

Introduzione
Cosa e' l'Open Education?
Risorse didattiche aperte

Definizione: Open Educational Resources are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and repurposing by others. OER include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge.

(<http://www.hewlett.org/strategy/open-educational-resources/>)

Risorse didattiche aperte:

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Risorse_didattiche_aperte

Altri fonti:

<http://wikieducator.org/OERF>About>

→ Open source

Fondatore e background generale:

→ World Wide Web- Tim Berners-Lee

Sviluppo del OER e le maggiori sfere di utilizzo del OER oggi:

→ OER progetti: <http://wikieducator.org/OERF:Projects>

→ **Maggiori investitori e sostenitori:**

Investitori nel OER:

<http://www.hewlett.org/strategy/open-educational-resources/>

Le sfide di OER:

Bibliografia:

- **Tim Berners Lee- Weaving the Web**
- **Fonte principale accademica MENDELEY:**
 1. Integrating OER into open educational practices
 - 2.
 - 3.

OPEN EDUCATION EUROPA

Ogni giorno insegnanti, presidi, ricercatori, organizzazioni e studenti scoprono idee e metodi nuovi per rendere l'apprendimento più efficace, interessante e motivante. Ciò può dare piccoli risultati o cambiare vite intere. Ma è difficile che quelle idee vengano condivise e riprese da altri.

La Commissione europea ha lanciato Open Education Europa per captare quelle idee e garantire che chiunque, in tutta l'Unione Europea, discuta e impari come portare soluzioni innovative nel mondo dell'istruzione.

Il sito si concentra principalmente sulle potenzialità delle tecnologie e dei materiali digitali ai fini del miglioramento dell'insegnamento e dell'apprendimento.

Lo scopo è quello di offrire agli insegnanti di ogni grado, a tutti i loro collaboratori e a chiunque condivida la passione per l'istruzione, un luogo dove confrontarsi, imparare, condividere, fare domande e trovare ispirazione.

(<https://www.openeducationeuropa.eu/it/chi-siamo>)

What is open education?

Open education is a philosophy about the way people should produce, share, and build on knowledge.

Proponents of open education believe everyone in the world should have access to high-quality educational experiences and resources, and they work to eliminate barriers to this goal. Such barriers might include high monetary

costs, outdated or obsolete materials, and legal mechanisms that prevent collaboration among scholars and educators.

Promoting collaboration is central to open education. As the [Open Education Consortium](#) says: "sharing is probably the most basic characteristic of education: education is sharing knowledge, insights and information with others, upon which new knowledge, skills, ideas and understanding can be built."

What are open educational resources?

Open educational resources (OERs) are learning materials that can be modified and enhanced because their creators have given others permission to do so. The individuals or organizations that create OERs—which can include materials like presentation slides, podcasts, syllabi, images, lesson plans, lecture videos, maps, worksheets, and even entire textbooks—waive some (if not all) of the copyright associated with their works, typically via legal tools like [Creative Commons licenses](#), so others can freely access, reuse, translate, and modify them.

Why are open educational resources beneficial?

Applying open licenses to educational materials [allows educators to collaborate](#) when building materials specifically differentiated for their

students. For example, a mathematics teacher might acquire openly-licensed word problems for her students, but re-write the exercises to include language that is more geographically specific or demographically relevant. In turn, she can share her modified problems with others who may wish to use them.

At the same time, [collaborating on OERs](#) allows educators to work together when ensuring consistency among their materials. Public school teachers in the United States, for instance, may wish to share resources they've developed in order to adhere to government-mandated educational standards, like the [Common Core State Standards](#).

Some educators suggest that OERs might [help reduce costs](#) associated with producing and distributing course materials in both primary and secondary educational institutions. Teachers can download these materials—often at low costs—for use in their classrooms, but they can also update these materials and share their contributions with others, keeping content timely, relevant, and accurate. In this way, they needn't wait for textbook companies to issue entirely new editions of their (traditionally copyrighted) learning materials.

Students also benefit from open educational resources when they access these materials to supplement the education they might receive in a classroom. Some students do not have access to a high-quality education, but using OERs affords them opportunities to enhance their knowledge

independently—in spite of the barriers preventing them from acquiring the knowledge and skills they seek.

Open educational resources are most useful when educators [distribute them in open formats](#), so teachers and students can use those resources regardless of the particular technical platforms their schools have adopted. Projects like the [OER Commons](#) act as repositories for high-quality open educational resources.

(<https://opensource.com/resources/what-open-education>)

you are among the growing number of people who believe that quality education can, and should be, freely available to all who seek it.