the studies did not supply the WebQuests used (e.g., Gaskill, McNulty, & Brooks, 2006; Strickland, 2005). There were no guides, teacher handouts, or lesson plans in the studies. In the current study, teacher handouts, implementation details, and the WebQuests were supplied to help teachers or researchers in the implementation process.
- Sample size: Only two of the studies had the sample over 150 participants (Leahy & Twomey, 2005; Zheng, Stucky, McAlack, Menchana, & Stoddart, 2004). Moreover, the power analysis was not carried out. Therefore, it was not possible to talk about appropriateness of the sample size to perform inferential statistics. In the current study, the sample size is enough to generalize the results to the accessible population.
- Duration: In the most cases, the length of the interventions at the studies were not enough to expect to see the effects of the WBI on the dependent variables (e.g., Gaskill, McNulty, & Brooks, 2006; Gowen, 2010; Kelly, 2010). Especially, changes on the attitude requires more time. In the current study, the duration between pre and post-tests were two months.
- Physics: There was no study, found by the researcher, which investigated the effects of the WBI at any grade of the physics courses. This may lead someone to question appropriateness of WebQuests to physics context. However, numerous numbers of the published physics related WebQuests on the web indicates the need for a study on physics. Moreover, the studies on the social sciences were not appropriate to talk about the effects of the WBI

on physics achievement or attitude. Therefore, the current study was carried out in the physics courses.

Control of extraneous variables: In the most of the studies, the covariates were not included in the statistical analyses (e.g., Brown & Zahner, 2006; Oliver, 2010; Strickland, 2005). This issue can affect the validity of the results. In the current study, possible extraneous variables were defined and some of them were decided to be used in the statistical analyses.

#### CHAPTER 2

#### **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

Previous studies related to this study were reviewed in this chapter. Firstly, the review started with giving general information on computers in education. Secondly, the Internet and its place in education were reviewed. As one of the Internet based activities, the studies about WebQuests were reviewed at the next sections. This part of the literature review started with the definition and details of WebQuests (theoretical background, types, critical elements, advantages and limitations, construction process and critics of WebQuest) which were derived from the theory-based documents. Furthermore, the research-based studies were reviewed and the categorized results of them were given in respective sections. The literature review continued with giving the information on high school physics curriculum and WebQuest. Finally, students' difficulties with the force and motion concepts were reviewed. The review was completed by giving the detailed summary of the previous studies found in the literature.

#### 2.1 Computers in Education

First operational computers were started to be used for educational purposes, as a mathematical problem-solving tool, around 1940s (Molnar, 1997). However, they were mainly at universities and not many in numbers. In 1970s, many schools started to use computers for several purposes (Cotton, 1991). Nowadays, parallel with the development efforts of the computer technology, accessibility and ownership of the personal computers become easier than before. This is mainly because of the descending price of the computer parts. Moreover, these technological efforts increased the number of the tasks that can be performed with computers. Many individuals can access computers at their homes, schools, and/or works to do

their routine works. The increase has also been observed in the field of education. Many teachers tried to integrate computer technology in their classes.

As being popular issue, researchers have examined effectiveness of using computer technologies. Kulik and Kulik (2002) did a meta-analysis on the findings from 254 studies and found that the computer aided instructions usually produce positive effects on students' performance. Martínez-Jiménez and his colleagues (1997) created several software for physics teaching and investigated the effectiveness of them. The results of their study showed that the students who used those software had higher achievement scores than those who did not use. These kinds of results are appealing and encourage the use of computer-based technologies in the teaching/learning process. However, one should consider what makes use of computers effective in this process. Redish (1993) summarized the answer of this question. He stated that computers have the ability to transfer real world events in them, which means they can capture real life data and display them accurately and promptly. This allows students to make connections between abstract equations and accompanying real world physical events. Moreover, computers can simulate complex procedures; and in this way, they allow students to grasp abstract physical phenomena. Furthermore, use of computers enables students to perform complex experiments.

Beside capabilities of computers, the best thing is that students are also willing and like to use computers. Cotton (1991) summarized the results of many researches and listed why students like to use computers:

- Computers are patient and they do not easily get tired.
- Computers do not express feelings like getting angry or frustrated.
- Use of computers is entertaining.
- Computers give instant feedback upon students' action.
- Computers allow students to work independently.
- Computers allow students to conduct experiments within different conditions.
- Computers work rapidly.
- Computers are great by the means of drill and practice.
- Computers are objective.

#### 2.2 Internet

While researchers were continuing to pursue the most effective use of computers in education, a new product of computer technology, the Internet, was emerged in 1990s. Before describing the Internet itself, it will be appropriate to give the description of computer network. Computer network is the interconnection of the computers at different places. It consists of two or more computers in order to share information between them (AAS, 2008; HorizonDataSys, 2008; Warehouse, 2008). The Internet, in basic terms, is the computer network that consists of millions of computers. In this huge network, there are many computers from all over the world (TechniqueWeb, 2003). There are various definitions of the Internet but all of them refer to "wide networking system". Someone can access the Internet by using phone line, cable TV or satellite. With the use of various software, information can be shared, websites can be browsed, and files can be downloaded (CenterSpan, 1997).

Although it seems that the Internet is a new technology, it is based on ARPAnet an American military project that was founded in 1969 in order to make communication between military units (BBN, 2005; CenterSpan, 1997). In 1990, ARPAnet project was cancelled but one of its protocols, TCP/IP, has been continued (Stewart, 2000). In 1992, American government decided to make this project public (CenterSpan, 1997). After that the Internet has continued to get bigger and bigger (Kahn & Cerf, 1999). In 2010, there were almost two billion Internet users which constitute 29 percent of the world population (InternetWorldStats, 2010).

In Turkey, the first Internet connection was established in 1993 (Internet tarihi, 2005). At the beginning, it was primarily accessible at universities and there were very few Internet users. With the development of Internet technologies and emerging of broadband technology in 2000 (Shapley, 2009), dramatic increase in the accessibility of the Internet has been observed in the world as well is in our country. While there were only two million Internet users in Turkey in 2000, within ten years this number has been increased to 35 million with the growth rate of 1650 percent (InternetWorldStats, 2010). In 2004, Ministry of National Education started a project called as "MEB Internet Access Project" which aimed to establish the Internet connection at every primary and secondary schools. With the implementation of the

project, all of the secondary school students and 94 percent of the primary school students have had opportunity to connect the Internet at their schools by 2010 (MEB, 2010).

While use of the Internet becomes widespread, the question arises that how we can use the Internet effectively in education and if students are willing to use the Internet for educational purposes. The results of a survey conducted by Onlinefizik (2008) showed that 64% of the students are already using the Internet for educational purposes. Additionally, 85% of them prefer to use the Internet to access information. However, only 48% of them think that there are sufficient instructional content/activities at related websites. Apple Classrooms of Tomorrow - Today project (ACOT2, 2008) paid attention to the increased number of students who use at least one of the social networking websites. It was also pointed out that there was a huge gap between students' use of technological tools that can be accessible anywhere (e.g. Internet based applications) and schools' use of these technologies. In their preceding project, ACOT (Ringstaff, Sandholtz, & Dwyer, 1991), five stages of technology integration to the schools were introduced. These stages are "Entry", "Adoption", "Adaptation", "Appropriation", and "Invention" in order. These stages also cover the Internet technologies integration to the teaching and learning process. However, most schools are still at the level of adoption or adaptation.

In education, we should not disregard the use of the Internet, which comes with many advantages. As a part of the Internet, World Wide Web (WWW or Web in most case) consists of collection of the Internet sites that allow to present information with multimedia support. The Web allows students to access a variety of resources and connects students and teachers with others (Gordin, Gomez, Pea, & Fishman, 1996). It provides opportunity to learn many things on virtual environment (Demirbilek, Cilesiz, & Tozoglu, 2001). This giant library encourages and supports inquiry based collaborative learning (Wattenberg, 1998). Nowadays, the field of education is experiencing a paradigm shift from the traditional teacher-centered model, in which teachers are information source and learners are passive receivers, to the collaborative learner-centered model, in which the teacher becomes a guide to facilitate learning (Fleissner, Chan, Yuen, & Ng, 2006). As the variety and volume of

the information on the Internet are increasing, it allows educators to think about extra challenges in which students are asked to gather, synthesize, evaluate, and transform information (Ikpeze & Boyd, 2007). Parallel with the development of the Internet technologies that allow to present information in variety forms including simulations and animations, the research studies on using the Internet in the teaching and learning process are increasing dramatically. Researchers introduce new tools and web-based activities such as interactive simulations (PHET, 2010), wikis, podcast, virtual laboratories (ChemCollective, 2010; NTNUJAVA, 2010), treasure hunt, and WebQuest (Dodge, 1995), those can effectively be used in this process. As the one used in this study, WebQuest is described in detail in Section 2.4.

#### 2.3 Method or Media

In the process of integrating technology into teaching and learning process, a new question arises if the methods or media actually affect the learning outcomes. The debate on this issue was started with Clark (1983) where he opposed to the argument of effectiveness of the media. Clark supported his counter argument with the results of previous research studies those indicate no effects of media on students' achievement. He argued that the media do not have any effects on students' achievement and if there are any effects, it should be caused by uncontrolled methods or content. He stated that media are merely vehicles for instruction and they do not have any effects on learning. In the response to the Clark's argument, Kozma (1991) stated that the use of different media can results in different learning outcomes. He reviewed the research studies on learning with the media such as books, television, and computers. According to Kozma, all media have specific attributes that cause changes in the learning. He asserted that the use of media influences the ways learners represent and process information and that results change in the learning. Clark (1994) categorized the counter arguments to his early argument and responded to the one made by Kozma (1991). Most of the counter arguments were based on the usual uses of the media. They claimed that method and media are identical and inseparable. Each of the media has method specific attributes. For example, computers are best for giving semantically dense simulations

of complex phenomena as well as drill and practice. Clark argues that different types of media can be used for several purposes and the use of different media for the same purpose does not make any change on learning or motivation. Moreover, Clark, in contrary to Kozma (1991), stated that the media attributes are not sufficient to cause learning. Some other arguments were about meta-analytic evidences. They stated that meta-analyses showed that the use of medium with a method results in learning gain. Clark expressed that this was merely because of the uncontrolled methods in the studies. If the same methods were used by a teacher, the results would be the same.

#### 2.4 WebQuest

As stated in Section 2.2, researchers developed several activities and tools for the effective use of web in the learning and teaching process. One of these activities is WebQuest. WebQuest model was developed by Bernie Dodge and Tom March in 1995 (Dodge, 2001a). Dodge (1995) defines WebQuest as "an inquiry-oriented activity in which some or all of the information that learners interact with comes from resources on Internet, optionally supplemented with videoconferencing" (para. 2). Moreover, March (2003) defines WebQuest as "a scaffolded learning structure that uses links to essential resources on the World Wide Web and an authentic task to motivate students' investigation of a central, open-ended question, development of individual expertise and participation in a final group process that attempts to transform newly acquired information into a more sophisticated understanding" (p. 42).

WebQuest is not a medium; rather, it is a web-based activity, which uses several methods and learning theories (See Section 2.4.1). In the current study, it is assumed that the media, here, which are the Internet and computer, do not directly affect learning outcomes. This assumption arises from Clark (1983, 1994). Moreover, WebQuests were used as a part of instructional method called as "WebQuest based instruction" which is defined in Chapter 1 and detailed in Chapter 3.

There are many WebQuests on the web. However, the number of the studies investigating the effects of the WebQuest is limited. The researcher found 149

WebQuest related documents. Distributions of the documents to the years with respect to document type can be seen in Table 2.1. Half of these documents were just theory-based articles.

Year	Conference	Journal	Book	Master	Dissertation	Online	Total
	proceeding	article	chapter /	thesis		article /	
			booklet			report	
1995						1	1
1996							0
1997							0
1998						2	2
1999	1	2	1				4
2000	1	2				5	8
2001	2	2				3	7
2002	4	1				4	9
2003	6	5			1	3	15
2004	5	9			3	1	18
2005	3	13		2	3	2	23
2006	3	8	1				12
2007	3	16		2	1		22
2008	1	8		2	3		14
2009		7		1	2		10
2010		2			2		4
Total	29	75	2	7	15	21	149

Table 2.1 Number of documents about WebQuest with respect to type and year

Following sections from Sections 2.4.1 to 2.4.6 are based on the reviews of the documents, which contain theoretical information. Moreover, in Section 2.4.7, research based studies on WebQuests are reviewed, categorized, and presented with respect to themes as "Impacts on Learning Outcomes, Skills, Attitude, and

Motivation", "Implementation of WebQuest Activity", "Beliefs, Perceptions, and Views on WebQuests", and "Construction of WebQuests".

Number of theoretical documents per year was given in Figure 2.1. It can be seen from the figure that number of this type of documents reaches its maximum value in 2002 and starts to decrease from 2007. Furthermore, there is no theory-based document in 2010. However, in 2002, there was only one research study related with WebQuests (See Figure 2.2). Moreover, the research based studies had its peak in 2005.



Figure 2.1 Frequency distribution of the theoretical documents on WebQuests

#### 2.4.1 Theoretical Background of WebQuests

Dodge (2002b), in a discussion group, stated that WebQuest model is based on cooperative learning, problem-based learning, and constructivism. Moreover, he expressed that WebQuest is a particular packaging of these. Similar thoughts were expressed by March (2003) too. He stated that "WebQuests aren't anything new except that they provide a way to integrate sound learning strategies with effective use of the Web" (p. 43). Additionally, Dodge (1998) lists constructs of WebQuest as follows: constructivism, cooperative learning, scaffolding, and fading. Moreover, it is stated by Dodge (2001a) that WebQuest model is always evolving. Fiedler (2002) examined WebQuest model in the light of several learning theories. She started her discussion with Robert Gagné, one of the pioneers of cognitive learning, by comparing his famous "Nine Events of Instruction" with the WebQuest model. Gagné stated that learner should be informed about the objectives. As Fiedler stated, a typical WebQuest informs learners about the objectives usually in the introduction section. Moreover, Gagné suggested using advance organizers to help in learning verbal information. These advance organizers are generally presented in process section of the WebQuests. Fiedler constructed a table that represents Gagné's "Nine Events of Instruction" with corresponding learner's internal process and WebQuest sections. As can be seen in Table 2.2, a typical WebQuest has the ability to offer learning events, proposed by Gagné, to the learners.

Instructional Event	structional Event Learner's Internal Process		
Gaining attention	Reception	Introduction	
Informing learners of the	Evenenteerev	Task	
objective	Expectancy		
Stimulating recall of prior	Retrieval to Working	Introduction and Task	
learning	Memory	Introduction and Task	
Presenting the stimulus	Selective Perception	Task	
Providing "learning	Somentic Encoding	Process and scaffolding	
guidance"	Semantic Encoding		
Eliciting performance	Responding	Process	
Providing feedback	Reinforcement	Process and collaboration	
A agagging norformonas	Retrieval and	Evaluation	
Assessing performance	Reinforcement		
Enhancing retention and	Retrieval and		
transfer	Generalization	Conclusion	

Table 2.2 Gagné's instructional events with corresponding internal processes and WebQuest components

Note. From Fiedler (2002, p. 7)

Fiedler also states that cooperative learning environment can be successfully offered by a WebQuest. Most WebQuests require group work and by structuring task section, it can be adapted to allow cooperative learning. Moreover, Bernie Dodge and Tom March, as founders of the WebQuest activity, encourage instructional designers to write scenario and tasks to represent the use of cooperative learning in the WebQuest activity.

Lastly, Fiedler examined WebQuest model in terms of Vygotsky's theory and scaffolding. Vygotsky emphasized the importance of social interaction to learn and engage students to collaborative authentic activities within a relevant and meaningful cultural context. A typical WebQuest allows using group work and interaction between group members. A well-designed WebQuest can comply with Vygotsky's theory. Furthermore, scaffolding is one of the constructs of the WebQuests as Dodge (1998) stated. In the current study, beside within group discussions, between group discussions, which enhance social interactions, were embedded.

Vidoni and Maddux (2002) compared WebQuest model with the components of critical thinking skills established by Weinstein (2000). They summarized that WebQuest model includes all components of critical thinking such as skillful thinking, responsible thinking, focus of judgment, criteria, self-correction, and sensitivity to context.

#### 2.4.2 Types of WebQuests

There are two types of WebQuests with respect to duration and learning outcomes (Dodge, 1995). Dodge identified these two types as short-term and longer term. Short-term WebQuest is designed to be completed in one to three class sessions. Dodge defines the instructional goal of short-term WebQuests as knowledge acquisition and integration. Longer-term WebQuest is designed to be completed up to a month. The goal of the longer-term WebQuests was defined as extending and refining knowledge by Dodge.

In the current study, curriculum requirements led to determine the number and duration of WebQuests. Two of them were identified as short-term and the other two were identified as longer-term WebQuests. However, the short-term WebQuests
used in this study were just based on the duration criterion identified by Dodge (1995). Furthermore, all of the WebQuests used in the current study aimed students to use higher order thinking skills.

### 2.4.3 Critical Elements of WebQuests

WebQuests are usually designed for group work. In a typical WebQuest, there is a scenario to be followed by the learners. At the end of WebQuest activity, learners are required to prepare a product either online or offline. A WebQuest consists of six essential sections:

- Introduction: This is the first section of WebQuests. In this section, getting
  students attention and motivating them are aimed. Moreover, background
  information about the current topic can be presented in the introduction
  section (Brooks & Byles, 2000). It is basically a short paragraph explaining
  why students will complete the WebQuest (Chatel & Nodell, 2002).
- Task: This section is where the students' task is presented. Details of the expected product are given in this section (Brooks & Byles, 2000). If relevant, roles of the members are described.
- Process: In the process section, detailed information about how students complete their task is given. Aim of this section is to provide a guideline to the students. The author of the WebQuest can give tips on managing times and collecting data at this section (Yoder, 1999). Explicit directions should be listed too (Chatel & Nodell, 2002).
- Resources: It is where the chosen web resources are presented. This section allows students to use their class hours effectively without wasting time on searching inappropriate websites (Chatel & Nodell, 2002). Vidoni and Maddux (2002) state that the resources section does not have to contain merely online resources. Similarly, Dodge (1995) lists acceptable resources as web documents, searchable databases on the net, experts available via e-mail, and books or any other physical documents. The resources should contain accurate information about the topic (Dodge, 2001a).

- Evaluation: An evaluation rubric is presented in this section. In this rubric, students should see how their work would be evaluated. Evaluation part should be connected with the information given in task section (Chatel & Nodell, 2002).
- Conclusion: A brief one-paragraph conclusion statement is given in this section. One can add higher level questions to be researched in this section (Brooks & Byles, 2000). There should be few sentences about what students learned through WebQuest (Chatel & Nodell, 2002). It is aimed to extend students' knowledge in the conclusion section.

In the current study, the introduction section supported with videos and figures to enhance the effect of the introduction on students. Moreover, in resources section, several websites that does not include accurate information were also listed. The reason of this was to comply with the course objectives that require students to choose correct information and differentiate necessary and unnecessary information. Moreover, the book of the course was also listed as an offline source to provide different type of the information sources to the students.

#### 2.4.4 Advantages and Limitations of Using WebQuests

March (1998) states that WebQuests are designed to bring several instructional practices such as technology integration, critical thinking, authentic assessment, cooperative learning, scaffolding, schema theory, and constructivism in one activity. WebQuests have several embedded strategies, such as authentic task to be completed, use of real and updated resources from the web, group works, and authentic assessment, to increase students' motivation (March, 1998; Watson, 1999). Moreover, they ask learners to find and analyze information by using their creativity and critical-thinking skills (Yoder, 1999). A well-designed WebQuest make effective use of the Internet resources, motivate students, and produce open-ended questions (Teclehaimanot & Lamb, 2004).

WebQuests allow students to use and improve higher order thinking skills (March, 1998; March, 2004; Richards, 2005; Schweizer & Kossow, 2007; Young & Wilson, 2002). This process requires students to transfer information into something

new. March explains how WebQuests engage students to use higher order thinking skills as following. WebQuests use scaffolding processes. Moreover, many resources to be analyzed are provided by WebQuests. They help students to bridge the gap between real world experiences and school (Watson, 1999). WebQuests can help students to learn decision making and problem solving skills (Yoder, 1999). Moreover, the use of WebQuest helps to enhance students' information technology and literacy skills (Russell et al., 2008). WebQuests allow students and teachers to be creative and productive (Yoder, 1999).

WebQuests help students to use their intellectual and academic ability instead of web searching skills (Vidoni & Maddux, 2002). In a WebQuest activity, students do not waste their time on surfing instead; they work with the task and use the resources that the author of the WebQuest specified (Chatel & Nodell, 2002; Vidoni & Maddux, 2002; Yoder, 1999). This practice also offers a child-safe Internet environment (Vidoni & Maddux, 2002). In a WebQuest activity, structured nature and pre-checked resources of WebQuests prevent students to access inappropriate websites (Watson, 1999).

WebQuests can be useful for the teachers who do not have much information about the technology. They are easy to use and implement in a class setting (Watson, 1999). After uploading a WebQuest to a server, anyone can access to it from anywhere they want (Crawford & Brown, 2002). They provide structured and guided process for both teachers and students (Dodge, 2001a).

The main obstacle to implement WebQuests in the class is technological limitations. Sometimes, teachers do not find enough internet-enabled computers. Such limitations force teachers not to use WebQuests or increase number of members at each group (March, 1998).

Using WebQuests requires some reading from the Internet skills. That brings some disadvantages caused from reading skills. These were summarized by McPherson (2005) as follows:

- Readers sometimes get lost.
- Navigating the link can waste the time.
- Web page design often makes the reading difficult to young readers.

• Readability of WebQuests and linked websites are often more difficult than the students' independent reading ability.

Thousands of WebQuests can be found over the web with a simple search. Most of these WebQuests are just simple worksheets containing several web addresses and are far away from WebQuest model (Dodge, 2001a). According to March (2003), if one just goes and collects information from web pages and prepare a product by using them directly, this activity become something else but not a WebQuest. He further explains that newly acquired information should be transformed into something new by the learners. A real WebQuest uses web resources effectively and includes scaffolded learning structure.

WebQuests can be used for complex or interdisciplinary studies. In that situation, it is not applicable to except all of the students to have mastery at all aspects of content. Because of that, use of WebQuests encourage to use cooperative learning strategies (March, 1998).

# 2.4.5 Creating WebQuests

Dodge (2001b) classified the design patterns by examining existing WebQuests. He stated that if a WebQuest task contains "design, decide, create, analyze and predict" verbs, they usually require higher level thinking skills. According to Dodge, these types of the designs can be categorized as follows: design, decision, analysis, prediction, and creative tasks. Dodge (2002a) proposed a taxonomy for WebQuest tasks. He stated that a WebQuest could include more than one of them. He expressed following tasks: compilation, journalistic, retelling, consensus building, mystery, design, judgment, creative product, persuasion, analytical, self-knowledge, and scientific.

Dodge gives five guiding principles to create good WebQuests. He identifies these principles as FOCUS:

• Find great websites: The websites should be suitable to the target group in terms of readability and cognitive level. They should be interesting and contain up-to-date accurate information.

- Orchestrate your learners and resources: One should create WebQuests by considering resources. A WebQuest should be designed to use every available computer. Moreover, every student should be part of the process by using a group work strategy.
- Challenge your learners to think: A good WebQuest should ask something more than memorizing or paraphrasing. At this aspect task of the WebQuest play an important role. It should give opportunity to engage students in problem solving, creativity, and judgment process.
- Use the medium: In a WebQuest it is possible to use different source of the information. One can design a WebQuest that includes peer discussions or "ask to expert" type of activities over the web.
- Scaffold high expectations: Scaffolding should be used in a WebQuest to help students perform high tasks. Scaffolding takes place in the process part of WebQuest. Dodge (2000b) states three types of scaffolding that can be used in a WebQuest: reception, production, transformation. Reception scaffolding occurs when helping learners to see what is important from the given resources and how to organize findings. Production scaffolding is giving guidance to help learners to create their product. That can be with supplying a template or giving structure of what is expected. Transformation scaffolding is to help learners to transform the information to some other form like diagram and chart (Dodge, 2000a).

## 2.4.6 Critics to WebQuests

Vidoni and Maddux (2002) state that the popularity of WebQuest may due to its name. They express that it sounds like "high tech" concepts and applications, therefore teachers tend to use it. Moreover, they state that although WebQuest has ability to improve critical thinking skills, WebQuest model is not perfect. Vidoni and Maddux explain their claims by referring developmental nature of cognition. They say that WebQuest model does not offer any difference for different graders. A WebQuest for first graders is developed with the same way for graduate students. Furthermore, they expand their claim by saying that existing WebQuests do not seem to be related to the curricular content of the target level.

Maddux and Cummings (2007) extend criticism to the definition of WebQuest. They claimed that short-term WebQuests do not seem to be consistent with Dodge's definition that is based on looking for information and summarizing. Short-term WebQuests do not to require the use of high order thinking skills; therefore, they are not true WebQuests at all. Maddux and Cummings expressed that longer-term WebQuest is true WebQuest. They also repeated claims of Vidoni and Maddux (2002) about cognitive development. They stated that Dodge and March did not care about learners' cognitive development level and use of WebQuests was not appropriate for lower graders.

Although, the criticisms above are acceptable, they cannot be extended to the entire WebQuest model. These are just based on inappropriate usages. In the current study, both short and longer-term WebQuests were developed to ensure students to use higher order thinking skills. Moreover, target participants of the WebQuests are up to teachers/researchers. Here, the participants were ninth grade students whose cognitive development levels were appropriate for high order thinking processes.

# 2.4.7 Research Studies on WebQuests

In this section, the research studies on WebQuests were categorized and the results of the most related/important research studies were presented with respect to each category. At the first subsection, the studies related with the impacts of WebQuests on learner's achievement, attitude, skills, and motivation were reviewed. At the second, the studies that include findings about implementation of WebQuests were given. The studies about students and teachers' beliefs, perceptions, and views on WebQuests were reviewed at the third subsection. Next subsection included the studies about construction of WebQuests. Finally, in the last subsection, other studies related with WebQuests were reviewed. Distribution of the studies to the years with respect to the categories, document type, participants' grade level, number of participants, and field can be seen in Figure 2.2.



Research Studies on WebQuests

Figure 2.2 Categorized research studies on WebQuests and key findings from them

Moreover, key findings of the studies were presented in Figure 2.2. It can be seen that most of the studies were carried out with undergraduate students at social sciences. There were a few studies at the field of science. However, only one of them was related with a physics concept.

# 2.4.7.1 Impacts on Learning Outcomes, Skills, Attitude, and Motivation

This section includes the results of the studies that investigate the impacts of WebQuest instruction on learning outcomes, attitude, and motivation. Table 2.3, Table 2.4 and Table 2.5 give summarized details of research studies at primary, undergraduate, and secondary level, respectively. Sample size, research area, grade level, length of the intervention, comparison type, outcome, and results of the studies are given at each table.

Ref.	n	Area	Grade	Comparison	Length	Effects on	Result
Brown and Zahner (2006)	22	Social sciences	4 <sup>th</sup>	no	2 weeks	Content learning	Positive effect
Strickland (2005)	86	Social sciences	7 <sup>th</sup>	yes		Achievement	Control group did better
Oliver (2010)	118	Science	5 <sup>th</sup>	yes	6 weeks	Content knowledge & higher level thinking skills	No difference
Çığrık (2008)	136	Science	6 <sup>th</sup>	yes	2 weeks	Attitude & achievement	Positive effect on achievement. No effect on attitude.
Kılıç (2007)	67	Math.	5 <sup>th</sup>	yes	4 weeks	Attitude & achievement	Positive effect
Akçay (2009)	40	Language	6 <sup>th</sup>	yes	5 weeks	Attitude & achievement	Positive effect
Gowen (2010)	107	Social sciences	6 <sup>th</sup>	yes – within group	12 days	Achievement & motivation	Positive effect on high ability group. No effect on motivation.
Kelly (2000)	22	Social sciences	8 <sup>th</sup>	no	4 days	Reading level	Positive effect

Table 2.3 Comparison of research studies at primary level

Ref.	n	Area	Grade	Comparison	Length	Effects on	Result
King (2003)	60	Social sciences	Pre- service teachers	yes – design vs design & deliver		Computer efficacy & outcome expectations	No difference at computer efficacy. Difference of outcome expactations in favor of the design group.
Gorrow, Bing, and Royer (2004)	85	Social sciences	Pre- service teachers	no		Attitude & achievement	Positive effect
Elwan (2007)	50	Math.	Pre- service teachers	yes		Achievement	Positive effect
Chuo (2004)	103	Language	College	yes	14 weeks	Writing performance& writing apprehension	Positive effect
Büyükyazı (2007)	36	Language	U.grad.	yes – traditional vs internet based vs control	6 weeks	Language proficiency & reading motivation	Positive effect on language proficency. No difference between traditional and internet based at reading motivation.
Chan (2007)	125	Statistical analysis	U.grad.	no	6 weeks	Motivation	Positive effect
Frazee (2004)	89	Social sciences	U.grad.	yes – traditional WebQuest vs JigSaw WebQuest	3 weeks	Content learning & self- efficacy & ability to work collaboratively	Less quality of interactions at conventional. Positive effect on self efficaccy at JigSaw. No difference on content learning.
Kanuka, Rourke, and Laflamme (2007)	19	Social sciences	U.grad.	yes –within group	13 weeks	Higher level thinking skills	Positive effect
Reyes- Méndez (2002)			U.grad.	no		Motivation	Positive effect

Table 2.4 Comparison of research studies at undergraduate level

U.grad stands for undergraduate level

Ref.	n	Area	Grade	Comparison	Length	Effects on	Result
Gaskill, McNulty, and Brooks (2006)	72 & 72	Social sciences & Science	9 <sup>th</sup>	yes	4 days	Achievement	Control group did better at social sciences. No difference for science.
Stahr (2008)	73	Science	10 <sup>th</sup>	yes – scaffolding methods	9 weeks	Achievement in website evaluation	No difference for web or teacher scaffolding
Wagman (2005)	48	Language	$9^{\text{th}}$ to $11^{\text{th}}$	no	6 hours	Motivation & self efficacy	Positive effect

Table 2.5 Comparison of research studies at secondary level

Brown and Zahner (2006) conducted an action research to determine effects of using WebQuest on fourth grade students' learning in social studies. There were 22 students in the study. The students worked collaboratively and they were allowed to choose their partners. They completed a WebQuest about landforms in their course. Each group prepared a slideshow and each member individually wrote a letter about the topic. The study took 14 days (50 minutes per day) to be completed. After the presentations, each student wrote a letter about landforms to their parents or friends. Later, the students read their letters aloud in the class. Achievement test to assess low level thinking skills and opinion surveys to obtain students' opinions about learning through computer and traditional instruction were given to the students as pre and post-tests. The evaluation of the landform letter aimed to measure high level thinking skills. Moreover, teacher journals supplied additional data. The results of the study showed that students' gain-score for the content acquisition was 5.5 out of 100. The researchers did not check if this difference is statistically significant or not. Moreover, because of absence of a control group, it is hard to conclude that this difference is caused by WebQuests. Additionally, Brown and Zahner concluded that many of the students used higher order thinking skills such as analyzing and comparing the information found from the resources to write their letters and obtained in-depth content knowledge about landforms. Furthermore, the researchers agreed that WebQuest did not increase content knowledge dramatically but it allowed students to use higher level thinking skills. Finally, the results of the opinion surveys revealed that the students enjoyed using computers in the learning process. Majority of the students indicated their preference on using computers instead of having teacher handouts, notes, and lectures.

On the contrary, Kılıç (2007) utilized experimental research design to investigate the effects of WebQuest instruction on the students' attitude towards and achievement in mathematics. The participants of the study were 67 fifth grade students from three intact classes  $(n_1 = 22, n_2=22, n_3=23)$ . Kılıç used two experimental groups and a control group to carry out his research. One of the experimental groups was instructed with WebQuest assisted cooperative learning whereas the other group was instructed with traditional cooperative learning. The control group received traditional teacher-centered instruction. Data were collected with the achievement test that measures students' achievement level and attitude scale that measures students' attitude towards mathematics. These instruments were administered as pre and post-tests. After the pre-tests, two weeks were spent for the preparation to the treatment. At this phase, students were informed about the process and WebQuests. After the preparation, each group received respective treatments for four weeks. The achievement test and attitude scale were given as post-tests after six weeks from the pre-tests. Although there were two dependent variables and some covariates, multiple ANOVA and t-test were used to analyze the data. The results of the study showed significant mean difference of achievement scores in favor of the WebQuest assisted cooperative learning group. Moreover, it was found that students' attitude towards mathematics were significantly increased in the WebQuest assisted cooperative learning group. However, the researcher did not describe the teachers' characteristics. This makes the validity of the results questionable. Moreover, the time interval between pre and post-tests was not enough.

Oliver (2010) conducted a mixed study that included a quasi-experimental non-equivalent group and a qualitative part for her dissertation. The participants of the study were 118 fifth grade students from four classes. The purpose of the study was to see if WebQuest activity increases content knowledge and improves higher level thinking skills in a science topic "weather". Moreover, teachers' perceptions about the WebQuest were investigated. These four classrooms were instructed by four different teachers. Three of the teachers employed the WebQuest instruction at their classes while one of the other continued to use traditional instruction. The treatment duration was six weeks and there were three class hours at each week. The quantitative data were analyzed by ANOVA and t-tests. Moreover, for the qualitative part, interviews were carried out and analyzed by the researcher. The results of the study showed that:

- Content knowledge of the students in the experimental group was increased but this increase was not significantly different from the control group.
- The teachers indicated that their students engaged in higher level thinking process while completing the WebQuest activity.
- The teachers were positive about using WebQuest in their daily teaching activities.

There are two shortcomings of Oliver's study. Firstly, each of the class was instructed by different teachers. Both experimental and control groups should be instructed with same teacher to control teacher characteristics. Secondly, numbers of the students in experimental and control groups were considerably different and this issue was not controlled. This can lead confounding results of the statistical analyses.

Akçay (2009) investigated the effects of WebQuest based instruction on sixth grade students' achievement in and attitude towards content of unit "name, adjective, and verbs" from Turkish language course in his master thesis. Similar to Kılıç's study, experimental design with pre and post-tests was used in his study. The research was carried out with 40 sixth grade students from two classes in an elementary school. There were 20 students in each group. The control group received traditional instruction whereas the experimental group received WebQuest instruction. A longer term WebQuest that has multiple tasks to be completed was used for five weeks in the experimental group. Most of the tasks did not require any product to be produced. At only one of the tasks, the students were asked to write a poem. At other tasks, they just found answers of the several questions related to the topics. The duration of the WebQuest activity in the experimental group. The data were collected with an achievement test and attitude scale. Both of the instruments were administered as pre and post-tests. The data were analyzed by utilizing t-tests.

The results of the study showed that students' attitude and achievement increased significantly in the experimental group. Furthermore, there was significant difference between the experimental and control groups in favor of the experimental group with respect to attitude and achievement scores. The results of Akçay's study are consistent with Kılıç's study with respect to impacts of the WebQuest instruction on learners' achievement and attitude. Moreover, it extends the previous findings to another field – Mathematics. However, this study has several shortcomings:

- There was only a class for each group, which may limit the generalization of the results.
- T-test was used for inferential statistics although there were two dependent variables and covariates.
- It was reported that the students from experimental group spent additional time about the course at their homes. The researcher did not control this issue.
- It is not clear that if each class had the same teacher or not.
- The five weeks interval between pre and post-tests may not be enough. It should be eight weeks at least.

Another study with sixth grade students was carried out by Çığrık (2008). He conducted an experimental study with 136 sixth grade students from a public elementary school with the purpose of investigating the effects of WebQuests on students' logical thinking skills and their achievement in and attitude towards Science and Technology course. Moreover, the relationship between multiple intelligences and students' achievement were examined by the researcher. The study was carried out on the subject of "light". Çığrık's study was the first and only study related with a physics concept found in the literature. There were two experimental groups consisted of 71 students and two control groups consisted of 65 students. At the beginning of the study, achievement test, attitude scale, and logical thinking scale were administered. Then, the treatment in each group was begun and it took two weeks. After the treatment, the post-tests were given to the groups. Moreover, the researcher administered "Multiple Intelligence Fields Determination Scale" to the students from the experimental groups to determine their multiple intelligence fields. The results of the study indicated that there were significant mean differences of

students' achievement and logical thinking scores in favor of the experimental groups whereas no mean differences of attitude scores were found between groups. Moreover, significant positive correlations between students' post achievement scores and logical-mathematical and bodily-kinesthetic intelligence areas were found. Çığrık's study yield similar findings with the studies of Kılıç and Akçay about impacts of WebQuest instruction on students' achievement by extending it to field of science. Furthermore, the impacts on logical thinking skills support the claims of Dodge and others. However, his study has few shortcomings as follows:

- Duration of two weeks between pre and post-tests are not enough. It should be at least eight weeks. Especially, expecting an attitude change within two weeks is far away from general expectations.
- The experimental and control groups were instructed with different teachers. Moreover, the researcher instructed the experimental groups himself. This can lead biased results.
- Although, there were more than one dependent variables, ANCOVA was carried out as inferential statistics instead of MANCOVA.

Gowen (2010) aimed to have more information about the use of WebQuests with students who have different ability levels and multiple intelligence preferences in her study. Similar to Çığrık's study, the researcher worked with sixth graders but in the field of social sciences. Moreover, she considered different ability levels. The study was a mixed one that has qualitative and quantitative data collection processes. The participants of the study were 107 sixth grade social studies students from four classrooms. Two of the classes had 26 students and the other two had 27 students. Each of the group was taught by different teachers for 12 days. Moreover, one of the teachers was the researcher herself. In order to collect quantitative data, achievement and multiple intelligence instruments were given as pre-tests. After the treatment, in addition to the post-tests of achievement and multiple intelligence instruments, motivation scale was given to each student. Qualitative data were collected with researcher's observations, students' learning logs, field notes, rubric of the WebQuest and interviews. All of the students completed a WebQuest about form of governments and prepared a presentation to present and defend their findings.

Quantitative data were analyzed by using multiple t-tests and Spearman rho test to evaluate differences between ability groups and to determine correlation respectively. The results of the study showed that:

- There were significant achievement gains in gifted and average ability groups. That means the WebQuest instruction was useful for the students from these groups but it was not useful for low ability group.
- There was no significant correlation between multiple intelligences preference and achievement.
- There was no significant correlation between multiple intelligences preference and motivation.
- There was no significant difference of motivation caused by the WebQuest instruction among different ability groups.

However, there are several shortcomings of the study:

- ANOVA could be used to evaluate differences because there were three ability groups.
- The duration, 12 days, between pre and post-tests is not enough.

Strickland (2005) carried out one other study in social sciences. She compared the use of WebQuest with traditional instruction. Eighty-six seventh grade students from two intact Texas History courses were participated in the study. Before the implementation, students' prior knowledge on Texas history was measured and it was found to be approximate for each group. T-test analysis yielded no significant difference between these two groups. The control group instructed with the traditional instruction and consisted of 38 students. The experimental group completed the WebQuest activities and there were 48 students in this group. The researcher compared end-of-the-unit exam results of the students. With the use of paired sample t-test, it was seen that both groups had significant gains. Moreover, independent sample t-test showed significant mean difference in the favor of the control group. That means the students in the control group had higher scores than the students who completed WebQuest activities. However, duration and details of the implementation was not specified in the article. Therefore, it is not possible to talk about if there is appropriate time interval to see effects of instruction. Moreover,

the researcher did not control any possible effects other than the instructional method to prevent threats to the internal validity.

Gaskill, McNulty, and Brooks (2006) compared WebQuest instruction with traditional instruction like Strickland. On the contrary, they conducted two experiments with ninth grade students from history and earth science classes. In the first experiment, 72 students from history class were divided to two groups randomly. One of the groups included 31 students received the WebQuest instruction. The other group included 41 students instructed with the conventional method. The treatment took four days. In order to measure achievement level, pre and post-tests were administered before and after the treatment. Moreover, interviews were carried out with the students and teacher. The data were analyzed with ANOVA. It is stated that there were significant difference between the experimental and control group students' post-test scores in favor of the control group. This means students who had traditional instruction got higher achievement scores than students in experimental group. The second experiment was carried with 72 students from earth science course (for a geology topic). These students were divided to two groups where the experimental group and control group had 31 and 41 students respectively. Similar to the first experiment, the data were collected with pre-test, post-test, and interviews. At this experiment, no significant difference of post-test scores was found. This means effects of the traditional and WebQuest instruction on students' achievement scores were approximate. Although the WebQuest instruction had no superior effect on students' achievement in each experiment, the researchers concluded the qualitative data suggested that both students and teachers enjoyed using WebQuests. However, there are several shortcomings of this study:

- The treatment duration was only four days in each experiment. This is not enough to observe treatment effects. Similarly, this time interval was not appropriate for pre and post-tests.
- The researchers did not control any possible factors that can lead to false interpretations of the analyses.

Wagman (2005) conducted a study in a language course with high school students. She examined the effects of using WebQuests on students' motivation and self-efficacy in Latin I lesson as a part of her study. The study design was action research. Forty-eight students, ranging from grades nine through 11, were participated in the study. The sample was homogeneous with respect to gender and ethnicity. The students had WebQuest activity in groups for six hours. The data were collected by observations, interviews, a questionnaire, and performance assessments. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- It was found that the use of WebQuests increased the students' motivation and self-efficacy level when it was used as an inquiry-Internet research project.
- Most of the students preferred electronic resources while working.
- Most of the students believed that they learned more from the WebQuest activity than the teacher-centered instruction.

Chuo (2004) studied the effects of the WebQuest writing instruction on English as a Foreign Language learners' writing performance, writing apprehension, and perception. Experimental design was used to investigate these effects. Sample of the study consisted of 103 students from two junior college second-year classes at a college of foreign languages in Taiwan. The study was conducted within a 14-week period. A WebQuest named as WebQuest Writing Instruction (WWI) were designed by the researcher. Chuo compared the WWI with the traditional classroom writing instruction. Though both groups had the same curriculum for English lessons, the students in the control group (n=52) were majored in Spanish and minored in English whereas the students in the experimental group (n=51) were majored in English. It would be better to control the major field of the participants. The researcher tried to compare two groups without controlling one of the possible extraneous variables. Therefore, comparing these two groups might involve threats to the internal validity of the results. Additionally, it was reported that each group contained eight male students only. This might limit generalization of the results. The data were collected with pre and post writing apprehension and writing performance tests. Moreover, the students' perceptions were measured by a perception questionnaire after the

intervention. ANCOVA was used as an inferential statistics. The results of the study were as follows;

- Both of the methods (WWI and traditional) significantly increased students' writing performance, but the increase at experimental group were significantly more than the control group.
- Both of the WWI and traditional instruction significantly reduced students' writing apprehension. Moreover, there was no significant difference between the groups.
- The students had positive perception about the WWI. It was seen that students preferred the WWI to the traditional instruction.

Gorrow, Bing, and Royer (2004) conducted a study to examine the integration of technology in an education course (Learning and Assessment). They investigated the effects of WebQuest on the achievement and attitude of pre-service teachers. Eighty-five pre-service teachers from three sections were participated in the study. All of the participants were elementary education majors. The researchers integrated a WebQuest as an assignment into the course. Participants completed the WebQuest activity and prepared a presentation about instructional strategies. Their performance was assessed by using a rubric designed by the researchers. Moreover, the process was observed by one of the researchers. At the end of the study, a questionnaire was administered to assess pre-service teachers' attitude. However, there were no information about participants' prior knowledge and attitude. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- The answers to attitude questionnaire indicated that the pre-service teachers enjoyed using technology in the course and they find WebQuest useful to help understanding. Moreover, they preferred to use WebQuests to traditional methods in their future assignments.
- WebQuests can help to enhance achievement. Most of the participants stated that using WebQuest helped them to understand the topic.
- Using WebQuests in the lessons can have positive effects on attitude. However, the use of many types of technology can be frustrating and that may have negative effect on attitude.

Another study at undergraduate level was conducted by Chan (2007). In the study, the researcher constructed a WebQuest for an undergraduate course (Simulation and Statistical Analysis) and implemented it with 125 students of Bachelor of Engineering. The implementation took six weeks to be completed. One of the purposes of her study was to investigate effectiveness of WebQuest to motivate students at learning process. A survey to get students' level of interest towards the topic of the course was administered as pre and post-test. The results of the study showed that the WebQuest caused significant increase in students' interest in the topic. Moreover, interviews were carried out with the students. The results of the interviews were supported to the results of the surveys.

Elwan (2007) conducted an experimental research to investigate the effects of WebQuests on the problem posing skills of pre-service mathematics teachers. Fifty pre-service mathematic teachers from a college of education were participated in this study. Twenty of the participants were enrolled in General Diploma in Education program and constituted the experimental group of the study. The other thirty participants were fourth grade students of Mathematics and Computing department and counted as the control group. The participants in the experimental group worked in groups and posed a mathematical problem for seventh to ninth graders. After that, they created WebQuests with respect to these problems. The participants in the control group did not work with WebQuests and they were taught with problem posing strategies. However, the duration of the treatment was not specified by the researcher. The data were collected with an achievement test. It was developed by the researcher and used as pre and post-test. The results of this study showed that there was a significant difference of mathematics achievement scores between the groups in the favor of the experimental group. However, the number of the students in each group was not equivalent. Moreover, these groups were different with respect to grade level and the researcher did not give details about the procedure. For example, it was not clarified if both groups had same teacher or not.

Frazee (2004) conducted a comparative case study. In the study, the researcher compared two types of WebQuests (a WebQuest with JigSaw method and a conventional WebQuest) in terms of students' performance, their ability work

collaboratively, and their self-efficacy beliefs. The study was done in three class sessions over three weeks with 89 students from two undergraduate history classes. The WebQuests were assigned to each group randomly and each group was received identical WebQuests with the difference of whether integrated with JigSaw method or not. Results of the study were as follows:

- The students did equally well on the content learning at each WebQuest type.
- More strengths and less weakness were perceived by the students with JigSaw integrated WebQuest.
- There was less quality of interactions between group members with conventional WebQuest.
- Students in the JigSaw group spent less time on tasks.

Kelly (2000) designed a WebQuest and reported her experiences of using it with 22 eighth grade students with disabilities from American History, English, and Reading classes. The WebQuest were designed to meet the criteria of accessibility such as readability and simplicity for the students with special needs. The WebQuest was completed by the students within four class periods. The findings from her experiences can be summarized as follows:

- The students' products showed deeper understanding than previous activities did.
- Reading levels of the students who used the WebQuest at their lessons were increased more than the students who did not used the WebQuest.
- The students stated that they learned better although it was not easy as other activities like filling the blanks. Moreover, they stated their willingness to do it again.
- Home-restricted students can use WebQuests from their home with the help of their parents. In this way, if students cannot come to classroom because of illness or any other reason, they do not miss the instructional activity.
- WebQuest lessons can be easily modified to meet requirements of special or general education. WebQuests' text based nature allows using it with read aloud software and that allows the students with disabilities benefit from them.

• WebQuests is not just a design. Moreover, that is a device makes learning process fun, exciting, and accessible to all students.

Several common issues of the all studies that investigate impacts of WebQuest instruction on learning outcomes, attitude, and motivation can be summarized as below.

- Sample size: There is no study clarifying the power and necessary sample size of the study. It is not possible to talk about generalizability of the results.
- Grade level: Cognitive development level of the students is an important aspect to expect them to use higher order thinking skills. Most of the studies are at higher-grade levels; however, three of the studies are at fourth and fifth grade levels. WebQuest activities are not appropriate for fourth and fifth graders (Vidoni & Maddux, 2002).
- Quality of the WebQuests: Unfortunately, most of the studies did not supply the detailed information about the WebQuests used. Therefore, it is not possible to talk about the quality of the WebQuests in general. Moreover, it was seen that the some of the WebQuests did not well structured to offer high order activities.
- Length of the intervention: This issue is important to expect to see the effects of the intervention. Moreover, it is important to reduce effects of the pre-tests on the post-tests. However, most of the lengths are less than six weeks, which is not enough at the most cases.
- Subject characteristics and other possible extraneous variables: This is one other common problem of the research studies. Subject characteristics or other possible extraneous variables that can affect the results of the studies were not clearly reported and controlled.
- Supplementary documents: Some of the studies supplied the WebQuests that they used. However, it would be good to have lesson plans, teacher handouts, or other possible supplementary documents. In this way, it is not possible to talk about replicability of the studies.
- Details of the intervention: It is not clear what is done at the interventions. It is common that the studies just states that they used WebQuests. However, it

is not clear how they used, how long each part took, or what was the teacher role at the process.

#### 2.4.7.2 Implementation of WebQuest Activity

Dobson (2003), in her dissertation, investigated why and how teachers integrate WebQuests to English language arts method course. Her study was a qualitative study included two parts. At the first part, she studied with 58 pre-service teachers from three classes. These pre-service teachers prepared WebQuests and used them in the lessons. The results of this part showed that most of the pre-service teachers willing to use WebQuests in their future classes. At the second part, 35 experienced teachers who use WebQuests in their classes were surveyed about their in-class experiences. Fourteen of them stated that technical difficulties are one of the main problems of the WebQuest use in the classes. Moreover, 10 of the teachers stated that time is the one of the problems encountered in the creation process of the WebQuests. In addition, 69% of the teachers stated that WebQuests were more effective than previous methods they used. Dobson presented experienced teachers advices about creating and using WebQuests at the second part of her study. These advices can be summarized as follows:

- Plan the WebQuest carefully.
- Be patient and flexible.
- Present challenging task to students.
- Be clear about process and provide scaffolding.
- Find quality resources and keep them updated.
- Teach students how to work collaboratively.
- Be ready for technical difficulties and teach needed computer skills to the students.

Sharma (2004) was conducted another qualitative study with teacher participants in order to have a deeper understanding of their feelings about technology implementation in classes as well as the problems faced using computers. Five teachers were participated in this case study. Two of the participants were science teacher, other two were mathematics teacher, and one of them was language arts teacher. While Dobson (2003) worked with the teachers whom already use WebQuests in their classes, the teachers participated in Sharma's study had not used WebQuests before. They were trained by the researcher over a period of 12 weeks to create their own websites and use WebQuests in their classes. Another three weeks were spent for implementation these WebQuests in the classes. The data were collected with interviews, questionnaires, and observations. Some of the findings from the study can be summarized as follows:

- There should be a staff to provide technical and content support at schools.
- The teachers stated that amount of their use of technology in their classrooms increased after the training.
- Lack of time, access to equipment, and support are some of the barriers for the technology implementation in classes.
- Fear of failure seems to be one other hurdle to implement technology such as WebQuest activities in teaching process. The teachers stated their concerns about fail to use technological tools in front of their students.
- All the teachers participated in the study felt more comfortable while using technology, in addition, planned to use more technology in the future.

