

Appendix A

Education Standards: Contact Information and Web Addresses

National Science Education Standards

National Academy Press
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Lockbox 285
Washington, DC 20055
(888) 624-8373
<http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/nses/html/>

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Curriculum and Evaluation Standards

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
1906 Association Drive
Reston, Virginia 20191-9988
(800) 235-7566
<http://www.nctm.org/>

Standards for the English Language Arts

National Council of Teachers of English
1111 West Kenyon Road
Urbana, IL 61801
(800) 369-6283
<http://www.ncte.org/standards/>

Benchmarks for Science Literacy

Oxford University Press
Order Department
2001 Evans Road
Cary, NC 27513
(800) 451-7556
<http://www.project2061.org>

New Standards Performance Standards

700 Eleventh Street, NW
Suite 750
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 783-3668

Appendix B

Suppliers of Hands-On Math and Science Materials

There are many good sources of hands-on materials for use in science and mathematics classrooms. In fact, most materials can be found at a local grocery, drug, or hardware store. For some materials, however, it help to know of a good supplier who provides materials at a reasonable cost. As we have purchased materials for workshops, schools, and youth-serving organizations, we have found a few suppliers that merit a special notation, either because they offered a hard-to-find product, offered it at a good price, or both. Certainly, this list of suppliers is not exhaustive, nor do we imply that these suppliers are the only good ones to use. We can only say that we have received good service and/or a good price on materials from the following suppliers.

Creative Publications

5623 West 115th St.
Alsip, IL 60803
(800) 624-0822

Delta Education, Inc.

P.O. Box 3000
Nashua, NH 03061-3000
(800) 442-5444

Pearson Learning/ Dale Seymour Publications

4350 Equity Drive
Columbus, OH 43228
(800) 321-3106

Carolina Biological Supply Co.

2700 York Road
Burlington, NC 27215
(800) 334-5551
www.carolina.com

Burt Harrison & Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 732
Weston, MA 02193-0732
(800) 628-4724

Nasco Science

901 Janesville Ave.
P.O. Box 901
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
(800) 558-9595
www.eNASCO.com

Sargent-Welch

P.O. Box 5229
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-5229
(800) 727-4368
www.sargentwelch.com

Appendix C

Resources for Software and Software Reviews

The following vendors/sites have consistently provided quality educational technology products and reviews, but you can certainly find good products and reviews from other sources as well.

Software Reviews:

California Instructional Technology Clearinghouse (use the Search icon feature)

<http://mathforum.org/library/view/16232.html>

The Review Zone

<http://www.TheReviewZone.com>

Superkids Educational Software Review

<http://www.superkids.com/>

Yahoo – Computers and Internet Software Reviews

http://dir.yahoo.com/Computers_and_Internet/software/reviews/

Software Companies and Vendors:

The Learning Company

<http://www.learningcompanyschool.com/>

Knowledge Adventure

http://www.vugames.com/vug/studio.do?studioName=Knowledge_Adventure

Sunburst

<http://www.sunburst.com/>

Appendix D

Glossary of Computer Terms

ADDRESS: The unique location of a web site on the Internet.

BBS (Bulletin-Board System): A location on the Internet that offers files, programs, and other information that you can download to your own computer. Some bulletin boards allow you to send e-mail and communicate with other users.

BITNET (Because It's Time Network): An international computer network created to connect research institutions and higher education.

BOOKMARK: A saved link to a web site that has been added to a list of saved links on your browser so that you can simply click on it rather than having to retype the address when visiting the site again.

BROWSER: A software program that lets you find, view, and hear material on the World Wide Web, including text, graphics, sound, and video. Popular browsers are Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

CD-ROM: A computer disk that looks like a CD that can store large amounts of information. CD-ROMs can only be used with CD-ROM drives.

CHAT ROOM: A location on the Internet that allows users to communicate with each other in real time, instead of delayed time as with e-mail.

CURRICULUM: All of the courses of study offered by an educational institution.

CYBERSPACE: General term used to refer to the electronic "areas" and communities existing on the Internet and other computer networks, as well as to the culture that is developing around them.

DATABASE: A collection of related information organized on a computer that can include text, files, programs, and graphics.

DOMAIN: On the Internet, a domain is a set of network addresses that identify a specific place on the Internet. For example, aas.org is the domain name for the network of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DOWNLOAD: To copy a file from one computer system (or the Internet) to another.

E-MAIL (Electronic Mail): A way of sending messages electronically from one computer to another.

E-MAIL ADDRESS: A specific address for a person or a service at a specific network site. Electronic addresses include a user name, the symbol "@", and a domain name. For example, username@aaas.org.

FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions): A file of questions and answers compiled for Web sites to answer common questions.

