This is an open-access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license Issue V, 22 November 2022 e-ISSN 2707-9481 Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Beneficiation, Satbayev University, Almaty, Kazakhstan ISBN 978-601-323-288-1

#### Alisa Fikriyah

Graduate Program Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia E-mail: alisafikrivah.2021@student.unv.ac.id ORCID ID 0000-0002-2974-2425

#### Gulzhaina K. Kassymova

Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University; Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Beneficiation, Satbayev University, Kazakhstan E-mail: g.kassymova@satbayev.university

## Novita Nurbaiti

https://doi.org/10.31643/2022.14

**Graduate Program** Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia E-mail: novitanurbaiti.2021@student.unv.ac.id ORCID ID 0000-0002-4709-7255

#### Heri Retnawati

Mathematics and Science Faculty Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia E-mail: heri retnawati@uny.ac.id ORCID ID 0000-0002-1792-5873

# Use of technology in high school: A systematic review

Abstract: The development of technology in the field of education is growing rapidly. This systematic review aims to explore the roles, impacts, and trends in the use of technology in education. There is a total of 30 articles were met the criteria and then analyzed. The results of this study indicate technology has a positive role in facilitating appropriate learning processes and environments in high school settings. Technology-supported learning also has a positive impact on students' learning outcomes and attitudes. This study also found that augmented reality and virtual reality are learning media that are widely developed. The results of this study imply that the development of technology and the readiness of the parties involved in education can enhance the teaching-learning process more successfully.

Keywords: Technology, Senior High School, Education, Learning.

Cite this article as: Alisa Fikriyah, Kassymova, G.K.; Novita Nurbaiti, & Retnawati, H. (2022 Use of technology in high school: A systematic review. Challenges of Science. Issue V, 2022, pp. 109-114. https://doi.org/10.31643/2022.14

### Introduction

The 21st century is characterized by the use of technological devices in various activities (Hrastinski & Ekman Rising, 2020). The use of technology and digitization in all areas of activity and work are characteristics of this era (Jones et al., 2017; Lange et al., 2020). One of the activities or sectors that is affected by technological developments is the education sector. The rise of digital learning platforms is one proof that there has been a technological revolution for education (Knox et al., 2020; Manolev et al., 2019). These developments have an effect on improving the quality of education, especially in the learning process (Myskova, 2019; Zhai et al., 2019). In this case, education needs to adapt to technology (Marta, 2019). The use of technology in education can help students explore complex topics that cannot be achieved by traditional teaching methods (Hamilton et al., 2021).

Technology has created new potentials to facilitate learning activities (Marta, 2019). The use of information technology has reformed the teaching and learning process (Ishaq et al., 2020; Rodríguez et al., 2017). In addition, information technology also provides benefits, namely providing a teaching and learning process and a dynamic environment (Shatri, 2020). Many studies discussing the use of technology in education are growing, both the analysis of its implementation, its impact, and even the development of technology-based products for education. For example, research on the use of technology in mathematics (Bray & Tangney, 2017), research on flipped classrooms (Akçayir et al., 2016) and the effects of using technology-based media on student achievement (Sahin & Yilmaz, 2020).

The integration of technology into education is widely accepted. The results of the study show that the integration of technology in education, especially in the learning process, can increase academic success and influence students' attitudes (Zeighner, 2020). The use of good technology tools will also be useful for students' independent learning (Zhai et al., 2019). Technology provides visualization for material delivery and can make learning meaningful in various learning environments (Dinç, 2017). In a wider scope, the use of appropriate technology is one indicator of the progress of education in a country, especially in the current era of globalization (Digdoyo et al., 2021). Meanwhile technology must be used in learning activities in secondary education institutions, for example in senior high schools or equivalent (Yilmaz, 2017). The use of technology at the high school level is expected to have an impact on classroom teaching (Hanımoğlu, 2018; Ibieta et al., 2017). Learning in high school generally aims to prepare students for a career or continue to a higher level (Hanımoğlu, 2018). The use of technology in learning in high school can increase students' motivation and independence (Goldin & Katz, 2018).