Summerville (2000) reported her experiences with the use of WebQuest in a class setting. She stated that once she met with WebQuest, she impressed and wanted to implement this model in her class. Before moving toward the WebQuest instruction, Summerville asked her students' opinions to see what they thought about it. After receiving positive responses, she implemented WebQuest instruction to the lesson. There were 14 pre-service teachers at her class. The students worked in groups and chose a topic from history to astronomy in order to create WebQuests for grade one to high school students. More than half of the WebQuests developed by the students were short term WebQuests. The feedbacks gotten from the students were positive but they complained about amount of work done. Summerville stated that the WebQuests created by the students were mostly good even some of them were worth to show future classes as an example. It was reported that some of the students used their WebQuest at their practice teachings. The researcher stated

several issues about WebQuests that should be taken into account in the implementation stage:

- It is hard to prevent students to access irrelevant web pages.
- Development time varies with respect to level of expertise, length of the lesson, and several technical difficulties.
- Comparing with traditional in-class activities, creating WebQuests will take much more time.
- Continuity of the web pages listed at resources section of WebQuest is not guaranteed. It should be frequently controlled if the web pages are available and up to date.

Wood (2001) conducted a case study with pre-service teachers. She redesigned a graduate course, Technology in Education, by implementing use of WebQuests to it. Her aim to redesign the course was to move from the teachercentered approach to the student-centered approach that employed constructivist pedagogy and included real life applications. Moreover, she pointed out pre-service teachers' insufficiency of problem-solving skills. The data were collected by observation and interviews. The results of the study showed that pre-service teachers needed direct support and assistance from lecturer; moreover, initial training of working with web resources and verbal directions from the lecturer were required. These results also coincides with the results Sharma (2004) which emphasize need of direct support at the implementation process of WebQuests

Similar to Wood's study, Kortecamp and Bartoshesky (2003) redesigned a course (Development and Diversity) in a teacher preparation program to deliver instructional content with WebQuests. In their study, seven WebQuests related to the special education were developed by the researchers. There were four major components at each WebQuests for the learners:

- Number of initial questions answered individually
- Collaboratively discussing and developing a written synthesis based on what they learned
- Collaboratively completing a task to prepare a product
- Conducting mini workshops to present what they learned with other learners

Twenty-five students in the field of special education were participated in the study and their views about the implementation process were collected with a questionnaire and class discussions. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Inquiry project that is enhanced with WebQuests allows learners to explore vast amount of information.
- Sharing findings with other students by presenting product of WebQuest activity to the class is an effective way to cover all content objectives.
- Pre-service teachers benefited from working collaboratively with their classmates.
- Learners and instructors perceived that the Internet technologies such as WebQuests are an important teacher education tool.
- Pre-service teachers found WebQuests to be effective projects in teacher preparation program but they had some fear to use them at their future classes.
- The researchers concluded that developing a WebQuest requires huge amount of the time.

Lipscomb (2003) implemented a WebQuest about civil war in American History course in two eighth grade classes. During the process, students wrote six journal entries about the civil war. Lipscomb stated that the students enjoyed during the WebQuest and they gained strong understanding about the topic. Moreover, their journal entries represented creativity. Lipscomb did not give many details on the process and data analysis but he presented 10 suggestions for teachers who want to use WebQuests in teaching process. These can be summarized as follows:

- Try to choose best WebQuest with respect to content, design, resources, and organization.
- Try to determine students' computer/Internet proficiency. For younger students provide more guidance.
- Determine prior knowledge of the students. Too many new concepts in a WebQuest can be boring for most students.
- Assess the availability of computers and Internet connection.
- Have printed versions of the resources in case of the computer problems.

- Make sure to arrange enough time for the use of WebQuest.
- Clarify students' roles.
- Design the tasks that allow continue to working even after computer time.
- Make assessments clear.
- Be excited about possibilities.

Sen and Neufeld (2006) integrated WebQuests to an English language teaching course at undergraduate level. They developed two WebQuest and implemented each at subsequent semesters. The students' views were obtained by a questionnaire developed by the researchers. The data were collected from 77 students: 43 from the first semester and 34 from the second semester. Moreover, views of the five teachers were obtained. The results of the study were mostly specific to the WebQuests used at the study. Both of the students and teachers found the first WebQuest, used at first semester, to be appropriate for the course. However, for the second WebQuest, which was used at second semester, the students were neutral and teachers had negative views about its appropriateness. The students expressed that the first WebQuest was clear about the task and it was easy to follow the steps to accomplish the task. Additionally, the time given was enough to complete the WebQuest. That explains why this WebQuest more favored by the students. Similar points were expressed by the teachers too. On the contrary, both the teachers and students were expressed that the completion time for the second WebQuest were not enough and it was badly placed to the schedule. Moreover, the teachers commented that the task of the second WebQuest were not well suited to the course objectives. It is clear that this study supports the findings of other studies that lack of time is one of the hurdles to implementation of WebQuests. It was also pointed by the students that the WebQuests should have visual and verbal explanations to make the tasks more understandable. One other issue raised from the study was the entertaining nature of the tasks. It was pointed that the tasks for both WebQuest were not entertaining and so students were not motivated to accomplish the tasks. Another important issue noted that technical requirements caused several difficulties at the implementing process. Some resources of the WebQuests contained several contents that required specific plug-ins such as Java. Because of that, some of the contents were not accessed effectively. Lastly, the students needed more guidance from the teachers. This also coincides with the findings in the literature.

Milson (2001) conducted a case study with 23 sixth grade students to investigate the integration of inquiry method and the Internet with the use of WebQuests in a history course. Participants completed a WebQuest about Ancient Egypt in a group work within two weeks. They spent approximately one to two hours each day. The data were collected with interviews, field notes, students' products, and teacher's journal. The results of the study were as follows:

- Low ability students tended to read from books and use search engines while working with the Internet.
- High ability students enjoyed to work with different type of resources while low ability students did not much enjoyed to do that.
- Most of the students believed that they gathered more information through print sources like books rather than WebQuest.

Ikpeze and Boyd (2007) conducted an action research to investigate the use of WebQuests to design and deliver instruction to improve interactions in the classroom. The participants of the study were six fifth-grade students (five girls and a boy) from an elementary school. The researchers used a pre-made WebQuest found from WebQuest website (http://webquest.sdsu.edu). They selected the WebQuest with participants of the study. Eventually, an interdisciplinary WebQuest related with environmental protection was chosen. The researchers slightly modified the WebQuest by adding one more question to the task. It was a longer-term one and completed in ten weeks. Before the implementation, mini workshops about using the Internet were carried out with the students. In the implementation process, they worked collaboratively to complete the task. The data were collected with field notes, observations, evaluation rubrics, written artifacts, and reflective journals. The results of the study were as follows:

• WebQuests can help to facilitate thoughtful literacy in which they learn to integrate what they have learned and develop new products.

- Use of multiple tasks in WebQuests provides opportunities for collaboration and critical reading.
- Use of WebQuest increases students' engagement and motivation.

# 2.4.7.3 Beliefs, Perceptions, and Views about WebQuests

Pun, Lee, Chan, and Yang (2005) investigated the beliefs of pre-service teachers about WebQuest. They implemented the WebQuest construction activity in an educational technology related course (IT in Education: Integration into Teaching & Learning). The researchers developed and used a survey named as Teacher WebQuest Beliefs Questionnaire in order to obtain the primary and secondary education pre-service teachers' beliefs. However, the numbers of the participants were not indicated in the article. The items in this survey were developed by analyzing the pre-service teachers' reflection essays from previous semesters. The significant findings of this study can be summarized as follows:

- Both the secondary and elementary level pre-service teachers had positive beliefs about using WebQuest in teaching process.
- The pre-service teachers believe that designing a WebQuest is timeconsuming and public examination in secondary schools is a hurdle to the implement WebQuests at schools. Moreover, most of the pre-service teachers believe that WebQuests are only suitable for the students who preferred selflearning and had somehow interest in web-based learning.
- The pre-service teachers believe that finding suitable resources and setting appropriate task seem to be difficult.
- The pre-service teachers believe that WebQuests are multi-disciplinary and related to the real-life problems.

Halat (2007) examined the views of pre-service elementary teachers on the use of WebQuest in mathematics teaching. One hundred forty eight pre-service teachers were participated in the study. Similar to Pun, Lee, Chan, and Yang (2005), Halat implemented WebQuest construction activity to the course. The participants divided into groups and created WebQuests for a mathematics topic they chose. After the construction process, an instrument that contains six open-ended questions was

administered to get their views about the use of WebQuest in teaching and learning. The results of the study were as follows:

- Most of the pre-service teachers stated that WebQuests could be used in teaching and learning process but the teachers should be trained to use them.
- Sixty five percent of the pre-service teachers stated that using WebQuest in teaching process could be entertaining and result in permanent learning.
- Fifty percent of the pre-service teachers stated that creating WebQuest helped them to learn the content. Moreover, 55% of them stated that this process improved their competence to teach that content.
- The pre-service teachers indicated that the use of WebQuests could help students to improve their skills to gain content as well as learning content.
- It is stated that the WebQuest construction process improved the pre-service teachers' creativity to apply their knowledge to the new situations.
- Major obstacles arisen with the creation of the WebQuests were limited number of quality web pages, difficulty to write good scenario, and technical difficulties related to designing WebQuests.
- Using online information sources can be counted as an advantage of WebQuests.

Allan and Street (2007) investigated the use of WebQuests with teacher training students in mathematics. Allan and Street aimed to see students' perception about the effects of WebQuests on higher order thinking skills. Their study differs from the other studies in two ways. Firstly, they used WebQuests as homework activity and secondly they integrated knowledge-pooling stage to the basic WebQuest stages. The knowledge-pooling stage included several questions to help students to focus on the key issues. This allowed students to gain better understanding of what they were expected to do during researching activity. In the study, the data were collected by questionnaires, interviews, and analysis of feedbacks given by the students. Ninety-five students from four groups were participated in this study. Two of the groups were consisted of the students from final level of Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) program. The other groups of students were at final level of Bachelor of Education (BEd) program.

However, the BEd and PGCE groups were not received the treatment at the same time. The BEd students had the WebQuest activity six months earlier. Moreover, within this time the researchers modified the WebQuest in two ways. Firstly, they added knowledge-pooling stage and secondly the introduction stage was improved to give more information. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Sixty percent of the students felt that they learned at higher order level whereas 40% of them stated that the learning was at low order level.
- There was significant difference between perception of Bed and PGCE students. The perception of the Bed students was that WebQuest activities yielded low order thinking level learning experiences. However, it should be noted that BEd students had different version of the WebQuest. This can be cause of the different perceptions.
- WebQuests had the potential for developing higher-order learning. The students engaged in writing activities that requires synthesis.

Aoki (2004) paid attention to the other articles that most of them had information about how to make a WebQuest and where to find pre-made WebQuests. Aoki investigated the use of a WebQuest in a life science studies course designed for pre-service teachers. There were 21 participants in the study. The researcher designed a WebQuest in which students were asked to complete a task related to life science. The students worked in a group of two or three to accomplish that task. After the students completed that WebQuest, they were asked to describe their thoughts about their experience with the WebQuest. Commonly, their views about using WebQuest were positive. Moreover, they stated that use of WebQuest motivated them to learn more about the topic. It was also mentioned that using WebQuest is more fun than the lecturing. The pre-service teachers indicated that higher order thinking skills were used in the form of comparing, classifying, and analyzing information. In addition, it was stated that they were willing to use WebQuests in their future classes. The researcher concluded that WebQuests were an effective teaching strategy for the pre-service teachers and they enhanced various process and reasoning skills of them.

One other study conducted by Hassanien (2006). The researcher evaluated the effectiveness of using WebQuest as a computer-based learning tool to support undergraduate students' learning. In the research, both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. The researcher developed a WebQuest about the research methods and implemented it in a class with 72 students. Overall study took five weeks to be completed. At the first week of the study, an introduction that included basics of a WebQuest was done by the tutor. After the introduction, the students went to computer laboratory and started to follow the WebQuest. In this week, they answered several questions about basics of the research methods and submitted their written answers to the tutor. The second week started with a discussion about the task of the first week and then students used different resources given at the WebQuest to prepare one-page report for task two. At the third week, another discussion was carried out for previous week and students answered some other questions given in the WebQuest. Next week, students were divided in two groups and a debate was carried out about qualitative and quantitative researches. Finally, at the last week of the study, the debate was completed and the tutor lectured about mixed methodology. After the study, a survey, which included Likert type items to get students' views about the process, was administered and interviews were carried out. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- All of the students found the WebQuest activity motivating.
- Most of the students stated that the WebQuest activity was useful.
- Most of the students believed that the WebQuest activity had positive impact on their learning.
- Slow internet speed to load web-based materials and difficulty about navigating the WebQuest were the bad aspects of the WebQuest perceived by the students.
- Flexibility, accessibility from anywhere, variety of the resources, and useful content were some of the good aspects of the WebQuest pointed by the students.
- Interactive nature of the WebQuest activity had positive effect on the learning process.

• Lack of time and technology knowledge might be obstacle for the process. IT support was needed.

Almeida, Viseu, and Ponte (2004), in their article, described the views of a pre-service mathematics teacher when he constructed a WebQuest and used it for teaching statistics to the seventh grade students. Semi-structured interviews were carried out for this purpose. The views of the participant and observation results of the researchers can be summarized as follows:

- "Choosing an appropriate task", "selecting, finding, and ensuring availability of resources", "being careful about visual design of the WebQuest", and "being careful about language used" are the most challenging parts of the WebQuest development process.
- There can be some technological problems to be overcome when someone wants to use WebQuests. These are mainly computer problems at schools and knowledge of how to use web development software such as FrontPage.
- Students involve and improve navigational skills as well as ability of using some computer software. Moreover, they have a chance of learning of searching and filtering information.
- Younger students may have difficulty to follow the steps of WebQuest.
- Students are motivated by seeing their classmates' works.
- Students develop technology skills in the process.

Lim and Hernández (2007) conducted a case study with 28 graduate students from Marriage and Family Therapy (MFT) degree program. The researchers designed a WebQuest related to the course content and implemented it. Twenty-eight master level students were participated in the study and they completed the WebQuest activity as group work. The researchers collected the data with interviews and a questionnaire. The results of the questionnaire showed that the students perceived the WebQuest as an effective technological tool in their training to engage them in critical thinking. Additionally, they found it to be challenging. It was also noted that the use of the WebQuest required creativity. The researchers concluded that use of the WebQuest increased students' motivation and helped students' to use and improve higher order thinking skills.

### 2.4.7.4 Construction Process of WebQuests

Roberts (2005) conducted a case study about pre-service teachers' construction process of WebQuest. Seven pre-service teachers were participated in the study. The participants worked in either individualistic or collaborative work configuration. Four of them worked collaboratively and three of them worked individualistically. The data were collected by interviews, student journal entries, WebQuest evaluation rubric, and field notes. The researcher examined both the process and product. The results of the study were as follows:

- Individualistic work configuration helps one to have control all over the process.
- Collaborative work configuration can be preferred because of the mutual engagement.
- The WebQuests created by the one who worked individualistically got higher scores than the WebQuests created through a collaborative configuration.
- Prior experience in computers/technology helps to both groups.

One other study that carried out with pre-service teachers was conducted by Li and Steckelberg (2005). In their study, they evaluated Peer Assessment Support System (PASS), which allowed students to upload web-based activities and assess other's works. Thirty-two pre-service teachers WebQuests constructed individualistically and uploaded them to the PASS. After that, each student was randomly assigned to two other WebQuests in order to review them, which aimed to encourage deeper thinking and to facilitate learning of critical features. This process included two steps: using a rubric to assess other WebQuests and revising owned WebQuest with respect to comments made by others. It is stated that the instructors of the course found peer assessment system valuable in improving student learning. Although study of Li and Steckelberg was not directly related with either effects of WebQuest or implementation of them, it still gives valuable information about WebQuest construction process. With the implementation of the peer assessment, students can create better WebQuests and use higher order thinking skills.

Leahy and Twomey (2005) worked with 300 third-year bachelor of education students to evaluate their experience of creating WebQuests. These students

constructed WebQuests as an assignment of a course (Teaching and Learning with ICT). A questionnaire was used to get students' views. Results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Choosing a topic for a WebQuest was mainly based on availability of resources on and personal interests of the teachers towards that topic.
- Most of the participants preferred to work together on the all aspects of the WebQuest creation process with their group mates.
- Most of the participants expressed that they liked to work with other participants collaboratively.
- Technical problems and planning difficulties related with deciding on the task and the process were main difficulties at the construction process.

Köse (2007) carried out a study with undergraduate students. The purpose of her study was to design, develop, implement a dynamic WebQuest website, and assess the experiences of the users. The reason of the conducting this study was the technical difficulties that the teachers, who want to create WebQuests, face with. Qualitative and quantitative data were obtained from 70 participants. It was found that the steps of the WebQuest project were easily understood and the guidance provided by the dynamic WebQuest site was sufficient. The dynamic WebQuest website has the ability to offer user friendly and easy to use environment for the teachers. For example, Akçay (2009) used this website to design and publish the WebQuests in his study.

Vanguri, Sunal, Wilson, and Wright (2004) compared the quality of the WebQuests created by 30 pre-service and in-service teachers from three courses in a college of education. While 14 of the participants were at secondary level, 16 of them were at elementary level. Moreover, three of the participants were pre-service teachers while all of the others were in-service teachers. Of all the participants, seven participants used Filamentality, a guided online tool to construct WebQuests. In the study, all of the participants created WebQuests and the instructors of the course scored all of the WebQuests with a rubric. In order to check if there is a difference between the groups, t-test analyses were carried out. The findings of the study were as follows:

- No significant difference of scores on the WebQuests was found between the teachers who used Filamentality and who did not.
- No significant difference was found between the elementary and secondary level teachers' scores on the WebQuests.
- No significant difference was found between the pre-service and in-service teachers' scores on the WebQuests.

Fernald and Molebash (2000) reported the results of a descriptive study. In the study, they described the use of WebQuests in "Introduction to Educational Technology" course at a school of education. In this course, the pre-service teachers cooperatively prepared WebQuests after eight weeks of the training to use technology skills. The key findings from the study can be summarized as follows:

- Creating WebQuests requires high technology skills. Teachers should have proficiency of technology tools.
- Creating WebQuests helps pre-service teachers to grasp content specific standards. Otherwise, they just read and memorize required content specific standards.
- WebQuests allow using different standards together, which allows making interdisciplinary connections.
- WebQuests help teachers to use technology to promote higher level thinking skills unlike traditional technology usage.
- While creating WebQuests by taking higher level thinking skills into account, pre-service teachers strengthen their own critical thinking skills.
- Creating WebQuests gives a chance to think about classroom management issues.

Pelliccione and Craggs (2007), in their qualitative study, examined the use of WebQuests to identify whether they actually promote cooperative learning and highlevel thinking. They worked with four seventh grade science students. The researchers developed several WebQuests by evaluating previously developed WebQuests. One of the WebQuests was chosen with the teacher of the seventh graders. This WebQuest were carefully designed to ensure good use of cooperative group work. The implementation of the WebQuest took 15 class sessions. The data were collected by observations and interviews. The researchers concluded that if the task section of the WebQuest is well structured to allow individual roles and group work process, it could promote cooperative learning. Moreover, if the task is presented with a good real word question, it can help to promote higher level thinking skills. Additionally, use of scaffolding facilitates higher-level thinking.

One other study at a teacher preparation program was carried out by Popham and Wentworth (2003). Forty-five teacher educators, technology and curriculum specialists, and teachers, were participated in three-day workshop. They used the WebQuests as students and created WebQuests as teachers. Moreover, they incorporated the WebQuests into teacher preparation program. At the first day of the workshop all of the participants were completed a WebQuest on great educators to see how WebQuests promote high-level thinking and support collaborative learning. At the second day, they created WebQuests for K-12 students. In addition, at the last day, all of them wrote an assignment for teacher education course. In this assignment, the students from the teacher education course required to create a WebQuest for K-12 students. Popham and Wentworth summarized the results of their study as:

- WebQuests can be a good practice of technology implementation in the classroom; however, one should carefully define tasks to allow innovative instruction.
- When problem solving becomes a part of the task, students engage in high-level thinking.
- Students do not necessarily engage in high level thinking if the WebQuest is only based on research.

### 2.4.7.5 Other Studies

Drozd and O'Donoghue (2007) conducted a study with undergraduate nursing students. They examined the use of WebQuests in a technology-supported learning solution to support independent learning. The participants of the study were 11 undergraduate students. However, only seven of them could complete the WebQuest. It was stated that the students who did not complete the WebQuest could not
navigate the WebQuest. That means the researchers did not take usability of the WebQuest design into account. After completing the WebQuest, the views of the students about the process were obtained with a questionnaire. The results showed that the students were enjoyed during the process and they perceived that the WebQuest helped to increase their understanding. The researchers stated that WebQuests could be used in collaborative manner effectively. Moreover, the WebQuest creation process seemed to be a limitation. However, it was also stated that they could be used repeatedly once they were developed.

Tabanlı (2008) conducted a mixed study that includes both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. The purposes of the study were to gather learners' opinions about usability of WebQuests and to determine effects of them on learners' metacognitive awareness. It was carried with 30 tenth grade students in the lesson of foundations of information technologies from a girl's vocational high school. In the study, the students were instructed with the WebQuests for 33 class hours. The data were gathered by pre and post-tests. In addition, interviews were carried out to collect qualitative data. The results of the study were as follows:

- There were no significant effects of WebQuest on students' metacognitive awareness.
- The students perceived that it was easy to use WebQuest, except evaluation part of it.
- The students had positive attitude towards the use of WebQuest in the learning process.
- Social interaction and group dynamics were basic factors that affect students' affective reactions in the learning process.
- WebQuests have the qualifications that help students to gain lifelong learning skills.

Kundu and Bain (2006) reported their experiences about integrating WebQuests to one of the undergraduate course (Technology in the Visual Arts). The students in this course created WebQuests collaboratively. The researchers concluded that the students from this course learned how to integrate technology into the classroom in a constructivist manner. Moreover, it was reported by the students

that they engaged to the process that requires creativity, problem solving skills, and critical thinking skills. Furthermore, they had a chance to experience the usefulness of technology in a classroom.

Halat and Jakubowski (2001) conducted a qualitative study with 19 preservice teachers. The purpose of their study was to investigate the use of WebQuest in teaching and learning geometry. Moreover, pre-service teachers' understanding of teaching geometry was investigated. The pre-service teachers were divided to groups and each group created a WebQuest about triangles or quadrilaterals for seventh grade students. After the creating process, the interviews were carried out to collect the data. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Creating WebQuests is a good option to encourage pre-service teachers to think about alternative ways over the traditional teaching methods.
- All of the participants stated their willingness to use WebQuests in teaching process.
- WebQuests allowed students to connect geometry concepts with real life applications.
- WebQuests are an alternative way to conduct group work.
- WebQuests are good way to use technology in teaching process.

## 2.5 High School Physics Curriculum and WebQuests

A new national physics curriculum for high school students was published in Turkey in 2007. This curriculum supports the use of technology in the classes for the better understanding of concepts (TTKB, 2007). Moreover, the new physics curriculum is based on real life context-based approach in which the connection between abstract physics concepts and real life is emphasized. At a typical WebQuest, the task can be structured to allow students to investigate real life based events. This emphasize can also be seen at the definition of WebQuest, which is made by March (2003) (See Section 2.4). In that definition, the need for an authentic (real-world) task to motivate students' investigation is emphasized.

The new physics curriculum also comes with new highlighting that imply skills gaining and improving processes. The skill objectives are associated with the content objectives, which specify required content actions. In the teaching/learning process, these two types of objectives should be achieved together. These skill objectives are presented in four categories: "problem solving skills" (PSS), "information and communication technology skills" (ICTS), "physics, technology, society, environment skills" (PTSES), and "attitude and value". The last one includes self-control and improvement skills as well as scientific attitude and values. The PTSES includes the objectives that allow understanding, interpreting, and developing relationship between physics and society as well as technology and environment (TTKB, 2007).

The PSS includes scientific process skills, creative and critical thinking skills, analytic and spatial skills, data processing skills, and high order thinking skills. It has three main categories. These are "determine a problem and prepare a plan to solve it", "carry out an experiment for a specified problem and gather data", and "process and interpret the data gathered in order to solve a problem" (TTKB, 2007). As can be seen from the previous sections, WebQuest model allows students to use the PSS outlined in the physics curriculum. Especially, the use of high order thinking skills pointed with several studies (Brown & Zahner, 2006; Kundu & Bain, 2006; Lim & Hernández, 2007; Oliver, 2010)

As the one other skill category presented in the new physics curriculum, the ICTS deal with the information technologies and basic computer skills. The ICTS aim students to "search, find, and select appropriate information", "develop information that suits their purpose", "present information in the most efficient way", "develop communication skill", and "develop basic computer skills" (TTKB, 2007). Each of these categories has associated actions detailed in the curriculum. Table 2.6 compares these actions with the WebQuest based instruction steps. This table includes only the ICTS associated with the force and motion unit. It can be seen from Table 2.6 and the research studies presented in Section 2.4.7 that the use of WebQuests allow students to use and improve the ICTS.

Table 2.6 Comparison of the ICTS with the WBI

Actions	WebQuest Component
Search, find, and select appropriate information	
Use different resources of information	Resources
Check the reliability and validity of the information sources	Resources, group work, teacher guidance
Use multiple search criteria	Task, process
Search, find, and select information appropriate to the purpose	Task, process
Develop a strategy to use information technology skills	Creating/designing a product
Present the information in the most effective way	
Prepare appropriate presentations that have correct outcomes	Creating/designing a product
Use different formats such as text, numbers, pictures, graphics, or tables at the presentations	Creating/designing a product, Presentation of the product
Use technologic environments (Internet, computer, projection, video, etc.) to perform effective presentations	Presentation of the product
Develop communication skills	
At the physics related communications (verbal, written, visual, etc.) use appropriate terminologies	Creating/designing a product, Presentation of the product
Express complex information clearly and briefly	Analyzing resources, Presentation of the product

2.6 Students' Difficulties with Force and Motion Concepts

There are many physics concepts and none of the studies investigated the effects of the WBI on any of them. The researcher chose force and motion concepts to investigate the effect of the WBI on them. These concepts are one of the most investigated concepts in physics. In order to see if the WBI can be effective method to teach force and motion concepts, the difficulties found from the previous studies should be reviewed.

The fundamental concept of the mechanics is force that causes motion and changes in motion (Hestenes, Wells, & Swackhamer, 1992). The first course of

physics is mainly about the force and motion concepts. Moreover, these are required for the rest of the other physics courses (Halloun & Hestenes, 1985). There are many studies about force and motion in the literature. Researchers developed several instruments to diagnose misconceptions and conceptions in force and motion (Beichner, 1994; Hestenes, Wells, & Swackhamer, 1992; Hestenes & Wells, 1992; Thornton & Sokoloff, 1998; Trowbridge & McDermott, 1980).

Beichner (1994) examined high school students' difficulties with interpreting kinematics graphs including position and velocity versus time graphs. He developed an instrument, Test of Understanding Graphs in Kinematics (TUG-K), to asses these difficulties. According to the results, the main problem arises when the students approach the graphs as photographical representation of a situation. In this way, students are not able to interpret the graphs with respect to changes in variables. One other important difficulty is about determining the slope of the graph line. If the line goes directly to the origin, most of the students can easily determine the slope. However, if the line does not point the origin, most of the students tend to calculate the slope. Furthermore, they confuse slope and area. The students tend to calculate slope rather than area at the graph related questions. Additionally, the students prefer to use the formulas directly to solve the questions; however, they do not prefer to interpret graph.

Force and motion related concepts are all around us in our daily life. Inevitably, students face with many events that include force and motion in it. Therefore, when the students come to the classroom, they bring several preconceptions about the topic of the day. Halloun and Hestenes, (1985) called these pre-conceptions as "common sense beliefs". These beliefs usually do not compatible with Newton's laws of motion. The researchers developed an instrument, Mechanic Diagnostic Test (MDT), to assess students' common sense beliefs. They administered the MDT to high school and university students. The results of the study were summarized as follows "Our diagnostic test results show that a student's initial knowledge has a large effect on his performance in physics, but conventional instruction produces comparatively small improvements in his basic knowledge." (p. 1054). Hestenes, Wells, and Swackhamer (1992) improved the MDT and developed a new instrument called as Force Concept Inventory (FCI). They administered the FCI to the high school and university students. Some of the difficulties and common sense beliefs of the students measured with the FCI were as follows:

- It is hard to distinguish position, velocity, and acceleration.
- The vectorial nature of velocity and acceleration could be difficult to understand.
- Objects have an intrinsic force that keeps them moving. This leads students to have difficulty with Newton's first law.
- Only active agents can put force on an object. Moreover, if there is motion, there should be force.
- If two objects interact with each other, the one with greater mass imply greater force on the other. Moreover, if one of them is more active than the other one, the active one implies greater force.

Study of Trowbridge and McDermott (1980) showed that the college students at introductory physics courses had difficulties with comparing the motion of the real life objects. It was found that the students think if two moving objects were at the same position they had the same speed. Moreover, even though the students could define the velocity correctly, they had difficulties to talk about the motion of the real life objects. When comparing two objects, the students checked their positions to have an idea about their speed or velocity. If one of the objects was behind that meant to be slower whereas if it was ahead that meant to be faster than the other object.

### 2.7 Summary of the Findings of Research Studies

Use of WebQuests allow students to use higher order thinking skills (Brown & Zahner, 2006; Kundu & Bain, 2006; Lim & Hernández, 2007; Oliver, 2010) and improve these skills (Allan & Street, 2007; Aoki, 2004; Çığrık, 2008; Halat, 2007; Lim & Hernández, 2007) and to use and improve technology skills (Almeida, et al., 2004), which results deeper understanding (Kelly, 2000).

- WebQuest instruction significantly increases students' achievement (Akçay, 2009; Çığrık, 2008; Kılıç, 2007; Oliver, 2010), and there is significant difference of students' achievement levels between who were instructed with conventional methods and WebQuest instruction method (Akçay, 2009; Çığrık, 2008; Kılıç, 2007). However, there are several findings that advocate WebQuest activities are effective for gifted and average ability students whereas they are not useful at low ability groups (Gowen, 2010; Milson, 2001) and younger students may have difficulty to follow the steps of WebQuests (Almeida, et al., 2004). Moreover, there are a few studies that showed conventional instruction method outperformed than the WebQuest instruction with respect to students' achievement (Gaskill, et al., 2006; Strickland, 2005). In addition, it is a good alternative for students with special needs (Kelly, 2000).
- Students believe that they learn more from WebQuest instruction than conventional methods (Wagman, 2005), and WebQuests have a positive impact on their learning (Hassanien, 2006). Moreover, they become active participants of the lesson (Ikpeze & Boyd, 2007).
- Students state that flexibility of WebQuests, accessibility from anywhere, variety of the resources (Hassanien, 2006), and repeatedly usage (Drozd & O'Donoghue, 2007) are good aspects of the WebQuests.
- Use of WebQuests increases students' attitude towards the lesson and this increase is significantly different from the one resulted by conventional methods (Akçay, 2009; Kılıç, 2007).
- Use of WebQuests increases reading/writing performance (Chuo, 2004; Kelly, 2000) and decreases writing apprehension (Chuo, 2004).
- Teachers and students enjoy using WebQuest in teaching/learning process (Drozd & O'Donoghue, 2007; Gaskill, et al., 2006; Gorrow, et al., 2004; Halat, 2007).
- Use of WebQuests increases students' motivation and interests (Aoki, 2004; Chan, 2007; Lim & Hernández, 2007; Wagman, 2005), and students find WebQuests to be motivating at learning process (Hassanien, 2006), but the

task of the WebQuest should be well structured (Şen & Neufeld, 2006). Moreover, students are motivated by comparing their works with other students' works (Almeida, et al., 2004).

- Students are willing to use WebQuests in learning process (Aoki, 2004; Chuo, 2004; Gorrow, et al., 2004; Kelly, 2000).
- Teachers are willing to use WebQuests in teaching process (Oliver, 2010; Sharma, 2004). Moreover, pre-service teachers indicated that they are willing to use WebQuests in their future classes (Aoki, 2004; Dobson, 2003; Halat & Jakubowski, 2001; Pun, et al., 2005), however, results of a study showed that they have some fears to use WebQuests (Kortecamp & Bartoshesky, 2003) and they need to be trained to use WebQuests (Halat, 2007). In addition, some of the pre-service teachers believe that WebQuests are only suitable for the students who interested in web-based and self-learning (Pun, et al., 2005).
- Use of WebQuests allows students to explore vast amount of information (Kortecamp & Bartoshesky, 2003), and creating WebQuests allows them to learn content (Fernald & Molebash, 2000; Halat, 2007) and improve their higher order thinking skills (Fernald & Molebash, 2000).
- There are several points that make implementation of WebQuest instruction challenging. These are technical difficulties (Almeida, et al., 2004; Dobson, 2003; Halat, 2007; Hassanien, 2006; Sharma, 2004; Şen & Neufeld, 2006), exhausting/time consuming creation process (Dobson, 2003; Kortecamp & Bartoshesky, 2003; Summerville, 2000), fear of failure (Kortecamp & Bartoshesky, 2003; Sharma, 2004), requiring more time for implementation (Hassanien, 2006; Sharma, 2004), needs for direct support (Sharma, 2004; Şen & Neufeld, 2006; Wood, 2001), difficulties to prevent students to access irrelevant web pages (Summerville, 2000), finding good resources (Halat, 2007; Pun, et al., 2005), and needs for frequent checking web pages availability (Summerville, 2000).
- The WebQuests which are created individually tend to be better than which are created collaboratively (Roberts, 2005). Moreover, integrating peer evaluation system into creation process makes this process more effective (Li

& Steckelberg, 2005). However, use of web-based utilities, that makes creation process easy, does not affect quality of WebQuests (Vanguri, et al., 2004). Most challenging parts of creation process are deciding on task and structuring process (Leahy & Twomey, 2005). Additionally, creating good WebQuests requires competence of using technology tools (Fernald & Molebash, 2000).

- WebQuest model is suitable for the new physics curriculum. It allows students to use the PSS and ICTS effectively.
- Students have several difficulties with force and motion. They misinterpret the motion graphs and cannot associate force and motion concept with real-life events.

The results of the literature review indicated that the WebQuest based instruction has positive impacts on learners' achievement and attitude. Most of the studies found in the literature were at undergraduate level and on social sciences. Furthermore, most of the experimental studies were not well structured to control possible threats to internal validity. On the other hand, there was only one study on a physics related concept. However, this study was at elementary level; and there was no other study investigating effects of the WebQuest based instruction on high school physics students' achievement and attitude. Since, there are many WebQuests about physics on the web, and many teachers around the world implement these WebQuest based instruction on students' achievement in and attitude towards physics.

In the lights of the review of the literature, the following issues were considered in the beginning of the study:

• Use of WebQuests as homework or term-project instead of in-class usage: At the beginning of the study, it was considered to have WebQuests as homework or term-project in the process. However, having each student to work in a group after the school time was not applicable. Therefore, this method was disregarded.

- Having students to create WebQuests: As can be seen in Section 2.4, there are several studies investigating the effects of the WebQuest construction instead of using pre-developed WebQuests in the process. In that case, the WebQuest is a product that students develop to achieve several objectives. However, in the current study, the WBI defined as the completion of several WebQuest activities by the students in the classroom. Moreover, in the WBI, students create several products too. In this case, the products are not WebQuest; rather they are presentations, experiments, and posters. The WebQuest itself acts as a scaffolding method to have students to create these products.
- Cooperative learning: The principles of the cooperative learning were not employed in the current study. Number of the computers and physical conditions of the computer laboratories are not sufficient to have cooperative learning environment for the WebQuests at the most schools. This limits students to work individually with their tasks. Moreover, it was not applicable to have students to use the computers in a sequence because of the time problem.
- Technological limitations: It is clear that the technological limitations are one of the biggest hurdles at the WBI. At the preparation phase of the current study, the researcher communicated with the teachers individually and was ready at computer laboratory in the implementation process. In this way, the researcher had a chance to help teachers to overcome these limitations. Moreover, teacher handouts, printed versions of the WebQuests, and offline electronic versions of the WebQuests were prepared to decrease the effects of these limitations.

### **CHAPTER 3**

#### **METHODS**

This chapter includes population and sampling, description of variables, development of measuring tools and teaching-learning materials, procedure, treatment implementation, methods used to analyze data, power analysis, and assumptions and limitations.

# 3.1 Population and Sample

The target population of the study consists of all ninth grade students in Ankara. The accessible population is all ninth grade students in Etimesgut district of Ankara. Selection of the district was based on the researcher's convenience. The schools at this district were easily accessible and most of the schools were close to each other. This ensured the researcher to be at each school on time. The selection of the schools was based on purposive sampling method. The main criterion of the school selection was having Internet enabled computer laboratory with at least ten computers. A school inventory form prepared by the researcher was used to find appropriate schools. It contains several questions to determine availability of the computer laboratory, number of the computers, number of the ninth grade classrooms, and accessibility of the Internet. This form can be found in Appendix A. There were nine public high schools and one private high school in the district. The private high school was eliminated because there was only one ninth-grade classroom in that school. Moreover, one of the public high schools did not have a computer laboratory. Thus, this school was eliminated too. One other high school was eliminated from the study because the girls from that school were preparing for an official ceremony and not participating in the lessons. In addition, one more high school was eliminated from the study due to unwillingness of the school administration. Finally, in order to conduct this study, five public high schools were

selected. However, one of the schools was dropped after the first two weeks of the implementation due to technical problems at the computer laboratory. Therefore, the study was carried out at four public high schools from Etimesgut. Three of the schools were public Anatolian high schools whereas one of them was public high school. The students were admitted to the public Anatolian high schools with respect to their achievement scores on the public examination. On the other hand, almost all of the students in the public high school had lower scores on the public examination; and they could not be placed to any public Anatolian high school. The placement scores for one of the public Anatolian high schools were ranged from 444 to 462 out of 500. At one other public Anatolian high school, the scores were ranged from 440 to 455. However, the students from the last public Anatolian school had lower achievement scores than the others. At that school, the scores were ranged from 420 to 439. Moreover, the teacher of the public high school reported that the students in that school mainly had scores lower than 400.

Four physics teachers were involved in this study. Ages of the teachers were close to each other and all of them had similar length of teaching experiences. Two of the teachers were male and the other two were female. These teachers were proposed by the school administrators because of their attitude towards new experiences. Moreover, the researcher had several personal communications with them to explain the study in details. None of them had heard WebQuest before. It was observed that all of the teachers were eager to participate in the study.

Every teacher participated in the study had a control and an experimental classes. These eight ninth grade classes consisted of 245 students. However, 226 of them completed post-tests. Because of that, the statistical analyses were conducted with the data gathered from these 226 students.

In order to describe the sample clearly, some demographic information about the students were taken with the questions at the beginning of the Attitude towards "Force and Motion" scale (ATFM). These questions were about gender and age of the students. The characteristics of the sample with respect to gender and age are given in Table 3.1. Most of the students were at the age of 15. The numbers of male and female students were almost the same. Moreover, the distributions of the students with respect to their ages and genders were almost equal in both the experimental and control groups.

			Gei	nder			
			Male	I	Female		Total
Group	Age	N	Overall %	Ν	Overall %	Ν	Overall %
	14	0	0.00	1	0.44	1	0.44
Experimental	15	44	19.47	59	26.11	103	45.58
Enperimental	16	7	3.10	4	1.77	11	4.87
	14	2	0.88	1	0.44	3	1.33
Control	15	50	22.12	47	20.80	97	42.92
	16	9	3.98	2	0.88	11	4.87
Total		112	49.56	114	50.44	226	100

Table 3.1 Characteristics of the sample with respect to gender and age of students

### 3.2 Variables

There are two dependent and eight independent variables (group membership and covariates). Table 3.2 shows the variables used in this study.

The dependent variables are students' post-test scores on Force and Motion Achievement Test (Post-FMAT) and Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale (Post-ATFM). The Post-FMAT and Post-ATFM are continuous variables and measured on interval scales.

The independent variables of the study are students' ages (AGE), genders (GENDER), pre-test scores on Force and Motion Achievement Test (Pre-FMAT), pre-test scores on Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale (Pre-ATFM), teaching methods (GROUP) (WebQuest-Based Instruction "WBI" and Traditional physics instruction "TPI"), scores on Attitude towards the Internet Scale (ATIS), school type (SCHLTYP) which indicates public Anatolian high schools and public high schools, and scores on Out-Class Activities Survey (OCASS) which includes getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers.

Table 3.2 Identification of the Variables Used in the Study

Туре	Name	Cont/Discr	Scale	Measured by
Dependent	Post-FMAT	Continuous	Interval	Post-test scores of the FMAT
Dependent	Post-ATFM	Continuous	Interval	Post-test scores of the ATFM
Independent	Pre-FMAT	Continuous	Interval	Pre-test scores of the FMAT
Independent	Pre-ATFM	Continuous	Interval	Pre-test scores of the ATFM
Independent	AGE	Continuous	Interval	Question in the ATFM
Independent	GENDER	Discrete	Nominal	Question in the ATFM
Independent	ATIS	Continuous	Interval	Scores of the ATI
Independent	OCASS	Continuous	Interval	Scores of the Out-Class Activities Survey
Independent	SCHLTYP	Discrete	Nominal	NA
Independent	GROUP	Discrete	Nominal	NA

### 3.3 Measuring Tools

In this study, Force and Motion Achievement Test (FMAT), Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale (ATFM), Attitude towards the Internet Scale (ATI), Out-Class Activities Survey (OCAS), and Observation Checklist (OC) were administered as the measuring tools. These tools were detailed in the following subsections.

# 3.3.1 Force and Motion Achievement Test

The purpose of the FMAT is to measure students' achievement on the content of the force and motion unit. This unit covers the topics of "uniform linear motion", "fundamental forces", "Newton's laws of motion", and "friction". The FMAT was developed by the researcher. It consists of 30 questions including 16 multiple-choice, two true-false and 12 open-ended type test items. There are conceptual questions as well as quantitative ones. The FMAT was designed to assess both content and skill objectives. It aims to measure the achievement level at 14 content objectives and seven skill objectives (each of these has corresponding content objectives). Each objective except skill related ones is represented with at least two questions.

At the first step of the test construction process, the instructional objectives (See Appendix B) were obtained from the national ninth grade physics curriculum of Turkey. For the content objectives: six objectives are related to "uniform linear motion", three objectives are related to "fundamental forces", three objectives are related to "Newton's laws of motion", and two objectives are related to "friction" concepts. For the skill objectives: three of them are related with "problem solving skills", another three of them are related with "information and communication technology skills", and one of them is related with "physics, technology, society, environment skills".

Secondly, previously developed achievement tests on the content of the force and motion unit and textbooks were reviewed to find questions. Some of the questions were obtained from School Certificate Test of NSW, Australia and other questions were developed by the researcher according to the objectives. The first version of the FMAT had 39 questions to assess 17 objectives (See Appendix C). Expert opinion form (See Appendix D) and table of test specification (See Appendix E) were prepared for this first version.

The expert opinions were taken from four physics education researchers to ensure content and face validity. Moreover, face-to-face implementation with two high school students was carried out. At this step, the testing time and students' perceptions were observed. The clearness and readability of the items were also assessed. The feedbacks from the experts and observation results of face-to-face implementation can be categorized as follows:

- Objectives versus questions: All of the experts agreed that the objectives were represented with the proper number of questions.
- Compatibility with objectives: It was suggested by the experts that some of the content objectives involving experimental experiences and some of the skill objectives were best to be assessed with process assessment techniques. However, these types of assessment techniques were not applicable for the

current study because of the number of objectives and students. At the FMAT, these objectives were mostly represented with open-ended questions.

- Completion time: Both expert opinions and implementation with the students revealed that 40 minutes as completion time was not enough for 39 questions. The actual completion times for each student were found to be 48 and 51 minutes respectively. The researcher decided to give more time for the completion and to decrease the number of questions.
- Readability: Font size of the questions was 10 point and the font type was Calibri, which was one of the sans-serif font types. It was not appropriate to increase font size; therefore, the font type was changed to Times New Roman, a serif font type, to increase readability.
- Expression and grammar: There were several grammatical errors. These errors were corrected. Moreover, the expressions of the questions were improved to have better understanding.
- Figures: One of the figures was redesigned to increase clarification (Item 19, in Appendix C).
- Directions: The directions were improved. Moreover, one more option "I don't know / I can't do" was added to each question.

The FMAT was revised with respect to the expert opinions and observation results specified above. Some of the questions were modified (Item 4, 7, 9, 19, 24, 33, and 38) and some others were deleted (Item 3, 5, 6, 8, 21, 25, 26, and 31). Moreover, a new question was added. The revised version of the FMAT had 32 items: 17 multiple-choice, three true-false and 12 open-ended items (See Appendix F).

Pilot study with 42 tenth grade students was done with this version of the FMAT. These students were from two of the schools participated in the current study. However, the grade level of the students was not same with the current participants. At that time, ninth graders had not been taught force and motion yet. Therefore, it was decided to conduct the pilot study with tenth graders. These students had already been taught force and motion before administering the test. The internal reliability coefficient for the test was found to be 0.76. It was also calculated

for the objective and open-ended items separately and found to be 0.56 and 0.74 respectively. Item analysis was carried out with the data gathered from the pilot study (see Table 3.3). The efficiency of the distracters and reliability of the test were assessed at this step.

Item #	Difficulty	Item	Item #	Difficulty	Item
	_	discrimination		_	discrimination
1	0.929	0.098	17	0.238	0.432
2	0.405	0.233	18	0.405	0.283
3	0.476	-0.150	19	0.095	0.268
4	0.548	0.310	20	0.048	-0.105
5	0.357	0.234	21	0.160	0.048
6	0.286	0.086	22	0,259	0,238
7	0.476	0.368	23	0,049	0,095
8	0.262	0.393	24	0,198	0,190
9	0.095	0.351	25	0,321	0,810
10	0.619	0.654	26	0,321	0,286
11	0.452	0.515	27	0,173	0,095
12	0.833	0.407	28	0,099	0,143
13	0.452	0.383	29	0,049	0,095
14	0.452	0.613	30	0,025	0,095
15	0.452	0.449	31	0,012	0,048
16	0.476	0.573	32	0,025	0,095

Table 3.3 Item analysis results of the FMAT for pilot study

It can be seen that the item discrimination indices for the objective type items (Item 1 to 20) are in the range of -0.150 to 0.654. Additionally, the item discrimination indices for the open-ended type items were in the range of 0.048 to 0.810. Moreover, the average item difficulty for the objective and open-ended test items were 0.418 and 0.141 respectively. The FMAT was revised one more time with respect to the results of the pilot study. Item 3 was removed because its item discrimination indices (-0.150) was negative and the item could not be modified furthermore. One other item (Item 8) was removed too. The main reason of removing Item 8 was to decrease the number of questions in the FMAT. There were two other items for the same objectives, thus removing this item did not affect the content validity of the FMAT. Some of the items with low item discrimination indices (Item 1, 19, 20, 22, 28, 30, and 32) were modified. These modifications were improvement

of the representation and figures. The other items with low item discrimination indices (Item 2, 5, 6, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, and 31) were not modified, as there was not any problem with the representation or content. Moreover, it seemed that the items were so difficult for the students. This could force the students to guess answers even they did not really have any idea about them. Thus, the item discrimination indices could be affected by guessing.

After the final revision, the final version of the FMAT (See Appendix G) had 30 items: two true-false, 16 multiple-choice, and 12 open-ended items. The table of specification and answer key of the final version of the FMAT can be seen in Appendix H. The physics teachers involved in the current study also checked the final version of the FMAT. The teachers were informed about the purpose of the FMAT and the table of test specification was provided to them. At this step, they were asked to review the items with respect to appropriateness of the content and grade level. All of the teachers found the FMAT to be appropriate for the ninth grade physics students.

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed to see the factor structure of the FMAT. While performing this analysis, direct oblimin, one of the oblique rotation methods, was chosen. This rotation method was preferred because the correlations among the dimensions of the FMAT were too high. Tabachnick and Fidell (2007, p. 638) say, "The researcher who believes that underlying processes are correlated uses an oblique rotation". The results of the factor analysis showed five factors that explains 40% of the variance. This value is the indication of how well the FMAT measures that structure. Therefore, higher values indicate higher validity of the results. Here, it is an acceptable value. The item distributions of the FMAT to the factors and factor loadings can be seen in Table 3.4. In the table, the factor loading values higher than 0.30 are listed. However, the item distributions to these five factors were not meaningful. The most probable reason of this issue is that the factors are correlated with each other. Moreover, as can be seen in Table 3.4, there were several items loaded to more than one factor. Thus, the factors could not be named.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	r 5
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2 .532 .403 12 .498 10400 .459 18 .437400 7 .211	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
10    400     .459       18     .437    400       7     .407     .241	
18 .437400 7	
7 407 241	
/ .40/ .341	
23 .708	
.600	
25 .540	
9	
28 .314 .320	
8 .690	
3 .620	
6.536	
1	91
14 .59	97
22 .342 .31052	22
13 .44	41
4 .31143	33
15 .3	14

Table 3.4 Item distributions of the FMAT to the factors and factor loadings

The EFA is mostly the first step of factor analysis (Pallant, 2007, p. 179). However, one has almost no control over the EFA to test specific models. For the FMAT, the researcher proposes that it measures the students' achievement at five dimensions (linear motion, Newton's laws of motion, fundamental forces, friction, and skills). Therefore, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to validate the dimensions of the FMAT proposed by the researcher. The path diagram, which shows the factor structure, can be seen in Figure 3.1. Here, the numeric values were

not given in the path diagram because it would be very complicated figure with them and the current study is not interested with those values.



Figure 3.1 Path diagram produced by CFA analysis

The CFA was carried out for five-factor model of the FMAT. There were 30 observed variables (test items) and five latent variables (newton, linear, forces, friction, and skill). Maximum likelihood (ML) is used as the method of estimation. It is known that  $\chi^2$  statistic, here that is produced by CFA to check model fit, is sensitive to the sample size (Bentler & Bonett, 1980; Fan, Thompson, & Wang, 1999). In order to make it less dependent to sample size we can use relative chi-square, which is the "chi square/degree of freedom" ratio. This value was found to be 1.937 indicating acceptable fit of the proposed model. Several other fit indices were also considered for the fit assessment of the model. Root-Mean-Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA; Steiger, 1990) value was found to be 0.065. The RMSEA

values less than 0.05 indicates good fit, values between 0.05 and 0.08 indicates moderate fit, values between 0.08 and 0.10 indicates marginal fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). According to these values, The RMSEA value in this analysis indicates moderate fit of the model. Standardized RMR (SRMR) value was found to be 0.072 that indicates acceptable fit. One other fit index, Goodness of Fit Index (GFI; Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1982) ranges from 0 to 1. The values closer to 1 indicate better fit. It should be greater than 0.90 to indicate a good fit but here it is 0.815. In brief, according to the results given above, it can be said that the proposed five-factor model fits moderately to the data. This means that the FMAT measures students' achievements of "uniform linear motion", "fundamental forces", "Newton's laws of motion", "friction", and skill objectives as intended.

