

# Evaluating Vocabulary as a Component of Faceted Search

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The Science Education Resource Center (serc.carleton.edu) site provides a portal for cross-cutting geoscience topics that unites several NSDL digital libraries. To support exploration of these collections we are developing several controlled vocabularies. Web resources are tagged with terms from these vocabularies allowing us to provide a faceted search through the topic with easy exploration along axes of interest. This poster highlights the methodologies used to evaluate the vocabularies across these collections. The collections of digital libraries include NSDL projects such as Starting Point: Teaching Entry Level Geosciences, Earth Exploration Toolbook, and Microbial Life Educational Resources, as well as DLESE Community Services: Using Data in the Classroom, Teaching Quantitative Skills, Integrating Research and Education and Preparing Teachers to Teach Earth Science.

## Controlled Vocabularies for Specialized Collections

Terms in these vocabularies need to:

- ❑ have a meaning that educators will immediately grasp: be evocative and resonant
- ❑ highlight ideas of greatest interest to educators.

### Evaluation methodologies

#### Closed card sort

- Earth System Science vocabulary: map teaching activities to existing vocabulary.
- Using Data vocabulary: rate correspondence of teaching activity to vocabulary across multiple vocabulary elements (topic, audience, inquiry level, special interests).

#### Freelisting

Quantitative Skills vocabulary: identify what quantitative skills in the geoscience domain are most critical.

#### Open card sort

Quantitative Skills vocabulary: construct vocabulary for existing teaching activities.

## Initial Evaluation results

- ❑ **Earth System Science vocabulary closely matches the language used by geoscientists.** 27 of 33 (81%) participants mapped the teaching activity to the assigned term. When asked to rate (on a 1 to 10 scale) how closely a set of vocabulary matched a teaching activity, participants again matched the assigned vocabulary very closely. The assigned vocabulary terms average rating was 8.3 on a 10 point scale.
- ❑ **Geoscience faculty think of quantitative skills differently from faculty in mathematics.** However, the vocabulary of geoscientist appears consistent within their domain. We are using these results based on salience and frequency to shape the existing vocabulary.
- ❑ **Card-sorting and freelisting methodologies fail to identify the use patterns of multiple vertices of vocabulary.** For the Using Data in the Classroom site, no single type of vocabulary or pattern of vocabulary usage emerged. We plan to use focus group and think aloud walkthrough protocol to better understand how the different vocabularies are used.

## Quantitative Skills

Basic Skills  
Geometry and Trigonometry  
Graphs  
Functions  
Calculus and Analysis  
Linear Mathematics  
Probability and Statistics  
Interdisciplinary Concepts  
Technology  
Higher Order Skills

## Earth System Science

Atmosphere  
Biosphere  
Climate  
Earth surface  
Energy/Material cycles  
Human  
Dimensions/Resources  
Hydrosphere/Cryosphere  
Ocean  
Solar system  
Solid Earth  
Time/Earth History

## Faceted Search

Resources in SERC specialized collections can be explored through a *faceted search* interface. The collection is categorized into multiple *facets*--each controlled vocabulary providing refinement along a different axis. Browsing through these *facets* (vocabularies) can be freely combined with text-based search, allowing users to control their view of the collection.

A screenshot of the SERC faceted search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the word "pollution" entered and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, the text "Searching for pollution" is displayed. The interface shows a list of search results with various facets. A red arrow labeled "Text Search" points to the search bar. Another red arrow labeled "Vocabulary-based Hierarchical Browse" points to the "Topics" facet, which includes categories like "Atmosphere 1 match", "Human Dimensions/Resources 2 matches", and "Hydrosphere/Cryosphere 1 match". A third red arrow labeled "Feedback on current search provided within the vocabulary lists" points to the "Data Source" facet, which includes "Observational Data 2 matches" and "Real-Time Data 1 match".

The user can refine the search results easily along multiple axes--through the provided vocabularies as well as text search. The controlled vocabularies serve double-duty--a browse interface and a feedback tool for search scope.

## References

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