Based on the explanation above, technology is inseparable from the field of education, including learning activities. This makes the authors interested in exploring the roles, impacts, and trends in the use of technology in education.

## Method

This systematic review research was conducted to review the results of studies over the past three years that examined the use of technology in education at the senior high school level. Using Okoli's systematic review stages consisting of planning, selection, extraction, and execution (Okoli, 2015). The researcher collected research results with the help of Publish or Perish. The keyword used was "technology in education". The literature screening process follows several criteria, namely 1) research articles written in English, 2) research articles published since 2019, 3) research involving senior high school students or teachers and 4) substances that can help researchers answer research questions. Through the literature search, a total of 30 articles were met with the criteria and then analyzed.

## **Results and Discussion**

## The Role of Technology in Education

One of the aims of this literature review is to identify the role of technology in education that has been reported in the last three years. Studies reported that technology has a role to assist teachers in facilitating a more appropriate learning process. Previous studies noted that technology could provide unique and interesting materials. One study's results suggest that learning environments in which augmented reality is implemented add visual and textual components to the learning process of physics for high school students (Abdusselam & Karal, 2020). Technology-integrated learning also provides accessible information at any given time conveniently specifically in drone education (Espinola et al., 2019). Some studies focusing on the effects of technology-based teaching materials in health education for high-school students also reported that technology can solve the lack of connection between education courses and daily life scenarios (Lin et al., 2021) and complement course instructions (Barsom et al., 2020). When the teaching and learning environment is user-friendly and well-planned, technological use in education can support interactive teaching (Agyei & Agyei, 2021). These results are in line with previous studies that suggested information technology provides a teaching and learning process and a dynamic environment (Shatri, 2020) and this can make learning more meaningful (Dinç, 2017). These results studies emphasized that technology plays an important role to help teachers maximize learning materials and create a suitable learning environment.

On the other hand, technology also helps teachers to navigate applicable learning methods to meet students' learning needs. The results of several studies that examine technology-based learning materials showed a positive effect in overcoming the problems to be addressed such as difficulties in mastering the subject (Ilmi, 2021), learning motivation (Lin et al., 2021), and practical learning (Bima et al., 2021).

Research and development studies that focused on integrating technology in teaching not only produce learning materials models but also learning instructions and assessments that complement overall learning processes (Hartanto et al., 2022; Ilmi et al., 2021; Novaliendry et al., 2021). It implied that there's a significant role of technology in improving teaching and learning instructions. As mentioned in previous studies, applying technology to education can help students explore complex topics that cannot be achieved in traditional teaching methods (Hamilton et al., 2021) and have potentially facilitated learning activities (Marta, 2019).

Considering the role of technology, some research findings also discuss teachers' attitudes. The research reported that some technology teachers valued the importance of technology, enjoyed teaching technology, and had confidence in their teaching (Xu et al., 2022). Research also suggested some results regarding factors influencing teacher use of technology. Teachers' technology self-efficacy was important in predicting teacher use of technology (Li et al., 2019). It is also noted that teachers' pedagogical belief is important (Li et al., 2019) and significantly influence teachers' intention on using technology in teaching (Prasojo et al., 2020). These results implied that pedagogical readiness is as important as technological readiness for teachers to integrate technology role in teaching to serve more advanced teaching purposes.

# The Impact of Technology on Learning

Researchers have examined the effectiveness of various technology utilization in learning by measuring its effects on student learning outcomes. The effect of technology on learning is widely researched considering the roles of technology as mentioned above. This literature review found the effect of technology on student outcomes is including cognitive factors such as improving students' conceptual understanding (Liburd, 2021; Lin et al., 2021) and increasing their better knowledge mastery in the subject (Abdusselam & Karal, 2020; Barsom et al., 2020; Onan et al., 2019; Zhai et al., 2019). These results are in line with previous studies there is effects of using technology-based media on student achievement (Sahin & Yilmaz, 2020).