The reliability analysis of the FMAT was performed for the part that contains open-ended items, for the part that contains objective items, and for overall test separately. The internal reliability coefficients for the post-FMAT were found as 0.80, 0.70, and 0.84 respectively. These values indicate high reliability of the test results except one for objective test items, which indicates medium reliability. The internal reliability coefficient values of the open-ended items, objective items, and overall test were 0.46, 0.51, and 0.57 respectively for pre-FMAT. These values indicate low reliability. It can be because of guessing and unconscious answers of students who faced with many concepts in the FMAT for the first time.

Inter-scorer reliability analysis for the open-ended items was carried out for both overall score and item-based scores. In order to perform this analysis, 24 of the post-FMAT papers (approximately 10% of all) were randomly selected; and the answers were scored by a physics education expert. The expert used the answer key (see Appendix H) supplied by the researcher to score the items. The scores of the expert and the scores of the researcher were analyzed to find intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). For the overall score it was found to be 0.97, which indicates high reliability. Moreover, item-based ICC values can be seen in Table 3.5. Here, Items 19 and 20 has moderate reliability values. For all the other items, the ICC indicates high reliability.

Item #	ICC	Item #	ICC	Item #	ICC
Item 19	0.64	Item 23	0.92	Item 27	0.90
Item 20	0.89	Item 24	0.85	Item 28	0.85
Item 21	0.89	Item 25	0.79	Item 29	0.89
Item 22	0.81	Item 26	0.92	Item 30	0.61

Table 3.5 Item-based intraclass correlation coefficients of the FMAT

Item analysis was carried out for the pre-FMAT. Table 3.6 gives the results of this analysis. Average item difficulty for the open-ended test items is 0.11. That means 11% of the participants answered the open-ended test items completely correct. This result shows that these items are very difficult for the students. Because of that, the students may try to answer questions by guessing and that leads to low reliability of the test results. It is similar for the objective test items with the average item difficulty of 0.38, which means only 38% of the participants answered objective test items correctly.

Item #	Difficulty	Item	Item #	Difficulty	Item
		discrimination			discrimination
1	0.866	0.163	16	0.339	0.460
2	0.107	0.067	17	0.214	0.272
3	0.549	0.363	18	0.179	0.375
4	0.304	0.201	19	0,137	0.257
5	0.161	0.111	20	0,223	0.383
6	0.250	0.378	21	0,012	0.016
7	0.112	0.206	22	0,165	0.164
8	0.496	0.405	23	0,098	0.251
9	0.308	0.152	24	0,310	0.426
10	0.821	0.323	25	0,225	0.448
11	0.509	0.463	26	0,198	0.202
12	0.455	0.414	27	0,003	0.005
13	0.496	0.419	28	0,004	0.016
14	0.362	0.457	29	0,000	0.000
15	0.268	0.447	30	0,001	0.000

Table 3.6 Item analysis results for the pre-FMAT

Item difficulties and discriminations were also calculated for the post-FMAT. Table 3.7 gives the results of the item analysis. Item discrimination indices for the objective type items (Items 1 to 18) are in the range of 0.225 to 0.584. The values under 0.19 suggest that the item should be removed or completely revised. In addition, the values between 0.20 and 0.29 tell us that the item can be checked for modification (Crocker & Algina, 1986, p. 315). Here, Item 1 (0.225) and Item 9 (0.239) could be modified to have better results. However, the items were checked and it was seen that there was no need for the changes. The item discrimination indices for open-ended items (Items 18 to 30) are in the range of 0.153 to 0.607. The results suggested that Item 28 (0.153) could be removed because it seemed not to discriminate the students. However, that item was checked and it was seen that there was no need for removing that item. Moreover, the item difficulty of this item (0.049) shows that the item is very difficult. It is likely to have low discrimination indices when the item is very difficult (Hotiu, 2006, p. 26). The other items seem good in this aspect. The values for item difficulties are in acceptable range. The average item difficulty for the objective test items is 0.644, which means 64% of the students answered the objective test items correctly. The average item difficulty for the open-ended test items is 0.258. Only 25% of the students answered the openended items completely correct.

Item #	Difficulty	Item	Item #	Difficulty	Item
		discrimination			discrimination
1	0.947	0.225	16	0.704	0.436
2	0.513	0.456	17	0.438	0.410
3	0.876	0.340	18	0.412	0.323
4	0.642	0.310	19	0.382	0.399
5	0.451	0.379	20	0.438	0.607
6	0.566	0.473	21	0.211	0.443
7	0.310	0.366	22	0.260	0.317
8	0.770	0.377	23	0.249	0.590
9	0.518	0.239	24	0.375	0.563
10	0.920	0.405	25	0.358	0.552
11	0.708	0.511	26	0.378	0.486
12	0.699	0.534	27	0.183	0.306
13	0.765	0.427	28	0.049	0.153
14	0.748	0.515	29	0.112	0.306
15	0.597	0.584	30	0.102	0.317

Table 3.7 Item analysis results for the post-FMAT

Each question in the FMAT has an option "I don't know / I can't do". If students choose this option, in the scoring process it is coded as "0". In this way, we can see if unanswered questions are missing or students read the questions and do not know the answer. The true/false and multiple-choice items are coded as "0" for wrong answers and "1" for correct answers. The open-ended items are coded as 0, 1, 2, and 3: "0" for totally wrong answers, "1" for partially correct answers, "2" for mostly correct answers, and "3" for totally correct answers. Possible achievement scores range from 0 to 54. Higher scores indicate higher achievement level and lower scores indicate lower achievement level. The average completion time for the FMAT is 50 minutes.

## 3.3.2 Attitude towards "Force and Motion" Scale

The ATFM used in this study was modified from Taşlıdere (2002) to force and motion unit. You can find this scale in Appendix I. The purpose of the ATFM is to measure students' attitude towards the content of "force and motion". There are 24 items in the scale. The items are rated on a 5-point likert type response format: absolutely disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and absolutely agree. The scale has five dimensions. These are enjoyment, self-efficacy, importance of physics, achievement motivation, and interest related behavior. The distribution of the items to these dimensions is given in Table 3.8.

Dimensions Items	
Enjoyment 1, 2, 16, 1	7, 23
Self-efficacy 9, 10, 11,	18, 21
Importance of physics 3, 4, 5, 13	, 14
Achievement motivation 6, 7, 8, 12	
Interest related behavior 15, 19, 20	, 22, 24

Table 3.8 Dimensions of the ATFM

Enjoyment relates with students' personal interest towards force and motion. Self-efficacy is the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute the sources of action required to manage prospective situation. Importance of physics is related with the importance given to force and motion. Achievement motivation is the combination of psychological forces, which initiate, direct and sustain behavior towards successful attainment of some goal, providing a sense of significance. Interest related behavior answers what degree that students' like to do out of the class activities concerning force and motion (Taşlıdere, 2002).

Twenty minutes were given to the students to complete the scale. Each item in the scale was scored from 1 to 5. There were three negative items at different dimensions. These items were recoded in the data analysis process. The overall scale score ranges from 24 to 120. While higher scores indicate positive attitude towards the content of force and motion unit, lower scores indicate negative attitude.

The internal reliability of the scale was calculated by Taşlıdere (2002) as 0.94. He applied the scale to 160 ninth grade students and conducted reliability analysis. He also did the factor analysis and found five dimensions given in Table 3.8. The internal reliability coefficient in the current study was 0.90 for the pre-ATFM and 0.93 for the post-ATFM. Moreover, the factor analysis was also conducted. The results showed that there were five dimensions in the ATFM; however, the distributions of the items to these dimensions were not the same as the one given in Taşlıdere (2002). Items 8, 24, 16, and 23 were found to be at different dimensions. The distribution of the items to the dimensions found from the factor analysis can be seen in Table 3.9.

Dimensions	Items
Enjoyment	1,2,8,17,24
Self-efficacy	9,10,11,18,21
Importance of physics	3,4,5,13,14
Achievement motivation	6,7,12
Interest related behavior	15, <b>16</b> ,19,20,22, <b>23</b>

Table 3.9 Dimensions of the ATFM found in this study

Bold numbers represents the items loaded at different dimensions

Three of the items (Items 8, 17, and 24) were converted to negative forms. These items loaded in the same dimensions at factor analysis of the current study's data. With respect to Taşlıdere's (2002) study, these items were in different dimensions. After recoding, the mean values of Items 8, 17, and 24 were 3.58, 3.02, and 2.75 respectively. One would expect these values to be close to the mean values of the corresponding items at the same dimensions. The mean values of the other items at the same dimensions were 3.82, 3.16, and 2.61 respectively. It can be seen that these values are close to the ones for the negative items.

#### 3.3.3 Observation Checklist

The OC was developed by the researcher in order to ensure treatment verification. In the development process of the OC, the researcher took into account characteristics of the WBI and TPI. The OC helps the researcher to check whether the teachers follow the steps of the WBI and TPI. It includes four main parts. The first part is related with the physical conditions of the classroom/computer laboratory. The second part is related with the teachers' behaviors in the classroom and the third part is related with the students' behaviors. These three parts were mainly taken from the previous studies (Gürçay, 2003; Taşlıdere, 2007). The last part of the OC is related with the implementation of the methodology in classroom. This part was developed by the researcher. You can see the OC in Appendix J. There are 27 items in the OC, which have "yes", "partially", and "no" as answers. The researcher observed the classrooms with this checklist himself. However, the researcher could not find any other observer to enhance the reliability of the observation results. The main reason of that was tight schedule of possible observers and location of the schools.

There were two class hours of ninth grade physics in a week. The OC were completed for these two hours holistically. Therefore, this checklist was completed once for each two class-hours in a week. Four experimental and four control classrooms were participated in the study. During the treatment, 32 observations were made with the OC in the experimental classrooms that means all of the treatment sessions in these groups were observed. Due to overlapping schedule, the researcher could not observe all of the lessons in the control classrooms. Seven observations, which equal 22% of the total, were made in the control classrooms. The results of the observations can be seen in Section 4.4.

## 3.3.4 Attitude towards the Internet Scale

The ATI was used to measure ninth grade students' attitude towards the Internet usage in the current study. It was developed by Tavşancıl and Keser (2002) in order to measure pre-service teachers' attitude towards the Internet usage. However, there are several other studies that use this scale to measure high school (Güneş, 2007) and elementary school (Özdener & Öztok, 2005) students' attitude towards the Internet. All of the items, except Item 3, in the scale were generic. This item was slightly modified to be used for high school students. This scale can be seen in Appendix K.

There are 31 items in the ATI. The items are rated on a 5-point likert type response format: absolutely disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and absolutely agree. It measures attitude at six dimensions: use of the Internet in education, use of the Internet in research, use of the Internet in social interaction, use of the Internet in communication, use of the Internet in information sharing, and enjoy having the Internet at teaching process. Tavşancıl and Keser (2002) found that these six factors explain 49% of the total variance. Moreover, the internal reliability of the scale was calculated by Tavşancıl and Keser (2002) as 0.89. The researcher also calculated the internal reliability of the scale and found to be 0.90. Moreover, the factor analysis was performed to confirm the factor structure. The results of the analysis proposed seven factors that explain 64% of the variance. Item distributions to these seven factors are given in Table 3.10.

Dimensions	Items
Use of the Internet in education	$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14^7$
Enjoy having the Internet at teaching process	$6^1$ , 7, 8, 20, 22, 23
Use of the Internet in information sharing	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Use of the Internet in social interaction	16, 17, 18, 19
Use of the Internet in research	9, 10, 11, 12
Use of the Internet in communication	13 <sup>5</sup> , 24, 25
Untitled factor	15, 21

Table 3.10 Item distrubitions to the dimensions of the ATI found in this study

Superscripted numbers indicates significant loadings for that item to given factor number

## 3.3.5 Out-Class Activities Survey

The OCAS was developed by the researcher to have information about students' out-class educational activities related to force and motion during the treatment. It consists of six items that have statements about specific educational situations. The OCAS can be seen in Appendix L. It was administered after the treatment with the average completion time of two minutes. Each question has a checkbox in the scale. If a situation is applicable for a responder, the responder ticks accompanying checkbox. In the scoring process, if the checkbox was ticked, it was coded as "1". Furthermore, if it was left blank, it was coded as "0". The possible minimum and maximum scores were 0 and 6 respectively.

## 3.4 Teaching/Learning Materials

WebQuests and teacher handouts were prepared as teaching/learning materials for this study. These materials were explained in details at the following subsections.

## 3.4.1 WebQuests

The WebQuests used in this study were developed by the researcher. There were a WebQuest for each sub-topic of the force and motion unit and a WebQuest for the previous topic "changes of matter". The force and motion unit contains following sub-topics: "uniform linear motion", "fundamental forces", "Newton's laws of motion", and "friction". Therefore, five WebQuest were developed in total. The reason for developing the WebQuest of "changes of matter" was to use it before the treatment to get students accustomed to the WBI process and to have a chance to see possible implementation difficulties to overcome them before the actual treatment.

At a typical WebQuest, there are five basic parts: an introduction section in order to give basic information, a task section that gives interesting tasks to students, a process section required for organizing findings, a resource section that contains a set of information sources, an evaluation section, and a conclusion section (Dodge, 1995). In the development process, these basic parts and the course objectives were taken into account.

The development process started with deciding about the number and type of the WebQuests. At this stage, the researcher focused on the followings;

- Content and skill objectives in order to match with appropriate type.
- Sub-topics in order to decide the number of WebQuests.
- Number of content objectives per sub-topic in order to decide about duration.

Then it was decided to have two long-term WebQuests each for "uniform linear motion" and "Newton's laws of motion" plus two short-term WebQuests each for "fundamental forces" and "friction".

The second stage in the development process was to decide on scenarios for the WebQuests. Basic factor to decide on the scenarios was skill objectives, especially problem solving skills to have students to use each skill through the WebQuest activity. After having scenarios for each WebQuests, the introduction, task, process, resources, evaluation, and conclusion parts of the WebQuests were written. With respect to Dodge's (2002a) taxonomy of tasks, the WebQuests included design, creative, and product tasks.

The next stage was to develop web pages for the WebQuests. Firstly, two domains, "webquestdatabase.com" and "webmacerasi.com", were taken by the researcher. The WebQuests were developed with PHP web programming language and MySQL database to allow dynamic template layouts that can easily be changed from the database. Visual design principles for instructional content were taken into account at this stage. The designs were completed and the WebQuests were published. Each of the WebQuest page has link to the printable version of the WebQuests. Homepage of the WebQuest website includes links to each WebQuest page, brief information about what the WebQuest is, and compatibility of the WebQuests with physics curriculum. Figure 3.2 shows the homepage of the WebQuest website.

WebQuest Database		iletişim 🕂
9. sınıf fizik dersi WebQuestleri		
Madde ve Özellikleri	Kuvvet ve Hareket	WebQuest sayfalarına erişmek
<u>Maddelerin değişimi</u>	<u>Bir boyutta hareket</u>	tçin sot tarafta yer alan konu baştıklarına tıklamanız yeterlidir.
	<u>Doğadaki temel kuvetler</u>	
	<u>Newton'un hareket kanunları</u>	
	Sürtünme kuvveti	

Figure 3.2. Screenshot of homepage of "webquestdatabase.com"

The expert evaluation forms were prepared to evaluate the WebQuests (See Appendix M). The rubric for evaluating WebQuests by Bellofatto, Bohl, Casey, Krill, and Dodge (2001) was used to prepare the expert evaluation forms. Finally, the WebQuest outlines, which contain the distribution of the objectives and brief information about procedure, were prepared (See Appendix N). The expert evaluation forms, WebQuest outlines, and WebQuest printable versions were used to get the experts' opinions. These WebQuests were reviewed by four physics education experts. However, the researcher gave each WebQuest to one of the experts, the supervisor of the current study, in turn. After getting feedbacks for one of the WebQuests, it was modified and the modified version was given to three other physics education experts to review. In this way, each of the WebQuest was reviewed in turn, not at the same time. Therefore, the modifications for the WebQuests became smaller each time. Through this process, the WebQuests were revised and the WebQuest website was updated.

The feedbacks taken in the process and the actions taken against them can be summarized as follows:

- Overall relevance with objectives: It was seen that all of the WebQuests were compatible with course objectives.
- Grammar: There were several grammatical errors pointed by the experts at each WebQuest. These errors were fixed and double-checked before updating the WebQuests.

 Layout/Design: Layout of the WebQuests was slightly modified to increase visual attractiveness. The navigation graphics were modified with respect to color scheme. Moreover, name of the next or previous sections were added to each graphics to enhance navigation (See Figure 3.3).



Figure 3.3 Navigation graphics before and after changes

• Task relevance with objectives: When the feedbacks from the first expert for the first WebQuest were taken, it was decided to give the instructional objectives directly in all tasks. Therefore, the tasks of the all WebQuests were modified to include the objectives directly in it. The experts' feedbacks showed that all of the task sections were relevant with the objectives. The first version of the task section for the WebQuest related with linear motion can be seen in Figure 3.4. The final version of it can be seen in Appendix P.

Kitabınızda mutlaka yer alması gereken bölümler var. Siz bu bölümlerden bazılarını 3 kişi birlikte hazırlayacaksınız bazı kısımlarda ise her kişinin kendine özel bir görevi olacak. Kitapta neler olması gerektiğinden bahsedelim. Önceden de belirtildiği gibi sizden istenen kitap mini bir kitap, "kitapçık". En fazla 10 sayfadan en az ise 3 sayfadan oluşmalı.
Kitabınızda yer alması gereken bölümler;
<ol> <li>Giriş bölümü (Kitapta yer alan konuların neler olduğu, bunları öğrenmenin neden önemli olduğunu kitabınızı okuyan kişilere duyurmanın en güzel yolu)</li> <li>Hareket, konum, yer değiştirme, sürat, hız ve ivme gibi "bir boyutta hareket" konusunda yer alan kavramlarla ilgili açıklayıcı bilgiler.</li> <li>Hareket grafikleri ve bunların nasıl yorumlanıması gerektiği ile ilgili örnekler.</li> <li>Hareket kavramları arasındaki ilişkiler.</li> <li>Deney</li> <li>Değerlendirme (kitabınızda yer alan konularla ilgili en az 5 en fazla 10 soruluk bir test.)</li> <li>Sonuç (Kitabınızda yazılanlar okuyan kişiye neler kazandırdı?)</li> </ol>
Hep birlikte yapacaklarınız;
<ul> <li>Kitabınız için deney hazırlamak</li> <li>Değerlendirme kısmında yer alacak testi hazırlamak</li> <li>Giriş ve sonuç kısımlarını yazmak</li> </ul>
Ayrı ayrı yapacaklarınız;
2,3 ve 4. maddeler. Bu maddelerden birini bir kişi seçecek ve kitabın o kısmını o hazırlayacak.

Figure 3.4 Task of the linear motion WebQuest before modifications

- Task clarity: The task of the first WebQuest was slightly modified to make it clearer. These changes were just based on enhancing flow. These feedbacks were taken into account for the other WebQuests and the later feedbacks about them were positive.
- Process clarity: Each step at the process sections was detailed to make sure that the students could follow the steps easily. The first version of the process section for the WebQuest related with linear motion can be seen in Figure 3.5. The final version of the process section can be seen in Appendix P.

Aşağıda görevinizi yerine getirirken takip etmeniz gereken adımlar listelenmiştir. Lütfen her basamağı dikkatlice okuyun!						
1	Gruplar halinde çalışacaksınız. Her grup 3 üyeden oluşacak. Her üye eşit derecede çalışacak. Eğer henüz bir grubunuz yoksa öğretmeninizin de yardımı ile bir gruba geçiniz.					
2	Görev kısmında belirtilen görevleri (2,3 ve 4. maddeler) aranızda paylaşın. Bu özel görevleri yerine getirmeden önce tüm araştırmalarınızı hep beraber yapacaksınız. Kaynaklar sayfasında yer alan web adreslerini beraber ziyaret edeceksiniz.					
3	Kaynaklar bölümünde yer alan web sayfalarını ziyaret ediniz ve bu sayfalarla ilgili size verilecen kağıtlara küçük notlar alınız. Adresleri verilen web sayfalarındaki herşeyi okumak zorunda değilsiniz, fakat kitabınızın olmazsa olmaz bölümlerini yazmanıza olanak sağlayacak kadar bilgi edinemediğinizi düşünüyorsanız daha detaylı inceleme yapmalısınız. Bu listede yer alan web adresleri dısında başka adreslere bakabilirsiniz, fakat yararlandığınız					
	diğer adresleri hazırlayacağınız kitabın kaynaklar kısmına eklemeyi unutmayınız.					
4	Edindiğiniz bilgiler ile kitabınızı yazmak için bilgileri grup olarak son kez gözden geçiriniz ve düzenleyiniz.					
5	Özel görevlerinize yönelik çalışmanızı tamamlayınız ve birlikte yapmanız gerekenlerle beraber kitabınızı yazmaya başlayın.					
6	Kitabınız görev sayfasında belirtilen her bölüme sahip olmalıdır. Yazım aşamasında görev bölümünde sizden istenilenlere yer verip vermediğinizi kontrol etmeniz önemlidir. Hatırlatma: Denev ve test geliştirmeyi unutmayınl					
7	Kitap yazımınız bittiğinde kitabınızda yer alan deneyi sınıf ortamında sunmak için 3 dakika sürecek kısa bir sunum hazırlayınız. Sunumunuzu daha güzel gösterecek ve etkili yapacak resim ve grafik gibi çeşitli görsel elemanlardan faydalanabilirsiniz.					
8	Kitabınızı öğretmeninize teslim ediniz ve deney sunumlarını yapınız.					

Figure 3.5 Process section of the linear motion WebQuest before modifications

• Resources: At each WebQuest, some of the resources that contain duplicate content or that do not contain valuable information were removed while some others were added. It was pointed out that some of the objectives were not represented with appropriate number of resources. This issue was fixed by adding more resources for respective objectives.

You can see the final version of the WebQuests in Appendix P. WebQuest for "uniform linear motion" was for six class hours. The one for "fundamental forces" was for two class hours. "Newton's Laws of Motion" WebQuest was for six class hours. In addition, the last one that is about "friction" was for two class hours.

## 3.4.2 Teacher Handouts

The researcher developed teacher handouts for each WBI sessions. These are important to promote treatment fidelity. The objectives and WebQuests were taken into account while developing the handouts. The first WebQuest of the study was about uniform linear motion. This WebQuest was expected to be completed in six class hours that takes three weeks. A handout for it was developed. In this handout, the teacher's and students' roles in the class were clearly defined. Furthermore, the explanations and objectives from the physics curriculum were directly included in this handout. Similarly, three more handouts were developed for "fundamental forces", "Newton's Laws of Motion", and "friction" (See Appendix R for each handout).

### 3.5 Research Type and Design

A quasi-experimental design (Non-Equivalent Control Group design) was used in the study (Freankel & Wallen, 2003, p.278). Table 3.11 summarizes the design of the study. At the beginning of the treatment, the FMAT and ATFM were given to both groups as pre-tests. After the pre-tests, the experimental groups received the WBI and the control groups received the TPI. Four weeks after the pretests, the ATI was given to both groups. The treatment took eight weeks. After the treatment, both groups received the post-tests.

Table 3.11 Research design of the study

Groups	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
EG	FMAT, ATFM, ATI <sup>*</sup>	WBI	FMAT, ATFM, OCAS
CG	FMAT, ATFM, ATI <sup>*</sup>	TPI	FMAT, ATFM, OCAS

EG represents the experimental group instructed by the WBI, CG represents the control group instructed by the TPI.

\* The ATI was administered four weeks after the pre-tests.

### 3.6 Treatment Implementation

In this study, there were four experimental groups and four control groups. The students in the experimental groups received the WBI and the students in the control groups received the TPI. Whole treatment was eight weeks since it was suggested at high school physics curriculum for the force and motion unit. There were two class hours for each week. Total treatment duration was 16 class hours.

The teacher's role in the experimental groups was to provide guidelines and to set tasks that were clearly defined at the teacher handouts. It was also ensured that the students did not play computer games, download music, use instant messaging to talk with their friends, spend their time at reading or write e-mail etc. by the teacher. Before the treatment began, the researcher had briefly described the WebQuests and WBI to the teachers. The teacher facilitated the students in technical problems and guided them during the treatment. The students worked in a group of maximum three students. The main reason for this was the number of computers in laboratories. If they worked individually, we would need at least 30 computers for each class. However, there were just 10-12 working computers at each computer laboratory.

The experimental groups received treatment at the computer laboratory when they do WebQuest activities. Mainly, there were following steps for each day in the experimental groups:

• The first thing to do is dividing the class into groups, which has maximum three students. Each group should have access to a computer in the laboratory.

- Each group receives note-taking papers (see Appendix S) to write their findings. They take notes from the websites at the resources section with the help of these papers.
- Each group receives A3 or A4 size papers to prepare the products. (They can also use computer software to prepare products.)
- Next thing is to do a brief introduction to the topic of the day by the teacher. He/she should engage students in the lesson by asking them what they know about the topic.
- After forming groups and ensuring the computer access for each group, students go to the given web address for the WebQuest of the day. The teacher makes sure that all students have found the WebQuest page on their web browsers.
- The teacher should inform students about duration of each step which is defined at teacher handouts.
- The students carefully read the introduction of the WebQuest and if there is a need for any help, the teacher guides them.
- Then, they read the task section. At this section, each student at each group should clearly read it to complete the WebQuest. The teacher should ensure if all of the students read the task section. While they are discussing the task, the teacher should check each group to see if everything is going well.
- The students start to follow steps at the process section. They use resources part of the WebQuest to find necessary information to accomplish the given task. They analyze the information they have gathered and take notes for the findings. When the research is completed, neighbor groups come together to share and discuss their findings.
- The teacher can lecture for few minutes if there are any scientific errors in general.
- The students start to prepare the product specified at the task section. At this step, the teacher checks each groups to ensure that there is no scientific errors. If needed, clarifications and corrections can be made by the teacher.

- After completing the WebQuest, each group hands over their products and presents their presentations or does the experiments.
- At the end of their presentations, students defend their findings by answering students' and teacher's questions.
- The teacher uses the rubrics from the WebQuest to evaluate student's works.

Figure 3.6 shows the layout for one of the experimental classes at the first week of the treatment. At that group, the first week of the WBI can be summarized as follows:

• Before the class hour, the researcher went to the computer laboratory to make sure that all of the computers properly worked and had an active Internet connection. One of the computers had operating system fault. Therefore, it was marked as out of service. After the preparation, the students started to enter to the computer laboratory.



Figure 3.6 Layout of an experimental group
- All of the students selected a place to sit with their friends. They were free to choose their group members. The groups were formed in this way.
- Just before the teacher started to introduce the new topic, the researcher gave note-taking papers and A4 sized papers to each group.
- The teacher started to make the introduction for the linear motion. He asked students if they had ever heard about acceleration and velocity. Some of the students stated that the velocity is speed. In addition, a few of the students stated that they heard acceleration from the FMAT. However, none of them could explain either velocity or acceleration. Then, the teacher asked students if they remember the speed and distance or not. He selected one of the students who want to explain those concepts; and, the student explained correctly. After that, the teacher summarized the concepts briefly and asked students to go to the linear motion WebQuest.
- The students started to read introduction page of the WebQuest. Some of the students directly played the video given at that page. The teacher was walking around the computer laboratory to check each group while the students were reading the introduction. After they completed to read and watch the video, they passed to the task section. The teacher continued to check each group. Some of the students stated that they need clarification for the task. Because of this, the teacher briefly explained the task section to the whole class. Some of the students started to browse websites given at the resource section. However, some of the others preferred to write the outline of their book, which was explained at the task section, to the given papers.
- The first class session ended. So far, the students were informed about their tasks and they took several notes mostly about velocity, displacement, and position.
- The second session started after 10 minute of break time. The students continued to review the websites and took notes. After 20 minutes, the teacher asked students to share their notes with the nearest group and to discuss with them. At that time, the teacher controlled each group and asked if they had any question. Few minutes after, the teacher asked them to

continue to their work. He informed them about the time left and asked them to start to prepare their book chapters as soon as possible.

- Some of the groups started to decide on the questions for the assessment part of the book while others discussed experiment ideas. However, several groups had not started preparing the experiment or assessment section. The teacher was checking the groups at the same time. Some of the groups were asking to questions about the book. It seemed that the most challenging part of the first WebQuest was designing the experiment. Most of the questions were about this issue.
- First week of the study ended with the teacher's brief summary. He summarized the purpose of the WebQuest and asked students to keep their note taking papers and bring them to the next lesson.

At each WebQuest activity, the students were prepared several products. For the first WebQuest, they were required to write a booklet, which covers the objectives of the linear motion topic. For the WebQuest related with the fundamental forces, they were asked to prepare a presentation script. They were prepared a report that contains experiments related to the Newton's laws of motion at one other WebQuest. Lastly, a poster that includes experiments about friction was created by the students. Several examples of the students' products can be seen in Appendix U.

The students in the control group attended the lectures and studied from their standard textbooks. The control groups were instructed in the classrooms. In the control groups, role of the teacher was to lecture and solve problems. It was intended that the teachers should follow the new high school physics curriculum published in 2007. However, it was observed that the teachers just lectured the topics covered in the curriculum and did not provide student-centered learning environment in general. The teachers asked questions about the daily life events; and, the students had a chance to connect physics concepts to the corresponding events. In this way, the instruction in the control groups followed the one of the requirements of the physics curriculum. Yet, in general, the teachers did not follow the physics curriculum in the control groups. Generally, there were following steps at the control groups;

• The teacher made brief introduction about what would be instructed that day.

- Sometimes, the questions related to the previous topic were asked to the students at the beginning of the instruction.
- The teacher lectured the topic of the day. The students took notes.
- The teacher summarized the content on the board.
- The teacher asked the students to see if they wanted to ask something about the topic. If there were any questions, the teacher answered them.
- The teacher solved several questions about the topic.
- The teacher asked some other questions to the students. One of the students solved it on the board.

## 3.7 Procedure

At the beginning of the study, the research problem was determined and keywords to be used for the searching databases were decided. The keywords were "WebQuest", "WebQuest", "WebQuest and physics education", and "WebQuest and learning". After the first review some other keywords were added and used during the search: "Inquiry and WebQuest", "cooperative learning and WebQuest", "student-centered learning and WebQuest", "WebQuest based instruction". With these keywords, Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and Google Scholar were searched. Related articles were supplied from online journals. In order to find related studies done in Turkey, the researcher checked National Theses Center and reviewed local journals such as Hacettepe Eğitim Dergisi, Eğitim ve Bilim, MEB Dergisi, and proceedings of national conferences. Literature review had been continued throughout the study in order to stay up-to-date.

At the second stage, the location of the study was decided. Based on convenience, it was decided to conduct study in Etimesgut district of Ankara. School inventory form was developed by the researcher to find suitable schools. After getting implementation permission from Ankara Provincial National Education Directorate, the researcher got in contact with the head of the high schools in Etimesgut to talk about computer laboratories and Internet connection. School inventory forms were filled for each school at this stage. The researcher checked suitability of the computer laboratories in order to see if they can be used for physics lessons. The schools, which did not have suitable computer laboratories, were eliminated. Moreover, the researcher talked with each physics teacher in the remaining high schools to have their ideas and see their willingness to participate the study. Finally, it was decided to conduct the study at five high schools. One of the schools was eliminated after the first two weeks of the implementation due to technical problems at the computer laboratory. Therefore, the implementation was conducted at remaining four high schools.

At the third stage, the achievement test was developed. School certificate tests of NSW, Australia was reviewed to find related questions and few questions were taken from them and translated into Turkish. The other questions were developed by the researcher and expert opinions were obtained with the table of specification and expert opinion forms. After the revisions, pilot study of the achievement test was conducted and the final revisions were made. It was copied to number of students participated in the study.

Next, the attitude scales were found in the literature. Attitude towards the content scale was taken from Taşlıdere (2002) and modified to use for force and motion unit. Attitude towards the Internet scale was obtained from Tavşancıl and Keser (2002). Only one of the items was modified. After the modifications, these two attitude scales were copied too.

After having measurement tools ready, the WebQuests were developed by the researcher; and, after getting expert opinions, the WebQuests were revised and published at webquestdatabse.com and webmacerasi.com. Finally, the teacher handouts were prepared.

At the next stage, the researcher gave information about the WBI to the teachers participated in the study individually. This took place in the teacher meeting room in each school. Each conversation was about 40 minutes. Moreover, the measurement tools and WebQuests were introduced to them and their views about these materials were obtained verbally. All of the views were positive; however, they had some fear about the use of the WBI in the classes.

In-class activities were started with the preparation phase of the implementation with the WebQuest that was prepared for "change of matter" topic (See Appendix O). This topic was the preceding topic of the force and motion unit. At this stage, the researcher and one of each teacher implemented the WBI together. This preparation phase of the implementation had two purposes. One of them was about treatment fidelity. The teachers had a chance to see what they should do at the implementation process. The other purpose was to decrease novelty effect. In this way, the students did not meet with the WBI in the actual treatment. After the preparation phase, the FMAT and ATFM were given as pre-tests. The ATI were administered four weeks later. The implementation took eight weeks and ended with post-tests of the FMAT and ATFM. The OCAS were also given at that time. Moreover, the students' and teachers' views about the WBI were taken after the post-tests.

At the final stage, all of the student responses were coded and scored. The descriptive and inferential statistics were carried out with these data.

## 3.8 Treatment Fidelity and Verification

Teaching/learning materials used at the study were reviewed by the experts and teachers. Moreover, the preparation phase of the implementation ensured that all of the steps at the WBI were working as planned. A WebQuest about changes of matter, which was previous topic of the force and motion unit, was prepared and it was implemented in the experimental groups just before the actual treatment began.

All of the treatment sessions in the experimental groups were observed with the observation checklist that consists of characteristics of the WBI. In this way, the researcher had a chance to see if the teachers follow the WBI steps as intended. Moreover, observations of the control groups ensured that teachers did not use the WBI specific activities in the control groups. Furthermore, classroom conditions of both the control and experimental groups were controlled with the items in the observation checklist.

### 3.9 Analysis of Data

At the beginning of this process, the data gathered from the ATI, pre FMAT, post FMAT, pre ATFM, post ATFM, OCAS, and OC were entered to the Microsoft Excel. The researcher calculated the scores of the objective items in the FMAT by using this software. After that, this data file was imported to SPSS and associated data file (.sav) was created. The students' scores on the FMAT, ATFM, OCAS, and ATI were calculated and new variables were created for them. The descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were calculated by using SPSS and the confirmatory factor analysis was conducted by using AMOS software.

Missing data analysis was carried out before starting to other analyses. Following parts gives details of factor analyses, descriptive statistics, and inferential statistics used in the study.

### 3.9.1 Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analyses

Exploratory factor analysis was carried out to find dimensions of the ATFM, ATI, and FMAT. With this analysis researcher had a chance to see whether dimensions of these instruments were similar with the ones that the researchers, who developed these scales, proposed.

Confirmatory factor analysis was used to confirm the structure of the FMAT. This analysis was preferred over exploratory factor analysis because it allows researchers to test specified models.

### 3.9.2 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were carried out for the each variable in both the control and experimental groups. The mean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis of the variables were calculated for both groups. The descriptive statistics were used for summarizing the data. It was also used for checking the assumptions of the inferential statistics.

### 3.9.3 Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics were used to generalize results from the sample to the population. Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) was used in this study because the groups participated in the study were intact and there were need to control of possible differences between the experimental and control groups. MANCOVA was conducted with two dependent variables: Post-FMAT and Post-ATFM.

Before starting to MANCOVA, the assumptions of this analysis were tested. All of the assumptions except equality of variances were met. Non-parametric analyses were also carried out for each dependent variable to ensure validity of the results. First hypothesis of the study was analyzed by MANCOVA and the other hypotheses were analyzed by follow up ANCOVAs.

### 3.10 Power Analysis

Significance level, the probability of rejecting the true null hypothesis, of the study was set to 0.05 since it is the mostly used value in educational studies. Cohen and Cohen (1983) suggest setting the minimum power value for the study as 0.80 so power of this study was initially set to 0.80. Effect size was discussed by looking at the results of previous related studies. Since there were not many studies to take consideration, effect size ( $f^2$ ) was considered medium which equals 0.15 (Cohen & Cohen, 1983, p. 161). L value was taken from L values table given at Cohen and Cohen (1983, p. 527). L value for current study was determined as 7.85 for  $k_b$  of 1 and power of 0.80. Minimum required sample size was calculated with the formula given at Cohen and Cohen (1983, p. 155) by using following values: L=7.85,  $f^2$ =0.15,  $k_b$ =1 (number of groups - 1),  $k_a$ =6 (number of covariates). The minimum sample size was found as 60 (for each group) for the current study.

In the current study there were 226 (~113 for each group) students that constitute the sample. With this sample size, L value calculated as 15.8 which falls between 0.95 and 0.99 power at the L table given at Cohen and Cohen (1983, p. 527). Therefore, probability of failing to reject a false null hypothesis was found to be less than 0.05 for the current study.

- 3.11 Assumptions and Limitations
- 3.11.1 Assumptions

The assumptions of the study are given below.

- 1. All the subjects in both groups were honest in answering the questions of the measuring instruments.
- 2. The students in the experimental group did not interact with the students in the control group.

# 3.11.2 Limitations

The limitations of the study were given below.

- 1. The subjects of the study were limited to 226 ninth grade students.
- 2. The study was limited to ninth grade high school students.
- 3. The duration of the study was limited to eight weeks.
- 4. The study was limited to the force and motion unit.
- 5. The study was limited to the schools which had Internet enabled computer laboratories.
- 6. Due to number of computers at the computer laboratories students had to works with groups of three.

### **CHAPTER 4**

#### RESULTS

This chapter includes the results of the current study. There are seven sections: missing data analysis, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, results of classroom observations, students' views about WebQuest activities and their effects, teachers' views about WebQuest activities and their effects, and summary of the results.

#### 4.1 Missing Data Analysis

Before starting to perform descriptive and inferential statistics, missing data analysis was performed. Total number of the students at the selected classes was 245. The FMAT and ATFM were administered to 236 students as pre-test. Moreover, the ATI and OCAS were taken by 230 and 226 students respectively. However, 226 students were post-tested for the FMAT and ATFM; and 19 of students were absent during the administration of the post-tests. Therefore, there were 19 missing values, which constitute 8% of the sample, for the dependent variables (post-FMAT and post-ATFM) of the current study. In the case of missing values of the dependent variables, there is no much thing to do besides excluding the missing subjects from all the future analyses (Cohen & Cohen, 1983, p. 275). Therefore, these students were excluded from the analyses and 226 of the students were remained at the analyses. Nine of the missing subjects (five males and four females) were in the experimental groups whereas 10 of them (three males and seven females) were in the control groups. Moreover, eight of the missing subjects in each group were 15 years old students; while one of the missing subjects in the experimental groups and two of the missing subjects in the control groups were 16 years old.

Detailed missing values for each variable in each group can be seen in Table 4.1. The numbers in the brackets show the overall missing percentages. In the each

group, missing percentages are equal or below 10% of the group sizes, and overall missing from the sample was 8%. Therefore, the number of missing values in each group was acceptable; and representativeness of the sample could not seriously be impaired (Freankel & Wallen, 2003, p. 105). Moreover, loss of the sample was not systematic. The students did not know that they were being tested at those days. Thus, the missing was at random. In this case, loss of the data does not seriously affect the results (Kline, 2010, p. 55; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007, p. 62).

Table 4.1 Missing values of the pre-FMAT, pre-ATFM, post-ATFM, ATIS, and OCASS with respect to each schools and groups

Variable		pre- FMAT n(%)	pre- ATFM n(%)	post- FMAT n(%)	post- ATFM n(%)	ATIS n(%)	OCASS n(%)
Attended*		236 (4%)	236 (4%)	226 (8%)	226 (8%)	230 (6%)	226 (8%)
	WBI	30 (0%)	30 (0%)	29 (3%)	29 (3%)	29 (3%)	29 (3%)
School 1**	TPI	29 (3%)	29 (3%)	27 (10%)	27 (10%)	28 (7%)	27 (10%)
	Total	59 (2%)	59 (2%)	56 (7%)	56 (7%)	57 (5%)	56 (7%)
	WBI	29 (3%)	29 (3%)	27 (10%)	27 (10%)	27 (10%)	27 (10%)
School 2**	TPI	28 (7%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)
	Total	57 (5%)	57 (5%)	55 (8%)	55 (8%)	55 (8%)	55 (8%)
	WBI	33 (3%)	33 (3%)	32 (6%)	32 (6%)	32 (6%)	32 (6%)
School 3 <sup>**</sup>	TPI	29 (6%)	29 (6%)	28 (10%)	28 (10%)	29 (6%)	28 (10%)
	Total	62 (5%)	62 (5%)	60 (8%)	60 (8%)	61 (6%)	60 (8%)
School 4**	WBI	29 (3%)	29 (3%)	27 (10%)	27 (10%)	29 (3%)	27 (10%)
	TPI	29 (3%)	29 (3%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)	28 (7%)
	Total	58 (3%)	58 (3%)	55 (8%)	55 (8%)	57 (5%)	55 (8%)

\* Percentages were calculated for n=245

\*\* Percentages were calculated with respect to groups' size

Two of the students in the TPI groups, who completed the post-tests, did not complete the pre-FMAT. Tabachnick and Fidell (2007, p. 63) stated "If only a few data points, say, 5% or less, are missing in a random pattern from a large data set, the problems are less serious and almost any procedure for handling missing values yields similar results". At the current situation, the number of students who did complete post-FMAT but did not complete the pre-FMAT was two, which is much more less than 5%. Therefore, the researcher decided to employ mean replacement

procedure. The group means were used for this purpose. Replacing missing values with group means helps to reduce loss in variance (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007, p67). Therefore, these students' pre-FMAT scores were replaced with the group mean that is the mean of the control group's pre-FMAT scores in this case.

### 4.2 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics of the ATIS and OCASS as well as pre and post-test scores on the ATFM and FMAT were grouped according to the teaching methods. Table 4.2 shows descriptive statistics for the pre-ATFM, pre-FMAT, post-ATFM, post-FMAT, ATIS, and OCASS.

Table 4.2 Descriptive statistics for the Pre-ATFM, Pre-FMAT, Post-ATFM, Post-FMAT, ATIS, and OCASS with respect to groups

	Ν	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis	Min	Max
Pre-ATFM							
TPI	111	77.46	14.47	0.04	-0.62	49	112
WBI	115	78.17	16.19	-0.16	-0.26	35	119
Total	226	77.82	15.34	-0.07	-0.39	35	119
Pre-FMAT							
TPI	109	10.57	4.14	0.43	0.09	2	22
WBI	115	11.26	4.07	-0.09	-0.61	2	20
Total	224	10.92	4.11	0.16	-0.36	2	22
Post-ATFM							
TPI	111	76.32	18.42	-0.33	-0.18	28	115
WBI	115	77.82	16.81	-0.06	-0.52	41	118
Total	226	77.08	17.59	-0.22	-0.29	28	118
Post-FMAT							
TPI	111	16.43	7.22	0.43	0.04	3	37
WBI	115	25.16	7.41	0.36	-0.27	9	44
Total	226	20.87	8.50	0.27	-0.24	3	44
ATIS							
TPI	111	116.54	18.30	-0.78	0.78	60	152
WBI	115	115.09	17.59	-0.50	1.05	45	150
Total	226	115.80	17.92	-0.64	0.84	45	152
OCASS							
TPI	111	2.16	1.16	-0.46	-0.77	0	4
WBI	115	2.12	1.02	-0.10	-0.41	0	4
Total	226	2.14	1.09	-0.30	-0.62	0	4

The possible minimum and maximum scores for the FMAT were 0 and 54 respectively. The pre-FMAT scores in both the TPI and WBI groups were almost equal with the mean value of 10.92, which is 20% of the possible maximum score. This can be because of the prior knowledge of the students, originated from previous grades, about the objectives covered in the FMAT and the effects of guessing on the multiple-choice items. The mean of the post-FMAT scores for the WBI groups was higher than the one in the TPI groups. However, the mean of the post-FMAT scores was just 47% of the possible maximum score. We see that even in the experimental groups, the students could not achieve half of the objectives. This can be because of different types of questions that the FMAT has. The students were not accustomed to these types of questions. Moreover, 12 open-ended questions make the FMAT intensive itself; and, that results in students to get bored during the process.

It is beneficial to examine students' performance on each item in the post-FMAT to have better understanding of the scores. Table 4.3 shows item based mean scores for both the WBI and TPI groups. As mentioned before, Items 1 to 18 were objective items, whereas, Items 19 to 30 were open-ended items. It is clear that the students got the lowest scores on the open-ended items. However, it should be noted that the scores of the open-ended items were more weighted than the scores of the objective items. Twelve open-ended items contribute 36 points to overall score while 18 objective items contribute 18 points. Thus, the open-ended items affected overall test score more than the objective items.

The students' pre and post-FMAT scores for the objective test items were calculated separately. For the WBI groups, the mean value of the pre-FMAT and post-FMAT scores were 39 and 72 over 100 respectively. In the TPI groups, the mean value of the pre-FMAT scores was 35 and the mean value of the post-FMAT scores was 57. Moreover, when the researcher checked the items that had the lowest scores (Items 7, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, and 30), it was seen that most of these questions required interpretation or explanation from the given situation or figure.

Objective items			Open-ended items			
Item #	Mean	(over 1)	Item #	Mean	(over 3)	
	WBI	TPI		WBI	TPI	
Item 1	0.97	0.93	Item 19	1.43	0.85	
Item 2	0.61	0.41	Item 20	1.79	0.82	
Item 3	0.90	0.85	Item 21	0.87	0.39	
Item 4	0.70	0.58	Item 22	0.95	0.60	
Item 5	0.57	0.33	Item 23*	0.96	0.53	
Item 6	0.57	0.56	Item 24*	1.34	0.90	
Item 7	0.41	0.21	Item 25*	1.39	0.75	
Item 8	0.82	0.72	Item 26*	1.38	0.87	
Item 9	0.59	0.44	Item 27	0.80	0.29	
Item 10	0.97	0.86	Item 28*	0.26	0.03	
Item 11	0.76	0.66	Item 29*	0.50	0.16	
Item 12*	0.80	0.59	Item 30*	0.53	0.07	
Item 13	0.86	0.67				
Item 14	0.86	0.63				
Item 15	0.83	0.36				
Item 16	0.80	0.60				
Item 17	0.48	0.40				
Item 18	0.45	0.37				

Table 4.3 Item based score means for the post-FMAT in each group

\* Skill related questions

At a normal distribution, three standard deviations above and below the mean value covers 99.7% of the sample being studied. In the post-FMAT scores, "mean + 3\*SD" is 46.37 whereas the maximum score is 44. Similarly, "mean - 3\*SD" is - 4.63 which is below the actual value 3. That means three standard deviations cover all of the data in our sample. The minimum score is 2.1\*SD below the mean and the maximum score is 2.7\*SD above the mean. However, these values are within acceptable range and we can say that variability of the sample can be accepted as normal. At a normal distribution, standardized skewness and kurtosis values should be less than 1.96. However, actual values of skewness and kurtosis were used to assess normality of the distribution. These values can be calculated as dividing actual skewness and kurtosis values by respective standard errors (Field, 2005, p. 72). The standard error of the skewness and kurtosis values for the sample size of 226 are 0.162 and 0.322 respectively. The standardized skewness and kurtosis values for the

post-FMAT were found to be less than 1.96. Moreover, in a large sample (200 or more), standardized values over 1.96 does not indicates that the distribution of the data is not deviate enough from normality, that yields difference in the analysis. Therefore, in that case, actual skewness and kurtosis values and visual shape of distribution can be checked (Field, 2005, p. 72; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007, p. 80). With respect to these values and criteria, it can be said that the distributions of the post-FMAT scores are normal.

For the pre-FMAT scores, the standardized skewness and kurtosis values are less than 1.96. Moreover, the minimum score of the pre-FMAT is 2.7\*SD below the mean and the maximum score is 2.7\*SD above the mean. These values indicate that the distributions of the pre-FMAT scores can be accepted as normal.

The descriptive statistics values indicated that the minimum score was 35 and the maximum score was 119 on the pre-ATFM for all students. For the post-ATFM, the minimum score was 28 and the maximum score was 118. The means for pre-ATFM and post-ATFM in the WBI groups were 78.17 and 77.82 respectively. It is clear that the WBI did not have any effect on the students' ATFM scores. It is similar in the TPI groups with 77.46 pre-ATFM and 76.32 post-ATFM scores. The standardized skewness and kurtosis values for the pre-ATFM and post-ATFM are within the acceptable ranges. The minimum score of the pre-ATFM and post-ATFM are 2.8\*SD below the mean value. Moreover, the maximum score of the pre-ATFM and post-ATFM are are also within the acceptable ranges. It can be said that the distributions of the ATFM scores are normal.

The mean of the ATIS scores were almost the same for both groups. This means there was no difference between the WBI and TPI groups with respect to their attitude towards the Internet. The standardized skewness and kurtosis values for the ATIS were more than 1.96. However, as mentioned before, if the sample size is over than 200, it is more likely to have significant standardized skewness and kurtosis values. In that case, actual skewness and kurtosis values can be checked. These actual values are close to the zero. Therefore, it can be said that the skewness and kurtosis of the distribution can be accepted as normal. Moreover, the minimum and

maximum scores are 4\*SD below and 2\*SD above the mean value respectively. These values are within acceptable ranges. It can be said that the distributions of the ATIS are normal.

One other variable of the study was the OCASS, the measure of students' outclass activities. In Table 4.2, it is clearly seen that the mean value of the students' out class activity scores for both the TPI and WBI groups were almost equal. This means that the students from both of the groups had equivalent educational activities related to force and motion after or before the class hours. The minimum and maximum values of the OCASS were zero and four respectively. The OCASS values were distributed between 1.7\*SD above and 1.9\*SD below the mean. Moreover, the standardized skewness and kurtosis values were below 1.96. With respect to these values, the distribution of the OCASS can be accepted normal.

The frequency distribution of the responses to the OCAS with respect to the groups can be seen in Table 4.4. The first situation at the OCAS was "I have got help about force and motion from a tutor". It can be seen that there were a small number of students, who got help from a tutor during the treatment, in each group. It is clear that both groups were equivalent with respect to this situation. The second situation was "I have got extra lessons about force and motion from training center". There were several students answered this situation as "yes"; but distributions of these students to the groups were almost equivalent. One of the more frequent situations was studying force and motion unit from the books after or before the class hours. It can be seen from the frequency distribution of the answers that the number of the students' who studied from their books was almost equal in both groups. One other situation was conducting experiments related to force and motion after or before the class hours during the treatment. This was one of the uncommon situations among the students. The number of the students who had conducted experiments as out-class activities was approximate in each group. Most of the students solved questions related to force and motion after or before the class hours. However, there was no difference between the groups with respect to this situation. The number of the students who solved questions was the same in each group.

