BRAIN @ WORK

DEEPER INSIGHTS

1.
INFORMATION LITERACY:
A REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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HISTORY

1974

COINED TERM "IL"

Zurkowsky meant it as a library-based problem-solving approach for workplace context

BIRTH OF WWW

IL's influence expanded including technological, ICT, and digital Literacies. Its importance grew as well

1980

TRANSITION TO WEB 2.0

Were inhanced the social and collective dimensions of Information Literacy

2000

DEFINITIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1989

A set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information

EISENBERG 2008

The set of skills and knowledge that allows us to find, evaluate, and use the information we need, as well as to filter out the information we don't need

DEFINITIONS

BRUCE 1997

Seven ways in which one experiences information literacy:

- information technology
- information sources
- information process
- information control
- knowledge construction
- knowledge extension
- wisdom experience.

TUOMINEN SAVOLAINEN TALJA 2005

Information Literacy as a socio-technical practice. It is embedded in the actions of specific communities that use adequate technologies

LEARNING THEORIES

CONSTRUCTIVISM

Helped to create a shift of focus from librarians as knowledge transferors to information users as knowledge constructors

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BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

Has often been used as a basis to compare information literacy skills with learning objectives.

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVISM

Information Literacy began to be viewed as constructed by collaboration, social interaction, and dialog.

MODELS

5Ps Framework

Kay Ahmadpour proposed this Framework with the goal to combine previous models and relevant discourses of information literacy.

1 Planning

2 Picking

3 Processing

4 Producing

5 Presenting

MODELS

BIG SIX MODEL

Developed by Eisenberg and Berkowitz in 1990, the Big Six model offers a systematic framework for using information to solve problems and consists of six stages.

5Ps Framework		Big Six Model
Planning	🟪	Task Definition
	🟦	Information Seeking
Picking		Location Sources
		Use of information
Processing	🟧	Evaluation
Producing	🟥	Synthesis (Organize)
Presenting	🟩	Synthesis (Present)

MODELS

INFORMATION SEEKING PROCESS MODEL

Kuhlthau's Information Search Process (ISP) model (1991) incorporates three realms: the physical (actions taken), the affective (feelings experienced), and the cognitive (thoughts). It divides the process of information searching into six steps:

5Ps Framework		ISP Model
Planning		Initiation
		Selection
Picking		Exploration
		Formulation of focus
		Collecting
Processing		Closure (Assessment)
Producing		
Presenting		Closure (Presentation)

MODELS

I-LEARN MODEL

Proposed by Neuman in 2011, the I-LEARN model provides, like the previous, a set of skills or processes to describe information literacy, but it emphasizes the concept of learning.

5Ps Framework		ILEARN Model
Planning	🟪	Identify
Picking	🟦	Locate
Processing	🟧	Evaluate
	🟥	Apply (generate)
Producing		Reflect
		kNow
Presenting	🟩	Apply (communicate)

CONCLUSIONS

5Ps Framework   **Big Six**   **ISP**   **ILEARN**

- 🟪 Planning
- 🟦 Picking
- 🟧 Processing
- 🟥 Producing
- 🟩 Presenting

Information Literacy is shifting from the classic, or library perspective (focused on information seeking or receiving) to the 21st century view (focused on producing and presenting). It's also shifting from lower-order thinking skills to higher-order thinking skills.