Other studies reported the effects of technology use on various domains. Studies noted the use of technology affects students' self-efficacy (Huang et al., 2020; Samsudin et al., 2020), learning motivation factors such as attention, relevance, confidence, and satisfaction (Lin et al., 2021) and delivers better presence, engagement, and empathy of students (Calvert & Abadia, 2020). In addition to having an effect on student motivation (Bao et al., 2019; Suherdi, 2019), technology also has great influence on interaction of teacher-student and student-content also student teamwork and collaboration (Marín-Marín, 2020). As previous studies mentioned, technology can increase academic success and influence students' attitudes (Zeighner, 2020)

Some studies also suggest that technology-supported learning approach could potentially better promote students' creative thinking (Huang et al., 2020; Osipova et al., 2019; Sari et al., 2020). It was also reported that technology-integrated learning design can increase high school students' awareness of certain topics such as climate change (Solís, 2019) and cervical cancer (Ampofo et al., 2020).

## Learning Media

Learning media innovation is one component that develops along with technological trends in education. technology in learning media provides functional enhancement, namely involving students in learning activities and as a material to stimulate their imagination (Zhai et al., 2019). This can be used to improve the quality of students (Hanif, 2020; Sarioğlu & GIrgIn, 2020). The results of this study will discuss several learning media that are widely used today based on technology.

a. Virtual Reality

Virtual Reality can improve students' cognitive (Calvert & Abadia, 2020; Semeraro et al., 2019). In addition, high school age students assess the use of VR both in terms of the meaningfulness of learning, visualization, and engagement (Calvert & Abadia, 2020). VR can increase self-confidence for high school students (Barsom et al., 2020).

b. Augmented Reality

Augmented reality is used for interactive learning (Syawaludin et al., 2019). Augmented reality can present real experiences and environments in learning (Abdusselam & Karal, 2020). AR combines virtual and real-world environments and is useful for simulation-based learning (Radosavljevic et al., 2020).

# Conclusions

This study describes several results related to the role of technology in education, the impact of using technology in learning, as well as learning media that has been developed over these past three years. In terms of its role, technology serves to facilitate a more appropriate learning process, provide flexible learning information and dynamic access to education. Technology also plays a role in assisting teachers to navigate learning methods that are suitable for students' needs. In terms of learning activities, technology has a positive effect on improving students' cognitive abilities, increasing self-efficacy, and fostering students' creative attitudes. Meanwhile, the development of technology-based learning media is growing. This study describes 2 technology-based learning media that are increasingly being developed, namely learning media based on augmented reality technology and virtual reality. These learning media certainly responds to students' needs regarding learning preferences from verbal and visual to virtual. From this description, it can be concluded that the integration of technology with education has a positive role and impact. The results of the study imply that the readiness of the parties involved in education needs to be balanced with the rapid advancement of technology. Technology that is utilized properly, especially in learning, can benefit teachers, students, and the success of learning.

**Acknowledgment.** This study is supported by Yogyakarta State University. We thank Prof. Heri Retnawati, S.Pd., M.Pd. (Our Lecturer), who provided insights that helped us in compiling this study.

**Cite this article as**: Alisa Fikriyah, Kassymova, G.K.; Novita Nurbaiti, & Retnawati, H. (2022 Use of technology in high school: A systematic review. *Challenges of Science*. Issue V, 2022, pp. 109-114. https://doi.org/10.31643/2022.14