Situation	Answer	f (WBI)	f (TPI)	Total
I have got help about force and motion	No	111	109	220
from a tutor	Yes	4	2	6
I have got extra lessons about force and	No	95	88	183
motion from training center	Yes	20	23	43
I have studied force and motion from	No	47	40	87
my books	Yes	68	71	139
I have conducted experiments related	No	105	102	207
with force and motion	Yes	10	9	19
I have solved questions about force and	No	33	29	62
motion	Yes	82	82	164
I have studied force and motion with	No	55	58	113
my friends	Yes	60	53	113

Table 4.4 Frequency distribution of the responses to the OCAS items with respect to each group

n for the WBI is 115, n for the TPI is 111

The last situation was about sharing information with the peers. Almost half of the students in each group stated that they worked with their friends after or before the class hours. The results shows that the students from both the experimental and control groups had similar out-class experiences related with force and motion that could affect the results of the study.

Table 4.5 gives summary of the gain scores for both the WBI and TPI groups on the FMAT and ATFM. It is seen that there is a large effect size for both groups on the FMAT scores but no effect on the ATFM scores. Furthermore, the average normalized gain " $\langle g \rangle$ " was calculated for FMAT scores. Hake (1998) defined average normalized gain as the ratio of the actual average gain (% $\langle posttest \rangle$  – % $\langle pretest \rangle$ ) to the maximum possible average gain (100 – % $\langle pretest \rangle$ ). For the WBI and TPI groups, it was found 0.33 and 0.13 respectively. Values between 0.3 and 0.7 are accepted as medium and below 0.3 are accepted as low (Hake, 1998). With these values, it can be said that the WBI had a medium effect and the TPI had a low effect on the students' FMAT scores.

Test	Group	Gain score (posttest – pretest)	Effect size (Gain score/SD <sub>pre</sub> )
FMAT	WBI	13.08	3.21
	TPI	5.86	1.42
ATFM	WBI	-0.35	-0.02
	TPI	-1.14	-0.08

Table 4.5 Gain scores and effect sizes for both groups on the FMAT and ATFM scores

The effect sizes and average normalized gains were also calculated for the mean differences between the WBI and TPI groups on the post-FMAT and post-ATFM scores. In Table 4.6, the effect size values can be seen. These values indicate a large effect size for the FMAT and no effect for the ATFM scores. The average normalized gains were found for the FMAT and ATFM scores as 0.23 (low region) and 0.03 (no effects) respectively.

Table 4.6 Effect sizes and mean differences between the WBI and TPI groups on post-FMAT and post-ATFM scores

Test	Mean difference (mean <sub>WBI</sub> – mean <sub>TPI</sub> )	Effect size (Mean difference/SD <sub>TPI</sub> )
FMAT	8.73	1.21
ATFM	1.5	0.08

Figure 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 show the histograms with normal curves for the pre-FMAT, post-FMAT, pre-ATFM, post-ATFM, and ATIS for both the WBI and TPI groups. As an evidence of normal distribution, distributions of the scores are clearly seen in these histograms.



Figure 4.1. Histograms with normal curves for the pre-FMAT scores for each group



Figure 4.2. Histograms with normal curves for the ATI scores for each group.



Figure 4.3. Histograms with normal curves for the pre-ATFM, post-FMAT, and post-ATFM scores for each group

#### **4.3 Inferential Statistics**

At this section, covariates were determined at the first step. Secondly, the assumptions of MANCOVA were checked and finally the results of the MANCOVA and follow-up ANCOVAs were given.

### 4.3.1 Determination of Covariates

At the beginning of the study, seven independent variables were determined as covariates: gender, age, school type (SCHLTYP), pre-test scores on the FMAT (pre-FMAT), pre-test scores on the ATFM (pre-ATFM), scores on the ATI (ATIS), and scores on the OCAS (OCASS). However, it is intended to have small set of covariates that are uncorrelated with each other and significantly correlated with dependent variables (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007, p. 212). Pallant (2007, p. 291) states that there should not be higher than moderate correlations between each covariate. In order to test this issue, the correlation coefficients between each independent variable were calculated. Moreover, the correlation coefficients between each independent variable and two dependent variables (post-test scores on the FMAT and post-test scores on the ATFM) were calculated. The results of the correlation analyses were given in Table 4.7.

Variables	GENDER	AGE	OCASS	PRE-	PRE-	SCHLTYP	ATIS	POST-
				FMAT	ATFM			ATFM
AGE	-0.136*							
OCASS	-0.131*	-0.068						
PRE-FMAT	-0.034	-0.041	0.134					
PRE-ATFM	-0.251*	0.017	0.181*	0.232*				
SCHLTYP	0.085	-0.189*	-0.151*	0.303*	0.078			
ATIS	-0.227*	0.054	0.051	-0.046	0.042	-0.216*		
POST- ATFM	-0.363*	0.091	0.286*	0.165*	0.584*	-0.112	0.084	
POST- FMAT	0.068	-0.080	0.163*	0.451*	0.162*	0.334*	-0.147*	0.236*

Table 4.7 Correlations between dependent variables and potential covariates

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

It can be seen that six of the variables had significant correlation with at least one of the dependent variables. The results showed that the OCASS, pre-FMAT, and pre-ATFM had significant correlation with both the post-FMAT and post-ATFM. Moreover, the ATIS and SCHLTYP had significant correlation with the post-FMAT whereas the gender had significant correlation with the post-ATFM. In addition, the correlations between each covariate were not higher than the intended, where the highest correlation was 0.303. With respect to these results the OCASS, SCHLTYP, gender, pre-FMAT, pre-ATFM, and ATIS can be used as covariates at MANCOVA.

### 4.3.2 Assumptions of MANCOVA

Multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) has six assumptions. These assumptions are normality, absence of outliers, homogeneity of regression, equality of variances, multicollinearity, and independency of observations.

In order to see if normality assumption was met, skewness, kurtosis and standard deviation values given in Table 4.2 were used. It is seen that the skewness and kurtosis values were in acceptable range. Moreover as described in Section 4.2, the variability of the scores can be accepted as normal. This means that the assumption of normality has been met. Furthermore, multivariate normality can be checked with Box's test of equality of covariance matrices. The results of this test are given in Table 4.8. Since the test is not significant, it can be said that multivariate normality has been validated.

Box's M	3.344
F	1.104
dfl	3
df2	9407875
Sig.	0.346

Table 4.8 Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices

MANCOVA is very sensitive to outliers. The data should be checked to see if there are any outliers before conducting analysis. Univariate and multivariate outliers were checked to test this assumption. For univariate outliers, the histograms given in Figure 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 were examined. There are no extreme scores so we can say that there are no univariate outliers. Box plots were also examined to see if there are any univariate outliers and the results given above are validated. In order to check multivariate outliers, Mahalanobis distances were calculated. The maximum number of Mahalanobis distance was found to be 8.82. This value was compared with the critical value for two dependent variables. Critical value is 13.82 for two dependent variables (Pallant, 2007, p. 280). Since the maximum number of Mahalanobis distance is less than the critical value, we can say that there is no multivariate outliers in the data. Thus, the assumption of absence of outliers was validated.

Assumption of homogeneity of regression was validated with Multivariate Regression Correlation (MRC) analysis. It is done for both the post-FMAT and post-ATFM. Covariates are constituted Set 1 and dummy coded variables that represent group membership constituted Set 2. Set 3 was created with multiplying group membership with covariates. Results of the MRC analysis are given in Table 4.9 and Table 4.10. According to these results, there is no significant interaction between covariates and group membership for each dependent variable that means homogeneity of regressions assumption was met.

Change Statistics for post-FMAT								
Model	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change			
Set 1 (covariates)	.283	14.416	6	219	.000			
Set 2 (group membership)	.238	108.099	1	218	.000			
Set 3 (set 1* set 2)	.014	1.084	6	212	.373			

Table 4.9 MRC results for Homogeneity of Regression for the post-FMAT

Table 4.10 MRC results for Homogeneity of Regression for the post-ATFM

Change Statistics for post-ATFM									
Model	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change				
Set 1 (covariates)	.433	27.912	6	219	.000				
Set 2 (group membership)	.002	.830	1	218	.363				
Set 3 (set 1* set 2)	.015	.946	6	212	.463				

In order to check equality of variances assumption, Levene's test was used. Table 4.11 indicates the results of this test. As can be seen from these results the error variances of the post-ATFM across groups were equal but the error variances of the post-FMAT across groups were not equal. That means equality of variances assumption for the post-FMAT was not met. Although violation of this assumption is not fatal to conduct MANCOVA, equivalent non-parametric test results were also be given later in this chapter. Moreover, Box (1954) states that if groups are equal inequality of variance does not seriously affect the test. In this case, number of the members at each group are not equal but they are so close to each other ( $n_1$ =115,  $n_2$ =111). If the gap between the groups becomes larger, the effects of this violation become more.

Table 4.11 Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

Dependent Variable	F	df1	df2	Sig.
Post-FMAT	9.338	1	224	0.003
Post-ATFM	0.566	1	224	0.453

The other assumption of MANCOVA is multicollinearity. There should not be high correlation among covariates. To check this assumption, the correlations between covariates were examined. These values can be seen in Table 4.7. Since all of the correlation coefficients are less than 0.80, it is validated that there is no multicollinearity. As a result, the assumption of multicollinearity was met.

The last assumption is independency of observations. In order to ensure that all of the individuals did the tests themselves, the researcher observed all of the sessions. It is observed that all of the participants completed the tests individually. Therefore, the assumption of independency of observations was verified.

### 4.3.3 Result of MANCOVA

## 4.3.3.1 Null Hypothesis 1

The first null hypothesis was "there is no significant effect of teaching methods (WebQuest based instruction versus traditional physics instruction) on the population means of the collective dependent variables of ninth grade students' physics achievement post-test scores and physics attitude post-test scores when students' gender, physics achievement pre-test scores, attitude towards force and motion pre-test scores, attitude towards the Internet scores, school type, and students' out class activities (getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers) are controlled".

MANCOVA was conducted to see if there is a statistically significant effect of the teaching methods on the post-FMAT and post-ATFM. The results of the analysis are given in Table 4.12. As Table 4.12 indicates, the first null hypothesis was rejected (Wilks'  $\lambda$ = 0.661, F(2,217)= 55.61, p= 0.000). That means significant difference was found between the students instructed with the WBI and TPI on the collective dependent variables. It is seen that the observed power of the study is 1.00. This value is larger than the pre-calculated power. Moreover, the results of MANCOVA showed that the effect-size of the study was 0.339, which indicates a large effect (Cohen, 1988 as cited in Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007, p. 55).

Effect	Wilks' Lambda	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Eta Squared	Observed Power
Intercept	.909	10.906	2.000	217.000	.000	.091	.990
GENDER	.925	8.857	2.000	217.000	.000	.075	.971
OCASS	.933	7.740	2.000	217.000	.001	.067	.948
Pre-FMAT	.868	16.475	2.000	217.000	.000	.132	1.000
Pre-ATFM	.715	43.344	2.000	217.000	.000	.285	1.000
ATIS	.993	.765	2.000	217.000	.467	.007	.179
SCHLTYP	.839	20.810	2.000	217.000	.000	.161	1.000
GROUP	.661	55.610	2.000	217.000	.000	.339	1.000

Table 4.12 MANCOVA results

#### 4.3.3.2 Null Hypothesis 2

Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) as follow-up test to the MANCOVA was conducted to test the effect of teaching methods on each dependent variable. Table 4.13 indicates the results of ANCOVAs.

The second null hypothesis was "there is no significant effect of teaching methods (WebQuest based instruction versus traditional physics instruction) on the population means of ninth grade students' physics achievement post-test scores when students' gender, physics achievement pre-test scores, attitude towards force and motion pre-test scores, attitude towards the Internet scores, school type, and students' out class activities (getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers) are controlled".

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Eta Squ.	Obs. Power
Corrected	Post-FMAT	8486.114	7	1212.302	33.843	.000	.521	1.000
Model	Post-ATFM	30323.654	7	4331.951	24.024	.000	.435	1.000
Intercent	Post-FMAT	21.278	1	21.278	.594	.442	.003	.120
Intercept	Post-ATFM	3909.992	1	3909.992	21.684	.000	.090	.996
CENIDED	Post-FMAT	6.487	1	6.487	.181	.671	.001	.071
GENDEK	Post-ATFM	2792.316	1	2792.316	15.486	.000	.066	.975
0045	Post-FMAT	443.387	1	443.387	12.378	.001	.054	.939
UCAS	Post-ATFM	1264.563	1	1264.563	7.013	.009	.031	.751
Pre-FMAT	Post-FMAT	1177.064	1	1177.064	32.859	.000	.131	1.000
	Post-ATFM	195.359	1	195.359	1.083	.299	.005	.179
Dro ATEM	Post-FMAT	20.199	1	20.199	.564	.454	.003	.116
PIC-AITM	Post-ATFM	15160.193	1	15160.193	84.076	.000	.278	1.000
	Post-FMAT	55.044	1	55.044	1.537	.216	.007	.235
AIIS	Post-ATFM	18.436	1	18.436	.102	.749	.000	.062
SCIII TVD	Post-FMAT	965.957	1	965.957	26.966	.000	.110	.999
SCHLITP	Post-ATFM	989.883	1	989.883	5.490	.020	.025	.645
CPOUD	Post-FMAT	3872.303	1	3872.303	108.099	.000	.331	1.000
UKUUP	Post-ATFM	149.622	1	149.622	.830	.363	.004	.148
Error	Post-FMAT	7809.164	218	35.822				
EII0I	Post-ATFM	39308.912	218	180.316				
Tatal	Post-FMAT	114747.000	226					
Total	Post-ATFM	1412360.000	226					
Corrected	Post-FMAT	16295.279	225					
Total	Post-ATFM	69632.566	225					

Table 4.13 Follow-up ANCOVA results

As can be seen in Table 4.13, the second null hypothesis was rejected (F (1,218) = 108.099, p=0.000). Therefore, significant population mean difference was found between the students instructed with the WBI and TPI on the post-FMAT

scores. When we look the mean scores of each group given in Table 4.2, we can see that the students instructed with WBI got higher post-FMAT scores than the students instructed with TPI. Moreover, the eta square value, 0.331 indicates a large effect size. Additionally, the observed power, 1.00, was larger than the pre-calculated one.

The estimated means for the dependent variables were given in Table 4.14. These are the means adjusted with the effect covariates. The difference between both groups estimated means was 8.39 for the post-FMAT. The difference before extracting the effects of the covariates was 8.73 as can be seen in Table 4.2.

Table 4.14 Estimated means for the post-FMAT and post-ATFM at each group

Dependent Variable	Group	Mean	
Post-FMAT Post-ATFM	WBI TPI WBI TPI	24.99 16.60 77.89 76.24	

#### 4.3.3.3 Null Hypothesis 3

The last null hypothesis was "there is no significant effect of teaching methods (WebQuest based instruction versus traditional physics instruction) on the population means of ninth grade students' physics attitude post-test scores when students' gender, physics achievement pre-test scores, attitude towards force and motion pre-test scores, attitude towards the Internet scores, school type, and students' out class activities (getting help from a tutor, getting extra lesson from training center, getting help from books, doing experiments, solving questions, and getting help from peers) are controlled".

As can be seen in Table 4.13, the third null hypothesis was failed to be rejected (F (1,218) = 0.830, p=0.363). That means significant population mean difference was not found between the students instructed with the WBI and TPI on the post-ATFM scores. It can also be seen from the eta square, 0.004, which indicates the WBI has no practical effect on the students' attitude towards force and

motion. Moreover, the power of the study for the post-ATFM, 0.148, was too low than the pre-calculated value.

### 4.3.4 Non-parametric Analysis

As mentioned before one of the assumptions of MANCOVA (equality of variances) was not verified. Because of that, a non-parametric analysis was also done in addition to MANCOVA. Results of Mann-Whitney Test can be seen in Table 4.15. There was a significant population mean difference (p=0.000) between students instructed with the WBI and TPI on the post-FMAT scores but significant population mean difference (p=0.678) was not found between the students instructed with the WBI and TPI on the post-ATFM scores.

Table 4.15 Results of non-parametric analysis for post-FMAT and post-ATFM

	Post-FMAT	Post-ATFM
Mann-Whitney U	2535,000	6178,500
Wilcoxon W	8751,000	12394,500
Ζ	-7,835	-,415
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,678

### 4.4 Results of Classroom Observations

The observation checklist was used to see whether the control and experimental groups implement the treatment in the way as it was planned. It is one of the ways to ensure treatment verification. There are four categories in this checklist as follows: physical conditions of classroom/computer laboratories, teachers' behaviors, students' behaviors, and method related questions. It was completed 32 times for the experimental and seven times for the control groups.

The first part of the OC contains the questions about the physical conditions of classroom or computer laboratories. It was intended to have similar conditions for both groups. The results of this part of the OC can be seen in Table 4.16.

Question	WBI				TPI			
number	# of	Yes	No	Partially	# of	Yes	No	Partially
number	observation.	%	%	%	observation.	%	%	%
1	32	100	0	0	7	100	0	0
2	32	100	0	0	7	100	0	0
3	32	100	0	0	7	100	0	0
4	32	81	0	19	7	NA	NA	NA
5	32	94	0	6	7	100	0	0

Table 4.16 Observation results about physical conditions of classroom/computer laboratories

The first question was about lighting in the place. The results indicated that both of the groups had same condition about lighting. The second question was about the temperature of the place; and it was seen that the temperature of the places were similar for both groups. Questions 3 and 4 were about the number of desks and computers respectively. The results of these questions were as intended. However, Question 4 was not applicable for the TPI groups, since the students were at classrooms instead of computer laboratories. The last question was about free spaces at the place to perform activities and presentations. It was approximate for both groups. With these results, it can be said that the physical conditions were almost the same for each group.

Table 4.17 shows the results of the part that related to the teachers' behaviors. It was expected to see difference between groups in Questions 10 and 11. These questions were about the guidance of the teacher at the WBI treatment. It is seen from the results that the groups differed at these aspect. Questions 6 and 9 showed that the teachers behaved friendly and were respectful to student ideas at the both groups as intended. However, in the experimental groups, the teachers gave more chance to the students to participate the lesson than the control groups (Questions 7 and 8). It is also one of the characteristics of the WBI, which ensures to have student-centered learning environment.

Question	WBI				TPI			
number	# of observation.	Yes %	No %	Partially %	# of observation.	Yes %	No %	Partially %
6	32	94	0	6	7	100	0	0
7	32	100	0	0	7	42	29	29
8	32	100	0	0	7	42	29	29
9	32	100	0	0	7	100	0	0
10	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0
11	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0

Table 4.17 Observation results about teachers' behaivors

There are two questions about students' behaviors in the OC. The results of these questions are given in Table 4.18. These questions are about students' enthusiasm to participate to the lesson and learn. Results showed that the students in the experimental groups were more eager to participate to the lesson and learn.

Table 4.18 Observation results about students' behaivors

Question	WBI				TPI			
number	# of	Yes	No	Partially	# of	Yes	No	Partially
number	observation.	%	%	%	observation.	%	%	%
12	32	69	6	25	7	42	29	29
13	32	88	0	12	7	14	57	29

In addition, the last part of the observation checklist was related with the methodologies used in the lessons. The results of this part can be seen in Table 4.19. At the OC, Question 16 was about the TPI, which aimed to show if the teacher was the lecturer and information source at the class. Therefore, it was expected to have difference in favor of the TPI groups at the observation results of Question 16. As can be seen from the results, the teacher was lecturing in the TPI groups. On the other hand, this was not observed in the WBI groups. However, Question 15 was applicable for both groups. It was intended to see if the teacher made introduction of the lesson. It was intended to have it for both groups. The observation results proved that the teachers made introduction in each groups.

Question	WBI				TPI				
number	# of	Yes	No	Partially	# of	Yes	No	Partially	
number	observation.	%	%	%	observation.	%	%	%	
14	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
15	32	100	0	0	7	100	0	0	
16	32	0	100	0	7	100	0	0	
17	16	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
18	24	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
19	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
20	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
21	32	81	0	19	7	0	100	0	
22	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
23	32	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	
24	16	66	0	34	7	0	100	0	
25	32	66	0	34	7	0	100	0	
26	16	81	0	19	7	0	100	0	
27	16	100	0	0	7	0	100	0	

Table 4.19 Observation results about the method

Number of observations for Question 17,18,24,26, and 27 were not 32 because these situations were not applicable to be observed at all of the weeks.

All of the other questions were about the WBI related methodologies. Therefore, it was expected to have difference in favor of the WBI groups. One of the questions (Question 14) was to see if the groups were formed at the beginning of the activity. In the TPI groups, there were no group works; therefore, no groups were formed. However, in the WBI groups, the students worked with the groups. At the beginning of the each class session, the groups were formed as observed. Questions 17, 18, 19, and 20 were about students' participations in the WebQuest activities' introduction, task, process, and resources sections respectively. It was observed that the students in the WBI groups were participated in these sections for each WebQuest activity. Moreover, as expected, the students in the TPI groups did not have any WBI related activities. One other WBI specific situation was observed with the help of Question 21. It was intended to have all of the group members to participate in group works. The observation results showed that at the 19% of the class sessions, the group members did not equally participated in the group works. However, it is still acceptable. Question 22 was asked to see if the teacher controlled the groups during the treatment. Since there were no group works in the TPI, it was not observed at there. On the contrary, in the WBI groups, it was seen that the teacher was controlling the groups while the students were performing the WebQuest activities. If the students took the notes from the websites and if they discussed these with other groups were observed with the help of Question 23 and 24 respectively. The results showed that, at all of the class sessions, the students took the notes from the websites; however, at 66% of the sessions, they discussed their findings with other groups. These were not observed in the TPI groups as well. One other important issue at the WBI groups was if the students spent their time at irrelevant websites. This issue was checked with the help of Question 25. It was observed from 34% of the class sessions that some of the students spent some of their time with irrelevant websites. This issue was not applicable to the TPI groups since they did not use the Internet at their lessons. Questions 26 and 27 were about to check if the students hand in their products on time and if they presented products/conducted experiments respectively. In all of the applicable sessions, selected groups made their presentations or experiments. However, at 81% of the applicable sessions, they handed in their products on time. The results given above showed that different instructional methods were used in the experimental and control groups. In other words, there were no WBI specific actions in the TPI groups.

# 4.5 Students' Views about WebQuest Activities and their Effects

The views of the students from the experimental groups were taken with a questionnaire (See Appendix T) in order to see how the students perceive the WBI. This questionnaire was taken from S. Yerdelen Damar (personal communication, April 30, 2010). It was answered by 84 students. One of the questions was about the students' perceptions about the differences between the traditional method and WBI. Three themes emerged from the answers to this question:

• Materials (f=8): The students' answers indicated that the students had a chance to work with different instructional materials in the WBI. As they compared the WBI with the traditional method, it was seen that the use of computer/Internet based visuals were foremost difference of the WBI. Some of the answers were as follows: "Only the books were used at the old method; however, at the new method there were visual resources", "At the old

method, the visual side was at behind. At the new method, there were more visuals and experiments. Having them was good for me to learn". Furthermore, most of the answers were positive about the WBI.

- Strategies (f=34): As perceived by the students, the WBI differs from the traditional method by offering different learning strategies. Student-centered learning, researching, group work, and learning by doing were the fundamental differences of the WBI as seen from the answers. One of the students was answered the first question as ".... in the old method the teacher was lecturing but in the new method we prepare something and learn in this way. Therefore, the new method is better". One other answer was as follows: "In the old method, the teacher was lecturing and we were listening. In the new method, we research ourselves and learn. For me, this is better". However, some of the students indicated that there should be more time for the teacher to solve questions. These students were from public Anatolian high schools where they enter by their scores on public examination. It was observed that their expectation from the lesson was based on solving more questions to become ready to the university entrance exam. This issue is not observed in the public high school.
- Activities (f=13): In the WBI, the students were required to create several products. This aspect of the WBI was also perceived as the difference from the traditional method by the students. The students' answers indicated that the designing experiments and posters, writing books, and preparing presentations were the difference of the WBI. For example, one of the students' answers was as follows: "... Unlike the other courses, we did several presentations; therefore, we shared information with our friends... "

The second question in the questionnaire aimed to get students' views the about effects of the WBI on their achievement. Most of the students (f=55) expressed that the WBI had positive effects on their achievements. Some of the answers that indicate positive effects of the WBI on achievement were as follows: "...the new method was more amusing, so that it increased my achievement", "It had a positive effect on my achievement. Now, I solve the questions more easily", "I believe that it

has a positive effect on my achievement but I cannot say anything before the exam". However, the answers from one of the experimental classrooms were mostly emerged as negative (f=19). These students expressed that they accustomed to the old method; therefore, they preferred to use old method. For example, one of the answers was "I prefer old method because we have it for 8 years. We could not get used to new method". It should be noted that their teacher was assigned to this classroom at the beginning of the semester and the students had their first exam with her during the treatment. The researcher checked the questions of the exam and it was seen that most of the questions were not related to the instructional objectives of the course. In addition, they were mostly suitable to the tenth graders. Therefore, the students had low scores from that exam. Moreover, they heard the results of the exams just before they took this questionnaire. This should have affected their answers to the questions. As an example, one of the students expressed this question as "It may affect my achievement in a negative way because I got low score at my exam".

One other question was about contributions of the WBI to the students rather than effects on achievement. The contributions inferred from students' answers can be categorized as follows:

- Appreciation of self-learning (f=22): The WBI had positive effects on students' views about self-learning. They expressed that the WBI allowed them to see advantages of self-learning. For example, one of the students stated, "I had a chance to assess myself because I was trying to complete something with my own knowledge". Furthermore, one other student stated that "I am happy that I found a way to learn myself. The understanding was more permanent when I tried to learn myself".
- Self-confidence (f=14): It was seen that the WBI increased students' selfconfidence. They had a chance to complete a task themselves and realized that they can do if they try. Some of the answers were as follows: "I appreciate that we can do something ourselves, and that increased my selfconfidence", "It increased my self-confidence. We prepared something and presented it".

• Computer/Internet literacy (f=7): Use of the WebQuests helped students to increase their skills on the use of computer and Internet. The students stated that the WBI helped them to use the Internet correctly and it improved their use of the Internet and computer. Several answers indicating this issue were as follows: "I have learned using the Internet correctly", "I embraced to search for information on the Internet", "… It increased my research skills and allowed me to use computers efficiently…"

Some of the other answers indicate that the use of WebQuests helped students to learn performing group works and made the learning process amusing. Moreover, use of WebQuests allowed students to use different information resources and this improved their research ability. However, some other answers indicated that there were no effects of the WBI as perceived by the students.

The fourth question was asked students to see if they like the WBI or not. The answers to this question showed that more of the students liked to have the WBI in their lessons. However, the reasons behind this can be categorized as follows:

- Change of place (f=4): As an interesting result, it was seen that the students liked the WBI because it was implemented at computer laboratory. For example, one of the students stated that "I like it. It is nice to have lesson at other place than classroom and use technology".
- Entertaining nature (f=26): This was another reason of why the students like the WBI. The students indicated that the WebQuest activities were amusing and they like the WBI because of that. One of the answers was as follows: "Yes, I like it. It was more entertaining and that increased my interest in the lesson. The lesson was more easily understandable with it".
- Use of computer (f=4): Use of computers at the learning process was the one other reason of why the students like to have the WBI. It can be seen at following answers: "I like it. Computer makes me happy", "Yes, I like it. We do not get bored because we work with computers".
- Structure (f=20): Structure of the WBI seemed to be another reason. In the WBI process, the students perform several activities and work with their friends. Some of the answers were as follows: "Actually, I liked it... The fact,

which makes entertaining, was to create products. I like to have this kind of activities. For example, I like to prepare and edit books.", "Yes. Because, in the class, the teacher is not the one who talks. We discuss the methods, express our opinions, and ask the things that we wonder easily".

Next question was about the effects of the WBI on students' self-efficacy beliefs. Some of the answers (f=23) showed that the WBI activities helped the students to see where they were deficient. For example, one of the students said, "I realized what I do not know. I decided to establish fundamentals well. I realized what the teacher instructs was not enough for me to learn physics and researching helps me to learn better", while one other stated, "I feel sufficient. My performance in physics course will be better this semester". Moreover, one other answer was "It made me feel that I am insufficient at physics. But it helped me to realize that I should work much". Some other students stated their self-efficacy beliefs as follows: "Now I feel that I have control on my knowledge", "I feel sufficient now because the learning in this way is more permanent". Some other answers (f=20) indicated that there were no change of students' self-efficacy beliefs. Furthermore, 14 of the students said that there were positive effects of the WBI on their self-efficacy beliefs; however, they did not specify these effects. Similarly, ten of the students stated that the WBI had negative effects on their self-efficacy beliefs.

The sixth question of the questionnaire was about the effect of the WBI on the students' views of physics and the ways to learn it. Almost half of the students (f=37) expressed that the WBI had no effect on their views of physics and the ways to learn it. However, several answers (f=27) indicated that their views changed positively. It was seen that some of the students believed that learning physics is easy although they previously thought that it was very hard. Moreover, one of the students stated "At the before, I did not like physics so much. But now, it is one of my favorite courses". On the contrary, there are several other answers stated opposite, such as "I already hate from physics. Now I hate more". It was also seen that the students' views about how to be successful in the physics course were changed positively. This can be seen at the following answers: "Physics should be instructed with solving questions and conducting experiments. Before this method all my thoughts was to listen the teacher carefully", "I used to think that physics was based on memorization. However, physics is an interpretable field", "I used to fear from physics. But, I understand that even hardest problems have an easy solution. And, I have confidence about that".

At the seventh question, the students were asked as what the effective parts of the WebQuest activities are. The students' answers indicated followings:

- Availability and accessibility of the resources (f=10): At the each WebQuest, there were several resources about the topic of the day. The students believed that variety and accessibility of the resources was one of the best sides of the WBI.
- Visuals (f=11): Some of the students believed that visuals made the learning amusing, and allowed them to understand better.
- Allow to be productive (f=14): Especially designing experiments seemed to be an attractive activity for the students. For example, one of the students' answers was as follows: "Creating products was beneficial. We explored the lesson ourselves".
- Research (f=9): The students did like to research at the learning process. Especially use of the Internet for the research purposes was what they like. They stated that researching from the Internet was beneficial for their learning.

At the eighth and ninth questions, the students were asked to see if they want any part of the WBI to be changed. There were a few answers to these questions. Most of the answers were as "None" while the others were missing. However one of the students found the creating products as unnecessary. He stated, "It was unnecessary to create products like book and poster. These were boring. There was no need to summarize like this". Furthermore, one other student stated similar, "Designing experiments are nice but it sometimes becomes boring". Few of the students pointed the need for stricter classroom management. For example, "I believe that at the new method knowledge more permanent. However, there should be more discipline to make it better".
The tenth question of the questionnaire was about to see if the university entrance exam affected the students' attitude towards the WBI. Almost half of the answers (f=45) to this question indicated that having the university entrance exam did not affect the students' attitude towards the WBI. However, some of the answers (f=23) indicated that having the university entrance exam affected the students' attitude towards the WBI in a negative way. These students were mainly from the public Anatolian high schools. On the other hand several answers (f=9) indicated that having the university entrance exam affected the WBI in a positive way.

At the last question, the students were asked if they want to have the WBI in the other courses. More than half of the answers (f=46) indicated that the students want to have the WBI method in their other courses. Some of the answers were as follows: "I believe that having this method at other courses too help us to learn better. With an amusing environment, we pay more attention and learn more", "Yes. It increases our interest in lesson". However, it was seen from the answers that some of the students from the public Anatolian high schools preferred to have the WBI in social sciences. Moreover, very few of them indicated that having the WBI in the chemistry and biology would be good. On the other hand 33 of the answers indicated that the students do not want to have the WBI in the other courses.

#### 4.6 Teachers' Views about WebQuest Activities and their Effects

The researcher had several conversations about the WBI with the teachers. These conservations took place in the teacher meeting rooms mostly after the WebQuest activities. In these conversations, the teachers shared their opinions and observations and answered several questions about implementation of the WBI.

It was seen that all of the teachers enjoyed implementing the WBI in their classes. However, their opinions slightly differed with respect to their school type. The teachers from public Anatolian high schools were more concerned with the students' expectations about the university entrance exam. For instance, at one of the public Anatolian high schools, the teacher stated, "Two of my students came to see me last week. They wanted me to solve more questions at the lesson. I think they

have fears about the future exams. Actually, this method is a good way for them to learn but they approach this method as a mere activity rather than a lesson". However, the same teacher stated that the students were enjoying during the activities. Moreover, he stated his opinion about the WBI as "I like to have new trends in my lessons. This method allows my students to use computer and the Internet while they work as groups. As I observed in the class, the students enjoy working with WebQuests. I like to have these activities in my lessons too. It is easy to conduct in my classes; however, I should work much on computer use". Similar thoughts were expressed by the other teachers from the public Anatolian high schools. It is clear that the expectations of the students shape their views about the use of the WBI. This can also be seen from the views of the students in the previous section. On the contrary, the teacher of the public high school was expressed that his students wanted to have the WBI at the future too. These students had not much expectation about the future exams unlike the students from the public Anatolian high schools. As observed by the researcher as well as the teacher opinions, in general, these students were very happy during the treatment and expressed their willingness to have the WBI at other topics too. The other significant points inferred from the teachers' opinions and observations can be summarized as follows:

- The teachers believed that the WBI had positive impacts on the students' understanding of the concepts. The concepts were more emphasized at the WBI, and the students spent their time on understanding them rather than memorizing the facts.
- The students had higher degree of engagement in the lesson. The teacher believed that this active engagement allowed the students to learn how to learn something themselves. Moreover, the activities, that required creating a product, improved the students' creativity.
- The teachers' observations indicated that the WBI motivated most of the students to learn.
- The teachers believed that the use of the WBI allow them to implement curriculum as intended. However, they stated that there should be more time to solve additional questions to meet with the students' expectations.

It was inferred from the conversation with the teachers, they had several difficulties to implement the WBI at their classes. These can be summarized as follows:

- Accessibility of the computer laboratory: The key of the computer laboratory was either at the head of school or staff member. The teachers had to get the key just before the class time. Therefore, it was hard to arrange the computer room at the ten minutes of break time.
- Number of the computers: There should have been more computers. If a computer had a problem related with the Internet connection or hardware, it was hard to rearrange the students.
- Need for more attention: There was much need for checking students' computers. Especially some of the students tried to browse irrelevant websites such as social networks or video sharing websites.
- Classroom management: The teachers indicated that the classroom management was harder than the traditional method. The students worked in groups and there were much noise at the classrooms.
- Technical support: The teachers expressed their need of technological support. In the current study, the researcher was at the computer room to observe the process as well as providing technical support. However, the teachers said that if there were no other people to help about technical issues, it would be hard for them to implement the WBI. They need to improve their skills at this point.
- Students' expectations: Some of the students expected and preferred teachercentered instruction. This issue was stated by most of the teachers.
- 4.7 Summary of the Results

The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

• Missing data analysis indicated that there was no serious issue to affect the validity of the results. The missing percentages for each variable were at acceptable rates.

- The descriptive statistics showed that the distribution of the data at each variable was approximately normal.
- Independent variables of gender, pre-test scores on the FMAT, pre-test scores on the ATFM, scores on the ATI, school type, and scores on the OCAS had significant correlation between at least one of the dependent variables. These independent variables were used as the covariates for MANCOVA.
- Assumptions of normality, absence of outliers, homogeneity of regression, equality of variances, multicollinearity and independency of observations for MANCOVA were checked and except equality of variances assumption all of the others were met.
- The results of MANCOVA showed that there is a significant effect of the WBI on the students' post-FMAT scores. The students instructed with the WBI got significantly higher scores than the students instructed with the TPI.
- The results of MANCOVA showed that there is no significant effect of the WBI on the students' post-ATFM scores. That means the WBI has no effect on changing students' attitude towards force and motion concepts.
- The results of Mann-Whitney Test as a non-parametric test showed that there is a significant effect of the WBI on the students' post-FMAT scores but not on the post-ATFM scores.
- The students' views showed that most of them like to have the WBI in their physics course and want to have the WBI in other courses too. Moreover, they believed that the WBI had positive impacts on their achievement. However, some of the students expressed that they preferred to have the old method and wanted to have more teacher-centered instruction.
- The teachers' views showed that they like to have the WBI at their lessons. However, there were several difficulties for them to implement it in their lessons. These difficulties were about accessibility of the computer rooms, number of the computers, need for more attention, classroom management, technical support, and students' expectations.
- The results of the observation checklist showed that physical conditions of the classrooms and computer laboratories, students' behaviors, and teachers'

behaviors were similar for both experimental and control groups. It is also verified that in the control groups there were no WBI specific methodologies. The experimental groups were instructed with the WBI and the control groups were instructed with the TPI as planned.

#### **CHAPTER 5**

## DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

This chapter includes discussion of the results, internal validity of the study, external validity of the study, conclusions, implications, suggested best practices of WebQuest development and implementation, and recommendations for further researches.

#### 5.1 Discussion of the Results

The current study was conducted to investigate the effects of the WBI on ninth grade students' achievement in and attitude towards force and motion. The results of MANCOVA showed that there was a significant effect of teaching methods (the WBI and TPI) on the population means of the collective dependent variables of the ninth grade students' physics achievement post-test scores and physics attitude post-test scores. Furthermore, follow-up ANCOVAs showed that there was a significant effect of the WBI on the students' post-FMAT scores. That means the students instructed with the WBI got significantly higher achievement scores on force and motion than the students instructed with the TPI. Moreover, it was seen from the ANCOVA results that the WBI had no significant effect on students' attitude towards force and motion concepts. However, the researcher could not find any study that investigated the effects of the WBI on ninth grade students' physics achievement and attitude. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the results of the current study with the previous studies at similar settings. Furthermore, most of the studies found in the literature were carried out at undergraduate level and on social sciences. Additionally, most of the studies were descriptive studies. There were a few experimental studies investigating the effects of the WBI on students' achievement in or attitude towards science (Çığrık, 2008; Gaskill, McNulty, & Brooks, 2006; Oliver, 2010) and mathematics (Kılıç, 2007).

The most similar study to the current one was the study of Çığrık (2008). Additionally, his study was the only one investigating the effects of the WBI on a physics related topic- "light". However, he carried out his study with the students of primary level science and technology course. In addition, the duration of the treatment was only two weeks, which can have negative effects on the validity of the results. Moreover, Çığrık used ANCOVA to analyze the data. Beside these differences, Çığrık found that the WBI had a significantly positive effect on students' achievement in "light". In addition, the effect on the students' attitude was not significant. These results support the results of the current study.

Çığrık (2008) found that there was a significant correlation between multiple intelligent areas and science achievement. However, study of Gowen (2010) showed that there was no significant correlation between these two. It should be noted that the study of the Gowen were in social sciences whereas study of the Çığrık was in science. Both of the studies were carried out with sixth graders. In the current study, multiple intelligence preferences of the students were not investigated. However, this issue could be taken into account to offer multiple tasks based on students' preferences.

Gaskill, McNulty, and Brooks (2006) compared the WBI with traditional instruction regarding their effects on students' achievement in an earth science course. They used ANOVA as inferential statistics and found no significant difference between the students' achievement levels. The researchers did not give detailed info if they controlled any extraneous variables or if the students from both groups had similar characteristics. Moreover, the treatment in their study was only for four days. However, the qualitative data from that study showed that both the students and teachers enjoyed having the WBI in their courses, which is consistent with the qualitative results of the current study whose details are given in Sections 4.5 and 4.6. In the current study, it was observed that the students enjoy having the WBI in their physics course mainly because of its entertaining nature. Moreover, there are other studies, which indicate that students enjoy having WebQuests in their lessons (Drozd & O'Donoghue, 2007; Gaskill, et al., 2006; Gorrow, et al., 2004; Halat, 2007).

One other study that should be taken into account was carried out in primary level mathematics course. Kılıç (2007) carried out a study to investigate the effects of the WBI on the students' attitude towards and achievement in mathematics. He analyzed the data with ANOVA. The results of the study showed that the WBI had significant effects on students' achievement and attitude. We see that the WBI had positive effects on mathematics achievement as well as physics achievement. On the other hand, it seemed to affect students' attitude towards mathematics as well. The results of Kılıç's study certainly are of important for the strong relationship between mathematics and physics. However, at his study, each group instructed with different teachers and their characteristics were not controlled during the study. Moreover, his study was at primary level.

In fact, the current study differs from the studies mentioned above at several points. None of the studies tried to control students' out-class educational activities that might have effects on their learning. In the current study, use of the OCAS helped the researcher to control students' out-class activities. Secondly, none of the studies controlled students' attitude towards the Internet, which might have effects on their attitude towards the course. It was seen that both of the OCASS and ATIS had significant correlation with dependent variables, which are students' post attitude and achievement scores. Therefore, these two independent variables were controlled in the current study during the inferential statistics.

As mentioned before, the WBI had positive effects on students' achievement in force and motion. Moreover, there were significant mean difference of achievement scores between the students who were instructed with the WBI and TPI. In the WBI groups, the students were active participants of the lesson. They worked as groups and completed several tasks with the WebQuests. Through the WebQuest activity, each student performed research to find the information needed. The students took notes from the websites and discussed their findings with the peers. Moreover, they prepared several products with the help of the information they gathered and presented their products to the peers and teachers. On the other hand, in the TPI groups, these actions were not observed. Therefore, the significant increase of the achievement scores in the WBI groups may be caused by these actions. In the current study, the students' achievement level were measured in terms of both content and skill objectives with the FMAT. The students' scores were calculated for each objective category separately and two achievement related dependent variables were created. In Table 4.3, the distributions of the items to each category can be seen. MANCOVA analysis were conducted with these new dependent variables and the same covariates used in main analysis. The results of this MANCOVA showed that the students in the WBI groups had significantly higher scores in both content and skill parts. However, it was seen that the WBI had more effect on the content objectives ( $\eta^2 = 0.337$  which indicates a large effect) than the skill objectives ( $\eta^2 = 0.193$  which indicates a medium effect).

Moreover, there were two types of questions in the FMAT: open-ended and objective questions. The students were more accustomed to the objective type items than the open-ended ones. Furthermore, it was seen that the students tended to leave the open-ended items empty. The distributions of the items to each type can be seen in Table 4.3. The students' achievement scores on each type of the question were calculated and another two dependent variables were created. MANCOVA analysis was repeated with these two new dependent variables. The covariates at this analysis were same with the main analysis. The results of MANCOVA showed that the students in the WBI groups had significantly higher scores than the students at the TPI groups in both the open-ended and objective parts of the FMAT. However, it was seen from the results that the WBI was more effective for the open-ended questions ( $\eta^2 = 0.281$  which indicates a large effect) and less effective for the objective questions ( $\eta^2 = 0.230$  which indicates a medium effect).

Neither the WBI nor the TPI had significant effect on students' attitude towards force and motion. Moreover, there was no difference between the students from the TPI and WBI groups. However, the results of the students' views indicated that they like to have the WBI in their physics course; moreover, they would like to have the WBI in their other courses. Therefore, it can be inferred that even the WBI did not affect their attitude towards force and motion; the students enjoyed having the WBI at the force and motion unit. Moreover, in order to see if there is any difference between the different types of schools with respect to the students' attitude towards force and motion, the researcher compared the attitude gains of each group. The attitude gain scores ("post-ATFM"-"pre-ATFM") were calculated for each student in the both TPI and WBI groups. T-test analyses were conducted to see if there were differences about attitude gain between TPI and WBI groups of different type of schools (public Anatolian high school vs Public high school). There was a significant difference in the gain scores of the WBI groups from public high schools (M = 6.5, SD = 14.1) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.5); t (113) = 3.172, p = 0.002. However, there was no significant difference in the gain scores of the TPI groups from public high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.2, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.3, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.3, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.3, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.3, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.3, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = 2.3, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = 14.3) and public Anatolian high schools (M = -3.0, SD = -3.0.

Beside the findings on the effects of the WBI on students' achievement in and attitude towards force and motion, several other findings of the current study can be discussed in the light of the findings in the literature. As an interesting finding of the current study, it was seen that the students' expectations about their future exams such as university entrance exam seemed to be an obstacle to the implementation of the WBI. This was detailed in Section 4.5 and 4.6. Especially in the public Anatolian high schools, the students had considerable high expectations about their university entrance exam. These students wanted their teacher to solve questions at their class hours. Similar to this result, Pun, Lee, Chan, and Yang (2005) reported that public examination in secondary schools is a hurdle to the implement WebQuests in schools.

As can be seen from the views of the teachers, the WBI allowed students to be creative and to use higher order thinking skills to have their products. In order to prepare products, the students had to use higher order thinking skills such as analyzing and synthesizing the information gathered from the different resources. This result also supported by the results of the previous studies (Brown & Zahner, 2006; Kundu & Bain, 2006; Lim & Hernández, 2007; Oliver, 2010). Moreover, the FMAT was designed to measure students' higher order thinking skills as well as lower ones. The results of the study showed that the students in the WBI groups had significantly higher scores on the post-FMAT. This can be interpreted as the WBI had positive impacts on students' higher order thinking skills. This is also supported by the several results of the previous studies (Allan & Street, 2007; Aoki, 2004; Çığrık, 2008; Halat, 2007; Lim & Hernández, 2007). Moreover, the results of the current study showed that the students believed that the WBI increased their computer and Internet skills (see Section 4.5). Similarly, Almeida, et al. (2004) found that students develop technology skills in the WebQuest activity.

The WBI was more effective at the low achievement group (achievement gain of 10.9 and attitude gain of 6.5) than the high achievement group (achievement gain of 8.2 and attitude gain of -3.0). Both the qualitative and quantitative data supported this issue. This, however, does not coincide with the findings of the previous studies (Gowen, 2010; Milson, 2001). On the other hand, it should be noted that the participants of both studies were sixth grade students. Moreover, both of the studies were carried out with the students from social science courses.

The results of the current study showed that the students are willing to have the WBI in other courses too. The results of the Aoki (2004), Chuo (2004), Gorrow, et al. (2004), and Kelly (2000) also supported this finding.

At the resources section of the WebQuests in the current study, the course book was listed as well as web-based documents. The study of the Wagman (2005) showed that the most of the students prefer to have electronic information sources. However, Milson (2001) states that the low ability students tend to use printed sources such as books to gather information. Therefore, multiple sources of information were offered to the students in the current study. Moreover, this issue ensured to conform to the curriculum objectives detailed in Section 2.7.

In the implementation process of the WebQuests, the researcher followed the implications of the descriptive studies on WebQuests. It was seen from these studies that teachers need technological support and training to implement the WebQuests at their lessons (Sharma, 2004; Halat, 2007; Hassanien, 2006). The preparation phase of the study carried out for the preceding topic helped to the teachers about this issue. At that time, the teachers saw the WBI implementation steps and had chance to see how it goes in the class settings. Moreover, the teacher handouts helped them to follow the WBI in each session. Additionally, the researcher was ready at the computer room to provide the technological support needed.

There were several obstacles in the implementation process of the WBI; such as computer related errors and specific plugins required by the videos or simulations. These obstacles were also noted by several researchers (Lipscomb, 2003; Şen & Neufeld, 2005). In order to ensure continuity of the implementation at any computer related problems, the researcher kept the printed copies of the WebQuests and the resources in the current study. Moreover, the offline electronic versions of the WebQuests, which did not need active Internet connection, were prepared and kept ready in the implementation in order to use in the case of the Internet connection problems. Furthermore, the required plugins for the web-based applications and videos were checked before the treatment.

In the current study, the media (the Internet and computer) were not controlled. In order to control the media, the Internet and computer could be used as placebo in the control groups. This is one of the limitations of the current study. However, the media and method are inseparable parts of the WBI. Without the Internet and computer that would be something else but not the WBI. The WBI offers several advantages such as allowing students to explore vast amount of information (Kortecamp & Bartoshesky, 2003), accessibility from anywhere, and variety of resources (Hassanien, 2006). These are made possible with the use of the Internet. Moreover, in the current study, it was assumed that the media had no effect on students' achievement (See Section 2.4). This assumption arose from the arguments of Clark (1983, 1994). Clark argues that media do not have any effects on achievement.

The effect size was set as medium at the beginning of the study. However, the observed effect size (Eta Squared) was found to be large for the students' achievement. Therefore, it can be concluded that the results of the study had practical significance as well as statistical significance for the students' achievement. Moreover, the observed power was 1.00 that is higher than the calculated power. The observed effect size (Eta Squared) for the students' attitude was found to be 0.004, which indicates no practical significance. The observed power for the students' attitude was 0.148, which was lower than the calculated power.

## 5.2 Internal Validity of the Study

Internal validity of the study means that observed differences on the dependent variables are directly related to the independent variables and there is no effect of extraneous variables on the dependent variable (Freankel & Wallen, 2003, p. 278). Subject characteristics, mortality, attitude of subjects (Hawthorne, novelty, and John Henry effect), location, instrumentation (instrument decay, data collector characteristics, and data collector bias), testing, location, history, maturation, and implementation were possible threats to internal validity in the current study. However, design of the current study has some control on some of the threats as defined by Freankel and Wallen (2003, p. 283). These are subject characteristics, mortality, instrument decay, testing, history, maturation, and regression.

The students' age, gender, prior achievement in force and motion, prior attitude towards content of force and motion unit, attitude towards the use of the Internet, and students' out-class educational activities were some of the subject characteristics that might affect the results of the study. Therefore, these were measured before the treatment (except students' out-class educational activities which were measured at the end of the treatment) and six of them (gender, prior achievement in force and motion, prior attitude towards content of force and motion unit, attitude towards the use of the Internet, school type, and out class educational activities) were used as covariates at the MANCOVA analysis. In this way, the subject characteristics were statistically controlled.

It was ensured that the FMAT, ATFM, ATI, and OCAS were administered to all classes approximately at the same time and conditions. Moreover, the researcher observed all of the sessions in the experimental groups and some of the sessions in the control groups. Any unintended events were not observed during the sessions. Moreover, the teachers did not report any unintended events for the control group sessions. In this way, history and location threats were controlled. Additionally, the students from both groups were at similar ages and from similar environment. Thus, the changes such as aging of students were similar for both groups. Moreover, the treatment duration was not that much long to expect several changes based on aging. Therefore, the maturation threat was not a serious threat to the internal validity of the current study.

In order to control the data collector characteristics, the researcher participated all of the data collection sessions. Therefore, the data collector characteristics were same for all the classrooms. Moreover, there were the teachers of the each classroom at the data collection process too. This is also ensured to control the data collector bias. If there were only the teacher of the classroom, the teacher might help to their students.

The ATI, ATFM, OCAS, and the first two parts of the FMAT contained either likert-type or multiple-choice items. Scoring and coding process of these items were not tiring. Therefore, the coding and scoring process of these instruments did not lead to the instrument decay threat. However, the third part of the FMAT contained 12 open-ended items and there were approximately 226 responses for each item. Thus, the scoring process of this part was excessive. The researcher used the answer key given in Appendix H to make this process easier and reliable. Therefore, the instrument decay threat was minimized.

Missing data analysis was conducted to control mortality threat. All of the missing values were at acceptable range. Moreover, two of the students' pre-FMAT scores were replaced with the group mean. Therefore, mortality was not a serious threat to internal validity in the current study.

