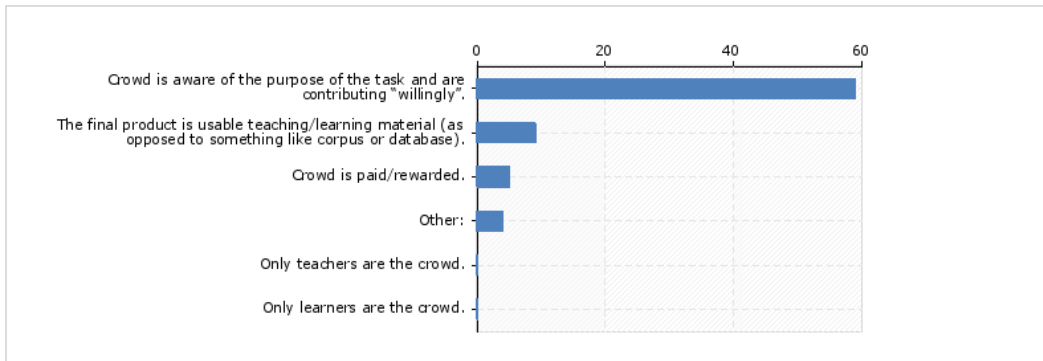


## ANALYSIS - Charts

Data collection took place from 16.8.17, 11:21 to 11.9.17, 16:59

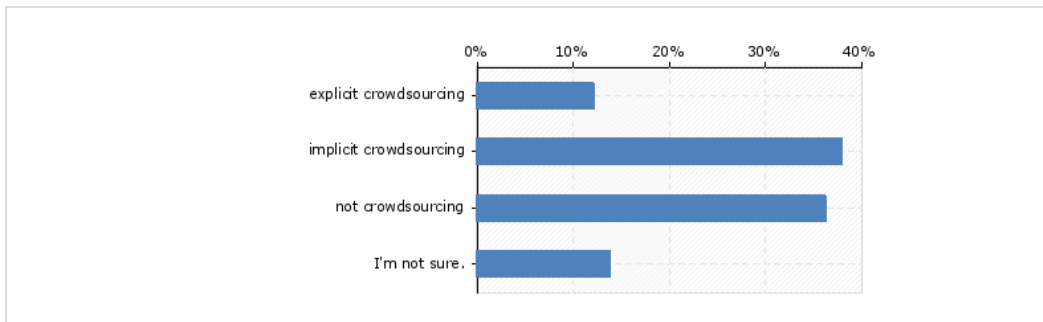
What is your opinion most distinguishing characteristics in which explicit crowdsourcing differs from implicit crowdsourcing? (choose maximum two) (n = 77)

Multiple answers are possible

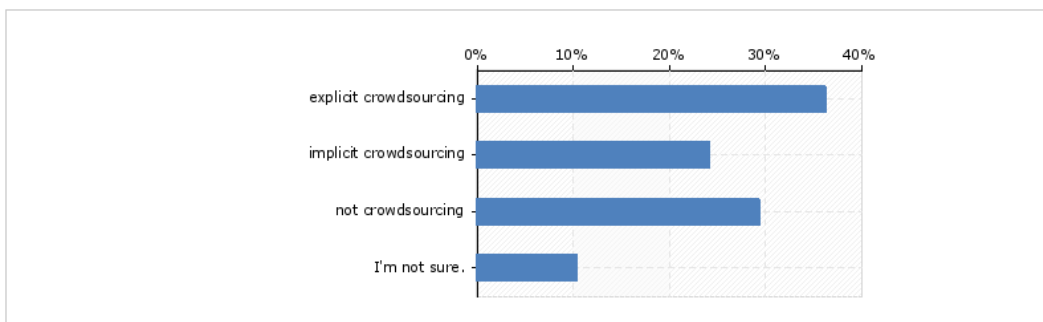


crowd can benefit from the outcome
can also intentionally create intermediate product related to learning materials
is there necessarily an important difference here?
data is used as it