### References

- Abdusselam, M. S., & Karal, H. (2020). The effect of using augmented reality and sensing technology to teach magnetism in high school physics. *Technology, Pedagogy and Education, 29*(4), 407–424. https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.2020.1766550
- Agyei, E. D., & Agyei, D. D. (2021). Promoting Interactive Teaching with ICT: Features of Intervention for the Realities in the Ghanaian Physics Senior High School Classroom. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 15(19), 93–117. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijim.v15i19.22735
- Akçayir, M., Akçayir, G., Pektaş, H. M., & Ocak, M. A. (2016). Augmented reality in science laboratories: The effects of augmented reality on university students' laboratory skills and attitudes toward science laboratories. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *57*, 334–342. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.12.054
- Ampofo, A. G., Gyamfuaah, S. A., Opoku, N. S., Owusu, O., & Ibitoye, M. B. (2020). A pilot study of a video-based educational intervention and knowledge of cervical cancer among senior high school students in Ghana: A before-after study. *Journal of Cancer Policy*, 24. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcpo.2020.100220
- Bao, T. Q., Khoa, C. T., Ngoc, N. T., Thu Ha, N. T., Hoan, V. Q., Quang, P. H., & Ha, C. V. (2019). Teaching and Learning about Magnetic field and Electromagnetic Induction Phenomena integrated Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Education in Vietnamese high schools. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1340(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1340/1/012031
- Barsom, E. Z., Duijm, R. D., Dusseljee-Peute, L. W. P., Landman-van der Boom, E. B., van Lieshout, E. J., Jaspers, M. W.,
  & Schijven, M. P. (2020). Cardiopulmonary resuscitation training for high school students using an immersive
  360-degree virtual reality environment. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, *51*(6), 2050–2062.
  https://doi.org/10.1111/bjet.13025
- Bima, M., Saputro, H., & Efendy, A. (2021). Virtual Laboratory to Support a Practical Learning of Micro Power Generation in Indonesian Vocational High Schools. *Open Engineering*, 11(1), 508–518. https://doi.org/10.1515/eng-2021-0048
- Bray, A., & Tangney, B. (2017). Technology usage in mathematics education research A systematic review of recent trends. *Computers and Education*, *114*, 255–273. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2017.07.004
- Calvert, J., & Abadia, R. (2020). Impact of immersing university and high school students in educational linear narratives using virtual reality technology. *Computers and Education*, *159*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2020.104005
- Digdoyo, E., AR, D. E., Bestari, P., & Hidayah, Y. (2021). Literacy of human values as social foundation of Indonesia in the study of civic engagement education in industrial revolution 4.0 era. *ITALIENISCH*, *11*(2), 97–106.
- Dinç, E. (2017). Differentiated learning environment A classroom for quadratic equation, function, and graphs. In P.
   I. D. G. Sampson, J. M. Spector, D. Ifenthaler (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Cognition and exploratory learning in digital age (CELDA 2017)* (pp. 237–240). IADIS Press.