FAVORITE: A saved link to a web site that has been added to a list of saved links so that you can simply click on it rather than having to retype the address when visiting the site again.

FILE: A file is a piece of information (text, graphics, or a program) that can be passed from one computer to another.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol): A standard way of transferring files over networks and computer systems.

GOPHER: A menu format system for finding information on the Internet. Gophers pre-date the Internet.

HARDWARE: A term for the nuts, bolts, and wires of computer equipment and the actual computer and related machines. Examples of hardware are the CPU, modems, speakers, disk drives, motherboards, etc.

HOME PAGE: The web site that is the starting point on the World Wide Web for a particular individual, group or organization.

HOST: The main computer system to which computer users are connected.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): The programming language used for the World Wide Web. Documents must be converted to HTML in order to be readable on the Web.

HYPertext LINK: Also called links or hotlinks. An easy method for moving from place to place on the Internet by using the mouse to click on highlighted words or icons on the screen. The link will take you to related documents or sites.

HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL (HTTP): A standard used by World Wide Web servers to provide rules for moving text, images, sound, video, and other multimedia files across the Internet.

ICON: A small picture on a computer desktop or web page that represents the topic or information category of another web page. By using the mouse to click on an icon, the user will be taken to that web page or computer program.

INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY: A term popularized by former Vice President Al Gore to refer to the Internet, World Wide Web, and e-mail.

INTERNET: A worldwide collection of computer networks that allows people to find and use information and communicate with others.

INTERNET 2: A collaboration among more than 100 U.S. universities to develop networking and advanced applications for learning and research.

ISP (Internet Service Provider): A generic term for any company that can connect you directly to the Internet, such as America Online.

LISTSERV: A program that distributes e-mail to users on a computer network who have common interests and have requested to be included on that list.

LOGIN/LOGON/LOGOFF/LOGOUT: The process of entering and exiting a program.

MAILBOX: A folder or directory on the user's host computer that holds the user's e-mail.

MODEM: A device that allows computers to communicate with each other over telephone lines.

MOUSE: A small device that lets you give commands to the computer. The mouse controls a pointer on the computer screen and allows you to point and click to make selections.

MULTIMEDIA: A combination of two or more types of information such as text, audio, video, graphics, and images.

NETIQUETTE: Rules or manners for interacting with others on the Internet.

NETWORK: A group of connected computers that are able to communicate and share information.

NEWSGROUP: A topical discussion group on a network or the Internet. Individuals can post messages and read messages that are posted there.

ONLINE: Being actively connected to a network, the Internet, or a computer system - usually being able to exchange data, commands, and information.

ONLINE SERVICE: A company such as America Online or EarthLink that provides its members access to the Internet.

PC: A personal computer.

POSTING: Sending a message or announcement to a newsgroup, bulletin board, or other public message area.

PROTOCOL: The set of specific communications standards that allow one computer to communicate and interact with other computers.

RAM (Random Access Memory): A place on the computer where the operating system, applications, and files in current use are kept so that they can be quickly reached by the computer's processor. Information is not permanently stored in RAM, but on the hard drive or a disk.

SCANNER: A device attached to a computer that allows users to make a digital image of a document or graphic, and save it as a computer file.

SEARCH ENGINE: A program on the Internet that allows users to search for information.

SERVER: A host computer that stores files and programs and makes them available to users of other computers.

SHAREWARE: Software programs available on the Internet that can be shared among users. This software can usually be used on the Internet for free or downloaded onto a user's computer.

SNAIL MAIL: Mail delivered by the U.S. Postal Service or other mail carrier as opposed to e-mail.

SOFTWARE: A computer program or set of instructions that allow users to carry out certain activities, such as word processing, games, and spreadsheets.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator): The address of a web site on the World Wide Web. For example, the URL for the American Association for the Advancement of Science is <http://www.aaas.org>.

USER NAME (or USER ID): The unique name given to a user on a computer network or web site for his or her account. The user name is usually accompanied by a password.

VIRUS: A piece of programming code that causes some unexpected and undesirable event, such as lost or damaged files.

WEB BROWSER: A software program that lets you find, see, and hear material on the World Wide Web, including text, graphics, sound, and video. Popular browsers are Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

WEB SITE: A location on the World Wide Web that incorporates graphics, sounds, and links to other sites. A web site is identified by a URL (online address).

WORLD WIDE WEB (Web or WWW): A hypertext-based navigation system on the Internet that allows you to browse through a variety of linked resources.

ZIP DRIVE: A Zip drive is used to back up and archive data, and to store large files. Only Zip disks can be used with a Zip drive. A Zip disk holds 100 megabytes of data or the equivalent of 70 floppy diskettes.