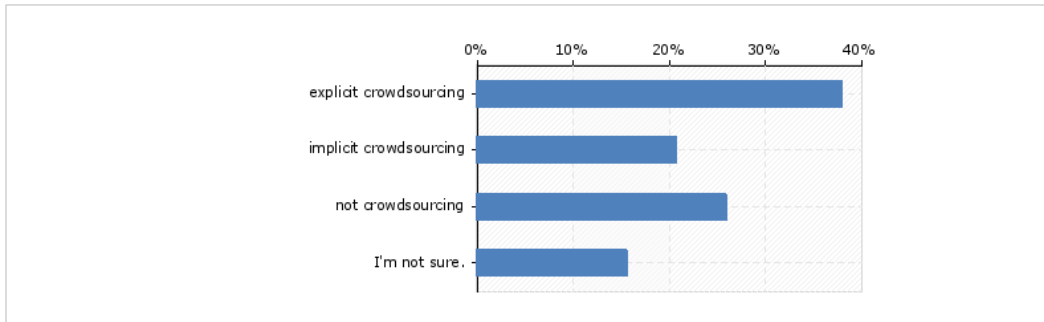
Cambridge Learner Corpus - collected written texts by learners, marked, then used to make a corpus and, based on that, teaching materials. (n = 58)



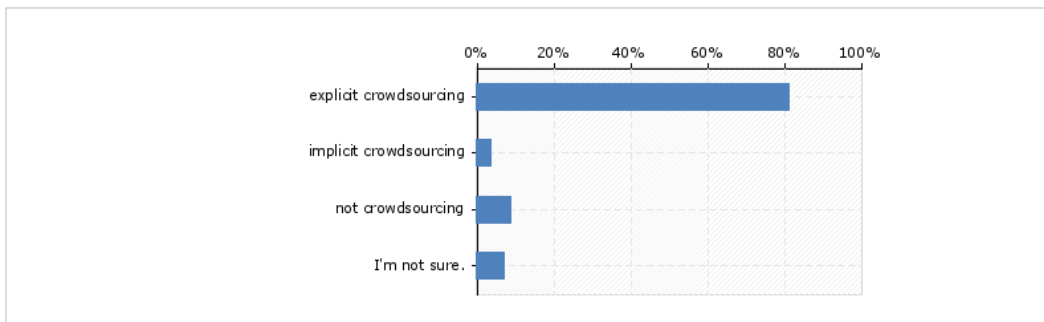
Students write texts, teachers correct them, researchers collect the texts later, and make them available as annotated corpus. Teachers are aware of the corpus project, but are not paid. (n = 58)



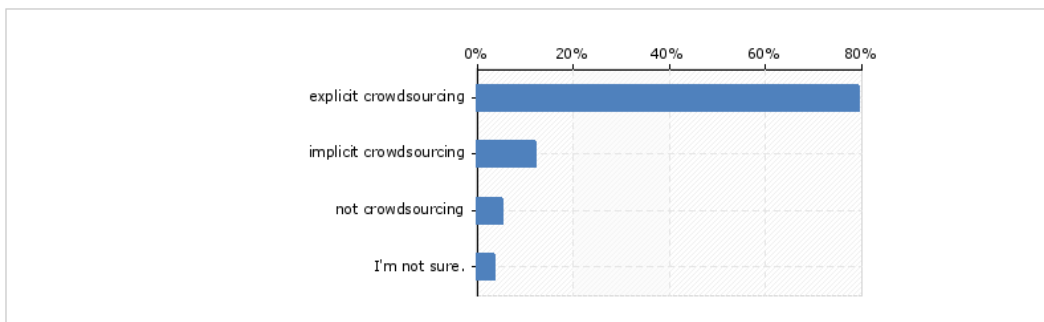
Students write texts, teachers correct them, researchers collect the texts later, and make them available as annotated corpus. Teachers are aware of the corpus project, and get some recognition for participation (points for promotion etc.). (n = 58)



Language teachers (teaching the same L2) from different countries are invited to collaboratively (and voluntarily) develop teaching materials online. The end product are freely available final exercises that can be immediately used in the classroom. (n = 58)