- Espinola, J., Ignacio, J., Lacaden, J., Toribio, C., & Chua, A. (2019). Virtual simulations for drone education of senior high school students. International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology, 8(6), 220–226. https://doi.org/10.35940/ijeat.F1036.0986S319
- Goldin, C., & Katz, L. F. (2018). The race between education and technology. In Inequality in the 21st Century. Routledge.
- Hamilton, D., McKechnie, J., Edgerton, E., & Wilson, C. (2021). Immersive virtual reality as a pedagogical tool in education: a systematic literature review of quantitative learning outcomes and experimental design. In *Journal of Computers in Education* (Vol. 8, Issue 1). Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40692-020-00169-2
- Hanif, M. (2020). The Development and Effectiveness of Motion Graphic Animation Videos to Improve Primary School Students' Sciences Learning Outcomes. *International Journal of Instruction*, *13*(4), 247–266. https://doi.org/10.29333/iji.2020.13416a
- Hanımoğlu, E. (2018). The impact technology has had on high school education over the years. *World Journal of Education*, *8*(6), 96. https://doi.org/10.5430/wje.v8n6p96
- Hartanto, S., Huda, A., Wulansari, R. E., Mubai, A., Firdaus, & Shalehoddin. (2022). The Design of Android-Based Interactive Lean Manufacturing Application to Increase Students' Work Skill in Vocational High School: The Development and Validity. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, *16*(13), 130–139. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijim.v16i13.30595
- Hrastinski, S., & Ekman Rising, M. (2020). Communities, networks and ICT professional development across schools in close physical proximity. *Technology, Pedagogy and Education, 29*(2), 219–229. https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.2020.1733062
- Huang, H. L., Hwang, G. J., & Chang, C. Y. (2020). Learning to be a writer: A spherical video-based virtual reality approach to supporting descriptive article writing in high school Chinese courses. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, *51*(4), 1386–1405. https://doi.org/10.1111/bjet.12893
- Ibieta, A., Hinostroza, J. E., Labbé, C., & Claro, M. (2017). The role of the Internet in teachers' professional practice: activities and factors associated with teacher use of ICT inside and outside the classroom. *Technology, Pedagogy and Education*, 26(4), 425–438. https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.2017.1296489
- Ilmi, R., Arnawa, I. M., Yerizon, & Bakar, N. N. (2021). Development of an Android-Based for Math E-Module by using Adobe Flash Professional CS6 for Grade X Students of Senior High School. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 1742, Issue 1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1742/1/012026
- Ishaq, K., Azan, N., Zin, M., Rosdi, F., Abid, A., & Ijaz, M. (2020). The impact of ICT on students' academic performance in public private sector Universities of Pakistan. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*, 9(3), 1117–1121. https://doi.org/10.35940/ijitee.c8093.019320
- Jones, P., Pickernell, D., Fisher, R., & Netana, C. (2017). A tale of two universities: graduates perceived value of entrepreneurship education. *Education and Training*, *59*(7–8), 689–705. https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-06-2017-0079
- Knox, J., Williamson, B., & Bayne, S. (2020). Machine behaviourism: future visions of 'learnification' and 'datafication' across humans and digital technologies. *Learning, Media and Technology*, 45(1), 31–45. https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2019.1623251
- Lange, S., Pohl, J., & Santarius, T. (2020). Digitalization and energy consumption. Does ICT reduce energy demand? *Ecological Economics*, 176. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2020.106760
- Li, Y., Garza, V., Keicher, A., & Popov, V. (2019). Predicting High School Teacher Use of Technology: Pedagogical Beliefs, Technological Beliefs and Attitudes, and Teacher Training. *Technology, Knowledge and Learning*, 24(3), 501–518. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10758-018-9355-2
- Liburd, K. K. D. (2021). Investigating the effectiveness of using a technological approach on students' achievement in mathematics–case study of a high school in a Caribbean country. *Sustainability (Switzerland), 13*(10). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13105586
- Lin, H. C. K. (2021). Effects of incorporating augmented reality into a board game for high school students' learning motivation and acceptance in health education. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(6). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13063333
- Manolev, J., Sullivan, A., & Slee, R. (2019). The datafication of discipline: ClassDojo, surveillance and a performative classroom culture. *Learning, Media and Technology, 44*(1), 36–51. https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2018.1558237
- Marín-Marín, J. A. (2020). Makey makey as an interactive robotic tool for high school students' learning in multicultural contexts. *Education Sciences*, *10*(9), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci10090239
- Marta, L. C. (2019). The Integration of digital devices into learning spaces according to the needs of primary and secondary teachers. *TEM Journal*, *8*(4), 1351–1358. https://doi.org/10.18421/TEM84-36
- Myskova, A. E. (2019). Information technologies in education. *Interactive Science*, *11*(45). https://doi.org/10.21661/r-508893

- Novaliendry, D., Huda, A., Sanita, D., Putra, D. A., Dewi, M., Nasution, F., Putra, R. S., & Hidayati, R. N. (2021). Android-Based Network Services Application Learning Media for Vocational High Schools. *International Journal* of Interactive Mobile Technologies, 15(20), 83–100. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijim.v15i20.23745
- Okoli, C. (2015). A guide to conducting a standalone systematic literature review. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, *37*(1), 879–910. https://doi.org/10.17705/1cais.03743
- Onan, A., Turan, S., Elcin, M., Erbil, B., & Bulut, Ş. Ç. (2019). The effectiveness of traditional Basic Life Support training and alternative technology-enhanced methods in high schools. *Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 26(1), 44–52. https://doi.org/10.1177/1024907918782239

Osipova, N., Kravtsov, H., Hniedkova, O., Lishchuk, T., & Davidenko, K. (2019). Technologies of virtual and augmented reality for high education and secondary school. In *CEUR Workshop Proceedings* (Vol. 2393, pp. 121–131).