As one of the attitude related threats, Hawthorn effect occurs when the subjects in the experimental groups think that they are special because they receive a new instructional method. Moreover, novelty effect can occur when the subjects receive an interesting new method. These issues can affect the results of the study. In order to overcome these threats, the teachers said the students in the experimental groups that this was not a special method for them and the other classrooms could receive the same method in the future too. However, this issue still might affect the results. Novelty effect was tried to be minimized by implementing the WBI for the "change of matter", preceding topic of the force and motion unit. This preparation phase of the implementation was for two class hours. In that case, the students did

not face the new method in the actual treatment. This could help to reduce novelty effect for the current study.

John Henry effect is the one other attitudinal threat to internal validity. It occurs when the control groups see that the experimental groups are being treated differently. In this situation, the control groups may have extra efforts to exceed the performance of the experimental groups. However, it could not be controlled during the current study.

Implementation threat was controlled with the teacher handouts and observation checklist. The teacher handouts were prepared according to the characteristics of the WBI; and these were provided to the teachers. The teachers followed these handouts and the researcher observed all of the sessions at the experimental groups. Moreover, the same teachers instructed both the control and experimental groups in each school; and the researcher did not become the part of instruction in any group. Therefore, implementation threat was controlled for the current study.

The design of the study required the use of pre-tests. Therefore, it was possible to have testing threat to the internal validity of the results. The students might discuss the items on the pre-tests and that might affect their performance on the post-tests. However, the pre-tests were administered to all of the groups. That means all of the groups were under equal conditions with respect to testing threat. Moreover, there were two months between the pre-tests and post-tests. This could also help to minimize testing threat.

Since all of the groups at the study were intact groups and not selected based on the extreme features such as high achievers or low achievers, the regression threat was not applicable for the current study. Moreover, using equivalent control groups also helped to control this threat.

### 5.3 External Validity of the Study

The subjects of the study were not randomly selected from the accessible population. Therefore, four high schools were selected purposively for the study. This was approximately 50% of the high schools in Etimesgut. The number of the

students participated in the study was more than 10% of the accessible population. The result of this study can be generalized to the high schools in Etimesgut district of Ankara. Moreover, the sample of the study consisted of high, medium, and low achiever students. The socioeconomic status of the parents of the students was moderate. Therefore, the results of the current study can be generalized to the other populations, which have similar characteristics.

The treatments were carried out in the computer laboratories, which have at least 10 Internet enabled computers. There were about 30 students at each group. These students were completed the each WBI activity with group of maximum three students. The number of chairs and computer desks were enough in numbers and there were enough lightning in each computer laboratory. Moreover, there was a computer reserved for the teacher in each group. Therefore, the results of the study can be generalized to the similar ecological conditions described above.

### 5.4 Conclusions

In the previous sections, the external and internal validity of the current study were verified. The conclusions made in this section can only be generalized to the similar settings described in the previous section. Moreover, the use of intact groups can also limit the generalizability of the conclusions.

- The data strongly support that the WBI is an effective method to increase students' achievement in force and motion and there is statistically (p<0.05) and practically ( $\eta^2=0.331$ ) significant mean difference between the WBI and TPI in favor of the WBI. This means that the students who are instructed with the WBI have better achievement scores than the students who are instructed with the TPI.
- The WBI is not an effective method to increase students' attitude towards force and motion. Moreover, there is no statistically (p>0.05) and practically  $(\eta^2 = 0.004)$  mean difference between the WBI and TPI groups.
- The WBI allows students to use high order thinking skills.

- As perceived by the students, the WBI differs from the TPI in terms of variety of materials, learning strategies and activities. These differences were given in details in Section 4.5.
- Students' expectations about the achievement at public examinations such as university entrance exam affect their attitude towards the WBI.
- Students find the WBI to be entertaining in the physics courses and they want to have the WBI in their other courses.
- The WBI increases students' self-confidence in physics. Moreover, students believe that use of the WBI increased their achievement in physics.

### 5.5 Implications

The following suggestions can be made based of the findings of the current study.

- Both the results of the observation checklist and teachers' views showed that the students were active participants of the lesson. Moreover, the results of the inferential statistics showed that the students from the WBI groups had significantly higher achievement scores than the students from the TPI groups. Therefore, in order to have an effective student-centered learning environment, teachers can use the WBI in their courses.
- It was seen that there were about ten computers in each computer laboratory in the each school. However, the number of the students in each class was about 30. That means if one of the computers had a problem, the implementation of the WBI could have been hard. Therefore, in order to increase efficiency of the WBI implementation in the large classes in case of there is a computer related problem, the number of the computers in the computer laboratories and number of the computer laboratories can be increased.
- The teachers' views about the WBI indicated that they have difficulties about the use of technological tools such as computers. Therefore, in order to help teachers to overcome these difficulties, National Ministry of Education can carry out in-service teacher training courses about the use of the Internet and

computer for the in-class educational purposes as well as implementing the WBI. Moreover, pre-service teachers can have an undergraduate course that allows them to prepare WebQuests and implement in their future classes.

- The results of the students' views regarding the WBI showed that they enjoy having the WBI and find it entertaining. The teachers can use WebQuests in their classrooms in order to attract students' attention to the lesson and allow students to be active participants of the entertaining learning/teaching process.
- It was seen that it is hard for the teachers to overcome several computer related technical problems. In order to overcome technical difficulties faced during the WBI process, there can be technical staffs in the schools.
- The results of the teachers' views showed that they had difficulties to control the students' computers. In order to control students' works at the computers effectively, there can be a teacher computer with a classroom management software that allows checking each computer in the computer laboratory.
- The results of the teachers' views showed that it was difficult and time consuming to arrange computer laboratory. Therefore, in order to use the time effectively, there can be laptop computers in the classrooms. This can make easier to implement the WBI. In that case, students do not need to go computer laboratory, and can have WebQuests in their classrooms.

5.6 Suggested Best Practices of WebQuest Development and Implementation

The following suggestions can be made for the teachers and researchers who want to develop WebQuests and implement the WBI.

- It was observed by the researcher that the WebQuest development process could take much time and become tiring. The one who wants to develop WebQuests should plan each step carefully and be ready for exhausting process.
- Deciding on a task was one of the most challenging parts of the WebQuest development in the current study. The one who wants to develop a good WebQuest can have difficulties to find a challenging task that have the ability

to allow students to reach course objectives. Teachers or researchers should critically examine course objectives and think about corresponding daily life events to decide on a task. Moreover, it can be good to examine predeveloped WebQuests to have an idea about the tasks.

- One other point to be considered is the deciding on the duration of the WebQuests. It was hard to decide on how long each WebQuest should take to be completed. Teachers and researchers should carefully decide on the duration of the WebQuests. At the same WebQuest, they can present more than one objectives. Number of the objectives and their weight on the curriculum help us to decide on the duration. If there were a few objectives and these were can present in two class hours, the one who want to develop a WebQuest should structure the task to be completed in two class hours.
- Designing process/using web-based WebQuest hosting services/using templates: The designing process of WebQuests is hard for the ones who do not have any prior experience with web designing. In that case, teachers and researchers could spend vast amount of time for it. However, there are several WebQuest templates over the web and can be accessed with a simple search. These templates can easily be edited and teachers and researchers can use them to create their WebQuests. Moreover, there are several WebQuest hosting services allowing people to create their WebQuests easily. These services can also be used.
- In the current study, the researcher controlled each computer at the computer laboratory to see if there is any problem. This was important to ensure continuity of the WBI. The one who wants to implement the WBI at their classes should go to the computer laboratory at least 10 minutes before the implementation to control computers.
- The teacher guidance is one of the most important issues in the WBI implementation. In the current study, it was seen that, especially, time management should be carefully done by the teacher. In the WBI process, the teachers should inform students about the time required for each step.

Moreover, they should remind their students about the time left for the next step. In this way, the WebQuest can be completed in the scheduled time.

- During the implementation, several problems in computers and Internet connection can occur. If there were not any free Internet enabled computers, the group work can be interrupted. In order to ensure the continuity of the WBI, teachers should prepare either offline electronic and printed copies of the WebQuests to supply in the case of any problem.
- The students can take any scientific errors from the websites and take that information as true. Teachers should control the students' works to see their possible scientific errors. Moreover, if there were critical errors, the teacher should help students to correct them.
- 5.7 Recommendations for Further Researches

The following suggestion can be made for future studies.

- It was seen that the WBI had a positive effect on the students' achievement. However, this study was carried out with ninth grade physics students at the force and motion unit. Therefore, the results of the study can only be generalized to the ninth graders. The study can be replicated with the same topic at different grades.
- In order to see if the WBI is an effective in the other topics too, this study can be replicated with the different topics in physics.
- Some of the students did not participated in the group works or not interested in completing the WebQuests. This might be caused by their differences. By considering gender and other differences, various WebQuests can be prepared for the same objectives. However, this can also be accomplished by having different scenarios or roles in the same WebQuest and the students can choose one of them based on their preferences.
- In the current study, skill objectives were assessed by the FMAT. However, these objectives are mostly requires an assessment technique that assess the process. Therefore, the skills of the students can be assessed by performance based assessment techniques in the future research studies.

- In the current study, the size of the each classroom was approximately 30. The study can be replicated with larger and smaller groups to see if the WBI is an effective method with different size of the classes too.
- Having WebQuests as a supplementary to the in-class educational activities can be another choice. Therefore, the effects of developing WebQuests as a term-project can be investigated.
- In the current study, the WebQuests were not prepared according to the principles of the cooperative learning. However, in the literature it was seen that the researchers emphasizes the use of cooperative learning strategies can improve the quality of the WebQuests. In the future studies, students' roles at each WebQuest may be better defined to allow cooperative learning environment in the classes.
- In the current study, the implementation could be observed by only the researcher. In order to ensure reliability of the observations, at least two observers can observe the implementation in the future studies.
- In the current study, the retention tests could not be given because the treatment ended at the end of the semester. In order to assess permanence of the effects of the WBI, retention tests can be given some time after the treatment in the future studies.

#### REFERENCES

- AAS. (2008). A&S information technology security policy definitions. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.aas.duke.edu/comp/security/definitions.html
- ACOT2. (2008). Apple Classrooms of Tomorrow Today (ACOT2). Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://ali.apple.com/acot2
- Akçay, A. (2009). WebQuest (WebMacerası) öğretim yönteminin türkçe dersindeki akademik başarı ve tutuma etkisi. Unpublished master's thesis, Atatürk Üniversitesi, Erzurum.
- Allan, J., & Street, M. (2007). The quest for deeper learning: an investigation into the impact of a knowledge-pooling WebQuest in primary initial teacher training. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 38(6), 1102-1112.
- Almeida, C., Viseu, F., & Ponte, J. P. (2004). Reflections of a student teacher on the construction and implementation of a WebQuest for teaching 7th grade statistics. Paper presented at the Society for Information Technology and Teacher Education International Conference (SITE), Atlanta, GA, USA. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/13097
- Altun, A. (2003). Yurdum internet'i 10 yaşında. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.internetarsivi.metu.edu.tr/10yil.php
- Aoki, J. M. (2004). The impact of a WebQuest on pre-service elementary school teachers in an undergraduate life science studies course: A snapshot. Paper presented at the World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare, and Higher Education (ELEARN), Washington, DC, USA.
- Ateşkan, A. (2008). Online professional development program for science teachers: A case study. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Middle East Technical University, Ankara.
- Bellofatto, L., Bohl, N., Casey, M., Krill, M., & Dodge, B. (2001). A rubric for evaluating WebQuests. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http:// webquest.sdsu.edu/webquestrubric.html

- BBN. (2005). The ARPANET forerunner of today's Internet. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.bbn.com/docs/presskit/arpanet-04.01.05.pdf
- Beichner, R. J. (1994). Testing student interpretation of kinematics graphs. *American Journal of Physics* 62, 750-762
- Bentler, P. M., & Bonett, D. G. (1980). Significance tests and goodness of fit in the analysis of covariance structures. *Psychological Bulletin*, 88, 588-606.
- Bentler, P. M. (1990). Comparative fit indexes in structural models. *Psychological Bulletin*, 107, 238–246.
- Brooks, S., & Byles, B. (2000). Using a WebQuest in your classroom. Retrieved June 1, 2008, from http://www.internet4classrooms.com/using\_quest.htm
- Brown, K. G. (2001). Using computers to deliver training: Which employees learn and why? . *Personnel Psychology*, *54*(2), 271-296.
- Brown, P. B., & Zahner, J. (2006). A quest to learn: The effects of a WebQuest on student learning in fourth grade social studies. *Action Research Exchange*, 5(2). Retrieved from

http://chiron.valdosta.edu/are/vol5no2/PDF/AREarticlesVol5no2/BrownP-AREarticle-vol5no2.pdf

- Büyükyazı, M. (2007). The effects of web-based reading activities as extensive reading on the L2 reading motivation and language proficiency. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, İzmir.
- CenterSpan. (1997). Internet tutorial what is the Internet? . Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.centerspan.org/tutorial/net.htm
- Chan, Y.-Y. (2007). *Teaching queueing theory with an inquiry-based learning approach: A case for applying webquest in a course in simulation and statistical analysis.* Paper presented at the 37th ASEE/IEEE Frontiers in Education Conference, Milwaukee, WI.
- Chatel, R. G., & Nodell, J. (2002). WebQuests: Teachers and students as global literacy explorers. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Reading Association. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED471843) Retrieved from ERIC database.

- ChemCollective. (2010). Virtual Lab Simulator. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://www.chemcollective.org/vlab/vlab.php
- Chuo, T.-W. I. (2004). The effect of the WebQuest Writing Instruction on EFL learners' writing performance, writing apprehension, and perception.
   *Dissertation Abstracts International, 65*(05), 1703. (UMI No. 3133526)
- Clark, R. E. (1983). Reconsidering research on learning from media. *Review of Educational Research*, 53(4), 445-459.
- Clark, R. E. (1994). Media will never influence learning. *Educational Technology Research and Development, 42*(2), 21-29.
- Cohen, J., & Cohen, P. (1983). Applied multiple regression/correlation analysis for the behavioral sciences (2nd ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Cotton, K. (1991). Computer-assisted instruction. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.nwrel.org/scpd/sirs/5/cu10.html
- Crawford, C. M., & Brown, E. (2002). Focusing upon higher order thinking skills: WebQuests and the learner-centered mathematical learning environment. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED474086). Retrieved from ERIC database.
- Crocker, L., & Algina, J. (1986). *Introduction to classical and modern test theory*. Florida: Holt, Rinehart and Winston INC
- Çığrık, E. (2008). İlköğretim 6. sınıf fen öğretiminde WebQuest tekniğinin öğrenci başarı ve tutumuna etkisinin incelenmesi. Unpublished master's thesis, Uludağ Üniversitesi, Bursa.
- Demirbilek, M., Cilesiz, S., & Tozoglu, D. (2001). Safety strategies while surfing online in the classroom. Paper presented at the National Convention of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED470130) Retrieved from ERIC database.
- Dobson, M. C. (2003). Preparing teachers to use technology: The WebQuest in the secondary English language arts methods classroom. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 65(05), 1703. (UMI No. 3135097)

- Dodge, B. (1995). Some thoughts about webquests. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://webquest.sdsu.edu/about\_webquests.html
- Dodge, B. (1998). WebQuests: A strategy for scaffolding higher level learning. Retrieved December 14, 2010, from http://webquest.sdsu.edu/necc98.htm
- Dodge, B. (2000a). Scaffolding. Retrieved December 14, 2010, from http://projects.edtech.sandi.net/staffdev/trld2001/workshop/scaffolding.htm
- Dodge, B. (2000b). Thinking visually with WebQuests. Retrieved December 14, 2010, from http://edweb.sdsu.edu/Webquest/tv/
- Dodge, B. (2001a). FOCUS: Five rules for writing a great WebQuest. *Learning & Leading with Technology*, 28(8), 6-9.
- Dodge, B. (2001b). WebQuest design patterns. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://webquest.sdsu.edu/designpatterns/all.htm
- Dodge, B. (2002a). WebQuest taskonomy: A taxonomy of tasks. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://webquest.sdsu.edu/taskonomy.html
- Dodge, B. (2002b). WebQuests in Malaysia. *Yahoo Groups* Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/webquest/message/724
- Drozd, M., & O'Donoghue, J. (2007). The use of a WebQuest to support undergraduate nurses. *Teaching and Learning in Nursing*, 2(3), 63-67.
- Elwan, R. A. (2007). The use of Webquest to enhance the mathematical problemposing skills of pre-service teachers. *International Journal for Technology in Mathematics 14*(1), 31-39.
- Fan, X., Thompson, B., & Wang, L. (1999). The effects of sample size, estimation methods, and model specification on SEM fit indices. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 6, 56-83.
- Fernald, S. A., & Molebash, P. E. (2000). Using WebQuests as an introduction to methods. Paper presented at the Society for Information Technology and Teacher Education International Conference (SITE), Chesapeake, VA. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/15970
- Fiedler, R. L. (2002). WebQuests: A critical examination in light of selected learning theories. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.beckyfiedler.com/wq/fiedler.pdf

Field, A. (2005). Discovering statistics using SPSS (2nd ed.). London: Sage.

- Fleissner, S., Chan, Y.-Y., Yuen, T. H., & Ng, V. (2006). WebQuest Markup Language (WQML) for sharable inquiry-based learning. *Computational Science and Its Applications - ICCSA 2006* (pp. 383-392). Heidelberg: Springer Berlin.
- Fraenkel, J. R., & Wallen, N. E. (2003). *How to design and evaluate research in education (5th ed.)*. Boston: McGraw Hill.
- Frazee, J. P. (2004). WebQuest design strategies: A case study measuring the effect of the jigsaw method on students' personal agency beliefs, engagement, and learning. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 65(05), 1746. (UMI No. 3134624).
- Gaskill, M., McNulty, A., & Brooks, D. W. (2006). Learning from WebQuests. Journal of Science Education and Technology, 15(2), 133-136.
- Gordin, D. N., Gomez, L. M., Pea, R. D., & Fishman, B. J. (1996). Using the World Wide Web to build learning communities in K-12. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 2(3). Retrieved from http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol2/issue3/gordin.html
- Gorrow, T. R., Bing, J. R., & Royer, R. D. (2004). Going in circles: The effects of a WebQuest on the achievement and attitudes of prospective teacher candidates in education foundations. In R. Ferdig et al. (Eds.), *Proceedings of Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference 2004* (pp. 2189-2195). Chesapeake, VA: AACE. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/14766
- Gowen, D. C. (2010). The relationship of motivation and multiple intelligence preference to achievement from instruction using WebQuests. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 71(06). (UMI No. 3404343).
- Güneş, E. (2007). Web ortamında problem temelli öğrenmede farklı geribildirim stratejilerinin ve internet kullanımına yönelik tutumun öğrenme üzerindeki etkisi. Unpublished master's thesis, Gazi Üniversitesi, Ankara.

- Gürçay, D. (2003). The effect of multiple intelligences based instruction on students' physics achievement. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Middle East Technical University, Ankara.
- Hake, R.R (1998). Interactive-engagement versus traditional methods: A sixthousand-student survey of mechanics test data for introductory physics courses. *American Journal of Physics*, 66(1), 64-74.
- Halat, E. (2007). Views of pre-service elementary teachers on the use of webquest in mathematics teaching. *Elementary Education Online*, 6(2), 264-283.
  Retrieved from http://ilkogretim-online.org.tr/vol6say2/v6s2m20.pdf
- Halat, E. (2008a). A good teaching technique: WebQuests. *The Clearing House,* 81(3), 109-111.
- Halat, E. (2008b). WebQuest-temelli matematik öğretiminin sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının geometrik düşünme düzeylerine etkisi. Selçuk Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi, 25.
- Halat, E., & Jakubowski, E. (2001). *Teaching geometry using WebQuest*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Technology and Education (ICTE). Retrieved from http://www.icte.org/T01\_Library/T01\_227.PDF
- Halloun I., & Hestenes, D. (1985). The initial knowledge state of college physics students. American Journal of Physics, 53, 1043-1055.
- Hassanien, A. (2006). An evaluation of the webquest as a computer-based learning tool. *Research in Post-Compulsory Educational Leadership*, *11*(2), 235-250.
- Hestenes, D. & Wells, M. (1992). A mechanics baseline test. *Physics Teacher*, 30, 159-166.
- Hestenes, D., Wells M., & Swackhamer G. (1992). Force Concept Inventory. *The Physics Teacher*, 30, 141-158.
- HorizonDataSys. (2008). Computer and technology security terms. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.horizondatasys.com/206483.ihtml
- Hotiu, A. (2006). The relationship between item difficulty and discrimination indices in multiple-choice tests in a physical science course. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 45(02), 881. (UMI No. 1438961).

- Hu, L. T., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 6(1), 1-55.
- Ikpeze, C. H., & Boyd, F. B. (2007). Web-based inquiry learning: Facilitating thoughtful literacy with WebQuests. *The Reading Teacher*, 60(7), 644-654.
- Internet tarihi. (2005). Retrieved June 2, 2008, from

http://www.internetarsivi.metu.edu.tr/tarihce.php

- InternetWorldStats. (2010). World Internet users and population stats. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
- Jöreskog, K. G., & Sörbom, D. (1982). Recent developments in structural equation modeling. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 19, 404–416.
- Kahn, R. E., & Cerf, V. G. (1999). What is the Internet (and what makes it work). Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.policyscience.net/cerf.pdf
- Kanuka, H., Rourke, L., & Laflamme, E. (2007). The influence of instructional methods on the quality of online discussion. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 38(2), 260–271.
- Kearsley, G. (1994). Explorations in learning & instruction: The theory into practice database. Retrieved January 17, 2011, from http://tip.psychology.org/attitude.html
- Kelly, R. (2000). Working with WebQuests. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, 32(6), 4-13.
- Kılıç, R. (2007). Webquest destekli işbirlikçi öğrenme yönteminin matematik dersindeki tutum ve erişiye etkisi. Unpublished master's thesis, Osmangazi University, Eskisehir.
- King, K. P. (2003). *The WebQuest as a means of enhancing computer efficacy*.(ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED474439) Retrieved from ERIC database.
- Kline, R. B. (2010). Principles and practice of structural equation modeling (3rd ed.). New York: Guilford Press.
- Kortecamp, K., & Bartoshesky, A. (2003). WebQuest: An instructional tool that engages adult learners, promotes higher level thinking and deepens content

knowledge. In C. Crawford et al. (Eds.), *Proceedings of Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference 2003* (pp. 1951-1954). Chesapeake, VA: AACE. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/18323.

- Kozma, R. B. (1991). Learning with media. *Review of Educational Research*, 61(2), 179-212.
- Köse, F. (2007). Moving the Webquest process from static to dynamic: Preservice teachers' experience with the dynamic webquest environment. Unpublished master's thesis, Middle East Techincal University, Ankara.
- Kulik, C.-L. C., & Kulik, J. A. (2002). Effectiveness of computer-based instruction: An updated analysis. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 7(1-2), 75-94.
- Kundu, R., & Bain, C. (2006). Webquests: Utilizing technology in a constructivist manner to facilitate meaningful preservice learning. *Art Education*, 59(2), 6-11.
- Lara, S., & Repáraz, C. (2007). Effectiveness of cooperative learning fostered by working with WebQuest. *Electronic Journal of Research in Educational Psychology*, 5(3), 731-756.
- Leahy, M., & Twomey, D. (2005). Using web design with pre-service teachers as a means of creating a collaborative learning environment. *Educational Media International*, 42(2), 143–151.
- Li, L., & Steckelberg, A. L. (2005). Peer Assessment Support System (PASS). *TechTrends*, 49(4), 80-84.
- Lim, S.-L., & Hernández, P. (2007). The WebQuest: An illustration of instructional technology implementation in MFT training. *Contemporary Family Therapy*, 29(3), 163-175.
- Lipscomb, G. (2003). I guess it was pretty fun: Using WebQuests in the middle school classroom. *The Clearing House*, *76*(3), 152-155.
- MacGregor, S. K., & Lou, Y. (2004). WebQuesting: Influence of task structure and web site design on learning. Paper presented at the National Educational Computing Conference (NECC). Retrieved from

http://www.iste.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Research/NECC\_Research\_Pa per Archives/NECC 2004/Macgregor-Kim-NECC04.pdf

- MacGregor, S. K., & Lou, Y. (2005). Web-based learning: How task scaffolding and web site design support knowledge acquisition. *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 37(2), 161-175.
- Maddux, C. D., & Cummings, R. (2007). WebQuests: Are they developmentally appropriate?. *The Educational Forum*, *71*(2), 117-127.
- March, T. (1998). Why WebQuests?. Retrieved December 13, 2010, from http://tommarch.com/writings/intro\_wq.php
- March, T. (2003). The learning power of WebQuests. *Educational Leadership*, *61*(4), 42-47.
- March, T. (2004). What WebQuests are (...really!). Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.rsdonline.net/departments/tech/WebQuests/webquest\_fulcrum\_ne cc.pdf
- Martínez-Jiménez, P., E. Casado, J. M., Martínez-Jiménez, Cuevas-Rubiño, M., González-Caballero, D., & Zafra-López, F. (1997). Interactive physics simulations appeal to first-year students. *Computers in Physics*, 11(1), 31-35.
- McPherson, K. (2005). Reading the Internet. Teacher Librarian, 32(5), 60-61.
- MEB. (2010). MEB İnternete Erişim Projesi. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://www.meb.gov.tr/ADSL/adsl\_index.html
- Milson, A. J. (2001). Engaging Students in Historical Inquiry Using Internet Resources. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, DC, USA. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED462360) Retrieved from ERIC database.
- Molnar, A. (1997). Computers in education: A brief history. *The Journal*. Retrieved November 12, 2010, from http://thejournal.com/Articles/1997/06/01/Computers-in-Education-A-Brief-History.aspx
- NTNUJAVA. (2010). Virtual physics laboratory. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/ntnujava/

- Oliver, D. (2010). The effect and value of a Webquest activity on weather in a 5th grade classroom. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 71(04). (UMI No. 3405042).
- Onlinefizik. (2008). İnternet kullanımı değerlendirme anketi. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.onlinefizik.com/internet\_kullanimi.html
- Özdener, N. & Öztok, M. (2005). Türk ve ingiliz öğretim programlarının bilgisayar ve internet okur yazarlığı açısından karşılaştırılması. *Milli Eğitim Dergisi. 167*. Retrieved October 25, 2010 from http://yayim.meb.gov.tr/dergiler/167/index3-oztok.htm
- Pallant, J. F. (2007). SPSS survival manual: A step-by-step guide to data analysis with SPSS (3rd ed.). Crows Nest, NSW: Allen & Unwin.
- Pelliccione, L., & Craggs, G. J. (2007, December 26-29). WebQuests: An online learning strategy to promote cooperative learning and higher-level thinking.
  Paper presented at the AARE Conference, Perth.
- PHET. (2010). PHET: Interactive science simulations. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://phet.colorado.edu/
- Popham, A., & Wentworth, N. (2003). Integrating technology into preservice education through WebQuest development. In C. Crawford et al. (Eds.), *Proceedings of Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference 2003* (pp. 2108-2111). Chesapeake, VA: AACE. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/18361.
- Pun, S.-W., Lee, F.-L., Chan, Y.-Y., & Yang, H. H. (2005). Student teachers' beliefs to teaching with WebQuests in the classroom. In C. Crawford et al. (Eds.), *Proceedings of Society for Information Technology & Teacher Education International Conference 2005* (pp. 3351-3355). Chesapeake, VA: AACE. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/19647.
- Redish, E. F. (1993). What can a physics teacher do with a computer?. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.physics.umd.edu/perg/papers/redish/resnick.html
- Reyes-Méndez, J. J. (2002). Using WebQuest in project-based learning. In M. Driscoll & T. Reeves (Eds.), *Proceedings of World Conference on E-*

Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare, and Higher Education 2002 (pp. 2715-2716). Chesapeake, VA: AACE. Retrieved from http://www.editlib.org/p/9682.

- Richards, C. (2005). The design of effective ICT-supported learning activities: exemplary models, changing requirements, and new possibilities. *Language Learning & Technology*, 9(1), 60-79.
- Ringstaff, C., Sandholtz, J. H., & Dwyer, D. C. (1991). Trading places: When teachers utilize student expertise in technology-intensive classrooms. *Apple Classrooms of Tomorrow Research*. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://images.apple.com/euro/pdfs/acotlibrary/rpt15.pdf
- Roberts, L. M. (2005). The Webquest creation process: a case study of preservice teachers working individualistically and collaboratively. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 66(05), 1725. (UMI No. 3175341).
- Russell, C., Burchum, J., Likes, W., Jacob, S., Graff, J. C., Driscoll, C., et al. (2008). WebQuests: Creating engaging, student-centered, constructivist learning activities. *CIN: Computers, Informatics, Nursing, 26*(2), 78-87.
- Schweizer, H., & Kossow, B. (2007). WebQuests: Tools for differentiation. *Gifted Child Today*, 30(1), 29-35.
- Shapley, A. (2009). A brief history of broadband. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://ezinearticles.com/?A-Brief-History-of-Broadband&id=2755754
- Sharma, M. (2004). Integrating technology in classrooms: An exploratory study of on-site extensive professional development. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 66(03), 970. (UMI No. 3168779).
- Stahr, M. A. (2008). Differential effectiveness of two scaffolding methods for web evaluation achievement and retention in high school students. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 69(02). (UMI No. 3302488).
- Steiger, J. H. (1990). Structural model evaluation and modification. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 25, 173–180.
- Stewart, W. (2000). ARPANET The first Internet. Retrieved December 12, 2010, from http://www.livinginternet.com/i/ii\_arpanet.htm

- Strickland, J. (2005). Using WebQuests to teach content: Comparing instructional strategies. Contemporary Issues in Technology and Teacher Education, 5(2), 138-148.
- Summerville, J. (2000). WebQuests an aspect of technology integration for training preservice teachers. *TechTrends*, *44*(2), 31-34.
- Şen, A., & Neufeld, S. (2006). In pursuit of alternatives in elt methodology: Webquests. *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology (TOJET)*, 5(1). Retrieved from http://www.tojet.net/articles/517.pdf
- Tabachnick, B. G., and Fidell, L. S. (2007). *Using multivariate statistics*, *5th ed.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Tabanlı, S. G. (2008). Bilişim teknolojilerinin temelleri dersinin öğretiminde yapılandırmacılık uygulaması: WebQuest tekniğine ilişkin öğrenci görüşleri. Unpublished master's thesis, Ege Üniversitesi, İzmir.
- Taşlıdere, E. (2002). The effect of conceptual approach on students' achievement and attitudes toward physics. Unpublished master's thesis, Middle East Techincal University, Ankara.
- Taşlıdere, E. (2007). *The effects of conceptual approach and combined reading study strategy on students' achievement and attitudes towards physics*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Middle East Techincal University, Ankara.
- Tavşancıl, E., & Keser, H. (2002). İnternet kullanımına ilişkin likert tipi bir tutum ölçeğinin geliştirilmesi. *Eğitim Bilimleri ve Uygulama, 1*(1), 79-100.
- TechniqueWeb. (2003). Terminology. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.techniqueweb.com/terminology.php
- Teclehaimanot, B., & Lamb, A. (2004). Reading, technology, and inquiry-based learning through literature-rich WebQuests. *Journal*, 7(4). Retrieved from http://www.readingonline.org/articles/teclehaimanot/
- Thornton, R. K. & Sokoloff, D. R. (1998) Assessing student learning of Newton's laws: The force and motion conceptual evaluation and the evaluation of active learning laboratory and lecture curricula. *American Journal of Physics*, 66(4), 338-352.

- Trowbridge, D. E. & McDermott, L.C. (1980). Investigation of student understanding of the concept of velocity in one dimension. *American Journal* of Physics, 48, 1020-1028.
- TTKB. (2007). 9. sınıf fizik öğretim programı. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://ttkb.meb.gov.tr/
- Vanguri, P. R., Sunal, C. S., Wilson, E. K., & Wright, V. H. (2004). WebQuests in social studies education. *Journal of Interactive Online Learning*, 3(2). Retrieved from http://www.ncolr.org/jiol/issues/pdf/3.2.5.pdf
- Vidoni, K. L., & Maddux, C. D. (2002). WebQuests: Can they be used to improve critical thinking skills in students?. *Computers in the Schools*, 19(1-2), 101-117.
- Wagman, J. C. (2005). The effects of an inquiry-internet research project on motivation, self-efficacy, and academic autonomy in heterogenously grouped high school Latin I students. *Dissertation Abstracts International, 66*(01).
   (UMI No. 3162731).
- Wang, F., & Hannafin, M. J. (2008). Integrating WebQuests in preservice teacher education. *Educational Media International*, 45(1), 59-73.
- Warehouse. (2008). Data warehouse: Glossary. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://uis.georgetown.edu/departments/eets/dw/GLOSSARY0816.html
- Watson, K. L. (1999). WebQuests in the middle school curriculum: Promoting technological literacy in the classroom. *Meridian*, 2(2), 2. Retrieved from http://www.ncsu.edu/meridian/jul99/downloads/webquest.pdf
- Wattenberg, F. (1998). A national digital library for science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education. *D-Lib Magazine* Retrieved December 12, 2010, from

http://www.dlib.org/dlib/october98/wattenberg/10wattenberg.html

- Weinstein, M. (2000). A framework for critical thinking. *High School Magazine*, 7(8), 40-43.
- Wood, D. G. (2001). WebQuests: Pathways for Teaching to learn, learning to teach. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://technologysource.org/article/webquests/

- Yoder, M. B. (1999). The student web quest. *Learning & Leading with Technology*, 26(7), 6-9.
- Young, D. L., & Wilson, B. G. (2002, June 24-29). WebQuests for reflection and conceptual change: variations on a popular model for guided inquiry. Paper presented at the ED-MEDIA 2002 World Conference on Educational Multimedia, Hypermedia & Telecommunications, Denver, Colorado. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED477112) Retrieved from ERIC database.
- Zheng, R., Stucky, B., McAlack, M., Menchana, M., & Stoddart, S. (2004).
  Webquest learning as perceived by higher-education learners. *TechTrends*, 49(4), 41-49.

# APPENDIX A

# SCHOOL INVENTORY FORM

Okul Adı:		Görüşülen Kişi:		Tarih:
Adres/Telefon:				
Fizik Öğretmeni Sayısı ()	9. Sınıf Şube Sayısı ()		Şubelerdeki Öğrenci Sayısı ()	
Bilgisayar Laboratuarı: Var ( ) Yok ( )				
Bilgisayar Laboratuarındaki PC sayısı: ()				
Bilgisayar Laboratuarları Derslerde Kullanılıyor mu? Evet () Hayır ()				
Bilgisayar Laboratuarlarının İnternet Bağlantısı Var mı? Var () Yok ()				
Bilgisayar Laboratuarları Hangi Amaçlarla Kullanılıyor:				
Diğer Bilgiler:				
### APPENDIX B

## LIST OF OBJECTIVES

#### **BİLGİ KAZANIMLARI**

#### 1. Bir boyutta hareketle ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

- 1.1 Hareketin göreceli bir olgu olduğunu fark eder.
- 1.2 Konum, yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını açıklar (PÇB-1.a-h; FTTÇ-1.c; BİB-1.a,b,c,d , 4.c,d).
- 1.3 Düzgün doğrusal hareket için konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerini çizerek yorumlar (BİB-1; PÇB-3.a,b,c,d,e; BİB-4.c,d).
- 1.4 Düzgün doğrusal harekette konum-zaman grafiğinden yararlanarak hareketlinin hızını hesaplar (PÇB-3.e-i).
- 1.5 Düzgün doğrusal hareket için hız-zaman grafiğinden yararlanarak yer değiştirmesini hesaplar (PÇB-3.e-i).
- 1.6 Günlük yaşamdan örnekler vererek ivmeyi tanımlar (BİB-1.a,b,c,d , 4.c,d).

#### 2. Doğadaki temel kuvvetlerle ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

- 2.1 Kuvvet kavramını örneklerle açıklar (BİB-1.a,b,c,d, 4.c,d).
- 2.2 Doğadaki dört temel kuvveti örnekler vererek açıklar (BİB-1.a,b,c,d , 4.c,d).
- 2.3 Doğada kütleler arasında var olan kütle çekim kuvvetini açıklar (BİB-1.a,b,c,d, 4.c,d).

#### 3. Newton'un Hareket Yasaları ile ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

- 3.1 Dengelenmiş kuvvetlerin etkisindeki bir cismin hareketini deneyerek keşfeder (PÇB-1.b-g, 2.a-f, 3.a-h; BİB-3.a-c).
- 3.2 Bir cisme etkiyen net kuvvet ile cismin ivmesi arasındaki ilişkiyi deneyerek keşfeder (PÇB- 1.b-g, 2.a-f, 3.a-h; BİB-3.a-c).
- 3.3 Etkileşen iki cisim arasındaki kuvvetlerin ilişkisini deneyerek keşfeder (PÇB-1.b-g, 2.a-f, 3.a-h; BİB-3.a-c).

#### 4. Sürtünme kuvveti ile ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

- 4.1 Sürtünme kuvvetinin bağlı olduğu etmenleri deneyerek keşfeder (PÇB-1.b-g, 2.a-f, 3.a-h; BİB-3.a-c).
- 4.2 Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı deneyerek keşfeder (PÇB-1.b-g, 2.a-f, 3.a-h; BİB-3.a-c)

#### BECERİ KAZANIMLARI

#### BİB1. Bilgiyi arar, bulur ve uygun olanı seçer.

- a. Farklı bilgi kaynaklarını kullanır.
- b. Bilgi kaynaklarının güvenilir ve geçerli olup olmadığını kontrol eder.
- c. Çoklu arama kriterleri kullanır.
- d. Amacına uygun bilgiyi arar, bulur ve seçer.

#### BİB3. Bilgiyi en etkin şekilde sunar.

- a. Çıktıların doğru olduğu ve amaca uygun sunumlar hazırlar.
- b. Sunum hazırlarken metin, sayı, resim, grafik, şema veya tablo gibi mümkün olduğunca farklı formatları kullanır.
- c. Uygun teknolojik ortam ve ürünleri (İnternet, bilgisayar, projeksiyon, tepegöz, slayt, hologram, video vb.) kullanarak etkili bir sunum yapar.

#### BİB4. İletişim becerileri geliştirir.

- c. Fizikle ilgili iletişimlerinde (sözlü, yazılı, görsel vb.) uygun terminolojileri kullanır.
- d. Karmaşık bilgileri açık, anlaşılır ve öz olarak ifade eder.

#### PÇB1. Araştırılacak bir problem belirler ve bu problemi çözmek için plan yapar.

- a. Çözülecek problemi tanımlar.
- b. Ön bilgi ve deneyimlerini de kullanarak araştırmaya başlamak için çeşitli kaynaklardan bilgi toplar.
- c. Bilimsel bilgi ile görüş ve değerleri birbirinden ayırt eder.
- d. Belirlediği problem için test edilebilir bir hipotez kurar.
- e. Söz konusu problem veya araştırmadaki bağımlı, bağımsız ve kontrol edilen değişkenleri belirler.
- f. Değişkenlerin ölçüleceği uygun ölçüm aracını belirler.
- g. Problem için uygun bir çözüm tasarlar.

#### PÇB2. Belirlediği problemin çözümü için deney yapar ve veri toplar.

- a. Uygun deney malzemelerini veya araç-gereçlerini tanır ve güvenli bir şekilde kullanır.
- b. Gerektiğinde amacını gerçekleştirecek araçlar tasarlar.
- c. Kurduğu hipotezi sınamaya yönelik düzenekler kurar.
- d. Hipotez test etme sürecinde kontrol edilen değişkenleri sabit tutarken, bağımsız değişkenin bağımlı değişken üzerindeki etkisini ölçer.
- e. Ölçümlerindeki hata oranını azaltmak için yeterli sayıda ölçüm yapar.
- f. Gözlem ve ölçümleri sonucunda elde edilen verileri düzenli bir biçimde birimleriyle kaydeder.

#### PÇB3. Problemin çözümü için elde ettiği verileri işler ve yorumlar.

- a. Deney ve gözlemlerden toplanan verileri tablo, grafik, istatistiksel yöntemler veya matematiksel işlemler kullanarak analiz eder.
- b. Analiz ve modelleme sürecinde sayısal işlem yaparken hesap makinesi, hesap çizelgesi, grafik programı vb. araçları kullanır.
- c. Verilerin analizi sonucunda ulaştığı bulguları matematiksel eşitlikler gibi modellerle ifade eder.
- d. Bulguları veya oluşturulan modeli yorumlar.
- e. Oluşturulan modeli değişik problemlerin çözümüne uyarlar.
- f. Problem çözümü esnasında yapılabilecek olası hata kaynaklarının farkına varır.
- g. Problem çözümlerinde matematiksel işlemleri kullanmayı yaşam tarzı hâline getirir.
- h. Araştırmanın sınırlılıklarını sonucu yorumlamada kullanır.
- i. Kendi bulgularını diğer bulgularla karşılaştırarak aralarında ilişki kurar.

#### FTTÇ1. Fizik ve teknolojinin doğasını anlar.

c. Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin ivmeli bir şekilde arttığını fark eder.

#### AÇIKLAMALAR

- [!] 1.1 Sabit ve hareketli gözlemci kavramlarını ifade ederken çok dikkatli olunmalı, evrende mutlak sabit bir referans noktasının bulunmayacağı vurgulanmalıdır.
- [!] 1.2 Sürat ve alınan yol kavramları hatırlatılarak; konum, yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarının vektörel büyüklükler olduğu vurgulanmalıdır.
- ??? 1.2 "Alınan yol ile yer değiştirme aynıdır" ve "sürat ile hız aynıdır."
- [!] 1. 6 İvmenin vektörel bir büyüklük olduğu vurgulanır.
  - 2.2 Elektromanyetik kuvvet ile güçlü ve zayıf nükleer kuvvetler daha ileriki sınıflarda ayrıntılı inceleneceğinden bu kuvvetlerin ayrıntısına girilmez.

2.3 Newton'un Genel Çekim bağıntısı verilerek çekim kuvvetinin kütleye ve uzaklığa bağlılığı irdelenecektir.

4.1 ve 4.2. Sürtünme kuvveti için verilecek bağıntı sadece yatay düzlemde ve katı cisimler için kullanılacaktır.

[!]: uyarı ???: Kavram Yanılgısı : Sınırlamalar

## APPENDIX C

## FIRST VERSION OF THE FMAT

Ad - Soyad: Öğrenci numarası:

## Kuvvet ve hareket ünitesi başarı testi

Sevgili öğrenciler;

Bugün cevaplandıracağınız bu test daha etkili fizik dersleri tasarlayabilmek amacıyla yürütülen bir araştırma için geliştirilmiştir. Testin amacı "Kuvvet ve Hareket" ünitesi ile ilgi beceri ve bilgi düzeyinizi tespit etmektir. Testte 3 farklı soru çeşidi yer almaktadır: çoktan seçmeli, doğru-yanlış ve açık uçlu.

Açıklamalar:

- Testte 21 çoktan seçmeli 13 açık uçlu ve 5 doğru-yanlış olmak üzere toplam 39 soru yer almaktadır.
- Her bir soruyu dikkatlice okuyunuz ve soru ile verilmiş şekli dikkatlice inceleyiniz.
- Açık uçlu soruları cevaplarken sorudan sonra verilmiş özel alanı kullanın.
- Çoktan seçmeli sorularda sadece tek şık seçiniz ve doğru şıkkı yuvarlak içine alınız.
- Doğru-yanlış tipi sorularda uygun seçeneği yuvarlak içine alınız.
- Çözümler için testte yer alan boş alanları kullanabilirsiniz.
- Kurşun kalem kullanmanız cevabınızı değiştirmenize olanak sağlayacağı için kurşun kalem kullanmalısınız.
- Yanlışlar doğru cevapları götürmeyecektir. Lütfen, bütün sorulara cevap veriniz.
- Soruları çözmek için test üzerindeki boş alanları kullanabilirsiniz.
- Test için ayrılan süre 40 dakikadır. Bu süre içinde testi tamamlayınız.

Teşekkürler.

Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevabınızı yuvarlak içine alınız.

- 1. Aşağıdaki durumlardan hangisi veya hangileri hareketin göreceli bir olgu olduğunu göstermektedir?
  - Otobüs durağında otobüsün içinde beklerken diğer otobüsler hareket edince sizin içinde olduğunuz otobüsün hareket ettiğini düşünmeniz.
  - II. Dünya kendi etrafında döndüğü halde onu duruyor gibi görmeniz.
  - Yolda hareket halinde iken önde giden araba ile aynı hızda gidiyorsanız onun size göre hareket etmediğini düşünmeniz.

(A) Yalnız I (B) II ve III (C) I ve II(D) I, II ve III (E).....

- 2. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi veya hangileri her zaman doğrudur?
  - I. Sabit bir süredeki yer değiştirme ne kadar fazla ise hız o kadar fazladır.
  - II. Sabit bir süredeki alınan yol ne kadar fazla ise hız o kadar fazladır.
  - III. Bir cismin ilk ve son konumunu bilirsek alınan yolun ne kadar olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.
  - IV. Bir cismin ilk ve son konumunu bilirsek yer değiştirmenin ne kadar olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

(A) Yalnız I	(B) II ve III	<b>(C)</b> I ve IV	(D) I, II ve III	(E)
--------------	---------------	--------------------	------------------	-----

**3.** Hareket halindeki bir arabadan sabit aralıklarla sızan yağ yolda iz bırakmaktadır. Aşağıda bu durum ile ilgili figür yer almaktadır.

Batı	••••	•	•	•	•	•	<ul> <li>Doğu</li> </ul>

Bu arabanın batıdan doğuya doğru olan bu hareketini aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisi doğru olarak belirtmektedir?

- (A) Araba hızlanıyor.
- (B) Araba yavaşlıyor.
- (C) Araba sabit bir hızla hareket ediyor.
- (D) Araba önce sabit hızla hareket ediyor sonra hızlanıyor.
- 4. Uçmakta olan bir uçağın ağırlığı kullandığı yakıt azaldığı için zamanla azalmaktadır. Fakat bu süre içinde uçağın motoru hep aynı kuvvet ile uçağın harekete devam etmesini sağlamaktadır. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi bu durum için doğru bir ifadedir?
  - (A) Uçağın sürati zamanla artar.
  - (B) Uçağın sürati zamanla azalır.
  - (C) Uçağın sürati aynı kalır.
  - (D) Uçağın sürati önce azalır sonra artar.

5 ve 6. soruları aşağıdaki grafikten ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.

Aşağıda yer alan grafik Mehmet'in kendi evinden arkadaşının evine doğru yaptığı bisiklet gezisini göstermektedir.



5. Mehmet'in evi arkadaşının evinden ne kadar uzaktadır?

- (A) 2 kilometre
- (B) 5 kilometre
- (C) 9 kilometre
- (D) 18 kilometre
- 6. Mehmet yolculuğun bir bölümünde durarak dinlenmiş. Bu dinlenme süresi ne kadardır?
  - (A) 1 dakika
  - (B) 1,5 dakika
  - (C) 2 dakika
  - (D) 9 dakika
- 7. Aşağıdaki hareketlerden hangisi ivmeli bir harekettir?
  - (A) Yukarı doğru fırlatılan bir taşın hareketi.
  - (B) Kırmızı ışıkta bekleyen bir aracın hareketi.
  - (C) Buz üstünde sürekli aynı hızda kayan bir patencinin hareketi.
  - (D) Sabit hızla yukarı doğru çıkan bir asansörün hareketi.
- 8. Sen topa ayağınla 5 newtonluk bir kuvvet ile vuruyorsun. Bu topun ayağına uyguladığı kuvveti ölçecek olsan hangi değerleri ölçerdin?

	Kuvvetin büyüklüğü (newton)	Kuvvetin yönü
(A)	5	Ayaktan uzağa
(B)	5	Ayağa doğru
(C)	5'den büyük	Ayaktan uzağa
(D)	5'den büyük	Ayağa doğru
(E)	0	Kuvvet uygulamaz

9. Bir öğrenci kitap ve cep telefonu ile aşağıdaki şekilde gösterilen basit deneyi yapıyor. Bu deneyde masa üstünde duran kitabın üstüne cep telefonunu bırakıyor ve kitabın bir ucu masaya temas etmeye devam ederken diğer ucunu yavaş yavaş yukarı doğru kaldırıyor.



Öğrenci deney sırasında şu durumları gözlemliyor;

- I. Kitap masa ile belli bir açı yapana kadar cep telefonu kitap üzerinde hareketsiz duruyor.
- II. Belli bir açıdan sonra cep telefonu sabit bir hızla kitap üzerinde kayma başlıyor.
- III. Kitabın ucu biraz daha kaldırıldığında cep telefonu hızlanarak hareketine devam ediyor.

Bu durumlardan hangisi veya hangilerinde cep telefonu dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olabilir?

(A) Yalnız I (B) II ve III (C) I ve II (D) I, II ve III (E).....

10 ve 11. soruları aşağıdaki grafikten ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız. Aşağıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği uçan bir kuşun 8 saatlik bir sürede yaptığı hareketi göstermektedir.



- 10. Kuşun ilk 2 saatte ki hızı nedir?
  - (A) 10 km/h
  - (B) 20 km/h
  - (C) 30 km/h
  - (D) 40 km/h

- 11. Kuşun en hızlı olduğu anda hızı kaçtır?
  - **(A)** 10 km/h
  - (B) 20 km/h
  - (C) 30 km/h
  - (D) 40 km/h

12 ve 13. soruları aşağıdaki grafikten ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız. Aşağıda yer alan grafikler bir araba yarışında yer alan 4 arabanın yarış sırasındaki 12 dakikalık (0,2 saatlik) bir zaman aralığındaki hız zaman grafikleridir.



- 12. Arabalardan hangisi en çok yer değiştirmiştir?
  - (A) A arabası
  - (B) B arabası
  - (C) C arabası
  - (D) D arabası
- 13. En az yer değiştiren araba kaç km yer değiştirmiştir?
  - (A) 16 km
  - (B) 20 km
  - (C) 24 km
  - (D) 28 km

Skoda Ford Kutle = 800 kg

14. Aşağıdaki resim yarışa hazır olarak başlangıç çizgisinde bekleyen iki arabayı göstermektedir.

Yarış başladığı anda arabaların motorları aynı kuvvetle arabaların hareket etmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu arabaların ivmelerini en iyi aşağıdakilerden hangisi açıklar?

- (A) Skoda'nın ivmesi Ford'dan daha çok olmalıdır çünkü Skoda daha hafiftir.
- (B) Ford'un ivmesi Skoda'dan daha çok olmalıdır çünkü Ford daha ağırdır.
- (C) İkisinin de ivmesi aynı olmalıdır çünkü ayna anda yarışa başlamışlardır.
- (D) İkisinin de ivmesi aynı olmalıdır çünkü ikisine de aynı büyüklükte kuvvetle hareket etmektedir.
- 15. Bir öğrenci bir arabanın ivmesinin arabanın kütlesinden nasıl etkilendiğini araştırmak istemektedir. Bu amaçla aşağıdaki şekilde yer alan düzeneği kurmuştur.



Öğrenci deney sırasında hangi değişkeni değiştirmelidir?