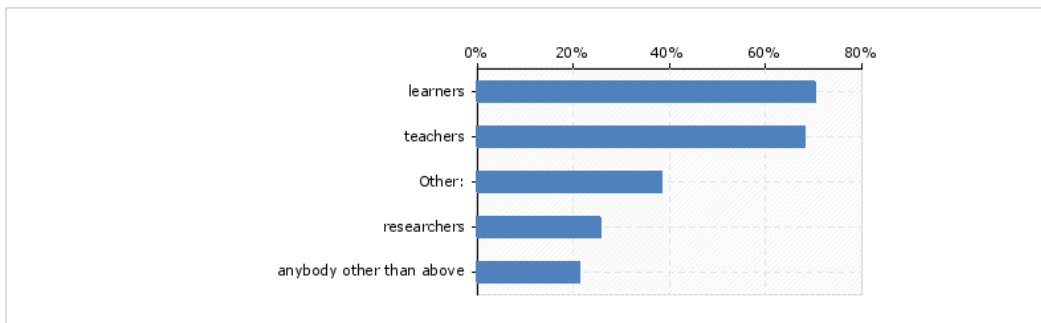


Language teachers (teaching the same L2) from different countries are invited to collaboratively (and voluntarily) select good sentence examples of use for language exercises. From this a database of good sentence examples is created which can then be accessed by the entire community, and used for different purposes. (n = 58)



**Who constitutes the crowd in explicit crowdsourcing? (n = 47)**

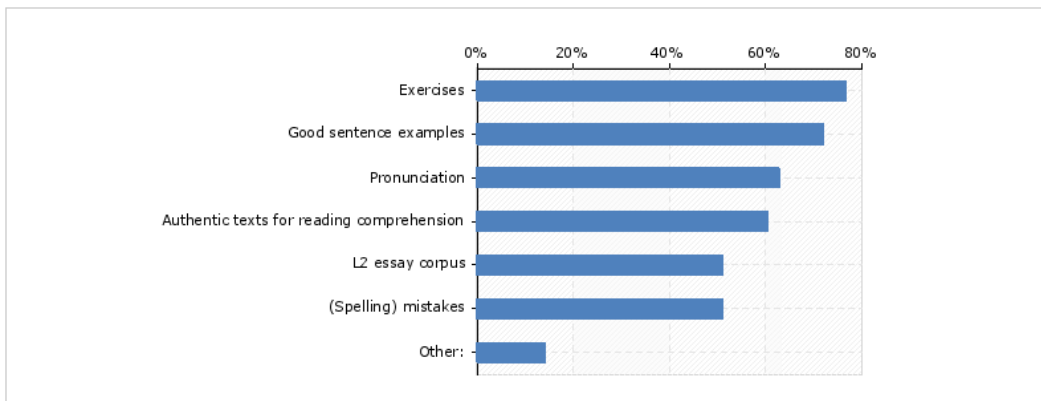
Multiple answers are possible



however contributes to create the resources
anybody speaking the language depending on the task
anyone
different profiles for different tasks
anyone else with the interest in the topic that is being crowdsourced
anybody
whoever is producing the data (learners, teachers, turkers, zombies, etc.)
other enthusiasts
"the crowd" is anyone who is not contributing based on expert knowledge.
any participants in the task
any relevant language learning related stakeholder
people who contribute
gamers, translator,
depending on a project, it can be anyone
anybody who was explicitly asked to contribute

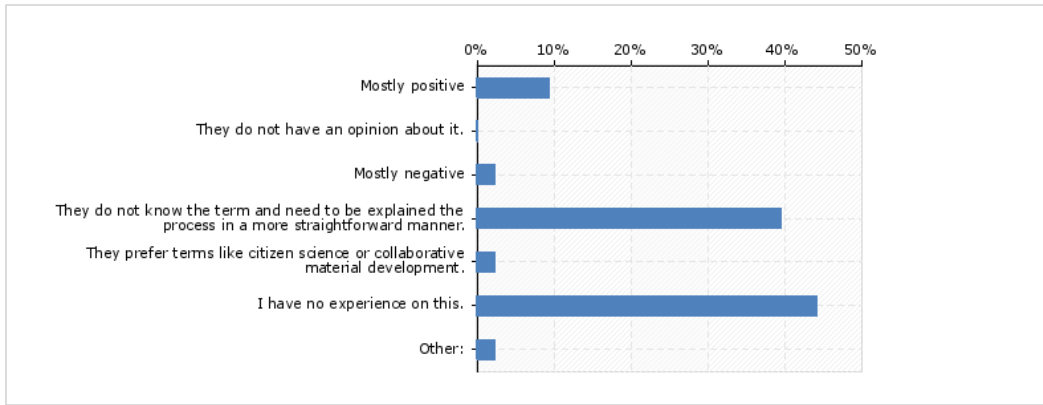
**Which of these materials are the most suitable for explicit crowdsourcing? (n = 43)**

