

# Technology Use and Acceptance among Pre-Service Teachers of English as a Foreign Language: The Case of a Learning Management System and an Educational Blog

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This chapter reports two case studies done in a teacher training university to find the effects of two technology-based learning environments on learning and technology acceptance of pre-service teachers of English as a foreign language. In the first case, a learning management system was used to support writing ability in a writing course. In the second case, the effect of an educational blog on increasing phonological awareness was probed into.*

## **Technology Use and Acceptance among Pre-Service Teachers**

*Both studies adopted a pretest-posttest control and experimental group design. The results revealed that, while controlling for the participants' entry-level ability, the experimental group outperformed the control group in their final assessment. Perceptions of those who experienced technology-based environments were assessed by a questionnaire and a semi-structured interview. It was found that most participants enjoyed using both technologies for learning, accepted them as valuable educational sources, and preferred to extend using them into other university courses.*

## **ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND**

Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University (SRTTU) is the only teacher training university in Iran that works in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. The mission of the university is to educate pre-service teachers of almost all disciplines at the undergraduate program and to empower in-service teachers at graduate and postgraduate courses.

When I started my work at SRTTU in 2004, the university was developing its technological infrastructure a little bit slowly. The reason I guess was that many of our colleagues were not so much interested in using information and communication technology in their classes, and some even did not believe in the usefulness of such tools for learning and teaching purposes. The university had a very well-equipped computer lab with high speed Internet at the time. Then all classes were equipped with video projectors and personal computers within a couple of weeks to help instructors use technology in their teaching. Some incentives were also provided for those who were eager to teach with technology.

This led many instructors including me to overuse the PowerPoint presentations in teaching almost all courses for the next two years. Based on the feedback I received from my students and the research I did (Rahimi & Forouzeshnia, 2010), I started looking for alternative technologies that could work with our students who had shown roughly high negative attitudes to technology (Rahimi & Yadollahi, 2009a), although they had rather satisfactory access to computers and the Internet at home and/or on the campus and a high level of portable device ownership (Rahimi, 2006).

Meanwhile the country was embarking on the fourth five-year development plan (2004-2009) considering the following top agenda for the development of the information and communication technology infrastructure nationwide:

- Technology use in schooling and higher education.
- Expansion of e-learning and distance learning programs.
- Development of educational software for the national syllabuses.
- Expansion of the private sectors' role in the development of the information and communication technology infrastructure.

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