- (A) Arabanın üstündeki kütle sayısını
- (B) Arabayı makara yardımı ile çeken kütle sayısını
- (C) Arabanın aldığı yolu
- (D) Makaranın altındaki kütlelerin aldığı yolu

16 ve 17. soruları aşağıdaki şekilden ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.

Aşağıda yer alan şekil dünya etrafında dönmekte olan bir haberleşme uydusunu göstermektedir. Dünyanın yarıçapı yaklaşık olarak 6370 km'dir ve bu uydu dünyadan yaklaşık olarak 34000 km uzaktadır.



- **16.** Haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki yer çekim kuvvetini P, Q, R ve S oklarından hangisi göstermektedir?
  - (A) P
  - (B) Q
  - (C) R
  - **(D)** S
  - (E) Kuvvet sıfırdır
- **17.** Aşağıdakilerden hangisi haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki yer çekimi kuvvetinin büyüklüğünü etkilemez?
  - (A) Dünyanın kütlesi.
  - (B) Haberleşme uydusu 1'in kütlesi.
  - (C) Dünya ve haberleşme uydusu 1 arasındaki uzaklık.
  - (D) Haberleşme uydusu 1'in sürati.

18. Bir önceki sorudaki uydu ile birebir aynı olan başka bir uydu Mars etrafında dolanmaktadır. İki uyduda gezegenlerin merkezinden aynı uzaklıktaki bir mesafededirler. Marsın kütlesi ise dünyanın kütlesinin %10'u kadardır.



Aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisi uydular üzerine etki eden kütle çekim kuvvetlerini doğru olarak kıyaslamaktadır?

- (A) Haberleşme uydusu 1 ve haberleşme uydusu 2'ye aynı büyüklükte kütle çekim kuvveti etki etmektedir.
- **(B)** Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvveti haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindekinden daha büyüktür.
- (C) Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerinde bir kütle çekim kuvveti yoktur ama haberleşme uydusu 1 de büyük bir kütle çekim kuvveti vardır.
- (D) Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvveti haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvvetinden daha küçüktür.
- **19.** Ahmet ile Mehmet yerde duran bir kutunun iki ucuna bağlamış oldukları iplerle bu kutuyu kendilerine doğru çekmeye çalışıyorlar. Bu iplerin ortasında ise uyguladıkları kuvveti gösteren bir kuvvetölçer bulunmaktadır. Aşağıdaki şekil bu durumu göstermektedir.



Ahmet ve Mehmet bu kutuyu kendilerine doğru çekmelerine rağmen kutu hareketsiz olarak duruyor. Bu durumda kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?

- (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
- (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
- (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
- (D) Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.

- 20. Bir önceki soruda yer alan durumda, Ahmet kutuyu daha fazla çekmeye başlıyor ve kutu Ahmet'in yönünde sabit hızla hareket ediyor. Bu yeni durum için kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?
  - (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
  - (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (D) Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.
- **21.** Ahmet kutuyu daha da hızlı çekmeye başlıyor ve kutu Ahmet'in yönünde sabit ivmeli bir şekilde hareket ediyor. Bu yeni durum için kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?
  - (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
  - (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (D) Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.

#### BÖLÜM 2 – Doğru-yanlış soruları

Bu bölümde yer alan ifadelerden her biri için eğer doğru ise "Doğru", yanlış ise "Yanlış" seçeneğini yuvarlak içine almanız gerekmektedir.

- Bir otobüs yolculuğu sırasında otobüs hareket ederken yanınızda oturan arkadaşınız size göre hareketsiz iken yolun kenarında duran başka bir arkadaşınız için hareket ediyordur. (Doğru/Yanlış)
- **23.** Birbirine sürtünen iki cismin temas alanlarının büyüklüğü arttıkça sürtünme kuvveti de artar. (Doğru/Yanlış)
- 24. Sürtünme kuvveti yeterince azaltılmış bir yüzeyde durmakta olan bir bilyeye parmağınızla bir fiske vurmanızdan sonra bu bilye sabit bir hızda hareket etmeye başlar.
   (Doğru/Yanlış)
- Masa üstünde duran kitaba masa tarafından bir kuvvet uygulanmamaktadır. (Doğru/Yanlış)
- Saçımızı taradığımız tarak küçük kâğıt parçalarını çekerek hareket ettirir, bunun nedeni kütle çekim kuvvetidir. (Doğru/Yanlış)

#### BÖLÜM 3 – Açık uçlu sorular

Bu bölümde yer alan sorulara cevaplarınızı sorulardan hemen sonra cevap için ayrılan boşluklara yazınız.

**27.** Aşağıdaki terimlerin ne anlama geldiğini yazıp birer örnek ile açıklayınız. *Konum:* 

Yer değiştirme:			
Hız:	 	 	

28. Sürtünme kuvvetinin nelere bağlı olduğunu araştırmak isteyen bir kişi aşağıdaki gibi bir düzenek kuruyor. Bu kişinin, sürtünmenin nelere bağlı olduğunu tespit edebilmek için düzenekte değiştirebileceği iki şeyi listeleyin ve bu değişikliklerin sonucunda ne olacağını açıklayın.



- 29. Bir üstteki deneyde, deneyi yapan kişi takoz hareket ettirmek için dinamometreyi yavaş yavaş çekiyor. Dinamometre 2N değerini gösterdiği zaman takoz hareket etmeye başlıyor. Takoz hareket etmeye başladıktan hemen sonra deneyi yapan kişi takozu biraz daha yavaş çekmeye başlıyor ve dinamometre 1,8N değerini göstermeye başlıyor. Bu durumda takoz sabit bir hızda hareket ediyor.
  - a. Takozun 2N'a kadar hareket etmemesi statik sürtünme kuvveti hakkında bize neyi söyler?

#### b. Maksimum statik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?

- c. Kinetik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?
- **30.** Kuvvetin kavramını günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

31. "Ahmet okuldan eve 15 dakikada gitmektedir. Okuldan çıktıktan sonra ilk 2 dakika boyunca sabit bir hızla koşuyor, koştuktan sonra 2 dakika kadar bir yere oturup dinleniyor, sonra ilk koştuğu zamandan daha yavaş şekilde sabit hızla 4 dakika daha koşmaya devam ediyor. Geriye kalan 7 dakika boyunca ise yavaş yavaş sabit bir hızda yürüyerek evine ulaşıyor. Mehmet'in okuldan eve kadar yapmış olduğu bu yolculuk için konum-zaman grafiğini aşağıda ayrılan boşluğa çiziniz.



**32.** Aşağıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği bir arabanın 8 saatlik bir süre içinde yapmış olduğu yolculuğa aittir. Bu arabanın 8 saat içinde yapmış olduğu hareketi anlatınız.



**33.** Ece bir oyuncak arabanın hareketini incelemek için basit bir deney yapmaktadır. Bu deneyde pille çalışan bir oyuncak araba kullanıyor ve 10 saniyede bir arabanın başlangıç noktasından ne kadar uzaklaştığını ölçüyor. Ece'nin elde ettiği veriler aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

Zaman	Başlangıç noktasına uzaklık
10. saniye	40 cm
20. saniye	80 cm
30. saniye	120 cm
40. saniye	160 cm
50. saniye	200 cm
60. saniye	240 cm

(a) Ece'nin deneyde kullandığı bu arabanın hızı nedir?

(b) Konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerini çiziniz.



- 34. Ece ayda ki ağırlığı ile dünyadaki ağırlığının arasındaki farkı hesaplamak istiyor. Fakat bunu yapabilmek için ihtiyacı olan bilgileri bilmiyor. Bu amaçla internet üzerinden arama yapmaya karar veriyor ve Google web sayfasını bilgisayarından açıyor. Fakat hangi kelime veya kelimelerle arama yapması gerektiğini bilmiyor. Ece hangi kelime veya kelimeler ile arama yapmalıdır? Bunlardan üçünü aşağıda listeleyiniz.
  - a \_\_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_

- **35.** Ece arama işlemi sonucunda birçok web sayfası buluyor ve kafası iyice karışıyor. Sizce Ece bulduğu bilgilerin güvenilir olup olmadığına nasıl karar vermelidir?
- **36.** Doğadaki temel kuvvetleri günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

**37.** Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin ivmelerin bir şekilde arttığını konum, yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarından örnekler vererek açıklayınız.

**38.** Bir cisme etki eden kuvvet sonucu cismin ivmesinde ki değişimleri incelemeniz isteniyor. Bunun için nasıl bir yol izlersiniz?

	Süra	at (kilor	metre/s	saat)
Zaman (saat)	А	В	С	D
0	12	10	4	0
1	9	20	4	0
2	6	30	4	0
3	3	40	4	0

**39.** Aşağıdaki tablo aynı doğrultuda hareket eden A, B, C ve D arabalarının 3 saatlik sürede ki hızları hakkında bilgi veriyor.

Siz bu tablodaki bilgileri dengelenmiş kuvvetler altında hareket eden cisimlerin hareketini arkadaşlarınıza bir sayfalık bir sunum hazırlamak için kullanacaksınız. Bu sunum sayfasında bu cisimlerden hangisinin veya hangilerinin dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olduğunu belirteceksiniz. Fakat sunumu hazırlarken dikkat etmeniz gereken nokta farklı şekillerde öğrenen arkadaşlarınızın olduğudur. Hazırladığınız sunum mümkün olduğu kadar tüm arkadaşlarınızın anlayabileceği şekilde olmalıdır. Aşağıda ki ayrılan alanı bu sunum sayfası için kullanınız.



## APPENDIX D

## EXPERT OPINION FORM FOR THE FMAT

## Kuvvet ve Hareket Başarı Testi – Uzman değerlendirme formu

**Amaç:** 9. Sınıf fizik öğrencilerinin "Kuvvet ve Hareket" konusundaki beceri ve bilgi kazanımlarını edinip edinmediklerinin belirlenmesi.

Kazanım sayısı: 14 bilgi kazanımı + 7 beceri kazanımı Öngörülen tamamlanma süresi: 40 dakika

Madde tipi	Çoktan seçmeli	Doğru-yanlış	Açık uçlu	Toplam
Madde sayısı	21	5	13	39

## **Genel Değerlendirme**

Lütfen aşağıdaki ifadeler için düşüncenizi uygun yeri işaretleyerek belirtiniz. Eğer eklemek istediğiniz yorum var ise ifadelerin yanında yer alan boşlukları kullanabilirsiniz.

(1: katılmıyorum – 2: geliştirilebilir – 3: katılıyorum)

1	Yönergeler açık ve kolay takip edilebilir	1	2	3	
2	İfade dili hedef öğrencilere uygun	1	2	3	
3	Testin tamamlanması için ayrılan süre uygun	1	2	3	
4	Test maddelerinde kullanılan terimler öğrenci seviyesi ile uyumlu	1	2	3	
5	Test maddeleri diğer maddeler için ipucu bilgiler içermiyor	1	2	3	
6	Test maddelerinde kullanılan bağlamlar öğrencilere yabancı değil	1	2	3	
7	Kullanılan yazı fontu ve boyutu okumayı zorlaştırmıyor	1	2	3	
8	Kazanımlar uygun sayıda soru ile temsil edilmiş	1	2	3	

Kaz	anım listesi	Soru #	Kazanimla	a tutarlı mı?	Soru hatalı	2mi	Bloom takso	Separate francisco de Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda Seconda S
Bilg	ii Kazanımları		Evet	Hayır	Evet	Hayır	Seviye	Seviyeye uygun mu? Lütfen önerinizi yazır
-	ta setta de la setta de la setta de la setta de la setta de la setta de la setta de la setta de la setta de la	1					Kavrama	
1.1	המרצהנות צטובנבון טון טוצע טומעצעווע ומוא בטבו	22					Kavrama	
1		2					Kavrama	
7.1	konum, yer degiştirme ve niz kavramlarını açıklar	27					Kavrama	
	Sites definition of the second s	5					Uygulama	
1.3	Duzgun dogrusal nareket için konum-zaman ve niz-	9					Uygulama	
		31					Uygulama	
	Düzgün doğrusal harekette konum-zaman grafiğinden	10					Uygulama	
T.T	yararlanarak hareketlinin hızını hesaplar	11					Uygulama	
-	Düzgün doğrusal hareket için hız-zaman grafiğinden	12					Kavrama	
7	yararlanarak yer değiştirmesini hesaplar	13					Uygulama	
-		ŝ					Analiz	
P	Guniuk yaşamdan ornekler vererek ivmeyi tanımlar	7					Kavrama	
		25					Kavrama	
7.7	kuwet kavramini omekierie açıklar	30					Kavrama	
	Tota da la date tama la contri dana la contri da la contribuidade en la contribuidade en la contribuidade en la	26					Kavrama	
7.7	הטפטטאו מטור ובוזובו אטעייבוו טוזובאבו עברביבא פטואומו	36					Kavrama	
		16					Uygulama	
2.3	Dogada Kutleler arasında var olan kutle çekim Immotini arıklar	17					Uygulama	
	אטעיבטווון מלואומו	18					Kavrama	
, C	Dengelenmiş kuvvetlerin etkisindeki bir cismin	6					Uygulama	
T'C	hareketini deneyerek keşfeder	24					Kavrama	
0	Bir cisme etkiyen net kuwet ile cismin ivmesi	4					Kavrama	
3.2	arasındaki ilişkiyi deneyerek keşfeder	14					Kavrama	
		80					Bilgi	
0	Etkileşen iki cisim arasındaki kuwetlerin ilişkisini	19					Uygulama	
0.0	deneyerek kesteder	20					Uygulama	
		21					Uygulama	
	Sürtünme kuwetinin bağlı olduğu etmenleri	23					Bilgi	
r F	deneyerek keşfeder	28					Uygulama	
4.2	Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı deneverek keşfeder	29					Uygulama	

Kazanım listesi	Beceri Kazanımları	beceri Kazanimiari	PÇB1 Araştırılacak bir problem b bu problemi çözmek için p	PÇB2 Belirlediği problemin çözü deney yapar ve veri toplar	PCB3 Problemin çözümü için eld verileri işler ve yorumlar	Bilgiyi arar, bulur ve uygun	DID 1 Seçer	BiB3 Bilgiyi en etkin şekilde sun:	lietişim becerileri geliştirir ilgili iletişimlerinde (sözlü, görsel vb.) uygun terminol kullanır, Karmaşık bilgileri anlaşılır ve öz olarak ifade.	Fizik ve teknolojinin doğas FTTÇ1 (Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin şekilde arttığını fark eder)
			belirler ve olan yapar	ümüiçin	de ettiği	n olanı		lar	ır (Fizikle i, yazılı, İlojileri açık,	sını anlar n ivmeli bir
Bilgi Kazanımı			3.2	3.2	1.3	0	C'7	3.1	1.3	1.2
Soru #			38	15	33	34	35	39	32	37
Kazanımla	Evet	EVET								
tutarlı mı?	Hayır	науіг								
Soru hatalı	Evet	EVET								
mı?	Hayır	науіг								
Bloom takso	Seviye	Sevilye	Analiz	Uygulama	Uygulama	Bilgi	Kavrama	Uygulama	Analiz	Kavrama
nomisinde hangi seviyede?	Seviyeye uygun mu?	seviyeye uygun mur								

ילים: איסטופות כסבתופ מפכפרוטו; מוום: מוווקות עפוופרוקות מפכפרוטו; איוו נן; אוצוג נסמועת נפגמסוטן כפערפ

## APPENDIX E

## TABLE OF TEST SPECIFICATION FOR THE FIRST VERSION OF THE FMAT

Kazanım #	Soru #			S	eviye			Toplam
		Bilgi	Kavrama	Uygulama	Analiz	Sentez	Değerlendirme	
1 1	1		•					2
1.1	22		•					2
1 2	2		•					2
1.2	27		•					2
	5			•				
1.3	6			•				3
	31			•				
1 /	10			•				2
1.4	11			•				2
15	12		•					2
1.5	13			•				
1.6	3				•			2
1.0	7		•					2
2.1	25		•					2
2.1	30		•					2
2.2	26		•					2
2.2	36		•					2
	16			•				
2.3	17			•				3
	18		•					
3 1	9			•				
5.1	24		•					2
2.7	4		•					
5.2	14		•					2
	8	•						
2.2	19			•				Л
5.5	20			•				4
	21			•				
4.1	23	•						2
4.1	28			•				2
4.2	29			•				1

Beceri - Bilgi Kaz.	Soru #			9	Seviye			Toplam
		Bilgi	Kavrama	Uygulama	Analiz	Sentez	Değerlendirme	
PÇB1-3.2	38				•			1
PÇB2-3.2	15			•				1
PÇB3-1.3	33			•				1
	34	•						2
BIB1-2.3	35		•					
BİB3-3.1	39			•				1
BİB4-1.3	32				•			1
FTTÇ1-1.2	37		•					1

PÇB: Problem çözme becerisi; BİB: Bilişim ve iletişim becerisi; FTTÇ; Fizik toplum teknoloji çevre

## APPENDIX F

## **REVISED VERSION OF THE FMAT**

Ad - Soyad: Öğrenci numarası:

# Kuvvet ve hareket ünitesi başarı testi

Sevgili öğrenciler;

Bugün cevaplandıracağınız bu test daha etkili fizik dersleri tasarlayabilmek amacıyla yürütülen bir araştırma için geliştirilmiştir. Testin amacı "Kuvvet ve Hareket" ünitesi ile ilgili beceri ve bilgi düzeyinizi tespit etmektir. Testte 3 farklı soru çeşidi yer almaktadır: çoktan seçmeli, doğru-yanlış ve açık uçlu.

Açıklamalar:

- Testte 17 çoktan seçmeli, 12 açık uçlu ve 3 doğru-yanlış olmak üzere toplam 32 soru yer almaktadır.
- Her bir soruyu dikkatlice okuyunuz ve soru ile verilmiş şekli dikkatlice inceleyiniz.
- Açık uçlu soruları cevaplarken sorudan sonra verilmiş özel alanı kullanınız.
- Çoktan seçmeli sorularda sadece tek şık seçiniz ve doğru şıkkı yuvarlak içine alınız.
- Çoktan seçmeli soruların bazılarında boş bir şık verilmiştir. Diğer şıklarda doğru cevap olmadığını düşünüyorsanız boş şıkkı kullanarak kendi cevabınızı yazabilirsiniz.
- Doğru-yanlış tipi sorularda uygun seçeneği yuvarlak içine alınız.
- Kurşun kalem kullanmanız cevabınızı değiştirmenize olanak sağlayacağı için kurşun kalem kullanmalısınız.
- Yanlışlar doğru cevapları götürmeyecektir. Lütfen, bütün sorulara cevap veriniz.
- Cevap veremediğiniz sorularda "Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum" seçeneğini işaretleyiniz.
- Soruları çözmek için test üzerindeki boş alanları kullanabilirsiniz.

• Test için ayrılan süre 40 dakikadır. Bu süre içinde testi tamamlayınız.

Teşekkürler.

#### **BÖLÜM 1 – Doğru-yanlış soruları**

Bu bölümde yer alan ifadelerden her biri için eğer doğru ise "Doğru", yanlış ise "Yanlış" seçeneğini yuvarlak içine almanız gerekmektedir.

- Bir otobüs yolculuğu sırasında otobüs hareket ederken yanınızda oturan arkadaşınız size göre hareketsiz iken yolun kenarında duran başka bir arkadaşınıza göre hareket ediyordur. (Doğru/Yanlış)
- Birbirine sürtünen iki cismin temas alanlarının büyüklüğü arttıkça sürtünme kuvveti de artar. (Doğru/Yanlış)
- Bir masada durmakta olan bir bilyeye parmağınızla bir fiske vurduktan sonra bu bilye sabit bir hızda hareket etmeye başlar. (Doğru/Yanlış)

#### BÖLÜM 2 – Çoktan seçmeli sorular

Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevabınızı yuvarlak içine alınız.

- 4. Aşağıdaki durumlardan hangisi veya hangileri hareketin göreceli bir olgu olduğunu göstermektedir?
  - I. Otobüs durağında otobüsün içinde beklerken diğer otobüsler hareket edince sizin içinde olduğunuz otobüsün hareket ettiğini düşünmeniz.
  - II. Dünya kendi etrafında döndüğü halde onu duruyor gibi görmeniz.
  - III. Yolda hareket halinde iken önde giden araba ile aynı hızda gidiyorsanız onun size göre hareket etmediğini düşünmeniz.

(A) Yalnız I	(B) II ve III	(C) I ve II	(D) I, II ve III	(E)
() Bilmiyorur	n/Yapamıyorum			

5. Aşağıdaki resim yarışa hazır olarak başlangıç çizgisinde bekleyen iki arabayı göstermektedir.



Yarış başladığı anda arabaların motorları aynı kuvvetle arabaların hareket etmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu arabaların ivmelerini en iyi aşağıdakilerden hangisi açıklar?

- (A) Skoda'nın ivmesi Ford'dan daha çok olmalıdır çünkü Skoda daha hafiftir.
- (B) Ford'un ivmesi Skoda'dan daha çok olmalıdır çünkü Ford daha ağırdır.
- (C) İkisinin de ivmesi aynı olmalıdır çünkü aynı anda yarışa başlamışlardır.
- **(D)** İkisinin de ivmesi aynı olmalıdır çünkü ikisine de aynı büyüklükte kuvvet etki etmektedir.
- ( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

- 6. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi veya hangileri her zaman doğrudur?
  - I. Sabit bir süredeki yer değiştirme ne kadar fazla ise hız o kadar fazladır.
  - II. Sabit bir süredeki alınan yol ne kadar fazla ise hız o kadar fazladır.
  - III. Bir cismin ilk ve son konumunu bilirsek alınan yolun ne kadar olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.
  - IV. Bir cismin ilk ve son konumunu bilirsek yer değiştirmenin ne kadar olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

(A) Yalnız I
(B) II ve III
(C) I ve IV
(D) I, II ve III
(E) .....

- 7. Aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisinde veya hangilerinde ivmenin tanımı ve örnek olay doğru olarak verilmektedir?
  - I. Birim zamanda hızın düzenli olarak değişmesi ivmedir. Hareket halindeki bir arabadan sabit aralıklarla damlayan yağ yolda artan aralıklarla iz bırakıyorsa bu aracın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir.
  - II. Birim zamanda hızın düzenli olarak artması ivmedir. Aşağı doğru düşen elmanın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir.
  - III. Birim zamanda hızın düzenli olarak artması veya azalması ivmedir. Otobüs durağında oturan bir insanın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir.

(A) Yalnız I
(B) II ve III
(C) I ve III
(D) I, II ve III
(E) ......

- 8. Uçmakta olan bir uçağın uçuş süresince toplam kütlesi, kullandığı yakıt zamanla azaldığı için azalmaktadır. Fakat bu süre içinde uçağın motoru hep aynı kuvvet ile uçağın harekete devam etmesini sağlamaktadır. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi bu durum için doğru bir ifadedir?
  - (A) Uçağın sürati zamanla artar.
  - (B) Uçağın sürati zamanla azalır.
  - (C) Uçağın sürati aynı kalır.
  - (D) Uçağın sürati önce azalır sonra artar.
  - ( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- **9.** Bir öğrenci kitap ve cep telefonu ile aşağıdaki şekilde gösterilen basit deneyi yapıyor. Bu deneyde masa üstünde duran kitabın üstüne cep telefonunu bırakıyor ve kitabın bir ucu masaya temas etmeye devam ederken diğer ucunu yavaş yavaş yukarı doğru kaldırıyor.



Öğrenci deney sırasında şu durumları gözlemliyor;

- I. Kitap masa ile belli bir açı yapana kadar cep telefonu kitap üzerinde hareketsiz duruyor.
- II. Belli bir açıdan sonra cep telefonu harekete başlıyor.
- III. Kitabın ucu biraz indirildiğinde cep telefonu sabit hızlı bir şekilde hareketine devam ediyor.

Bu durumlardan hangisi veya hangilerinde cep telefonu dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olabilir?

**10 ve 11. soruları aşağıdaki grafikten ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.** Aşağıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği uçan bir kuşun 8 saatlik bir sürede yaptığı hareketi göstermektedir.



- **10.** Kuşun ilk 2 saatteki hızı kaç km/h dir?
  - **(A)** 10
  - **(B)** 20
  - **(C)** 30
  - **(D)** 40
  - () Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- 11. Kuşun en hızlı olduğu anda hızı kaç km/h dir?
  - **(A)** 10
  - **(B)** 20
  - (C) 30
  - **(D)** 40
  - ( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

#### 12 ve 13. soruları aşağıdaki grafikten ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.

Aşağıda yer alan grafikler bir araba yarışında yer alan 4 arabanın yarış sırasında 12 dakikalık (0,2 saatlik) bir zaman aralığındaki hız zaman grafikleridir.



- 13. En az yer değiştiren araba kaç km yer değiştirmiştir?
  - (A) 16 km
  - **(B)** 20 km
  - (C) 24 km
  - **(D)** 28 km
  - () Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- 14. Bir öğrenci bir arabanın ivmesinin arabanın kütlesinden nasıl etkilendiğini araştırmak istemektedir. Bu amaçla aşağıdaki şekilde yer alan düzeneği kurmuştur.



Öğrenci deney sırasında hangi değişkeni değiştirmelidir?

- (A) Arabanın üstündeki kütle sayısını
- (B) Arabayı makara yardımı ile çeken kütle sayısını
- (C) Arabanın aldığı yolu
- (D) Makaranın altındaki kütlelerin aldığı yolu
- () Bilmiyorum/Yapamiyorum

#### 15 ve 16. soruları aşağıdaki şekilden ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.

Aşağıda yer alan şekil dünya etrafında dönmekte olan bir haberleşme uydusunu göstermektedir. Dünyanın yarıçapı yaklaşık olarak 6370 km'dir ve bu uydu dünyadan yaklaşık olarak 34000 km uzaktadır.



- **15.** Haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki yer çekim kuvvetini P, Q, R ve S oklarından hangisi göstermektedir?
  - (A) P
  - **(B)** Q
  - (C) R
  - **(D)** S
  - (E) Kuvvet sıfırdır
  - ( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- **16.** Aşağıdakilerden hangisi haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki yer çekimi kuvvetinin büyüklüğünü etkilemez?
  - (A) Dünyanın kütlesi.
  - (B) Haberleşme uydusu 1'in kütlesi.
  - (C) Dünya ve haberleşme uydusu 1 arasındaki uzaklık.
  - (D) Haberleşme uydusu 1'in sürati.
  - () Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

17. Bir önceki sorudaki uydu ile birebir aynı olan başka bir uydu Mars etrafında dolanmaktadır. İki uyduda gezegenlerin merkezinden aynı uzaklıktaki bir mesafededirler. Marsın kütlesi ise dünyanın kütlesinin %10'u kadardır.



Aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisi uydular üzerine etki eden kütle çekim kuvvetlerini doğru olarak kıyaslamaktadır?

- (A)Haberleşme uydusu 1 ve haberleşme uydusu 2'ye aynı büyüklükte kütle çekim kuvveti etki etmektedir.
- (B)Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvveti haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindekinden daha büyüktür.
- (C)Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerinde bir kütle çekim kuvveti yoktur ama haberleşme uydusu 1 de büyük bir kütle çekim kuvveti vardır.
- (**D**)Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvveti haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvvetinden daha küçüktür.
- (E)İki uyduya da çekim kuvveti etki etmemektedir.
- () Bilmiyorum/Yapamiyorum
- 18. Aşağıda verilen ifadelerden hangisi veya hangileri tam olarak doğrudur?
  - I. Yukarı doğru firlatılan bir taşın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir çünkü ivme birim zamanda hızın azalmasıdır.
  - II. Kırmızı ışıkta bekleyen bir aracın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir çünkü ivme birim zamanda hızda değişiklik olmamasıdır.
  - III. Düzenli bir şekilde hızlanarak yukarı doğru çıkan asansörün hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir çünkü ivme birim zamanda hızda düzenli bir değişiklik olmasıdır.

(A) Yalnız I	(B) Yalnız III	(C) I ve III	<b>(D)</b> I, II ve III	(E)
() Bilmiyorun	n/Yapamiyorum			

#### **19 ve 20. soruları aşağıdaki şekilden ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.** Ahmet ile Mehmet bir ipin iki ucuna bağlanmış kuvvetölçerlerden tutarak ipi kendilerine doğru çekmeye çalışıyorlar. Aşağıdaki şekil bu durumu göstermektedir

Ahmet Mehmet ip kuvvetölçer 1 kuvvetölçer 2

- **19.** Eğer ip Ahmet'in bulunduğu tarafa doğru sabit hızla hareket ediyorsa kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?
  - (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
  - (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - **(D)** Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.
  - ( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- **20.** Eğer ip Ahmet'in bulunduğu tarafa doğru sabit ivmeli bir şekilde hareket ediyorsa kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?
  - (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
  - (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (D) Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.
  - () Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

#### BÖLÜM 3 – Açık uçlu sorular

Bu bölümde yer alan sorulara cevaplarınızı sorulardan hemen sonra cevap için ayrılan boşluklara yazınız.

**21.** Aşağıdaki terimlerin ne anlama geldiğini yazıp birer örnek ile açıklayınız. *Konum:* 

Yer değistirme:			
HIZ			
1112.			

( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

22. Sürtünme kuvvetinin nelere bağlı olduğunu araştırmak isteyen bir kişi aşağıdaki gibi bir düzenek kuruyor. Bu kişinin, sürtünmenin nelere bağlı olduğunu tespit edebilmek için düzenekte değiştirebileceği iki şeyi listeleyin ve bu değişikliklerin sonucunda ne olacağını açıklayın.

Dinamometre	ip	
		takoz
Ne değiştirilebilir?		Etkisi ne olur?

- () Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- 23. Bir üstteki deneyde, deneyi yapan kişi takozu hareket ettirmek için dinamometreyi yavaş yavaş çekiyor. Dinamometre 2N değerini gösterdiği anda takoz hareket etmeye başlıyor. Takoz hareket etmeye başladıktan hemen sonra deneyi yapan kişi takozu biraz daha yavaş çekmeye başlıyor ve dinamometre 1,8N değerini göstermeye başlıyor. Bu durumda takoz sabit bir hızda hareket ediyor.
  - d. Belli bir değere kadar takozun hareket etmemesi statik sürtünme kuvveti hakkında bize ne söyler?

e. Maksimum statik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?

f. Kinetik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?

() Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

24. Kuvvet kavramını günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.







Yukarıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği bir arabanın 8 saatlik bir süre içinde yapmış olduğu yolculuğa aittir. Bu arabanın 8 saat içinde yapmış olduğu hareketi kısa ve anlaşılır olarak anlatınız.



- 26. Ece aydaki ağırlığı ile dünyadaki ağırlığının arasındaki farkı hesaplamak istiyor. Fakat bunu yapabilmek için ihtiyacı olan bilgileri bilmiyor. Bu amaçla internet üzerinden arama yapmaya karar veriyor ve Google web sayfasını bilgisayarından açıyor. Fakat hangi kelime veya kelimelerle arama yapması gerektiğini bilmiyor. Ece hangi kelime veya kelimeler ile arama yapmalıdır? Bunlardan üçünü aşağıda listeleyiniz.
  - a\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_
  - ( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- **27.** Ece arama işlemi sonucunda birçok web sayfası buluyor ve kafası iyice karışıyor. Sizce Ece bulduğu bilgilerin güvenilir olup olmadığına nasıl karar vermelidir?

( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

**28.** Ahmet okuldan çıktıktan sonra 15 dakikada evine ulaşmaktadır. Aşağıdaki tablo Ahmet'in yolculuğu boyunca her dakika okuldan ne kadar uzakta olduğunu göstermektedir.

Zaman(dakika)	Okula uzaklık(metre)
1	150
2	300
3	300
4	300
5	400
6	500
7	600
8	700
9	750
10	800
11	850
12	900
13	950
14	1000
15	1050



i. Ahmet'in hareketi için konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerini çiziniz.

() Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

29. Doğadaki temel kuvvetleri belirterek her birini günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

- () Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum
- **30.** Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin ivmeli bir şekilde arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.

( ) Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

**31.** Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı bir deney ile incelemeniz isteniyor. Bunun için nasıl bir deney yaparsınız?

() Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum

**32.** Aşağıdaki tablo aynı doğrultuda hareket eden A, B, C ve D arabalarının 3 saatlik süredeki süratleri hakkında bilgi veriyor.

	Sürat (kilometre/saat)			
Zaman (saat)	А	В	С	D
0	12	10	4	0
1	9	20	4	0
2	6	30	4	0
3	3	40	4	0

Siz bu tablodaki bilgileri dengelenmiş kuvvetler altında hareket eden cisimlerin hareketini arkadaşlarınıza bir sayfalık bir sunum hazırlamak için kullanacaksınız. Bu sunum sayfasında bu cisimlerden hangisinin veya hangilerinin dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olduğunu belirteceksiniz. Fakat sunumu hazırlarken dikkat etmeniz gereken nokta, farklı şekillerde öğrenen arkadaşlarınızın olduğudur. Hazırladığınız sunum mümkün olduğu kadar tüm arkadaşlarınızın anlayabileceği şekilde ve kapsayıcı olmalıdır. Aşağıdaki ayrılan alanı bu sunum sayfası için kullanınız.
### APPENDIX G

## FINAL VERSION OF THE FMAT

Ad - Soyad: Öğrenci numarası:

# Kuvvet ve hareket ünitesi başarı testi

Sevgili öğrenciler;

Bugün cevaplandıracağınız bu test daha etkili fizik dersleri tasarlayabilmek amacıyla yürütülen bir araştırma için geliştirilmiştir. Testin amacı "Kuvvet ve Hareket" ünitesi ile ilgili beceri ve bilgi düzeyinizi tespit etmektir. Testte 3 farklı soru çeşidi yer almaktadır: çoktan seçmeli, doğru-yanlış ve açık uçlu.

Açıklamalar:

- Testte 16 çoktan seçmeli, 12 açık uçlu ve 2 doğru-yanlış olmak üzere toplam 30 soru yer almaktadır.
- Her bir soruyu dikkatlice okuyunuz ve soru ile verilmiş şekli dikkatlice inceleyiniz.
- Açık uçlu soruları cevaplarken sorudan sonra verilmiş özel alanı kullanınız.
- Çoktan seçmeli sorularda sadece tek şık seçiniz ve doğru şıkkı yuvarlak içine alınız.
- Çoktan seçmeli soruların bazılarında boş bir şık verilmiştir. Diğer şıklarda doğru cevap olmadığını düşünüyorsanız boş şıkkı kullanarak kendi cevabınızı yazabilirsiniz.
- Doğru-yanlış tipi sorularda uygun seçeneği yuvarlak içine alınız.
- Kurşun kalem kullanmanız cevabınızı değiştirmenize olanak sağlayacağı için kurşun kalem kullanmalısınız.
- Yanlışlar doğru cevapları götürmeyecektir. Lütfen, bütün sorulara cevap veriniz.
- Cevap veremediğiniz sorularda "Bilmiyorum/Yapamıyorum" seçeneğini işaretleyiniz.
- Soruları çözmek için test üzerindeki boş alanları kullanabilirsiniz.
- Test için ayrılan süre 50 dakikadır. Bu süre içinde testi tamamlayınız.

Teşekkürler.

#### **BÖLÜM 1 – Doğru-yanlış soruları**

Bu bölümde yer alan ifadelerden her biri için eğer doğru ise "Doğru", yanlış ise "Yanlış" seçeneğini yuvarlak içine almanız gerekmektedir.

- Bir otobüs yolculuğu sırasında otobüs hareket ederken yanınızda oturan arkadaşınızın konumu size göre değişmez iken yolun kenarında duran başka bir arkadaşınıza göre değişiyordur. (Doğru/Yanlış)
- 2. Birbirine sürtünen iki cismin temas alanlarının büyüklüğü arttıkça sürtünme kuvveti de artar. (Doğru/Yanlış)

#### BÖLÜM 2 – Çoktan seçmeli sorular

Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevabınızı yuvarlak içine alınız.

- 3. Aşağıdaki durumlardan hangisi veya hangileri hareketin göreceli bir olgu olduğunu göstermektedir?
  - Otobüs durağında otobüsün içinde beklerken diğer otobüsler hareket edince sizin içinde olduğunuz otobüsün hareket ettiğini düşünmeniz.
  - II. Dünya kendi etrafında döndüğü halde onu duruyor gibi görmeniz.
  - III. Yolda hareket halinde iken önde giden araba ile aynı hızda gidiyorsanız onun size göre hareket etmediğini düşünmeniz.

(A)	Yalnız I	(R)	III ve III 🔰	$(\mathbf{C})$	) I ve II	 )) I	II ve III	Æ	
(4 + )	I WIIIIZ I			~	, , , , , , , ,	 ,,,	, ,	<b>L</b>	

4. Aşağıdaki resim yarışa hazır olarak başlangıç çizgisinde bekleyen iki arabayı göstermektedir.



Yarış başladığı anda arabaların motorları aynı kuvvetle arabaların hareket etmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu arabaların ivmelerini en iyi aşağıdakilerden hangisi açıklar?

- (A) Skoda'nın ivmesi Ford'dan daha çok olmalıdır çünkü Skoda daha hafiftir.
- (B) Ford'un ivmesi Skoda'dan daha çok olmalıdır çünkü Ford daha ağırdır.
- (C) İkisinin de ivmesi aynı olmalıdır çünkü aynı anda yarışa başlamışlardır.
- (D) İkisinin de ivmesi aynı olmalıdır çünkü ikisine de aynı büyüklükte kuvvet etki etmektedir.

Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum

Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum

Yapamiyorum

- 5. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi veya hangileri HER ZAMAN doğrudur?
  - I. Sabit bir süredeki yer değiştirme ne kadar fazla ise hız o kadar fazladır.
  - II. Sabit bir süredeki alınan yol ne kadar fazla ise hız o kadar fazladır.
  - III. Bir cismin ilk ve son konumunu bilirsek alınan yolun ne kadar olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.
  - IV. Bir cismin ilk ve son konumunu bilirsek yer değiştirmenin ne kadar olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

(A) I ve IV (B) II ve III (C) I, II ve III (D) Yalnız I (E) .....

- 6. Aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisinde veya hangilerinde ivmenin tanımı ve örnek olay TAM DOĞRU olarak verilmektedir? I İvme birim zamanda hızın değismesidir. Hareket halindeki bir
  - I. İvme birim zamanda hızın değişmesidir. Hareket halindeki bir arabadan sabit aralıklarla damlayan yağ yolda artan aralıklarla iz bırakıyorsa bu aracın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir.
  - II. İvme birim zamanda hızın artmasıdır. Aşağı doğru düşen elmanın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir.
  - III. İvme birim zamanda hızın artması veya azalmasıdır. Otobüs durağında oturan bir insanın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir.

(A) I ve III (B) II ve III (C) I, II ve III (D) Yalnız I (E) .....

 Bir öğrenci kitap ve cep telefonu ile aşağıdaki şekilde gösterilen basit deneyi yapıyor. Bu deneyde

masa üstünde duran kitabın üstüne cep telefonunu bırakıyor ve kitabın bir ucu masaya temas etmeye devam ederken diğer ucunu yavaş yavaş yukarı doğru kaldırıyor.



Öğrenci deney sırasında şu durumları gözlemliyor;

- I. Kitap masa ile belli bir açı yapana kadar cep telefonu kitap üzerinde hareketsiz duruyor.
- II. Belli bir açıdan sonra cep telefonu harekete başlıyor.
- III. Kitabın ucu biraz indirildiğinde cep telefonu sabit hızlı bir şekilde hareketine devam ediyor.

Bu durumlardan hangisi veya hangilerinde cep telefonu dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olabilir?

(A) I, II ve III (B) II ve III (C) I ve III (D) Yalnız I (E) .....

#### 8 ve 9. soruları aşağıdaki grafikten ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.

Aşağıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği uçan bir kuşun 8 saatlik bir sürede yaptığı hareketi göstermektedir.

Bilmiyorum

Yapamiyorum

Yapamiyorum



**(A)** 10

8.

9.

- **(B)** 20
- (C) 30
- **(D)** 40



Aşağıda yer alan grafikler bir araba yarışında yer alan 4 arabanın yarış sırasında 12 dakikalık (0,2 saatlik) bir zaman aralığındaki hız zaman grafikleridir.



- (B) B arabası
- (C) C arabası
- (D) D arabası
- 11. En az yer değiştiren araba kaç km yer değiştirmiştir?
  - (A) 16 km
  - **(B)** 20 km
  - (C) 24 km
  - (D) 28 km

Bilmiyorum <sub>[</sub>	
Yapamiyorum	

Bilmiyorum

Yapamıyorum

Yapamiyorum

12. Bir öğrenci bir arabanın ivmesinin arabanın kütlesinden nasıl etkilendiğini araştırmak istemektedir.



- (A) Arabanın üstündeki kütle sayısını
- (B) Arabayı makara yardımı ile çeken kütle sayısını
- (C) Arabanın aldığı yolu
- (D) Makaranın altındaki kütlelerin aldığı yolu

#### 13 ve 14. soruları aşağıdaki şekilden ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız.

Aşağıda yer alan şekil dünya etrafında dönmekte olan bir haberleşme uydusunu göstermektedir. Dünyanın yarıçapı yaklaşık olarak 6370 km'dir ve bu uydu dünyadan yaklaşık olarak 34000 km uzaktadır.



- 13. Haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki yer çekim kuvvetini P, Q, R ve S oklarından hangisi göstermektedir? Bilmiyorum
  - (A) P
  - **(B)** Q
  - (C) R
  - **(D)** S
  - (E) Kuvvet sıfırdır
- 14. Aşağıdakilerden hangisi haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki yer çekimi kuvvetinin büyüklüğünü etkilemez?
  - (A) Dünyanın kütlesi.
  - (B) Haberleşme uydusu 1'in kütlesi.
  - (C) Dünya ve haberleşme uydusu 1 arasındaki uzaklık.
  - (D) Haberleşme uydusu 1'in sürati.

Bilmiyorum	
Yapamıyorun	ı

Yapamıyorum

**15.** Bir önceki sorudaki uydu ile birebir aynı olan başka bir uydu Mars etrafında dolanmaktadır. İki uyduda gezegenlerin merkezinden aynı uzaklıktaki bir mesafededirler. Marsın kütlesi ise dünyanın kütlesinin %10'u kadardır.



Aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisi uydular üzerine etki eden kütle çekim kuvvetlerini doğru olarak kıyaslamaktadır?

- (A) Haberleşme uydusu 1 ve haberleşme uydusu 2'ye aynı büyüklükte kütle çekim kuvveti etki etmektedir.
- **(B)** Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvveti haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindekinden daha büyüktür.
- (C) Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerinde bir kütle çekim kuvveti yoktur ama haberleşme uydusu 1 de büyük bir kütle çekim kuvveti vardır.
- **(D)** Haberleşme uydusu 2 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvveti haberleşme uydusu 1 üzerindeki kütle çekim kuvvetinden daha küçüktür.
- (E) İki uyduya da çekim kuvveti etki etmemektedir.

16. Aşağıda verilen ifadelerden hangisi veya hangileri TAM olarak doğrudur?

I. Yukarı doğru firlatılan bir taşın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir çünkü ivme birim zamanda hızın azalmasıdır.



- II. Kırmızı ışıkta bekleyen bir aracın hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir çünkü ivme birim zamanda hızda değişiklik olmamasıdır.
- III. Düzenli bir şekilde hızlanarak yukarı doğru çıkan asansörün hareketi ivmeli bir harekettir çünkü ivme birim zamanda hızda bir değişiklik olmasıdır.

(A) I ve III (B) I, II ve III (C) Yalnız I (D) Yalnız III (E) .....

#### 17 ve 18. soruları aşağıdaki şekilden ve açıklamadan yararlanarak cevaplayınız. Ahmet ile Mehmet bir ipin iki ucuna bağlanmış kuvvetölçerlerden tutarak ipi kendilerine doğru çekmeye çalışıyorlar. Aşağıdaki şekil bu durumu göstermektedir



- 17. Eğer Ahmet, Mehmet'i ağaca doğru SABİT HIZLA hareket ettiriyorsa kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?
  - (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
  - (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
  - (D) Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.

## **18.** Eğer Ahmet, Mehmet'i ağaca doğru SABİT İVMELİ bir şekilde hareket ediyorsa kuvvetölçerlerin gösterdiği değerler hakkında ne söyleyebilirsiniz?

- (A) İki kuvvetölçer de aynı değeri gösterir.
- (B) Kuvvetölçer 1 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
- (C) Kuvvetölçer 2 daha büyük bir değer gösterir.
- (D) Verilen bilgilerle bu soru cevaplanamaz.

#### BÖLÜM 3 – Açık uçlu sorular

Bu bölümde yer alan sorulara cevaplarınızı sorulardan hemen sonra cevap için ayrılan boşluklara yazınız.

Image: Second	
Konum:	lmiyorum Ipamiyorum
Yer değiştirme:	
Yer değiştirme:	
Yer değiştirme:	

Rilminorum	
Dunuyorum	
Vanamworum	
Tupuniyorum	

Bilmiyorum	
Yapamivorum	

20. Sürtünme kuvvetinin nelere bağlı olduğunu araştırmak isteyen bir kişi aşağıdaki gibi bir düzenek kuruyor. Bu kişinin, sürtünmenin nelere bağlı olduğunu tespit edebilmek için düzeneğin şeklinde

ve düzenekte bulunan parçalardan değiştirebileceği iki şeyi listeleyin ve bu değişikliklerin sonucunda ne olacağını açıklayın.

	Dinamometre		takoz	Yapamıyorum
	(	ip		
77	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	<del>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>	
	M	asa		
	Ne değiştirilebilir?		Etkisi ne olu	r?

ine degiştirilebilir?	Etkisi ne olur?

- 21. Bir üstteki deneyde, deneyi yapan kişi takozu hareket ettirmek için dinamometreyi yavaş yavaş çekiyor. Dinamometre 2N değerini gösterdiği anda takoz hareket etmeye başlıyor. Takoz hareket etmeye başladıktan hemen sonra deneyi yapan kişi takozu biraz daha yavaş çekmeye başlıyor ve dinamometre 1,8N değerini göstermeye başlıyor. Bu durumda takoz sabit bir hızda hareket ediyor.
  - a. Belli bir değere kadar takozun hareket etmemesi statik sürtünme kuvveti hakkında bize ne söyler?

b. Maksimum statik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?

c. Kinetik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?

Yapamıyorum



Yukarıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği bir arabanın 8 saatlik bir süre içinde yapmış olduğu yolculuğa aittir. Bu arabanın 8 saat içinde yapmış olduğu hareketi kısa ve anlaşılır olarak anlatınız.



#### 22. Kuvvet kavramını günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

24. Ece aydaki ağırlığı ile dünyadaki ağırlığının arasındaki farkı hesaplamak istiyor. Fakat bunu yapabilmek için ihtiyacı olan bilgileri bilmiyor. Bu amaçla internet üzerinden arama yapmaya karar veriyor ve Google web sayfasını bilgisayarından açıyor. Fakat hangi kelime veya kelimelerle arama yapması gerektiğini bilmiyor. Ece hangi kelime veya kelimeler ile arama yapmalıdır? Bilmiyorum

Bunlardan üçünü aşağıda listeleyiniz.

Yapamıyorum а b с

25. Ece arama işlemi sonucunda birçok web sayfası buluyor ve kafası iyice karışıyor. Sizce Ece bulduğu bilgilerin güvenilir olup olmadığına nasıl karar vermelidir?

Bilmiyorum Yapamiyorum

26. Ahmet okuldan çıktıktan sonra 10 dakikada evine ulaşmaktadır. Aşağıdaki tablo Ahmet'in yolculuğu boyunca her dakika okuldan ne kadar uzakta olduğunu göstermektedir. Ahmet yol boyunca ya duruyordur ya da düzgün doğrusal hareket yapıyordur.

Zaman(dakika)	Okula uzaklık(metre)
1	150
2	300
3	300
4	300
5	400
6	500
7	550
8	600
9	650
10	700



Ahmet'in hareketi için konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerini çiziniz. a.



	<i>Yapamıyorum</i> <sup>∟</sup>
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamiyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamiyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamiyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamiyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum
Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.	Bilmiyorum Yapamıyorum

**27.** Doğadaki temel kuvvetleri belirterek her birini günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

**29.** Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı bir deney ile incelemeniz isteniyor. Bunun için nasıl bir deney yaparsınız?

Bilmiyorum	
Yapamıyorum	

**30.** Aşağıdaki tablo aynı doğrultuda hareket eden A, B, C ve D arabalarının 3 saatlik süredeki süratleri hakkında bilgi veriyor.

	Sür	at (kilo	metre/s	saat)
Zaman (saat)	А	В	С	D
0	12	10	4	0
1	9	20	4	0
2	6	30	4	0
3	3	40	4	0



Siz bu tablodaki bilgileri, arkadaşlarınıza, dengelenmiş kuvvetler altında hareket eden cisimlerin hareketi ile ilgi bir sayfalık bir sunum hazırlamak için kullanacaksınız. Bu sunum sayfasında bu cisimlerden hangisinin veya hangilerinin dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olduğunu belirteceksiniz. Fakat sunumu hazırlarken dikkat etmeniz gereken nokta, farklı şekillerde öğrenen arkadaşlarınızın olduğudur. Bunun için resim, grafik, sembol ve şema gibi görsellerden faydalanıp faydalanmayacağınıza karar vermeniz gerekecek. Hazırladığınız sunum mümkün olduğu kadar tüm arkadaşlarınızın anlayabileceği şekilde ve kapsayıcı olmalıdır. Aşağıdaki alanı bu sunum sayfası için kullanınız.