Multiple answers are possible



anything that is done without requiring expert knowledge.
not sure
plenty of other materials, can't think of them at the moment
anything that is shared "willingly" by the crowd and which benefits the crowd
lesson content
they only differ in terms of effort to set up the crowdsourcing

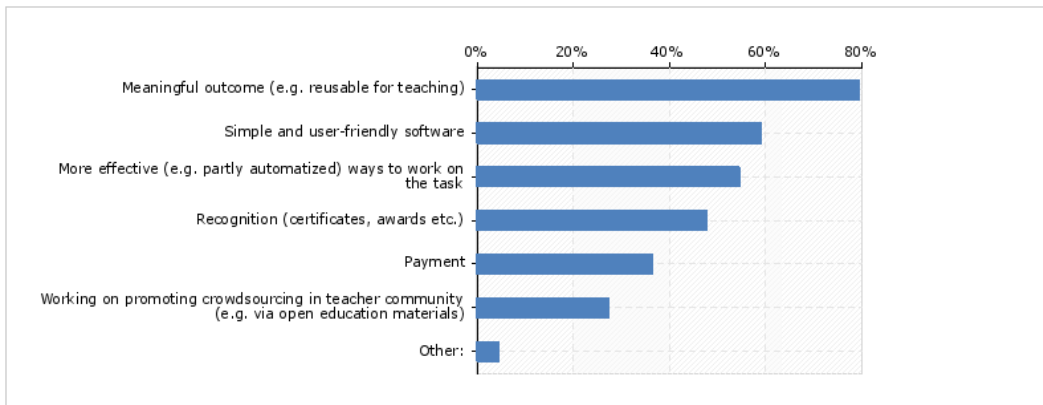
**In your experience, what sort of association does crowdsourcing most often evoke with teachers? (n = 43)**



my guess is - pretty reserved, but i am not sure

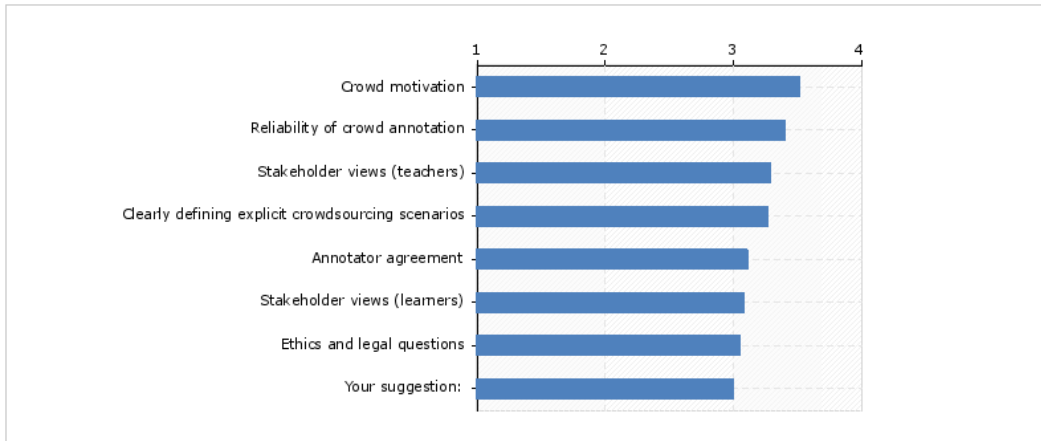
**What are the best ways to motivate teachers to participate in the crowdsourcing projects? (n = 44)**

Multiple answers are possible



participation to a research project  
 improve the results of pupils, new teaching method

How relevant do you consider the following research topics to be for Working Group 1? (n = 39)



i don t understand