

Technology Integration Matrix Version 1.0 in use 2005-2010 **SUPERSEDED**		Levels of Technology Integration into the Curriculum				
		Entry: The teacher uses technology to deliver curriculum content to students.	Adoption: The teacher directs students in the conventional use of tool-based software. If such software is available, this level is the recommended entry point.	Adaptation: The teacher encourages adaptation of tool-based software by allowing students to select a tool and modify its use to accomplish the task at hand.	Infusion: The teacher creates a learning environment that infuses the power of technology tools throughout the day and across subject areas.	Transformation: The teacher creates a rich learning environment in which students regularly engage in activities that would have been impossible to achieve without technology.
Characteristics of the Learning Environment	Active: Students are actively engaged in using technology as a tool rather than passively receiving information from the technology.	Students use technology for drill and practice and computer based training.	Students begin to utilize technology tools to create products, for example using a word processor to create a report.	Students have opportunities to select and modify technology tools to accomplish specific purposes, for example using colored cells on a spreadsheet to plan a garden.	Throughout the school day, students are empowered to select appropriate technology tools and actively apply them to the tasks at hand.	Given ongoing access to online resources, students actively select and pursue topics beyond the limitations of even the best school library.
	Collaborative: Students use technology tools to collaborate with others rather than working individually at all times.	Students primarily work alone when using technology.	Students have opportunities to utilize collaborative tools, such as email, in conventional ways.	Students have opportunities to select and modify technology tools to facilitate collaborative work.	Throughout the day and across subject areas, students utilize technology tools to facilitate collaborative learning.	Technology enables students to collaborate with peers and experts irrespective of time zone or physical distances.
	Constructive: Students use technology tools to build understanding rather than simply receive information.	Technology is used to deliver information to students.	Students begin to utilize constructive tools such as graphic organizers to build upon prior knowledge and construct meaning.	Students have opportunities to select and modify technology tools to assist them in the construction of understanding.	Students utilize technology to make connections and construct understanding across disciplines and throughout the day.	Students use technology to construct, share, and publish knowledge to a worldwide audience.
	Authentic: Students use technology tools to solve real-world problems meaningful to them rather than working on artificial assignments.	Students use technology to complete assigned activities that are generally unrelated to real-world problems.	Students have opportunities to apply technology tools to some content-specific activities that are based on real-world problems.	Students have opportunities to select and modify technology tools to solve problems based on real-world issues.	Students select appropriate technology tools to complete authentic tasks across disciplines.	By means of technology tools, students participate in outside-of-school projects and problem-solving activities that have meaning for the students and the community.
	Goal Directed: Students use technology tools to set goals, plan activities, monitor progress, and evaluate results rather than simply completing assignments without reflection.	Students receive directions, guidance, and feedback from technology, rather than using technology tools to set goals, plan activities, monitor progress, or self-evaluate.	From time to time, students have the opportunity to use technology to either plan, monitor, or evaluate an activity.	Students have opportunities to select and modify the use of technology tools to facilitate goal-setting, planning, monitoring, and evaluating specific activities.	Students use technology tools to set goals, plan activities, monitor progress, and evaluate results throughout the curriculum.	Students engage in ongoing metacognitive activities at a level that would be unattainable without the support of technology tools.

This table contains the first version of the Technology Integration Matrix (TIM). Developed by the Florida Center for Instructional Technology, this version was in use from 2005 until it was superseded by version 2 in 2011. This early version of the Technology Integration Matrix is presented here as an historical document for researchers interested in the development of the TIM. Version 1 is outdated and should no longer be used.