- Pérez-Rodríguez, U.; Varela-Losada, M.; Lorenzo-Rial, M.A.; Vega-Marcote, P. (2017). Attitudinal Trends of Teachersin-Training on Transformative Environmental Education//Tendencias actitudinales del profesorado en formación hacia una Educación Ambiental transformadora. *Revista de Psicodidáctica*, 22, 60–68.
- Prasojo, L. D., Habibi, A., Mukminin, A., Sofyan, Indrayana, B., & Anwar, K. (2020). Factors influencing intention to use web 2.0 in Indonesian vocational high schools. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning*, 15(5), 100–118. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v15i05.10605
- Radosavljevic, S., Radosavljevic, V., & Grgurovic, B. (2020). The potential of implementing augmented reality into vocational higher education through mobile learning. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 28(4), 404–418. https://doi.org/10.1080/10494820.2018.1528286
- Sahin, D., & Yilmaz, R. M. (2020). The effect of Augmented Reality Technology on middle school students' achievements and attitudes towards science education. *Computers and Education*, 144. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2019.103710
- Samsudin, M. A., Jamali, S. M., Zain, A. N. M., & Ebrahim, N. A. (2020). The effect of STEM project based learning on self-efficacy among high-school physics students. *Journal of Turkish Science Education*, *17*(1), 94–108. https://doi.org/10.36681/tused.2020.15
- Sari, F. P., Nikmah, S., Kuswanto, H., & Wardani, R. (2020). Development of physics comic based on local wisdom: Hopscotch (engklek) game android-assisted to improve mathematical representation ability and creative thinking of high school students. *Revista Mexicana de Fisica E*, *17*(2), 255–262. https://doi.org/10.31349/REVMEXFISE.17.255
- Sarioğlu, S., & GIrgIn, S. (2020). The effect of using virtual reality in 6th grade science course the cell topic on students' academic achievements and attitudes towards the course. *Journal of Turkish Science Education*, 17(1), 109–125. https://doi.org/10.36681/tused.2020.16
- Semeraro, F., Ristagno, G., Giulini, G., Gnudi, T., Kayal, J. S., Monesi, A., Tucci, R., & Scapigliati, A. (2019). Virtual reality cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR): Comparison with a standard CPR training mannequin. In *Resuscitation* (Vol. 135, pp. 234–235). Elsevier Ireland Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resuscitation.2018.12.016
- Shatri, Z. G. (2020). Advantages and disadvantages of using information technology in learning process of students. *Journal of Turkish Science Education*, 17(3), 420–428. https://doi.org/10.36681/tused.2020.36
- Solís, P., Huynh, N. T., Huot, P., Zeballos, M., Ng, A., & Menkiti, N. (2019). Towards an overdetermined design for informal high school girls' learning in geospatial technologies for climate change. *International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education*, 28(2), 151–174. https://doi.org/10.1080/10382046.2018.1513447
- Suherdi, D. (2019). Teaching English in the industry 4.0 and disruption era: Early lessons from the implementation of SMELT I 4.0 DE in a senior high lab school class. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 9(1), 67–75. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v9i1.16418
- Syawaludin, A., Gunarhadi, & Rintayati, P. (2019). Development of augmented reality-based interactive multimedia to improve critical thinking skills in science learning. *International Journal of Instruction*, 12(4), 331–344. https://doi.org/10.29333/iji.2019.12421a
- Xu, M., Williams, P. J., Gu, J., Liu, M., & Hong, J. chao. (2022). Technology teachers' professional attitudes towards technology: An investigation of Chinese high school general technology teachers. *International Journal of Technology and Design Education*, 32(4), 2111–2127. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10798-021-09686-2
- Yilmaz, R. (2017). Exploring the role of e-learning readiness on student satisfaction and motivation in flipped classroom. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *70*, 251–260. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2016.12.085
- Zeighner, O. (2020). Using simulations to improve achievements and motivation in ICT studies. *İ-Manager's Journal* on School Educational Technology, 16(1), 11–24.
- Zhai, X., Zhang, M., Li, M., & Zhang, X. (2019). Understanding the relationship between levels of mobile technology use in high school physics classrooms and the learning outcome. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 50(2), 750–766. https://doi.org/10.1111/bjet.12700