## APPENDIX H

## TABLE OF TEST SPECIFICATION AND ANSWER KEY OF THE FMAT

Kaza	nım listesi	Soru #			Sev	iye			Toplam
Bilgi	Kazanımları		Bilgi	Kavrama	Uygulama	Analiz	Sentez	Değerlendirme	
-		1	•						c
	nareketin goreceli bir olgu olqugunu tark eqer	3		•					7
-		2		•					c
7.1	konum, yer degiştirme ve niz kavramlarını açıklar	19		•					7
0 7	Düzgün doğrusal hareket için konum-zaman ve hız-	23				•			c
C.T	zaman grafiklerini çizerek yorumlar	26				•			7
-	Düzgün doğrusal harekette konum-zaman grafiğinden	8			•				c
1.4	yararlanarak hareketlinin hızını hesaplar	6			•				7
u T	Düzgün doğrusal hareket için hız-zaman grafiğinden	10		•					c
1	yararlanarak yer değiştirmesini hesaplar	11			•				7
		9		•					¢
1.b	Gunluk yaşamdan ornekler vererek ivmeyi tanımlar	16		•					7
2.1	Kuvvet kavramını örneklerle açıklar	22		•					1
2.2	Doğadaki dört temel kuvveti örnekler vererek açıklar	27		•					1
	ستراجع فليترز حمام معد فاستعمد والمترز فالمكمح	13			•				
2.3	bogada kutteler arasında var olan kutte çekim Innostrisi solular	14			•				ŝ
	געעעבנוזון פלוגופנ	15		•					
7	Dengelenmiş kuvvetlerin etkisindeki bir cismin	7			•				c
1.0	hareketini deneyerek keşfeder	30			•				7
0	Bir cisme etkiyen net kuvvet ile cismin ivmesi	12			•				c
2.5	arasındaki ilişkiyi deneyerek keşfeder	4		•					7
0	Etkileşen iki cisim arasındaki kuvvetlerin ilişkisini	17			•				c
с. с	deneyerek keşfeder	18			•				7
-	Sürtünme kuvvetinin bağlı olduğu etmenleri	2	•						c
t.	deneyerek keşfeder	20				•			7
4.2	Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı deneyerek keşfeder	21			•				1

Toplam		1	1	1	ç	7	1	1	1
viye	Değerlendirme								
	Sentez	•							
	Analiz			•				•	
Se	Uygulama		•				•		
	Kavrama				•	•			•
	Bilgi								
Soru #		29	12	26	24	25	30	23	28
Bilgi Kazanımı		4.2	3.2	1.3	0	C:7	3.1	1.3	1.2
m listesi	Kazanımları	Araştırılacak bir problem belirler ve bu problemi çözmek için plan yapar	Belirlediği problemin çözümü için deney yapar ve veri toplar	Problemin çözümü için elde ettiği verileri işler ve yorumlar	Bilgiyi arar, bulur ve uygun olanı	seçer	Bilgiyi en etkin şekilde sunar	İletişim becerileri geliştirir (Fizikle ilgili iletişimlerinde (sözlü, yazılı, görsel vb.) uygun terminolojileri kullanır, Karmaşık bilgileri açık, anlaşılır ve öz olarak ifade eder.)	Fizik ve teknolojinin doğasını anlar (Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin ivmeli bir şekilde arttığını fark eder)
Kazanır	Beceri	PÇB1	PÇB2	PÇB3	io.	TOIO	BiB3	BiB4	FTTÇ1

çığı: Problem çozme becerisi; BIB: Bilişim ve iletişim becerisi; FTTÇ; FIzik toplum teknoloji çevi

Bu becerileri ölçmek için en uygun yöntemin, süreci değerlendiren ölçme tekniklerinden faydalanmak olduğunu bimekle beraber; sınıf içi uygulanabilirliği mevcut çalışmada uygun olmadığı için, bu beceriler çoğunlukla açık uçlu sorular yardımıyla yapılabilecek en iyi şekilde ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır.

## Cevap Anahtarı

Soru #	Doğru Cevap
1	Doğru
2	Yanlış
3	D
4	A
5	A
6	D
7	С
8	В
9	D
10	D
11	В
12	Α
13	С
14	D
15	D
16	D
17	A
18	A

### Soru

Aşağıdaki terimlerin ne anlama geldiğini yazıp birer örnek ile açıklayınız. Konum

Yer değiştirme Hız

#### Cevap anahtarı

### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

Konum, yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarının vektörel bir büyüklük olduğunu vurgulayan tam doğru tanımlarla birlikte her biri için günlük hayattan en az birer örnek veren cevaplar tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilir.

### Örnek;

Konum: Bir cimsin belli bir referans noktasına göre uzaklığına o cismin o noktaya göre konumu denir. Örneğin, evimin konumu okula göre 2400 metredir.

Yer değiştirme: Bir cismin konumunu değiştirmesine yer değiştirme denir. Cismin son konumundan ilk konumu çıkarılarak yer değiştirme hesaplanabilir. Bu vektörel (yönlü) bir büyüklüktür. Örneğin okuldan çıktıktan sonra eve doğru 2400 metre yer değiştirdim.

Hız: Bir cismin birim zamanda ki yer değiştirme miktarına hız denir ve vektörel (yönlü) bir büyüklüktür. Eve doğru 10 km/h hızla yürüdüm.

### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- Her üç kavram içinde tam doğru tanımlar mevcut fakat örnekler yok.
- Her üç kavram içinde günlük hayattan tam doğru örnekler verilmiş fakat tanımlar yok.
- İki kavram örenkleri ile birlikte verilmiş.
- Her üç kavram içinde tanımlar ve örnekler mevcut fakat tanımlarda eksiklikler var.

### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

- İki kavram doğru olarak tanımlanmış, örnekler hiç bir kavram için verilmemiş.
- İki kavram için doğru örnekler verilmiş fakat hiçbiri için tanımlar yok.
- Bir kavram örnekleriyle beraber tam olarak verilmiş.
- İki kavramın tanımı örnekleriyle beraber verilmiş fakat tanımlardan veya örneklerden birinde eksikler var.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Sürtünme kuvvetinin nelere bağlı olduğunu araştırmak isteyen bir kişi aşağıdaki gibi bir düzenek kuruyor. Bu kişinin, sürtünmenin nelere bağlı olduğunu tespit edebilmek için düzeneğin şeklinde ve düzenekte bulunan parçalardan değiştirebileceği iki şeyi listeleyin ve bu değişikliklerin sonucunda ne olacağını açıklayın.



#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

"Takozun ağırlığı ve takozun cinsi (veya masanın cinsi) değiştirilebilir. Ağırlık arttıkça sürtünme kuvveti artar, azaldıkça azalır. Masa veya takozun cinsi değiştikçe sürtünme kuvveti artar veya azalır." şeklindeki ifadeler tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilir.

### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- Masanın cinsi ve takozun cinsinin ikisini birden değiştirilebilir olarak önerip sonuçlarını doğru olarak veren cevaplar.
- Masanın cinsi veya takozun cinsinden birini ve de sürtünen cismin masaya temas eden alanın büyüklüğünün değiştirilmesini öneren ve temas alanının sürtünmeye etkisi olmayacağını belirten cevaplar.

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

- Sadece takozun cinsi veya masanın cinsi veya takozun ağırlığının değiştirilebilieceğini öneren ve sonucunda ne olacağını doğru olarak belirten cevaplar.
- Sadece temas yüzeyinin değiştirilmesini öneren ve sonucunda sürtünmede değişiklik olmayacağını söyleyen cevaplar.
- Değiştirilebilecek iki şeyi doğru olarak listeleyen fakat etki kısımları yanlış olan cevaplar

### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Bir üstteki deneyde, deneyi yapan kişi takozu hareket ettirmek için dinamometreyi yavaş yavaş çekiyor. Dinamometre 2N değerini gösterdiği anda takoz hareket etmeye başlıyor. Takoz hareket etmeye başladıktan hemen sonra deneyi yapan kişi takozu biraz daha yavaş çekmeye başlıyor ve dinamometre 1,8N değerini göstermeye başlıyor. Bu durumda takoz sabit bir hızda hareket ediyor.

- g. Belli bir değere kadar takozun hareket etmemesi statik sürtünme kuvveti hakkında bize ne söyler?
- h. Maksimum statik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?
- i. Kinetik sürtünme kuvveti kaçtır?

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

- a. Statik sürtünme kuvveti, cisme uygulanan kuvvet arttıkça, belli bir değere (eşik değerine) kadar artar ve harekete engel olur. (Statik sürtünme kuvveti sabit bir değer olmayıp uygulanan kuvvete göre değişkenlik gösterip uygulanan kuvvet arttıkça artan bir kuvvettir. Maksimum değerini cisim harekete başlamadan hemen önce alır.)
- b. 2N
- c. 1.8N

Bu üç şıkka doğru olarak cevap veren tüm ifadeler tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilecektir.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- A ve B şıklarına doğru olarak verilen cevaplar (C boş veya yanlış).
- A ve C şıklarına doğru olarak verilen cevaplar (B boş veya yanlış).

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

- Sadece A şıkkı doğru B ve C boş veya yanlış..
- A şıkkı boş veya yanlış B ve C doğru.

### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Kuvvet kavramını günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

Kuvvet kavramını doğru olarak tanımlayıp günlük hayattan en az bir örnek veren ifadeler tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilecektir.

#### Örnek:

Kuvvet durmakta olan bir cismi hareket ettirebilen, hareketli olan bir cismi yavaşlatabilen veya hareketine devam etmesini sağlayabilenve cisimlerde şekil değişikliği yaratabilen itme ve çekme şeklinde bir etkidir. Örneğin, çantamı yerden kaldırdığımda veya duvarı iteklediğimde bir kuvvet uygularım.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- Kuvvet kavramını tanımlamayıp günlük hayattan 3'den fazla doğru örnek veren cevaplar.
- Kuvvet kavramını doğru olarak tanımlayıp günlük hayattan örnekler vermeyen cevaplar.

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

• Kuvvet kavramını tanımlamayıp günlük hayattan 1-2 doğru örnek veren cevaplar.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):



Yukarıda yer alan konum-zaman grafiği bir arabanın 8 saatlik bir süre içinde yapmış olduğu yolculuğa aittir. Bu arabanın 8 saat içinde yapmış olduğu hareketi kısa ve anlaşılır olarak anlatınız.

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

"Araba ilk iki saatte 80km/h hızla 160 km yer değiştirmiştir. 2 ve 4. saatler arasında konumunu değiştirmemiş (durmuş) 4 ve 6. saat aralığında yine harekete geçerek 80 km/h hızla 160 km yer değiştirmiştir. Son iki saatte 160 km/h hızla eski konumuna geri dönmüştür (ters yönde 320 km yer değiştirmiştir)."

Yukarıdaki anlatıma benzer cevaplar tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilecektir.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- 6 veya 7 saatlik zaman dilimindeki hareketi doğru olarak anlatan cevaplar.
- Sayısal değerlere yer vermeden tüm hareketi anlatan cevaplar (örneğin ilk iki saatte düzgün doğrusal hareket yapmıştır, sonraki iki saat durmuş ve sonraki iki saatte yine aynı hızla düzgün doğrusal harekete devam etmiştir. Son iki saatte ise ilk durumdan daha hızlı bir şekilde ilk konumuna geri dönmüştür.)

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

- 6 saatten daha az bir zaman dilimi için hareketi doğru olarak anlatan cevaplar.
- Sayısal değerlere yer vermeden 4, 5, 6 veya 7 saatlik zaman dilimindeki hareketi doğru olarak anlatan cevaplar.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Ece aydaki ağırlığı ile dünyadaki ağırlığının arasındaki farkı hesaplamak istiyor. Fakat bunu yapabilmek için ihtiyacı olan bilgileri bilmiyor. Bu amaçla internet üzerinden arama yapmaya karar veriyor ve Google web sayfasını bilgisayarından açıyor. Fakat hangi kelime veya kelimelerle arama yapması gerektiğini bilmiyor. Ece hangi kelime veya kelimeler ile arama yapmalıdır? Bunlardan üçünü aşağıda listeleyiniz.

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

Yerçekimi Kütle çekim kuvveti Aydaki yerçekim ivmesi Ağırlık Yerçekim ivmesi Ayın kütlesi Dünyanın kütlesi

Anahtar kelimelerinden herhangi üçüne yer veren cevaplar tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilecektir.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

• İki anahtar kelimeye yer veren cevaplar.

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

• Bir anahtar kelimeye yer veren cevaplar.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Ece arama işlemi sonucunda birçok web sayfası buluyor ve kafası iyice karışıyor. Sizce Ece bulduğu bilgilerin güvenilir olup olmadığına nasıl karar vermelidir?

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

- Konu hakkında bilgili olduğunu bildiği kişilere/fizik öğretmenlerine danışmalıdır.
- Sayfalarda bulduğu sonuçları karşılaştırmalı ve en çok tekrarlayan sonuca güvenmelidir.
- Güvenilir bir kurumun sayfasında yer alan bilgileri seçmelidir.
- Konu ile ilgili kaynak kitaplardaki bilgiler ile karşılaştırmalıdır.

Yukarıdaki ifadelerden herhangi biri tam doğru cevap için yeterli sayılacaktır.

### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- Öğretmenine sormalıdır.
- Kitaptan bakmalıdır.

### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

Arkadaşlarına sormalıdır.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Ahmet okuldan çıktıktan sonra 10 dakikada evine ulaşmaktadır. Aşağıdaki tablo Ahmet'in yolculuğu boyunca her dakika okuldan ne kadar uzakta olduğunu göstermektedir. Ahmet yol boyunca ya duruyordur ya da düzgün doğrusal hareket yapıyordur.

Zaman(dakika)	Okula uzaklık(metre)
1	150
2	300
3	300
4	300
5	400
6	500
7	550
8	600
9	650
10	700

- a. Ahmet'in hareketi için konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerini çiziniz.
- b. Ahmet'in okuldan eve kadar olan hareketini yukarıdaki tablodan ve çizdiğiniz grafiklerden yararlanarak kısaca anlatınız.

## Cevap anahtarı





b. Ahmet okuldan çıkınca ilk iki saatte yolculuğunun en hızlı hareketini yapmıştır ve 150 m/dk hızla konumunu 0km'den 300 km'ye çıkarmıştır. Sonraki iki saatte durmuş (dinlenmiş), 4-6 saatleri arası ise ilk duruma göre daha yavaş bir şekilde (100 m/dk'lık hızla) 200 m yer değiştirmiştir. 6 saaten itibaren eve varıncaya kadar 50 m/dk hız ile 200 m daha yer değiştirmiştir.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- İki grafik doğru, b şıkkı yanlış veya boş
- B şıkkı doğru, grafiklerden biri yanlış veya boş

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

- Grafiklerden biri doğru, b şıkkı yanlış ya da boş
- B şıkkı doğru, grafikler yanlış veya boş

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Doğadaki temel kuvvetleri belirterek her birini günlük hayattan örnekler ile açıklayınız.

#### Cevap anahtarı

### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

Kütle çekim kuvveti Elektromanyetik kuvvet Zayıf nükleer kuvvet Güçlü (şiddetli) nükleer kuvvet Dört temel kuvveti tanımlayıp en az bir örnek veren ifadeler tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilecektir.

### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

- Dört temel kuvveti tanımlayan fakat örnek vermeyen cevaplar.
- Dört temel kuvvete örnekler veren fakat tanıma yer vermeyen cevaplar.
- Temel kuvvetlerden iki-üç tanesini tanımlayıp örnek veren cevaplar.

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

- Dört temel kuvveti sadece listeleyen cevaplar.
- Sadece bir temel kuvveti doğru olarak tanımlayıp örnek veren cevaplar.

### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin sürekli arttığını bundan önce öğrendiğiniz alınan yol ve sürat kavramları ile yeni öğrendiğiniz yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını karşılaştırarak açıklayınız.

#### Cevap anahtarı

### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

Gün geçtikçe eski öğrendiğimiz bilgiler çeşitli olayları açıklamak için bize yetersiz gelmektedir. Bu durumlarda, bu yeni olayları açıklamak için yeni kavramlara ihtiyaç duymaktayız. Önceden öğrendiğimiz alınan yol kavramı bize cismin ilk konumuna göre nerede olduğu bilgisini verememekte ve yönü hakkında herhangi birşey söylememekteydi. Fakat yerdeğiştirme kavramı sayesinde hareket eden cismin hareket sonunda vardığı noktayı daha doğru şekilde tanımlayabiliyoruz. Aynı şekilde sürat kavramı da bize hareketlinin ne yönde hareket ettiğini söylemezken hız kavramı hareketin yönü hakkında da bilgi vermektedir.

### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

 Alınan yol & yer değiştirme veya sürat & hız karşılaştırmalarından biri eksik. Diğer kısımlar tam.

### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

• Sadece alınan yol & yer değiştirme ve sürat & hız karşılaştırmaları var.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı bir deney ile incelemeniz isteniyor.

Bunun için nasıl bir deney yaparsınız?

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

Deneyde kullanılacak cismin harekete başlayana kadar ve harekete başladığı andan sonraki sürtünme kuvvetini ölçüp bu iki değeri karşılaştırmaya olanak sağlayabilecek her türlü deney önerisi tam doğru cevap olarak değerlendirilecektir.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

• Kurgunun tam doğru olduğu fakat veri alma aşamasında eksikliklerin olduğu cevaplar.

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

• Kurguda ve veri alma aşamasında az miktarda eksiklikler olan cevaplar.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

Aşağıdaki tablo aynı doğrultuda hareket eden A, B, C ve D arabalarının 3 saatlik süredeki süratleri hakkında bilgi veriyor.

		Sü	rat	
	(k	ilomet	tre/sa	at)
Zaman (saat)	А	В	С	D
0	12	10	4	0
1	9	20	4	0
2	6	30	4	0
3	3	40	4	0

Siz bu tablodaki bilgileri, arkadaşlarınıza, dengelenmiş kuvvetler altında hareket eden cisimlerin hareketi ile ilgi bir sayfalık bir sunum hazırlamak için kullanacaksınız. Bu sunum sayfasında bu cisimlerden hangisinin veya hangilerinin dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olduğunu belirteceksiniz. Fakat sunumu hazırlarken dikkat etmeniz gereken nokta, farklı şekillerde öğrenen arkadaşlarınızın olduğudur. Bunun için resim, grafik, sembol ve şema gibi görsellerden faydalanıp faydalanmayacağınıza karar vermeniz gerekecek. Hazırladığınız sunum mümkün olduğu kadar tüm arkadaşlarınızın anlayabileceği şekilde ve kapsayıcı olmalıdır. Aşağıdaki alanı bu sunum sayfası için kullanınız.

#### Cevap anahtarı

#### Tam doğru cevap (3 puan):

C ve D arabalarının dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisi altında olduğunu belirtip, grafik, sembol, resim, metin gibi en az üç farklı formatın yedirildiği cevaplar tam doğru cevap olarak nitelendirilecektir.

#### Çoğunlukla doğru cevap (2 puan):

• C ve D arabalarının dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisi altında olduğunu belirtip 2 farklı formatın kullanıldığı cevaplar.

#### Kısmi doğru cevap (1 puan):

 C ve D arabalarının dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisi altında olduğunu belirtip sadece tek şekilde ifade eden cevaplar.

#### Yanlış cevap (0 puan):

### APPENDIX I

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS "FORCE AND MOTION" SCALE

## Adı Soyadı: Öğrenci no: Doğum yılı: Cinsiyet: Erkek/Kız

## KUVVET VE HAREKET KONUSUNA KARŞI TUTUM ÖLÇEĞİ

Kuvvet	ve Hareket				u	_
•	Doğrusal Hareket	5	Е	٦	LU LU	L UN
•	Doğadaki Temel Kuyvetler	kle oru	pru	IZI	yo	yor Vor
•	Newton'un Hareket Vasaları	iil N	llyc	ars	Ē	nli D
•	Sürtünme Kuvveti	Kesi Kati	Katı	Kara	Katı	Kesi katıl
1.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularını severim.					
2.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularına karşı olumlu hislerim vardır.					
3.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularından öğrendiklerimin hayatımı					
	kolaylaştıracağına inanıyorum.					
4.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularının gelecekte öneminin artacağına inanıyorum.					
5.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularının, ileride ki çalışmalarımda bana yararlı olacağına inanıyorum.					
6.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularında başarılı olmak için elimden geleni yaparım.					
7.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularında elimden gelenin en iyisini yapmaya calısırım.					
8.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularında başarısız olduğumda daha çok çabalamam.					
9.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularını öğrenebileceğimden eminim.					
10.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularında başarılı olabileceğimden eminim.					
11.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularının kullanıldığı zor problemleri yapabileceğimden eminim.					
12.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularının geçerli olduğu problemler ne kadar zor olursa olsun, elimden geleni yaparım.					
13.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularının ilerideki meslek hayatımda önemli bir yeri olacağını düşünüyorum.					
14.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularından öğrendiklerimin, gündelik hayatta işime yarayacağını düşünüyorum.					
15.	"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konuları veya teknolojideki uygulamaları ile ilgili kitanlar okumaktan hoşlanırım					

16. "Kuvvet ve Hareket" konuları benim için eğlencelidir.		
<ol> <li>Okulda "Kuvvet ve Hareket" konularını çalışmaktan hoşlanmam.</li> </ol>		
<ol> <li>Daha zor "Kuvvet ve Hareket" ile ilgili problemler ile başa çıkabileceğimden eminim.</li> </ol>		
<ol> <li>Okuldan sonra arkadaşlarla "Kuvvet ve Hareket" konuları hakkında konuşmak zevklidir.</li> </ol>		
20. Bana hediye olarak "Kuvvet ve Hareket" ile ilgili kitap veya konu ile ilgili aletler, araçlar verilmesinden hoşlanırım.		
21. Yeterince vaktim olursa en zor "Kuvvet ve Hareket" ile ilgili problemleri bile çözebileceğimden eminim.		
22. Arkadaşlarla "Kuvvet ve Hareket" konuları veya teknolojideki uygulamaları ile ilgili meseleleri konuşmaktan hoşlanırım.		
<ol> <li>"Kuvvet ve Hareket" konuları el becerilerimin gelişmesinde etkilidir.</li> </ol>		
24. "Kuvvet ve Hareket" konuları ile ilgili ders saatlerinin daha çok olmasını istemem.		

## APPENDIX J

#### **OBSERVATION CHECKLIST**

#### GÖZLEM KONTROL LİSTESİ

Sınıfın / bilgisayar laboratuarının fiziksel özellikleri	Evet	Kısmen	Hayır
<ol> <li>Işıklandırma yeterli mi?</li> <li>Sınıf sıcaklığı yeterli mi?</li> <li>Yeterli sıra var mı?</li> <li>Yeterli bilgisayar var mı?</li> <li>Gösteri deneyleri/sunumlar için yeterli alan var mı?</li> </ol>			
Öğretmen özellikleri			
<ol> <li>Öğretmen öğrencilere karşı arkadaşça bir tutum sergiliyor mu?</li> <li>Öğretmen öğrencileri derse katmaya çalışıyor mu?</li> <li>Öğretmen öğrencilerin derse katılması için şans veriyor mu?</li> <li>Öğretmen öğrencilerin fikirlerine saygılı mı?</li> <li>Öğretmen öğrencilere uygulama sırasında rehberlik ediyor mu?</li> <li>Öğretmen öğrencilere zamanın etkili kullanılması konusunda yardımcı oluyor mu?</li> </ol>			
Öğrenci özellikleri			
<ul><li>12. Öğrenciler öğrenme konusunda istekli mi?</li><li>13. Öğrenciler derse katılıyor mu?</li></ul>			
Metot ile ilgili özellikler			
<ol> <li>Çalışmanın başında öğrenciler gruplara ayrıldı mı?</li> <li>Öğretmen tarafından konuya giriş yapıldı mı?</li> <li>Öğretmen öğrenciye sürekli bilgi veren konumda mı?</li> <li>WebQuest giriş bölümü tüm gruplar tarafından incelendi mi?</li> <li>WebQuest görev bölümü tüm gruplar tarafından incelendi mi?</li> <li>WebQuest süreç bölümü tüm gruplar tarafından incelendi mi?</li> <li>WebQuest süreç bölümü tüm gruplar tarafından incelendi mi?</li> <li>Öğrenciler kaynaklar bölümünde yer alan web siteleri ziyaret ediyor mu?</li> <li>Tüm grup üyeleri grup çalışmasına katkıda bulunuyor mu?</li> <li>Öğrenciler not kâğıtlarına kaynak sitelerden notlar alıyor mu?</li> <li>Öğrenciler aldıkları notları yandaki gruplar ile tartıştı mı?</li> <li>Öğrenciler ders ile ilgisi olmayan web sitelerini açıyor mu?</li> <li>Görevde istenilen ürünler zamanında teslim edildi mi?</li> <li>Sunum ve/veya deneyler yapıldı mı?</li> </ol>			

## APPENDIX K

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE INTERNET SCALE

## İnternet Kullanımına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği

Internet Runaminina Tonenk Tutum Oiçegi					
İFADELER Lütfen boş soru bırakmayınız.	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
<ol> <li>İnternet insanların eğitilme hakkını kullanmalarını sağlayan bir araçtır.</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>İnternette öğrendiğim konuyu istediğim kadar tekrar etmek beni rahatlatıyor.</li> </ol>					
3. İnternet öğrenim veriminde artış sağlar.					
4. Bence internet öğretimin kalitesini arttırıyor.					
<ol> <li>İnternette kendi hızıma uygun öğrenme firsatı yakalıyorum.</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>İnternette öğrenci merkezli yaklaşımla öğretim yapılması öğrenme isteğimi arttırıyor.</li> </ol>					
7. İnternette öğrenmek beni eğlendiriyor.					
8. İnternet öğretimi sıkıcılıktan kurtarır.					
9. İnternet süper bir kütüphanedir.					
10. İnternet es zamanlı bilgi alışverişi sağladığından ilgimi çekiyor.					
11. İnternette istediğim kaynağa ulaşmak beni sevindiriyor.					
12. İnternette araştırma yapmak bana sıkıcı gelir.					
13. Araştırma yaparken internetten yararlanmam.					
14. İnternet araştırma yapma isteğimi arttırıyor.					
15. İnternet üzerinden tarama yapmaktan hoşlanmıyorum.					
16. İnternet sayesinde yeni insanlarla tanışıyorum.					
17. İnternette uzak ülkelerden yeni dostlar ediniyorum.					
18. İnternette uzak ülkelerden yeni dostlar edinmek beni mutlu ediyor.					
19. Sorunlarımı internet yoluyla farklı kesimlerden kisilerle paylasmak beni rahatlatıvor.					
20. Keske bütün dersler internet aracılığıvla verilsevdi.					1
21. İnternetteki öğretimin zevkli olduğunu					<u> </u>

düşünmüyorum.			
22. İnternette öğretim ilgi çekicidir.			
23. Bana göre internette öğrenme, öğretimi daha etkin kılar			
24. Haberleşmelerimi internet aracılığıyla yapmam.			
25. İnterneti iletişimde kullanmam.			
26. Mektup yazmak yerine e-mail kullanırım.			
27. İnternette kendimi özgürce ifade edebiliyorum.			
28. İnternet bana göre, fikirlerin özgürce tartışıldığı en			
iyi ortamdır.			
29. Dünyadaki olayları izlemek için ana başvuru			
kaynağım internettir.			
30. İnternet bilginin en kolay paylaşıldığı yerdir.			
31. İnternet benim için iletişimde ana kaynaktır.			

#### APPENDIX L

### OUT-CLASS ACTIVITIES SURVEY

### Ad-Soyad: Öğrenci No:

## Kuvvet ve hareket ünitesini derste işlediğiniz süre boyunca ders dışı zamanlarda aşağıdaki durumlardan hangisi veya hangilerini yaptınız.

- Kuvvet ve hareket konuları ile ilgili özel ders aldım
- Dershanede kuvvet ve hareket konuları ile ilgili ders aldım.
- Ders kitabından faydalanarak kuvvet ve hareket konularını çalıştım.
- Kuvvet ve hareket konularını içeren deneyler yaptım.
- Kuvvet ve hareket konuları ile ilgili sorular çözdüm.
- Kuvvet ve hareket konuları ile ilgili arkadaşlarımla bilgi alışverişinde bulundum.

#### Kuvvet ve Hareket ünitesi içeriği

- Doğrusal Hareket
- Doğadaki Temel Kuvvetler
- Newton'un Hareket Yasaları
- Sürtünme Kuvveti
## APPENDIX M

## WEBQUEST EVALUATION FORMS

WebQuest - Bir Boyut Bir Boyutta Hareket ko	t <b>a Hareket</b> onusu için hazırlanmış WebQuest için değerlendirme ölçeği.			
<b>Kısım 1</b> Tanımlama bilgileri				
* İsim/Soyisim				
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:			
Meslek	Lütfen çevabınızı burava yazınız:			
<b>Kısım 2</b> WebQuest genel yapıs	3			
*Genel görsel çekicilik	(			
WebQuest'in genel görselliği hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz: Yetersiz Daha çok geliştirilebilir Başarılı			
3ir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:				
* Navigasyon&Akış				
WebQuest adımları arasında geçiş kolay mı?	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz:         Yetersiz         Daha çok geliştirilebilir         Başarılı			

## Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz

Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:

Dil&Anlatım	

#### \* Dil&Anlatım

Dilbilgisi	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz:
hataları var mı?	Yetersiz
İfadeler	Daha çok geliştirilebilir
anlaşılabilir mi?	🔲 Başarılı

## Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz

	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Kısım 3	
WebQuest giriş böli	ümü
* Motivasyonel etk	i
Giriş bölümü sonraki bölümler için motive ediyor mu?	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz: Yetersiz Daha çok geliştirilebilir Başarılı
Bir önceki cevabını	z ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
* Bilissel etki	
Giriş bölümü öğrencinin bildikleri ile bağlantı kuruyor mu? Sonraki adımlarda karşılaşacakları ile ilgili ipucu veriyor mu?	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz: Yetersiz Daha çok geliştirilebilir Başarılı

Bir önceki cevabınız	ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Kısım 4	
WebQuest görev bö	lümü
* Kazanımlarla ilişki	
Sunulan görev kazanımları içeriyor mu?	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz: Yetersiz Daha çok geliştirilebilir Başarılı
Bir önceki cevabınız	ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
* Görev bilişsel düze	eyi
Sunulan görev üst düzey bilişsel aktiviteleri destekliyor mu?	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz: Yetersiz Daha çok geliştirilebilir Başarılı
Bir önceki cevabınız	ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
WebQuest sürec bö	lümü
* Anlaşılırlık/Acıklık	
Süreç anlaşılır bir şekilde özetlenmiş mi? Her basamakta ne yapılacağı açık mı?	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz: Yetersiz Daha çok geliştirilebilir Başarılı

Bir önceki cevabınız ile	e ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	<u>Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:</u>
* Zenginlik	
Süreç	Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz:
basamakları	Yetersiz
yeterli mi?	Daha çok geliştirilebilir
	🗌 Başarılı
Bir önceki cevabınız ile	e ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Kisim 6	
WebOuest kavnaklar b	ölümü
* İlgililik ve savı	
Kaunaklarin	Lütten sadasa hirini sasinizi
	Lucien sauece Diffili Seçifilz.
sayısı yeterli mi?	Daha cok golistizilohiliz
	başarın
Bir önceki cevabınız ile	e ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
	Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:

* Kalite         Kaynaklar       Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz:         kaliteli ve       Yetersiz         değerli bilgiler       Daha çok geliştirilebilir         sunuyor mu?       Başarılı         Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz         Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Kaynaklar       Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz:         kaliteli ve       Yetersiz         değerli bilgiler       Daha çok geliştirilebilir         sunuyor mu?       Başarılı         Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz         Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
kaliteli ve       Yetersiz         değerli bilgiler       Daha çok geliştirilebilir         sunuyor mu?       Başarılı         Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz         Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
değerli bilgiler       Daha çok geliştirilebilir         sunuyor mu?       Başarılı         Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz         Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Sunuyor mu?       Başarılı         Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz         Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise aşağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Lütfen cevabınızı buraya yazınız:
Kısım 7
WebQuest değerlendirme bölümü
* Açıklık
Başarılı olabilme Lütfen sadece birini seçiniz:
kiteleri 🗌 Yetersiz
sunuluyor mu? 🔲 Daha çok geliştirilebilir
Başarılı
Bir önceki cevabınız ile ilgili eklemek istedikleriniz var ise asağıdaki kutuya yazabilirsiniz
Lütfen cevabınızı burava vazınız:
Kisim 8
Genel öneri ve görüsler
Bir hovutta hareket ile ilgili hazırlanmış hu WebΩuest ile ilgili vukarıda helirtme fırsatı hulamadığınız
tim öneri ve görüslerinizi asağıdaki kutuva vazahilirsiniz. Vakit avırdığınız icin tesekkürler.

## APPENDIX N

## DISTRUBUTION OF THE OBJECTIVES TO WEBQUESTS

#### WebQuest 1 - Bir boyutta hareket (Kazanım 1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.5 & 1.6)

Erişim adresi: http://www.WebQuestDatabase.com/webquest.php?webquestid=3 Değerlendirme ölçeği: http://www.onlinefizik.com/vtm/index.php?sid=13

Uygulamanın ilk WebQuest'i. Bu WebQuest uygulanmaya başlamadan önce bir ders saatlik sürede ön-testler verilecek.

Şubat ayı son iki haftası ve Mart ayı ilk haftası olmak üzere üç haftaya yayılacak şekilde yapılacak. Toplam 6 ders saati bu WebQuest için harcanacak. İlk 4 saat bilgisayar ortamında WebQuest adımlarını takip etmek zorunlu olup, son 2 saat öğretmenin uygun görmesi durumunda uygulamaya sınıfta devam edilebilecek.

WebQuest ürün teslimleri ve sunumların yapılması son 2 saatlik ders içinde tamamlanacak.

İlgili Kazanımlar: (Maddeler halinde verilenler bilgi kazanımları, kutucuk içinde verilenler beceri kazanımlarıdır) Bir boyutta hareketle ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

- Hareketin göreceli bir olgu olduğunu fark eder.
- Konum, yer değiştirme ve hız kavramlarını açıklar.

PCB 1.a Cözülecek problemi tanımlar. PÇB 1.b Ön bilgi ve deneyimlerini de kullanarak araştırmaya başlamak için çeşitli kaynaklardan bilgi toplar. *PÇB 1.c Bilimsel bilgi ile görüş ve değerleri birbirinden ayırt eder. PÇB 1.d Belirlediği problem için test edilebilir bir hipotez kurar.* PÇB 1.e Söz konusu problem veya araştırmadaki bağımlı, bağımsız ve kontrol edilen değişkenleri belirler. PÇB 1.f Değişkenlerin ölçüleceği uygun ölçüm aracını belirler. PÇB 1.g Problem için uygun bir çözüm tasarlar. PÇB 1.h --FTTÇ 1.c Fizik bilimindeki bilgilerin ivmeli bir şekilde arttığını fark eder. BİB 1.a Farklı bilgi kaynaklarını kullanır. BİB 1.b Bilgi kaynaklarının güvenilir ve geçerli olup olmadığını kontrol eder. BİB 1.c Coklu arama kriterleri kullanır. BİB 1.d Amacına uygun bilgiyi arar, bulur ve seçer. BİB 4.c Fizikle ilgili iletişimlerinde (sözlü, yazılı, görsel vb.) uygun terminolojileri kullanır. BİB 4.d Karmaşık bilgileri açık, anlaşılır ve öz olarak ifade eder.

 Düzgün doğrusal hareket için konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerini çizerek yorumlar.

BİB 1.a-d
BİB 1.e Söz konusu problem veya araştırmadaki bağımlı, bağımsız ve kontrol
edilen değişkenleri belirler.
BİB 1.f Değişkenlerin ölçüleceği uygun ölçüm aracını belirler.
BİB 1.g Problem için uygun bir çözüm tasarlar.
PÇB 3.a Deney ve gözlemlerden toplanan verileri tablo, grafik, istatistiksel
yöntemler veya matematiksel işlemler kullanarak analiz eder.
PÇB 3.b Analiz ve modelleme sürecinde sayısal işlem yaparken hesap makinesi,
hesap çizelgesi,grafik programı vb. araçları kullanır.
PÇB 3.c Verilerin analizi sonucunda ulaştığı bulguları matematiksel eşitlikler gibi
modellerle ifade eder.
PÇB 3.d Bulguları veya oluşturulan modeli yorumlar.
PÇB 3.e Oluşturulan modeli değişik problemlerin çözümüne uyarlar.
BİB-4.c,d

 Düzgün doğrusal harekette konum-zaman grafiğinden yararlanarak hareketlinin hızını hesaplar.

PÇB 3.e PÇB 3.f Problem çözümü esnasında yapılabilecek olası hata kaynaklarının farkına varır. PÇB 3.g Problem çözümlerinde matematiksel işlemleri kullanmayı yaşam tarzı hâline getirir. PÇB 3.h Araştırmanın sınırlılıklarını sonucu yorumlamada kullanır. PÇB 3.i Kendi bulgularını diğer bulgularla karşılaştırarak aralarında ilişki kurar.

 Düzgün doğrusal hareket için hız-zaman grafiğinden yararlanarak yer değiştirmesini hesaplar.

PCB 3.e-i	. !
l	_1

- Günlük yaşamdan örnekler vererek ivmeyi tanımlar.

r	- 1
BİB-1.a.b.c.d . 4.c.d	-!
	_ ;

#### WebQuest 2 - Doğadaki temel kuvvetler (Kazanım 2.1,2.2 & 2.3)

Erişim adresi: http://www.WebQuestDatabase.com/webquest.php?webquestid=4 Değerlendirme ölçeği: http://www.onlinefizik.com/vtm/index.php?sid=13

Uygulamanın ikinci WebQuest'i. Kısa dönemli bir WebQuest.

Mart ayının son haftası 2 ders saatinde yapılacak. İlk saat bilgisayar ortamında WebQuest adımlarını takip edilecek, son saat sunum yazımı için kullanılacak.

İlgili Kazanımlar: (Maddeler halinde verilenler bilgi kazanımları, kutucuk içinde verilenler beceri kazanımlarıdır) Doğadaki temel kuvvetlerle ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

Kuvvet kavramını örneklerle açıklar

	r
i	BİB 1.a Farklı bilgi kaynaklarını kullanır.
į	BİB 1.b Bilgi kaynaklarının güvenilir ve geçerli olup olmadığını kontrol eder.
1	BİB 1.c Çoklu arama kriterleri kullanır.
1	BİB 1.d Amacına uygun bilgiyi arar, bulur ve seçer.
i	BİB 4.c Fizikle ilgili iletişimlerinde (sözlü, yazılı, görsel vb.) uygun
	terminolojileri kullanır.
1	BİB 4.d Karmaşık bilgileri açık, anlaşılır ve öz olarak ifade eder.
i	

# Doğadaki dört temel kuvveti örnekler vererek açıklar BİB-1.a,b,c,d , 4.c,d

# - Doğada kütleler arasında var olan kütle çekim kuvvetini açıklar BİB-1.a,b,c,d , 4.c,d BİB-1.a,b,c,d , 4.c,d

WebQuest 3 - Newton'un hareket yasaları (Kazanım 3.1,3.2 & 3.3)

Erişim adresi: http://www.WebQuestDatabase.com/webquest.php?webquestid=5 Değerlendirme ölçeği: http://www.onlinefizik.com/vtm/index.php?sid=13

Uygulamanın üçüncü WebQuest'i. Bu WebQuest uzun dönemli bir WebQuest olarak hazırlanmıştır. Nisan ayı ilk haftası başlayacak ve 3 hafta devam edecektir. Toplam 6 ders saatine yaylan WebQuest'in ilk 4 saati bilgisayar laboratuarında geçecek son 2 saat ise öğrencilerin deneyleri için fizik laboratuarında devam edecektir.

İlgili Kazanımlar: (Maddeler halinde verilenler bilgi kazanımları, kutucuk içinde verilenler beceri kazanımlarıdır) Newton'un Hareket Yasaları ile ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

Dengelenmiş kuvvetlerin etkisindeki bir cismin hareketini deneyerek keşfeder. PÇB 1.b Ön bilgi ve deneyimlerini de kullanarak araştırmaya başlamak için çeşitli kavnaklardan bilai toplar. *PÇB 1.c Bilimsel bilgi ile görüş ve değerleri birbirinden ayırt eder. PÇB 1.d Belirlediği problem için test edilebilir bir hipotez kurar.* PCB 1.e Söz konusu problem veya araştırmadaki bağımlı, bağımsız ve kontrol edilen değiskenleri belirler. PÇB 1.f Değişkenlerin ölçüleceği uygun ölçüm aracını belirler. PÇB 1.g Problem için uygun bir çözüm tasarlar. PÇB 2.a Uygun deney malzemelerini veya araç-gereçlerini tanır ve güvenli bir şekilde kullanır. PÇB 2.b Gerektiğinde amacını gerçekleştirecek araçlar tasarlar. PÇB 2.c Kurduğu hipotezi sınamaya yönelik düzenekler kurar. PÇB 2.d Hipotez test etme sürecinde kontrol edilen değişkenleri sabit tutarken, bağımsız değişkenin bağımlı değişken üzerindeki etkisini ölçer. PÇB 2.e Ölçümlerindeki hata oranını azaltmak için yeterli sayıda ölçüm yapar. PÇB 2.f Gözlem ve ölçümleri sonucunda elde edilen verileri düzenli bir biçimde birimleriyle kaydeder. PCB 3.a Deney ve gözlemlerden toplanan verileri tablo, grafik, istatistiksel vöntemler veva matematiksel islemler kullanarak analiz eder. PÇB 3.b Analiz ve modelleme sürecinde sayısal işlem yaparken hesap makinesi, hesap çizelgesi, grafik programı vb. araçları kullanır. PÇB 3.c Verilerin analizi sonucunda ulaştığı bulguları matematiksel eşitlikler gibi modellerle ifade eder. PÇB 3.d Bulguları veya oluşturulan modeli yorumlar. PÇB 3.e Oluşturulan modeli değişik problemlerin çözümüne uyarlar. PÇB 3.f Problem çözümü esnasında yapılabilecek olası hata kaynaklarının farkına varır. PÇB 3.g Problem çözümlerinde matematiksel işlemleri kullanmayı yaşam tarzı hâline getirir. PCB 3.h Araştırmanın şınırlılıklarını sonucu yorumlamada kullanır. BİB 3.a Çıktıların doğru olduğu ve amaca uygun sunumlar hazırlar. BİB 3.b Sunum hazırlarken metin, sayı, resim, grafik, şema veya tablo gibi mümkün olduğunca farklı formatları kullanır. BİB 3.c Uygun teknolojik ortam ve ürünleri (İnternet, bilgisayar, projeksiyon, tepegöz, slayt, hologram, video vb.) kullanarak etkili bir sunum yapar. 

- Bir cisme etkiyen net kuvvet ile cismin ivmesi arasındaki ilişkiyi deneyerek

keşfeder.	
PÇB-1.b-g, 2.α-f, 3.α-h; BİB-3.α-c	- 1
İ	_ I

 Etkileşen iki cisim arasındaki kuvvetlerin ilişkisini deneyerek keşfeder.
 *PÇB-1.b-g, 2.a-f, 3.a-h; BİB-3.a-c* WebQuest 4 - Sürtünme kuvveti (Kazanım 4.1 & 4.2)

Erişim adresi: http://www.WebQuestDatabase.com/webquest.php?webquestid=6 Değerlendirme ölçeği: http://www.onlinefizik.com/vtm/index.php?sid=13

Uygulamanın son WebQuest'i. Bu WebQuest kısa dönemli bir WebQuest olarak hazırlanmıştır. Nisan ayı son haftası başlayacak ve 2 ders saatinde tamamlanacaktır. İlk ders saati bilgisayar başında WebQuest adımları takip edilecek, son saat ise poster hazırlanacaktır.

İlgili Kazanımlar: (Maddeler halinde verilenler bilgi kazanımları, kutucuk içinde verilenler beceri kazanımlarıdır) Sürtünme kuvveti ile ilgili olarak öğrenciler;

Sürtünme kuvvetinin bağlı olduğu etmenleri deneyerek keşfeder.

PÇB 1.b Ön bilgi ve deneyimlerini de kullanarak araştırmaya başlamak için çeşitli kaynaklardan bilgi toplar. PÇB 1.c Bilimsel bilgi ile görüş ve değerleri birbirinden ayırt eder. PÇB 1.d Belirlediği problem için test edilebilir bir hipotez kurar. PÇB 1.e Söz konusu problem veya araştırmadaki bağımlı, bağımsız ve kontrol edilen değişkenleri belirler. PÇB 1.f Değişkenlerin ölçüleceği uygun ölçüm aracını belirler. *PÇB 1.g Problem için uygun bir çözüm tasarlar.* PÇB 2.a Uygun deney malzemelerini veya araç-gereçlerini tanır ve güvenli bir şekilde kullanır. PÇB 2.b Gerektiğinde amacını gerçekleştirecek araçlar tasarlar. PÇB 2.c Kurduğu hipotezi sınamaya yönelik düzenekler kurar. PCB 2.d Hipotez test etme sürecinde kontrol edilen değişkenleri sabit tutarken, bağımsız değişkenin bağımlı değişken üzerindeki etkisini ölçer. PÇB 2.e Ölçümlerindeki hata oranını azaltmak için yeterli sayıda ölçüm yapar. PÇB 2.f Gözlem ve ölçümleri sonucunda elde edilen verileri düzenli bir biçimde birimleriyle kaydeder. PCB 3.a Deney ve gözlemlerden toplanan verileri tablo, grafik, istatistiksel yöntemler veya matematiksel işlemler kullanarak analiz eder. PÇB 3.b Analiz ve modelleme sürecinde sayısal işlem yaparken hesap makinesi, hesap çizelgesi, grafik programı vb. araçları kullanır. PÇB 3.c Verilerin analizi sonucunda ulaştığı bulguları matematiksel eşitlikler gibi modellerle ifade eder. PÇB 3.d Bulguları veya oluşturulan modeli yorumlar. PÇB 3.e Oluşturulan modeli değişik problemlerin çözümüne uyarlar. PÇB 3.f Problem çözümü esnasında yapılabilecek olası hata kaynaklarının farkına varır. PCB 3.g Problem çözümlerinde matematiksel işlemleri kullanmayı yaşam tarzı hâline aetirir. PÇB 3.h Araştırmanın sınırlılıklarını sonucu yorumlamada kullanır. BİB 3.a Çıktıların doğru olduğu ve amaca uygun sunumlar hazırlar. BİB 3.b Sunum hazırlarken metin, sayı, resim, grafik, şema veya tablo gibi mümkün olduğunca farklı formatları kullanır. BİB 3.c Uygun teknolojik ortam ve ürünleri (İnternet, bilgisayar, projeksiyon, tepegöz, slayt, hologram, video vb.) kullanarak etkili bir sunum yapar.

- Statik ve kinetik sürtünme kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı deneyerek kesfeder.

keşi edeli.	
,	
PCB-1.b-a. 2.a-f. 3.a-h	i
	i
B1B-3.0-C	1
'	4

## APPENDIX O

## SCREENSHOT OF THE WEBQUEST OF PILOT STUDY







NQ WebQuest [	Database >> Madde ve Özellikleri >> Maddelerin Değişimi >> Süreç -Kuwet ve Hareket WebQuestleri-				
	Maddelerin Değişimi				
	i       i				
A	Aşağıda görevinizi yerine getirirken takip etmeniz gereken adımlar listelenmiştir. Lütfen				
1	Bu görevi yerine getirirken gruplar halinde çalışacaksınız. Her grupta en fazla 3 üye yer almalı. Öncelikle öğretmeninizin de yardımı ile gruplara ayrılın ve bilgisayarlarınızın başında grup arkadaşlarınızla beraber yer alın. Her grup üyesi posterin hazırlanmasında eşit derecede sorumluluk sahibi bunu unutmayın.				
:	Kaynaklar bölümünde yer alan web sayfalarını beraberce ziyaret edip incelemeye başlayın. Ziyaret ettiğiniz sayfalarda posterinizde kullanabileceğiniz bilgileri size verilecek küçük kağıtlara not almanız, görevi yerine getirmenizi oldukça kolaylaştıracak. Bunu yaparken hangi bilgiyi hangi sayfdan bulabileceğinizi de not etmeyi unutmayın. Kaynaklar kısmında yer alan web sayfalarındaki tüm bilgiler sizin için gerekli olmayabilir. Sadece size gereken bilgileri göz önüne alın diğerlerini göz ardı edin. Bu listede yer alan web sayfaları dışında başka web sayfalarına da bakabilirsiniz fakat yararlandığınız diğer adresleri hazırlayacağınız posterin kaynaklar kısmına eklemeyi unutmayın.				
3	Kaynaklar kısmında sunulan web sayfalarında yer alan bilgilerin hepsi doğru olmayabilir. Doğru bilgileri kullanıp kullanmadığınız konusunda dikkatli davranmalısınız.				
4	Edindiğiniz bilgiler posterinizi hazırlamak için bilgileri grup olarak son kez gözden geçirin ve düzenleyin.				
:	Düzenlediğiniz notları yanınızda yer alan diğer grupdaki arkadaşlarınızla karşılaştırınız. Eğer bilgiler arasında farklılıklar var ise neden o bilgilere yer verdiğinizi birbirinize kısaca açıklayınız. Bu süreç için yaklaşık olarak 3 dakika ayırmanız yeterli olacaktır.				
·	Posteri, sizlere dağıtılacak büyük kağıtlara, görev kısmında belirtilen bölümleri içerecek şekilde hazırlayınız.				
2	Yazım aşamasında görev kısmına dönerek sizden istenilen her şeyi yapıp yapmadığınızı kontrol etmeniz sizin için önemli.				
٤	Posterinizi öğretmeninize teslim edin. Öğretmeniniz hazırlanan en güzel posteri seçecek.				
к Р	Kaynaklar sayfasına geçip faydalanacağınız web adreslerinin listesine ulaşabilirsiniz. Posteriniz son aşamaya gelene kadar bu sayfayı tekrar ziyaret etmeniz gerekebilir.				
	∛ Önceki sayfa: Görev Sonraki sayfa: Kaynaklar ↔				
	na sayfa VQ				





na savfa





## APPENDIX P

## WEBQUEST SCREENSHOTS



## Hareket ile ilgili kendi kitapçığımızı yazalım!

Evet yanlış duymadınız, kendi kitabımızı kendimiz yazacağız. Hepimiz yolculuk yapmışızdır. Hepimiz bir otobüsle bir yerden bir yere gitmişizdir. Günlük yaşantımızda biz hareket etmezsek bile oturduğumuz yerden bir çok hareket eden şeyi izliyoruz. Uçaklar uçuyor, yollardan arabalar geçiyor, insanlar bir yerden bir yere koşturuyor. Hayatımızın her anında yer alan bu olayları anlatmak ne kadar zor olabilir?

Deneyelim o halde :)

Önce aşağıdaki videoyu izleyelim. Daha sonra "görev" kısmına geçip görevinizin detaylarını öğrenebilirsiniz. Yapmanız gereken, her adımda size söylenenleri dikkatlice takip etmek ve görevi başarıyla tamamlamak.

Süreç kısmı ve daha sonraki kısımlara geçmek için yukanda yer alan linkleri kullanabileceğiniz gibi sayfaların altında yer alan "Önceki sayfa" ve "Sonraki sayfa" butonlarından da faydalanabilirsiniz.



▶ 00:02 ■

00:40 4------ 23

Sonraki sayfa: Görev





Yukarıda da belirtildiği gibi sizden istenen kitap mini bir kitap, "kitapçık". Bu kitap en fazla 10 sayfadan en az ise 3 sayfadan oluşmalı. Kitabınızda mutlaka yer alması gereken bölümler var. Şimdi bu kitapta neler olması gerektiğinden bahsedelim.

