



המיזם הלאומי ללמידה דיגיטלית  
المشروع الوطني للتعلم الرقمي  
Israel's national digital learning initiative

- להלן רשימה ראשונית של כלים שבחנו ואנחנו ממליצים להשתמש בהם מההיבט הפדגוגי (בהתאם לאופי ולצרכי הקורס כמובן).
- עם זאת, מההיבט הטכנולוגי חלקם אינם כלים רשמיים של edX ולכן לפעמים השימוש בהם יהיה על אחריותכם המלאה.
- כולנו נרוויח כמובן מגישה שיתופית למידע, ולכן נשמח להערות שלכם בנוגע לכלים ברשימה (בין אם השימוש היה מוצלח או לא מוצלח, דגשים מיוחדים, טיפים, דוגמאות וכד'), וכן להמלצה להוסיף לרשימה כלים חדשים.

Name+Link	Description	Assessment	<a href="#">Udl</a>
<a href="#">Drag and Drop Problem</a>	In drag and drop problems, learners respond to a question by dragging text or images to a specific location on a background image. This section explains how to use drag and drop problems in your course.	In assessment mode, learners must match all of the draggable items to target zones and then submit the problem. The problem does not reveal whether items are matched correctly until the learner submits the problem.	Visual content Interactive
<a href="#">Image Explorer XBlock</a>	This package provides the Image Explorer XBlock that allows you to use an image with hotspots in a course. When the student clicks a hotspot icon, tooltip containing custom content is displayed.	None	Visual content
<a href="#">Active Table</a>	An XBlock that implements a tabular problem type.	not clear	Active learning

	Students are requested to fill in some of the table cells.		
<a href="#">Oppia Exploration</a>	Oppia is a tool for creating short interactive tutorials (called 'explorations') that try to simulate a conversation with a human tutor. This XBlock allows Oppia explorations to be embedded in OpenEdX courses.	Self assessment	<a href="http://oppia.github.io/#/">http://oppia.github.io/#/</a> Active learning Visual
<a href="#">Problem Builder XBlock</a>	Set of interactive exercises, and tools to automate the workflow of real-life mentoring within an edX course. It supports: free-form answers (textarea) which can be shared across different XBlock instances (for example, to remind a student of an answer he gave before), MCQs (multiple choice questions), MRQs (multiple responses questions), rating scales, progression tracking (allowing to check that the student has completed the previous steps before allowing to complete a given XBlock instance).	Self assessment and teacher assessment	<a href="https://github.com/open-craft/problem-builder">https://github.com/open-craft/problem-builder</a>  Active learning Assessment
<a href="#">Notes Tool</a>	The notes tool allows learners to highlight and make notes about what they read in the body of the course. The notes tool is available for text, including text in HTML components. However, the tool is currently <b>not available for discussions, exercises, video transcripts, or PDF documents.</b>	No- students can see their notes, which are not sent to the platform	Text intervention
<a href="#">Open Response Assessments</a>	In open response assessments (ORA), learners submit essay responses and then go through a series of assessment steps (such as peer assessment and self assessment) to complete the assignment.	Open response assessments that are visible to all learners do not respect cohorts. In other words, it is possible for learners in one cohort	Interactive text

	<p><b>Note</b>  ORA assignments cannot be used as the prerequisite when you configure <a href="#">prerequisite course subsections</a>.  Open response assessments that are visible to all learners do not respect cohorts. In other words, it is possible for learners in one cohort to be asked to grade responses for learners in another cohort. If you want to make an open response assessment divided by cohort, you must create that assessment in a course component that is defined as cohort-specific</p>	<p>to be asked to grade responses for learners in another cohort. If you want to make an open response assessment divided by cohort, you must create that assessment in a course component that is defined as cohort-specific.</p>	
<p><a href="#">Peer Instruction Tool</a></p>	<p>Assignments created with the peer instruction tool present learners with a multiple choice question, and then guide the learners through these stages of the exercise.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An initial response, which includes both an answer choice and a written explanation for that choice.</li> <li>2. Review of responses submitted by several other course participants.</li> <li>3. A final response, which also includes an answer choice and revised explanation.</li> </ol> <p>Learners also receive an explanation for the correct answer choice. After 10 learners complete the assignment, class breakdown histograms show the percentage of responding learners who selected each of the answer choices, both</p>	<p>Self assessment and teacher assessment</p>	<p>Self-assessment</p>

	initially and after reviewing peer responses.		
<a href="#">Poll &amp; Survey XBlock</a>	This XBlock enables a course author to create survey/poll elements to get feedback from students. The XBlocks can either be <i>poll</i> or <i>survey</i> XBlocks. <i>Poll</i> XBlocks have one question, and a series of answers. <i>Survey</i> XBlocks have several questions and a handful of (terse) answers that a student is expect to answer each one from (Such as 'True', and 'False', or 'Agree' or 'Disagree')	Self assessment and teacher assessment	Self assessment
<a href="#">Cohort-Specific Content</a>	In a course that uses this feature, the course team defines communities of students within the larger, course-wide community. Learners can be assigned to a cohort group on the basis of a distinctive group characteristic, or through an automated, random process. Courses that include cohorts can assign different course content to different cohorts.		Diverse content management Peer assessment