#### Kitabınızda yer alması gereken bölümler;

- 1. Giriş bölümü (Kitapta yer alan konuların neler olduğunu ve bunları öğrenmenin
- neden önemli olduğunu kitabınızı okuyan kişilere duyurmanın en güzel yolu)
- Kitabınızı okuyanların hareketin göreceli bir olgu olduğunu fark edeceği bir bölüm
   Konum, yer değiştirme, hız kavramlarının açıklaması ve sürat, alınan yol kavramları hakkında bilgiler içeren bir bölüm
- Düzgün doğrusal hareket için konum-zaman ve hız-zaman grafiklerininin nasıl çizileceği ile ilgili örnekler ve bunların yorumlanması ile ilgili açıklayıcı bilgilerin olduğu bir bölüm
- Düzgün doğrusal harekette konum-zaman grafiğinden yararlanarak hareketlinin hızının nasıl hesaplanacağını anlatan bir bölüm
- Düzgün doğrusal hareket için hız-zaman grafiğinden yararlanarak yer değiştirmenin nasıl hesaplanacağını anlatan bir bölüm
- 7. Günlük yaşamdan örnekler vererek ivmenin tanımlandığı bir bölüm
- 8. Deney/Etkinlik bölümü (Bir boyutta hareket ile ilgili basit bir gösteri deneyi. Ders kitabınızda yer alan etkinlik örnekleri size bu konuda bir fikir verebilir.)
- Değerlendirme bölümü (Yazdığınız kitapta yer alan konularla ilgili en az 5 en fazla 10 soruluk bir test. Kitabınızı okuyan bir kişi neler öğrenmiş bunu öğrenmenin yollarından biri de değerlendirme soruları.)
- 10. Sonuç bölümü (Kitabinızda yazılanlar okuyan kişiye neler kazandırdı?)

Tüm bunları size sunulan kaynaklardan gerekli bilgileri arayıp, bulup, uygun olanı seçerek yapacaksınız. Planlı çalışmaya özen gösterirseniz bu görevi çok rahat bir şekilde tamamlayacaksınız.

Önceki sayfa: Giriş Sonraki sayfa: Süreç

Ana sayfa









http://www.kavramsalfizik.com/content Genel olarak hareket kavramları hakkını	.php?whichcontent=41 da bilgiler.
🕙 [Çevrimdışı kaynak] Ders kitabınız	
Yukandaki kaynaklarda yer alan her bilgiyi kullanı hızlı hareket ile ilgili olduğunu düşündüğünüz ve l bilgilerden faydalanın. Unutmayın, kitabınızda yer alan cümleler size ait aldığınız bilgileri birebir kopyalamamalısınız. Önceki sayfa: Süreç	nak zorunda değilsiniz. Sadece bir boyutta sabit itabınızı yazmanız için size gerekli olan olmalıdır. Yukarıda yer alan kaynaklardan Sonraki sayfa: Değerlendirme 🔅
Ana sayfa	MO



Önceki sayfa: Kaynaklar

dar Sonraki sayfa: Sonuç



Önceki sayfa: Değerlendirme













Önceki sayfa: Kaynaklar

Sonraki sayfa: Sonuç



Ana sayfa






Kaynaklar sayfasına geçip faydalanacağınız web adreslerinin listesine ulaşabilirsiniz. Raporunuz son aşamaya gelene kadar bu sayfayı tekrar ziyaret etmeniz gerekebilir. 🔄 Önceki sayfa: Görev Sonraki sayfa: Kaynaklar 🔅

Ana sayfa





Çalışmanız aşağıdaki kriterlere dayalı olarak değerlendirilecektir.

Kategori	0 puan	1 puan	2 puan	Toplam
Sunum	Yetersiz görsellik , anlatımlar arası kopukluk, dinleyiclerin ilgisini çekememek.	Dinleyicilerin ilgisini çeker fakat yetersiz görsel kullanımı.	İyi iletişim yetenekleri ve görsel kullanımı.	
Deney raporu	Deneyde olması gereken bölümler yetersiz düzeyde ve bilimsel bilgiden yoksun içerik.	Görev kısmında belirtilenlerden bir kısmı yer almakta fakat eksiklikler var.	Araştırma sonuçları iyi şekilde yazıya çevrilmiş, görev kısmında yer alan tüm görevler eksiksiz olarak raporda yer almakta.	
Grup çalışması	Grup üyelerinin grup çalışmasına katkısı yok.	Bazı zamanlarda tüm üyeler grup çalışmasına katılırken bazı zamanlar üyelerden bazıları grup çalışmasına katkıda bulunmuyor.	Her adımda tüm üyeler grup çalışmasına aktif olarak katılıyor.	
Araştırma süreci	Kaynak websiteleri incelenmemiş, araştırma bulguları not edilmemiş.	Kaynak websiteleri yeteri düzeyde incelenmemiş, araştırma bulgularına yeterli düzeyde yer verilmemiş.	Kaynak websiteleri iyi şekilde incelenip araştırma bulguları yeterli düzeyde not edilmiş.	
Deney	Deneyin görevle ilgisi yok.	Deney görevde istenilenlerin bir kısmını test ediyor.	Deney iyi yapılandırılmış ve görevde yer alan tüm kısımları test ediyor.	
Özgünlük	Raporda yer alan kısımların hemen hemen hepsi websitelerinden veya başka kaynaklardan birebir alınmış	Raporda yer alan kısımların büyük bir kısmı özgün.	Raporda yer alan bütün kısımlar özgün.	





Sonraki sayfa: Görev

Ana sayfa









Ana sayfa

282



#### APPENDIX R

#### **TEACHER HANDOUTS**

#### Bir Boyutta Hareket WebQuest Uygulama Süreci

Öğretmen rehberi

Bir boyutta hareket konusunu içeren WebQuest yukarıdaki tabloda yer alan kazanımları öğrencilere kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir.

Fizik öğretim programında bir boyutta hareket için 6 ders saati ayrılmış olup WebQuest aktivitesi bu sürede tamamlanacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır.

Bilgisayar yetersizliği nedeniyle uygulamanın grup çalışması şeklinde yapılması planlanmıştır. Öğrenciler en fazla üçer kişiden oluşan gruplara ayrılmalı ve her grup kendi bilgisayarda http://www.WebMacerasi.com adresine girip "Kuvvet ve Hareket" WebQuest'leri altında yer alan "Bir boyutta hareket" başlıklı WebQuest'e tıklamalıdır. Aşağıdaki tabloda uygulama süreci detaylı olarak anlatılmıştır.

	Aşama	Süre (dk)	Detaylar
			Öğrenciler gruplara ayrıldıktan ve bilgisayar başında yerlerini aldıktan sonra öğretmen tarafından konuya giriş yapılacak. Bu aşamada beklenen öğrencinin önceki öğrendikleri ile yeni öğrenecekleri arasındaki bağlantının kurulmasıdır.
1. saat	Yeni konuya giriş	10	Öğretmen, bu aşamada, öğrencilerin grup oluşturması sürecinde yardımcı olur ve her grubun bilgisayar ve internet erişimi olup olmadığını denetler. Öğrenciler 6. sınıfta bir doğru boyunca sabit süratle hareket eden cisimlerin hareketini öğrendiler. Bu sırada alınan yol ve sürat kavramlarına değinilirken hız ve yer değiştirme ve ivme kavramlarına değinilmedi. Öğretmen burada bu yeni kavramlara vurgu yaparak, öğrencilere bu 6 saat boyunca hangi konularla karşılaşacakları belirtir. Öğretmen, bu aşamada resim, video, figür gibi çeşitli görsel elemanlardan faydalanarak öğrencinin dikkatini çekebilir. Önceden hazırlanmış olan not alma kağıtları ve kitap yazımında kullanılacak A4 boyutundaki kağıtlar bu aşamada öğrencilere dağıtılır.
	WebQuest giriş bölümü	3	Öğrenciler bir boyutta hareket WebQuest'inin giriş bölümünü okumaya başlayacaklar. Bu aşama için kısa bir süre yeterli olacaktır. Öğrenciler bu aşamada "kitap" yazacaklarından haberdar olacak ve detaylar için görev bölümüne geçecektir.

Uygulama adımlarının tabloda belirtilen zaman aralıklarında tamamlanması beklenmektedir.

			Öğretmen bu aşamada sınıf içinde dolaşarak grupları denetler. Her grubun ve her grup elemanının WebQuest giriş bölümünü okuyup okumadığını kontrol eder gerekli yönlendirmeleri yapar. Öğrencilerin giriş bölümü ile ilgili soruları var ise cevaplar ve giriş bölümünü okuyan öğrencileri görev bölümüne geçmeleri konusunda yönlendirir.
	WebQuest görev bölümü		Görev kısmında öğrencilerin yazacakları kitaplar için detaylar yer almaktadır. Bu aşamada 10 madde halinde kitapta olması gereken bölümler listelenmiş ve bu bölümler için küçük ipuçları verilmiştir. Bu aşamada öğrencilerden beklenen onlardan istenenleri dikkatlice okumaları ve anlamalarıdır.
		10	Öğretmen, bu aşamada gruplar arasında gezerek görevde anlamadıkları bir kısım olup olmadığını sorar. Eğer anlaşılmayan kısımlar var ise öğrencileri yönlendirir. Tüm öğrencilerin görev kısmıyla ilgilendiklerinden emin olur ve görev bölümünü incelemeyi tamamlayan öğrencileri süreç bölümüne yönlendirir.
	WebQuest süreç bölümü	Ders saati sonuna kadar	Görev bölümünden sonra öğrenciler süreç kısmındaki adımları takip etmeye başlayacaklar. Süreç bölümü ile birlikte kaynaklar ve görev bölümlerine öğrencilerin erişmesi gerekebilir. Bu aşamada öğrenciler yazacakları kitap ile ilgili kaynaklar kısmında yer alan web sitelerini inceleyecek kendileri için gerekli bilgileri tespit etmeye çalışacak ve kendilerine verilmiş kâğıtlara notlar alacaklardır.

			Bu aşamada öğretmen, öğrencilerin süreç adımlarını takip etmediğini kontrol eder. Öğrencilerin ziyaret ettiği web sayfalarını kontrol eder. Öğrencilerin soracağı sorular olursa cevaplar. Bu aşamada öğrencilerin dersle ilgili olmayan web sitelerine girip girmedikleri öğretmen tarafından kontrol edilmelidir. Öğretmen, öğrencilere, WebQuest değerlendirme kısmında yer alan kriterlere de bakmalarını söyler.
2. saat	WebQuest süreç bölümü - Devam	40	Öğrenciler süreç bölümünde yer alan adımları takip ederek kaynaklardan bilgi toplamayı devam edecekler. Öğrencilerin bu dersin sonuna doğru kaynaklardan birçoğunu incelemiş olmaları beklenmektedir.
			Bu süreç boyunca öğretmen grupları gezip öğrencilere rehberlik eder. Öğrencilerin süreç veya konu ile ilgili soruları var ise öğretmen öğrencilere yol gösterilmelidir.
			Öğrencilere kaynakları incelemeyi bitirecek ve ellerindeki notlar hakkında yanlarında bulunan gruplar ile 3-4 dakika süre ile edindikleri bilgiler hakkında konuşacaklar. Gerekirse birbirlerine farklılıkları izah edecekler.
3. saat	WebQuest süreç bölümü - Devam	20	Öğretmen öğrenciler arası konuşmaları takip eder. Bilimsel hatalar ve tutarsızlıklar konusunda gerektiği durumlarda öğrencileri yönlendirir. Öğretmen gerekli gördüğü durumlarda bilimsel hataların giderilmesi ve de kazanımlar ile ilgili bilgiler vermek amacıyla sınıf geneline sunum yapabilir. Bu 20 dakikalık süre içinde öğretmen, öğrencilere kitaplarını yazmaya başlamaları gerektiğini hatırlatır.

De	Deney hazırlama	ma 20	Öğrenciler, kitapta yer alacak deney/etkinlik ve değerlendirme bölümler için grup elemanları ile birlikte çalışmaya devam edecekler. Edindikleri bilgileri kendi aralarında tartışarak nasıl bir deney yapabilecekleri konusunu netleştirmelidirler. Ayrıca hangi konudan kaçar soru hazırlayacaklarını da bu süreçte belirlemeleri gerekmektedir.
			Bu süreçte öğretmene birçok soru gelebilecektir. (Örneğin; "Böyle bir deney olur mu?", "Nasıl bir soru sormalıyız?" vs.) Öğretmen bu sorular karşısında öğrenciye yol göstermelidir. Öğrencilerin sahip olduğu olası bilimsel hatalara karşı öğretmen öğrencilere doğru bilgilendirmeyi yapar.
			Öğrenciler ellerindeki tüm bilgiler ile kitap yazımına devam edecekler.
4. saat	Kitap yazımı	40	Kitap düzeni ve şekil/grafik kullanımı konusunda öğretmen öğrencilere rehberlik etmelidir. Öğretmen bu aşamada da grupları kontrol eder ve sorulara yönlendirici cevaplar verir. Öğrencilerin hazırlamaya başladıkları kitapta görev kısmında belirtilen tüm bölümlerin olması gerektiği öğretmen tarafından vurgulanır.
5. saat	Kitan yazımı	30	Öğrenciler bir önceki saatte olduğu gibi kitap yazım çalışmalarına devam edecekler. Fakat bu ders saatinin son 10 dakikasına girildiğinde tüm grupların kitaplarının son aşamaya gelmiş olması gerekmektedir.
			Öğretmen, öğrencileri, kitap yazımını kısa sürede bitirmeleri gerektiği konusunda uyarır. Gruplar arasında dolaşarak kitapların durumlarını kontrol eder. Yöneltilecek sorulara cevaplar verir.

	Sunum yapacak grupların belirlenmesi	10	Öğretmen hazırlanan kitaplarda yer alan deneylerden 3 tanesini seçer. Hazırlanan kitaplar toplanır.
Sunulmak üzere seçilen de tarafından 10 dakikayı aşm sunulacak. Eğer yeterli zam öğretmenin takdirinde bu sınıf ortamında yapılabilir.	Sunulmak üzere seçilen deneyler ilgili gruplar tarafından 10 dakikayı aşmayacak şekilde sunulacak. Eğer yeterli zaman kalırsa, öğretmenin takdirinde bu deneylerden biri sınıf ortamında yapılabilir.		
6.5	Sunuma	40	Eğer öğretmen konu hakkında soru çözme gereği hissediyorsa sunum sayısını 1'e indirip bir önceki ders saatine taşıyabilir. Böylece 6. ders saatini bir boyutta hareket ile ilgili soru ve problem çözümüne ayırabilir.

## Doğadaki Temel Kuvvetler WebQuest Uygulama Süreci

#### Öğretmen rehberi

Kazanımlar	Açıklamalar
Ders sonunda, doğadaki temel	<ul> <li>Elektromanyetik kuvvet ile güçlü</li> </ul>
kuvvetlerle ilgili olarak öğrenciler	ve zayıf nükleer kuvvetler daha
<ul> <li>Kuvvet kavramını örneklerle açıklar.</li> </ul>	ileriki sınıflarda ayrıntılı
<ul> <li>Doğadaki dört temel kuvveti</li> </ul>	inceleneceğinden bu kuvvetlerin
örnekler vererek açıklar.	ayrıntısına girilmez.
<ul> <li>Doğada kütleler arasında var olan</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Newton'un Genel Çekim bağıntısı</li> </ul>
kütle çekim kuvvetini açıklar.	verilerek çekim kuvvetinin kütleye
	ve uzaklığa bağlılığı irdelenecektir.

Doğadaki temel kuvvetler konusu ile ilgili hazırlanmış olan WebQuest yukarıda yer alan tablodaki kazanımları öğrencilere kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Fizik öğretim programında doğadaki temel kuvvetler için 2 ders saati ayrılmış olup WebQuest aktivitesi bu sürede tamamlanacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Bilgisayar yetersizliği nedeniyle uygulamanın grup çalışması şeklinde yapılması planlanmıştır. Öğrenciler en fazla üçer kişiden oluşan gruplara ayrılmalı ve her grup kendi bilgisayarında http://www.WebMacerasi.com adresine girip "Kuvvet ve Hareket" WebQuest'leri altında yer alan "Doğadaki temel kuvvetler" başlıklı WebQuest'e tıklamalıdır. Aşağıdaki tabloda uygulama süreci detaylı olarak anlatılmıştır. Uygulama adımlarının tabloda belirtilen zaman aralıklarında tamamlanması beklenmektedir.

	Aşama	Süre (dk)	Detaylar
1. saat	Yeni konuya giriş	10	Öğrenciler gruplara ayrılacak ve bilgisayar başında yerlerini alacak ve sonra öğretmen tarafından konuya giriş yapılacak. Öğretmenden bu aşamada öğrencinin önceki öğrendikleri ile yeni öğrenecekleri arasındaki bağlantıyı kurar. Fen ve teknoloji derslerinde kuvvet, kuvvet birimi, kuvvet ölçümü gibi konular öğrenildi fakat doğadaki 4 temel kuvvetten bahsedilmedi. Öğretmen buna vurgu yaparak bu derste öğrenileceklerden (kazanımlar) öğrencileri haberdar eder. Önceden hazırlanmış olan not alma kağıtları ve sunum yazımında kullanılacak A4 boyutundaki kağıtlar bu aşamada öğrencilere dağıtılır. Öğretmen öğrencilere sunumlarını PowerPoint kullanarak bilgisayar ortamında da

		hazırlayabileceklerini duyurur.
WebQuest giriş		Öğrenciler doğadaki temel kuvvetler WebQuest'inin giriş bölümünü okumaya başlayacaklar. Bu aşama için kısa bir süre yeterli olacaktır.
bölümü	3	Öğretmen öğrencileri kontrol ederek giriş bölümünü okuyanları görev bölümüne geçmeleri için yönlendirir.
WebQuest görev	4	Öğrenciler görev kısmını incelemeye başlayacak. Görev kısmında öğrencilerin hazırlayacakları sunum için detaylar yer almaktadır. Bu aşamada sunumda olması gereken bölümler listelenmiştir.
bölümü	4	Öğretmen bu aşamada gruplar arasında gezerek görevde anlamadıkları bir kısım olup olmadığını sorar. Eğer anlaşılmayan kısımlar var ise bu kısımlar öğrencilere öğretmen tarafından izah edilir.
WebQuest süreç bölümü	Ders saati sonuna kadar	Görev bölümünden sonra öğrenciler süreç kısmındaki adımları takip etmeye başlayacaklar. Süreç bölümü ile birlikte kaynaklar ve görev bölümlerini öğrencilerin ziyaret etmesi gerekebilir. Bu aşamada öğrenciler hazırlayacakları sunum ile ilgili kaynaklar kısmında yer alan web sitelerini inceleyecek kendileri için gerekli bilgileri tespit etmeye çalışacak ve kendilerine verilmiş kâğıtlara notlar alacaklardır.
		Öğretmen bu aşamada gruplar arasında gezmeye devam eder. Öğrencilerin ziyaret ettiği web sayfalarını kontrol eder. Öğrencilerin soracağı sorular olursa cevap vererek yönlendirir.

at			Öğrenciler süreç bölümünde yer alan adımları takip ederek kaynaklardan bilgi toplamayı devam edecekler. Gruplar kendi aralarında notlarını karşılaştıracaklar ve gerekirse birbirlerine farklılıkları izah edecekler.
	WebQuest süreç bölümü - Devam	7	Bu süreç boyunca öğretmen grupları gezip öğrencilere süreç hakkında rehberlik eder. Öğrencilerin soracağı sorular olursa cevap vererek yönlendirir. Öğretmen gerekli gördüğü durumlarda bilimsel hataların giderilmesi ve de kazanımlar ile ilgili bilgiler vermek amacıyla sınıf geneline sunum yapabilir.
2. Si			Öğrenciler aldıkları notlardan faydalanarak sunum metnini yazacaklar.
	Sunum metni yazımı	13	Öğretmen öğrencilerin sunum metinlerini yazım aşamasında inceler. Bilimsel hatalar var ise müdahale eder, gerekli açıklamaları yaparak hataların düzeltilmesine yardımcı olur.
	Sunum metni teslimi ve sunumlar	20	Öğrenciler sunum metinlerini öğretmene teslim eder ve öğretmenin seçeceği gruplar sunum yapar.
			Öğretmen hazırlanan sunumlardan bir ya da iki tanesini seçer. Kalan süreye göre bir ya da iki gruba sunum yaptırır.

## Newton'un Hareket Kanunları WebQuest Uygulama Süreci Öğretmen rehberi

Kazanımlar		
Ders sonunda, Newton'un hareket kanunlarıyla ilgili olarak öğrenciler		
<ul> <li>Dengelenmiş kuvvetlerin etkisindeki bir cismin hareketini deneyerek keşfeder</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Bir cisme etkiyen net kuvvet ile cismin ivmesi arasındaki ilişkiyi deneyerek keşfeder</li> </ul>		

• Etkileşen iki cisim arasındaki kuvvetlerin ilişkisini deneyerek keşfeder

Newton'un hareket kanunları konusunu içeren WebQuest yukarıdaki tabloda yer alan kazanımları öğrencilere kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Fizik öğretim programında bu konu için 6 ders saati ayrılmış olup WebQuest aktivitesi bu sürede tamamlanacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır.

Bilgisayar yetersizliği nedeniyle uygulamanın grup çalışması şeklinde yapılması planlanmıştır. Öğrenciler en fazla üçer kişiden oluşan gruplara ayrılmalı ve her grup kendi bilgisayarda http://www.WebMacerasi.com adresine girip "Kuvvet ve Hareket" WebQuest'leri altında yer alan "Newton'un hareket kanunları" başlıklı WebQuest'e tıklamalıdır. Aşağıdaki tabloda uygulama süreci detaylı olarak anlatılmıştır. Uygulama adımlarının tabloda belirtilen zaman aralıklarında tamamlanması beklenmektedir.

	Aşama	Süre (dk)	Detaylar
			Öğrenciler gruplara ayrıldıktan ve bilgisayar başında yerlerini aldıktan sonra öğretmen tarafından konuya giriş yapılacak. Bu aşamada beklenen öğrencinin önceki öğrendikleri ile yeni öğrenecekleri arasındaki bağlantının kurulmasıdır.
1. saat	Yeni konuya giriş	10	Öğretmen, bu aşamada, öğrencilerin grup oluşturması sürecinde yardımcı olur ve her grubun bilgisayar ve internet erişimi olup olmadığını denetler. Öğrenciler 6. sınıfta dengelenmiş kuvvetlerin etkisindeki cisimlerin durgun hâlde olduklarını ve dengelenmemiş kuvvetlerin etkisinde cisimlerin hareket yönünün veya süratinin değişebileceğini gördüler. 7 ve 8. sınıflarda Newton'un hareket kanunları ile ilgili başka bilgiler edinmediler. Öğretmen öğrencilere

		dengelenmiş kuvvetler etkisinde olan bir cisimden anlatılmak istenenin ne olduğunu günlük yaşamdan örnekler vererek hatırlatabilir ve öğrenecekleri yeni kavramlara vurgu yaparak, öğrencilere bu 6 saat boyunca hangi konularla karşılaşacaklarını belirtir. Bu aşamada resim, video, figür gibi çeşitli görsel elemanlardan faydalanarak öğrencinin dikkatini çekebilir. Önceden hazırlanmış olan not alma kağıtları ve rapor yazımında kullanılacak A4 boyutundaki kağıtlar bu aşamada öğrencilere dağıtılır.
		Öğrenciler Newton'un hareket kanunları WebQuest'inin giriş bölümünü okumaya başlayacaklar. Bu aşama için kısa bir süre yeterli olacaktır. Öğrenciler bu aşamada çeşitli deneyler hazırlayacaklarından haberdar olacak ve detaylar için görev bölümüne geçecektir.
WebQuest giriş bölümü	3	Öğretmen bu aşamada sınıf içinde dolaşarak grupları denetler. Her grubun ve her grup elemanının WebQuest giriş bölümünü okuyup okumadığını kontrol eder gerekli yönlendirmeleri yapar. Öğrencilerin giriş bölümü ile ilgili soruları var ise cevaplar ve giriş bölümünü okuyan öğrencileri görev bölümüne geçmeleri konusunda yönlendirir.
WebQuest görev bölümü	10	Görev kısmında öğrencilerin görevi yer almaktadır. Newton'un hareket kanunları ile ilgili bu WebQuest'in görev kısmında dersin kazanımları ile tutarlı üç madde listelenmiş ve öğrencilerin bu kazanımları yansıtacak deneyler yapmaları beklenmektedir. Öğrenciler onlardan istenenleri dikkatlice okumalıdır.

			Öğretmen, öğrencilere, dilerlerse her bir madde için ayrı ayrı deneyler hazırlayabileceklerini dilerlerse de bu üç maddeyi içerecek daha kapsamlı tek bir deney hazırlayabileceklerini duyurmalıdır. Öğretmen, bu aşamada gruplar arasında gezerek görevde anlamadıkları bir kısım olup olmadığını sorar. Eğer anlaşılmayan kısımlar var ise öğrencileri yönlendirir. Tüm öğrencilerin görev kısmıyla ilgilendiklerinden emin olur ve görev bölümünü incelemeyi tamamlayan öğrencileri süreç bölümüne yönlendirir.
	WebQuest süreç	Ders saati	Görev bölümünden sonra öğrenciler süreç kısmındaki adımları takip etmeye başlayacaklar. Süreç bölümü ile birlikte kaynaklar ve görev bölümlerine öğrencilerin erişmesi gerekebilir. Öğrenciler kaynaklar kısmında yer alan sayfalarda yer alan bilgilerden kendileri için gerekli olanlara karar verecek ve kendilerine verilmiş kâğıtlara notlar alacaklardır.
	bolümü	kadar	Bu aşamada öğretmen, öğrencilerin süreç adımlarını takip etmediğini kontrol eder. Öğrencilerin ziyaret ettiği web sayfalarını kontrol eder. Öğrencilerin soracağı sorular olursa cevaplar. Bu aşamada öğrencilerin dersle ilgili olmayan web sitelerine girip girmedikleri öğretmen tarafından kontrol edilmelidir.
saat	WebQuest süreç	40	Öğrenciler süreç bölümünde yer alan adımları takip ederek kaynaklardan bilgi toplamayı devam edecekler. Öğrencilerin bu dersin sonuna doğru kaynaklardan birçoğunu incelemiş olmaları beklenmektedir.
2.	bolumu - Devam		Bu süreç boyunca öğretmen grupları gezip öğrencilere rehberlik eder. Öğrencilerin süreç veya konu ile ilgili soruları var ise öğretmen öğrencilere yol gösterilmelidir.

3. saat	WebQuest süreç bölümü - Devam	10	Öğrencilere kaynakları incelemeyi bitirecek ve ellerindeki notlar hakkında yanlarında bulunan gruplar ile 3-4 dakika süre ile edindikleri bilgiler hakkında konuşacaklar. Gerekirse birbirlerine farklılıkları izah edecekler.
			Öğretmen öğrenciler arası konuşmaları takip eder. Bilimsel hatalar ve tutarsızlıklar konusunda gerektiği durumlarda öğrencileri yönlendirir. Öğretmen gerekli gördüğü durumlarda bilimsel hataların giderilmesi ve de kazanımlar ile ilgili bilgiler vermek amacıyla sınıf geneline sunum yapabilir. Öğretmen, öğrencilere deneylerini hazırlamaya başlamaları gerektiğini hatırlatır.
	Deney fikirlerinin tartışılması ve yazımın başlaması	30	Öğrenciler, Newton'un hareket kanunları ile ilgili araştırmalarını tamamladıktan sonra grup elemanları ile birlikte çalışmaya devam edecekler ve deney fikirlerini kendi aralarında tartışacaklar.
			Öğretmen bu süreçte grupları sık sık ziyaret edip nasıl deneyler planladıkları hakkında bilgi alır. Öğrencilerin konu ile ilgili sorularını cevaplandırır ve herhangi bir deney fikri aklına gelmeyen düşük düzeydeki gruplara yönlendirici yardımlarda bulunur. Öğrencilerin sahip olduğu olası bilimsel hatalara karşı öğretmen öğrencilere doğru bilgilendirmeyi yapar.
4. saat	Deney raporu yazımı	40	Öğrenciler deney fikirlerini tartışmaya devam edecekler ve deney raporlarını kendilerine dağıtılacak boş kâğıtlara hazırlamaya başlayacaklar. Bu aşamada öğrencilerin WebQuest değerlendirme bölümünü de kontrol etmeleri beklenmektedir.

			Süreç kısmında öğrencilerin deney raporlarında hangi kısımların bulunacağı verilmiştir. Bu aşamada öğretmen öğrencilerin ilgili kısımları içerecek şekilde raporlarını yazıp yazmadıklarını denetler. Öğrencilerin olası sorularını cevaplar ve gerekli yönlendirmeleri yapar. Öğrencilerin deney fikirlerinin uygulanabilirliğini ve bilimsel hatalardan arınmış olma durumlarını değerlendirir. Öğrencileri WebQuest değerlendirme bölümüne yönlendirir.
			Öğrenciler bir önceki saatte olduğu gibi deney yazım çalışmalarına devam edecekler.
5. saat	Deney raporu yazımı	20	Öğretmen, öğrencileri, deney yazımını kısa sürede bitirmeleri gerektiği konusunda uyarır. Gruplar arasında dolaşarak kitapların durumlarını kontrol eder. Yöneltilecek sorulara cevaplar verir.
	Deney raporları teslimi	5	Öğretmen hazırlanan deney raporlarını toplar ve öğrencileri WebQuest sonuç bölümünü okumaları için yönlendirir. Öğretmen bu aşamada sınıf ortamında yapılabilecek üç deneyi seçer ve ders arasında ilgili malzemeleri fizik laboratuarından temin eder.
	Deney uygulama	15	Seçilen ilk deney ilgili grup tarafından yapılır ve öğrenciler seyreder. Öğretmen süreci takip eder olası sorularda
			öğrencileri yönlendirir. Seçilen deneylerden diğer ikisi de yapılır. Öğretmen bir sonraki WebQuest konusundan öğrencileri haberdar ederek dersi bitirir.
6. saat	Deney uygulama ve sonuç	40	Eğer öğretmen konu hakkında soru çözme gereği hissediyorsa deney sayısını 1'e indirip bir önceki ders saatine taşıyabilir. Böylece 6. ders saatini Newton'un hareket kanunları ile ilgili soru ve problem çözümüne ayırabilir.

## Sürtünme Kuvveti WebQuest Uygulama Süreci

Öğretmen rehberi

Kazanımlar	A . 1 1 1
Kuzulillillu A	Açıklamalar
<ul> <li>Ders sonunda, sürtünme kuvvetiyle ilgili</li> <li>olarak öğrenciler <ul> <li>Sürtünme kuvvetinin bağlı</li> <li>olduğu etmenleri deneyerek</li> <li>keşfeder</li> <li>Statik ve kinetik sürtünme</li> <li>kuvvetleri arasındaki farkı</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sürtünme kuvveti için verilecek bağıntı sadece yatay düzlemde ve katı cisimler için kullanılacaktır.</li> </ul>
deneyerek keşfeder	

Sürtünme kuvveti konusu ile ilgili hazırlanmış olan WebQuest yukarıda yer alan tablodaki kazanımları öğrencilere kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Fizik öğretim programında sürtünme kuvveti için 2 ders saati ayrılmış olup WebQuest aktivitesi bu sürede tamamlanacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Bilgisayar yetersizliği nedeniyle uygulamanın grup çalışması şeklinde yapılması planlanmıştır. Öğrenciler en fazla üçer kişiden oluşan gruplara ayrılmalı ve her grup kendi bilgisayarında http://www.WebMacerasi.com adresine girip "Kuvvet ve Hareket" WebQuest'leri altında yer alan "Sürtünme kuvveti" başlıklı WebQuest'e tıklamalıdır. Aşağıdaki tabloda uygulama süreci detaylı olarak anlatılmıştır. Uygulama adımlarının tabloda belirtilen zaman aralıklarında tamamlanması beklenmektedir.

	Aşama	Süre (dk)	Detaylar
			Öğrenciler gruplara ayrılacak ve bilgisayar başında yerlerini alacak ve öğretmen tarafından konuya giriş yapılacak.
1. saat	Yeni konuya giriş	5	Öğretmenden bu aşamada öğrencinin önceki öğrendikleri ile yeni öğrenecekleri arasındaki bağlantıyı kurar. Fen ve teknoloji dersinde 7. sınıfta sürtünme kuvvetinin ne olduğu ve enerji kayıpları ile ilişkisi verildi fakat sürtünme kuvvetinin nelere bağlı olduğu ve çeşitlerinin neler olduğu görülmedi. Öğretmen buna vurgu yaparak bu derste öğrenileceklerden (kazanımlar) öğrencileri haberdar edecek. Önceden hazırlanmış olan not alma kağıtları bu aşamada öğrencilere dağıtılır.

WebQuest giriş	2	Öğrenciler sürtünme kuvveti WebQuest'inin giriş bölümünü okumaya başlayacaklar. Bu aşama için kısa bir süre yeterli olacaktır.
bölümü	3	Öğretmen öğrencileri kontrol ederek giriş bölümünü okuyanları görev bölümüne geçmeleri için yönlendirir.
WebQuest görev	5	Öğrenciler görev kısmını incelemeye başlayacak. Görev kısmında öğrencilerin hazırlayacakları deney ve poster için detaylar yer almaktadır. Bu aşamada posterde olması gerekenler listelenmiştir.
bölümü	5	Öğretmen bu aşamada gruplar arasında gezerek görevde anlamadıkları bir kısım olup olmadığını sorar. Eğer anlaşılmayan kısımlar var ise bu kısımlar öğrencilere öğretmen tarafından izah edilir.
		Görev bölümünden sonra öğrenciler süreç kısmındaki adımları takip etmeye başlayacaklar. Süreç bölümü ile birlikte kaynaklar, görev ve değerlendirme bölümlerini öğrencilerin ziyaret etmesi gerekebilir. Bu aşamada öğrenciler hazırlayacakları sunum ile ilgili kaynaklar kısmında yer alan web sitelerini inceleyecek kendileri için gerekli bilgileri tespit etmeye çalışacak ve kendilerine verilmiş kâğıtlara notlar alacaklardır ve deney fikirlerini not edeceklerdir.
WebQuest süreç bölümü	Ders saati sonuna kadar	Öğretmen bu aşamada gruplar arasında gezer ve öğrencilerin ziyaret ettiği web sayfalarını kontrol eder. Öğrencilerin soracağı sorular olursa cevap verir. Öğretmen, öğrencilere, süreç adımlarını takip ederken kaynaklar ve gerektiğinde görev bölümlerini de ziyaret etmeleri gerekebileceğini belirtir. Değerlendirme bölümüne kısaca göz atamalarının faydalı olabileceğini belirtir. Öğrencilerin deney fikirlerini inceler ve bilimsel hatalar var ise uyarır/yönlendirir. Öğretmen gerekli gördüğü durumlarda bilimsel hataların giderilmesi amacıyla ve de kazanımlar ile ilgili bilgiler vermek amacıyla sınıf geneline sunum yapabilir.

			Öğrenciler süreç bölümünde yer alan adımları takip ederek kaynaklardan gerek duydukları bilgileri toplamaya devam edecekler. Gruplar kendi aralarında notlarını karşılaştıracaklar ve gerekirse birbirlerine farklılıkları izah edecekler. Öğrenciler aldıkları notlardan faydalanarak deney tasarlamaya başlayacaklar.
2. saat	WebQuest süreç bölümü – Poster hazırlama	10	Bu süreç boyunca öğretmen grupları gezip öğrencilere süreç hakkında rehberlik eder. Öğrencilerin konu ile ilgili soruları var ise öğrencilere yol gösterilmelidir. Öğretmen A3 boyutundaki poster kâğıtlarını ve renkli kalemleri poster çalışmasında kullanılmak üzere öğrencilere dağıtır. Öğretmen öğrencilerin deney metinlerini yazım aşamasında inceler. Bilimsel hatalar var ise müdahale eder, gerekli açıklamaları yaparak hataların düzeltilmesine yardımcı olur. Poster düzeni konusunda, öğrencilerin ihtiyaç duyması halinde, öğrencilere rehberlik eder.
			Öğrenciler posterleri bitirecek.
	Poster tasarlama	10	Öğretmen grupları dolaşır ve gerekli durumlarda öğrencileri yönlendirir.
	Poster teslimi ve sunumlar	20	Öğrenciler posterlerini öğretmene teslim eder ve öğretmenin seçeceği grup deneyini yapar.
			Öğretmen hazırlanan posterlerden bir tanesini seçer ve ilgili grubun deneyini yapmasını sağlar.

## APPENDIX S

#### NOTE TAKING PAPER

Kaynak:	Kaynak:
Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:	<u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
	1 1 1 1
   <u> </u>	ч ч
	<b>\</b>
Kaynak:	Kaynak:
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>	Kaynak: <u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>

Kaynak:
<u>Görevde kullanılacak bilgiler:</u>
1

#### APPENDIX T

#### STUDENTS' VIEWS QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Sorular

- **1.** Kuvvet ve hareket ünitesini öğrenirken kullanılan öğretim yöntemi, eski öğretim yönteminden hangi açılardan farklılık gösterdi? Açıklayınız.
- **2.** Yeni yöntemle dersin işlenmesinin başarınız üzerinde olumlu ya da olumsuz etkileri nelerdir? Nedenleri ile birlikte açıklayınız.
- **3.** Yeni yönteme göre dersin işlenmesinin başarınız üzerinde etkisi olmasının yanında öğrenci olarak size ne gibi katkıları oldu? Nedenleri ile birlikte açıklayınız.
- **4.** Yeni öğretim yöntemine göre ders işlenişini sevdiniz mi? Nedenleri ile birlikte açıklayınız.
- 5. Yeni öğretim yöntemi ile dersin işlenmesinin, fizik dersi hakkında kendinizi ne kadar yeterli hissettiğiniz üzerinde olumlu ya da olumsuz etkileri nelerdir? Nedenleri ile birlikte açıklayınız.
- **6.** Yeni öğretim yöntemiyle dersin işlenmesinin fiziğin nasıl öğrenildiği ve fizik hakkındaki hangi görüşlerinizi değiştirmiştir? Önceden bu görüşleriniz nasıldı?
- **7.** Yeni öğretim yöntemine göre hazırlanmış etkinliklerin yararlı bulduğunuz kısımları nelerdir? Nedenleri ile birlikte açıklayınız.
- **8.** Yeni öğretim yöntemine göre hazırlanmış etkinliklerin beğenmediğiniz ve/veya değiştirilmesini istediğiniz kısımları var mı? Nedenleri ile birlikte açıklayınız.
- **9.** Yeni öğretim yönteminin değiştirilmesini istediğiniz kısımları varsa bunlar için hangi önerilerde bulunursunuz?
- **10.** YGS/LYS (ÖSS) sınavına girecek olmanız gerçeği, yeni öğretim yöntemine karşı tutumunuzu etkiledi mi? Etkilediyse nasıl?
- 11. Diğer konularda da bu yeni öğretim yönteminin kullanılmasını ister misiniz? Nedenleriyle birlikte açıklayınız.

#### APPENDIX U

#### EXAMPLES OF STUDENTS' PRODUCTS



#### Örnek 2





### Örnek 4



#### Doğadaki Temel Kuvvetler Örnek 1

"DOGADAKİ TEMEL Kuvvetler,

Kuvvet, bir damin baska bir dame uyguladığı itme veya gekne zeklinde olabilegek bir etkilezindir.

Örnekler, Araba bozuldugunda ona kuvvet uygulamamiz ve hareket ettirmemlz.

Aliquerla sepetini bir yerden bir yere götürmek için uyguladığımız kuvuet.

DOGADAL' DERT TEMEL KUNUET

1-Kütle CERIM Kuuveti olanak adlandırılan kuuvet çezidi adından da anlazabilecezi gibi cisimlerin kütteleri nedeniyle birbirlerine uyguladığı kuuvettir. En basit önnek olanak yere düzen bir elmanın bu haneketinin kaynağı Dünya'nın kütlesi ve elmanın kütlesi sebebiyle birbirlerine etki ettirdilkleri kyouettir.

2-<u>ELEKTROMANMETIK KUVVET</u> elektrik kuvvetl, yöklä 2 parapacigin ittigi (yökleri aynı izaretli) ya da birbirlerini çektigi kuvvettir.

Ornet, mknatisin igneleri germesi.

3-ZAHIF Nökleer Kuvvet zayıf kuvvet, pek çok parçacığın kararsız olmasından sorrumludur. Zayıf kuvvetin etki ettiği parçacık, nükleer olarak bozularak, kendisiyle akraba bir parçacığa dönüzür. Bu esnada bire ile bir nötr çiftini ortaya çıkartır. Ömek Dranyumun parçalanmasına sebep olan kuvvet.

4-SIDDETLI NÜKLEER KUUVET, 4 temel Luvvet anosinda en

siddetli kuuvettin Bu kuuvet atom çekindegi içindebi protonland bit anada tutan gekme kuuvetidir. Omely protonlarin de arada durmasini

saglayan kurvet.

#### Örnek 2

# KUVVET

Duran bir cismi hareket ettirebilen, hareket eden bir cismi durdurabilen, maddelarin settini, hizini degistirebilen, itme-celume-boldirme ile maddebrie duran ethilesine knuet denir. Ornegin, sucak you ginterinde ter-lediginie de pencerey: acimanie. Pencerege bir knuvet vygulayora k aciore. Bu knivet temos gerektiven bir turvettir. Burnin youndo temos gerektirneyon konvetle yopila bazi daylar de vardir- Bine Brnek Olarak; 217 kutuplu iki miknatisin birbirini itmaaidir.

Notio Kurvet yoyların esnek özelliğinden yararlarılarak yapılan dinamaile blacker ! Kovet metre ile Oraun. Elektromanyetik

Yiklis pargaciklar arasındaki etkileşime elektromanyetik kurvet denir. Bu kurvet zit elektrik yükü parçacıkların birbirini çekmesini, aynı yüklü parçacıkların birbirini itmesini soğlar. Bu kurvete örnek alarak saçımızı taradığımız tarağın kuçuk kağıtları cermesini verebiliriz. Mıknatista ise aynı kutupların birbirini itmesi, zit kutuplarin ise birbirini ceker.

Guido Nukleer Kuuvet

Gekirdeği bir arada tutan ve fizik kurallarının tanımlayabildiği en piddetli güqte olan bu konvete gügle neikleer konvet denir. Atomn ciekindeginde notronlar ve protonlar vardir. Ayn kutip olen protenlarin burbirint itme eine engellemet icin grate noticer to vertien yorarlandin



#### Zayif Nökker Kunnet

Madde yopitaslari arasindaki dengeyi sağlar. Böglece maddeler bazululaya uğramlaz. Atam Gekindeginde bulunan proton ve nistran arasındaki dengeyi sağlayan kuvvettir. Bazan nistranlardan biri bu kuvvetle protona dönüsebilir.

Kutle Gebin Kurveti Dört tenel kuuvetlerden biridir. Yer cekimi olarak bildiğimiz bu kuvvetin gareek adı kittle çekim kunnetidir. Çok büyük kütlelerin birbirini yekmelerini soğlar. Şiddeti diğer kuuvetlere göre en düzük kuuvettir. Cismi Luuvetleriyle dogru orontili, aratarindeki uzaklik ile ters arantılılır. Dünyanın gönes etrafında dönmesini sağlayen kulud de dunyo ile günes arosindaki cekim kuuvetidir. Horeketti cismin yeri dünmesinin nedeni cisme yer tarafından uygulanan kutle cetim kurvetidir. Agnı şekilde cisim de yerkureye bir kunnet uygdor. Yer kurenin cisme uygulodigi bu kunnete cisuin agiligi denir.

307

#### Newton'un Hareket Kanunları Örnek 1

NEWTON KANUHLARI

Issaac Newton horeket eden veya duran cisimlerin neden horeket ettigini ve neden olduğunu açıklayon çesitli kanınlar yayırılandı. Bu kanunlar Newton'lin horeket kanınları olarak bilnirler ve üştanedir.

```
Newtonun 1. Konunu (Eylemsizlik Konunu)
```

Dengelenmiş kurvetler etkisinde veya üstrine hir, bir kurvet etki etmeyen durmakta olon bir nesne duruyarsa, durmaya devam eder, hareket halinden ise aynı sürat ve yönde hareketine devam eder.



### DENEY

Deneyin Roll => OYUNLA OGEEN Deneyin Romaci => Newtonun ikino: konunun ispotlamak. Deneyin Romaci => Newtonun ikino: konunun ispotlamak. Deneyin yapılist => ilk shace 50 kglik cismi sandalye üzene koyduk. I pile dinamometreyi sandalye üzene koyduk. I pile dinamometreyi sandalyeye boğladik. Daha sorra cisme belirli bir kuruet yygulaçarak cismi hoeket = ethirmeye bazladik. Bir süre sanrada cismi akalınduk ve gegen zonarı not ettik. Ikinci işlende loo fallik bir cısmi sandelyeye kayralı pin işlenles esit kuruet yygulayrak tonamladık ve sureyi not ettik. <u>Sonung</u> Bir cismin ivle rebalmesi ikin cism üzerine kurvet etki etmesi gerekir. Daha bayük kütlelerin rain daha büyük kurvetlar gerekir.
"NEWTON UN BIZINCI KANLANY

By Esning gore; Dengelenmis Euroverter ettiskide vega isline hickir Eurovet etti; etmeyen durmagia don bir nesne durugorsa, durmaga derion eder hareket hatinde be aynı süllet ve yörde hareketine Jevan eder.

DENEY

Deneyin amoer Nauton in I. Kanununy gostermety Marzeneteri Bit koo tone bilye, tapol Jopilisi i Bikeler tapoige koyubcok, Bir arkpabosimia tapoly, dine alip befeyerek, Arkatisimia nareket bir sekilde bekledigi takalirde bilger de hardetsiz kaberaktir Atgadisimiz aniden hardet ederse bilgelade haretete lostagora tir. \* Bu denegate bilgeter yore adre durdut fori konumberini korumaya sa kimattadir.

NEWTON'UN IGINCI KANYANY

Bir dismin vinelen-bilmesi' idn dism üserhe kuvvet etki etmisi gerektir. Daha büyük külleler bin daha büyük kunnetler gerektidir. Bu kanun da kunnet külle ve inme anası daki iliski <u>F=ma</u> 'dır.

DENEY Amacı = I time ve kuvvet arasın dağı' illiştifyi' söstermetç II - Time ve külte arasındağı' illiştifyi söstermetç. Malametri Araba, ip, makara, 3 tane 100 promitik cisim

Yapilisi! I adm! Araba mann "barlne koyulur. Bir ucuna ip bajanır, Masının kenarına makasa tullurulur, ipin Jiger ucuna 100 3'lili cisim biplanir, Olanlar platemkndikten sonra 100 g/lik bir chim daha elenir

## Sürtünme Kuvveti Örnek 1

orantily olarak artar.

ITTE

kitap

boğlı olarak değişir.

Sürtünmeli Yüzeylerde Hareket

Cismi merme

masada F

kurvetyle

aelegiouz.

SURTUNME KUVVETI: Bir cisme bulunduğu yüzeyde yaptığı hareketih tersi yönünde elki eden kurvettir. \_DENEYLER\_

Cimi tahta

masada F

kurvetigle

cekiyonis.



Sonuc: Cismin agirligi arttikea surturme kuvueti de dopri

(2

Sonus: Yüzey degatikae sürhinme kurvehide bung

Statik sürtünme kurveti: Birbirihe sürhünen iki civim aravinda, olusacak harekete karşı koyan kurvete denit.

Kinethe suchinme kurveti: Haretet halthdeti bir cisme, üzenhole bulundugu yüzey tarafından horekethe konsi koyacak sekibt uypulanan kurvete denik.



Sonuc: Sürtünme kurveti sürtünen yüreylenh büyüklüğüne bağlı depiklik.

#### Örnek 2

(2)

wh to





#### Örnek 4



## Deneyin Yapılısı:

I. Durum

I. Ourundaki kitabi cekpelin ve sitrikinse kuvvetini dlaetin. II. Dannelstij ilji alet kjilob cekçilin sonra sürilinne kurvetini öladim. III. Dennetsty ik alet lýtabi celefin ve sonra sit ihme kurvetini dladin Elle ettiginia someboria tabloge obdualim



Concel Tanes habilda comban bibbine yapta ten kunnetti: Subbine hunneti comin agrifina dagru contilidur.

Deney Amores: Surtinme kurvetinin Gesitlerini öğrenmek...



#### Denovin Yapılısı :

Hanekahir olan bir masayı horekat haline getirmek i'cirin mosaya kuvvet yışılışınlım. Hankut halisdeki masaya be birinci dırımoblime bakarakı daha kukut bir kuvvet yışılayadım.

#### Sonva :

Î. de etki eden surtiame kuveti statik sutiame kuvetick Yani Mara harolate gecene kader yychnon kuvet statik surtame Emetidir.

II. de etki eden sortisme kuveti kiretik sortisme kuvetik: Vani masa hardet haliok iken etki eden kuvet kiretik sortisme kuvetidir.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

#### PERSONAL INFORMATION

Surname, Name: Gökalp, Muhammed Sait Nationality: Turkish (TC) Date and Place of Birth: 4 October 1981, Ankara Marital Status: Married email: msg@onlinefizik.com

# **EDUCATION**

Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
MS	Gazi University Physics Education, Ankara	2003
BS	Gazi University Physics Education, Ankara	2003
High School	Ankara Ayrancı High School, Ankara	1998

#### WORK EXPERIENCE

Year	Place	Enrollment
2004 - Present	METU	Research Assistant

### FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Advanced English

## PUBLICATIONS

- Gökalp, M. S. & Erbaş, A. (2005). Internet Based Technologies and Physics Education: Using Java Applets in Teaching and Learning Kinematics. Paper presented at the V. International Educational Technology Conference, September 21-23, 2005, Sakarya, Türkiye
- Gökalp, M. S. & Düzenli, N. (2005). Fimatem.Com: Fizik ve Matematik Eğlence Merkezi. Paper presented at the V. International Educational Technology Conference, September 21-23, 2005, Sakarya, Türkiye
- Gökalp, M.S. & Sharma, M. (2008). The Use of a Web-Based Environment for Years 7 to 10 High School Physics, Paper presented at the 18th National Congress of the Australian Institute of Physics (AIP), November 30-December 5, 2008, Adelaide, Australia
- Gökalp, M.S. & Eryılmaz, A. (2009). Measuring students' misconceptions in static electricity with online three-tier misconception test, Paper presented at the

International Science Education Conference (ISEC 2009), November 24-26, 2009, November 24-26, 2009, Singapore

- Gökalp, M. S. & Eryılmaz, A. (2009). Views of the Web Users about Which Sections Should Be in Physics Education Related Websites at Which Priority. Poster session presented at the International Science Education Conference, November 24-26, 2009, Singapore
- Gökalp, M. S., Çetin-Dindar, A., & Aydın, S. (2010). Pisa 2006: The Relationship between Socio-Economic Status and Science Achievement in Turkey. Paper presented at the Second International Congress of Educational Research, April 29-May 2 2010, Antalya, Türkiye
- Gökalp, M.S. & Eryılmaz, A. (2010). Development of an Achievement Test on Force and Motion. Paper presented at the GIREP-ICPE-MPTL International Conference on Teaching and Learning Physics Today: Challenges? Benefits?, August 22-27, 2010, Reims, France
- Gökalp, M.S. & Eryılmaz, A. (2010). Üç-Aşamalı Sorular Yardımıyla Kuvvet Konusundaki Başarının ve Kavram Yanılgılarının Ölçülmesi. Paper presented at the 9. Ulusal Fen Bilimleri ve Matematik Eğitimi Kongresi, September 23-25, 2010, İzmir, Türkiye