BRAIN @ WORK

DEEPER INSIGHTS

INFORMATION LITERACY:
A REVIEW OF LITERATURE
BY KAY AHMADPOUR (2015)

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

HISTORY

1974 — COINED TERM "IL"

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

1980 — BIRTH OF WWW

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

2000 — TRANSITION TO WEB 2.0

Were inhanced the social and collective dimensions of Information Literacy

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
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
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

Despite some similarities among various definitions, there is no real consensus on how to define information Literacy. Some still argue that the current definitions are not comprehensive enough.

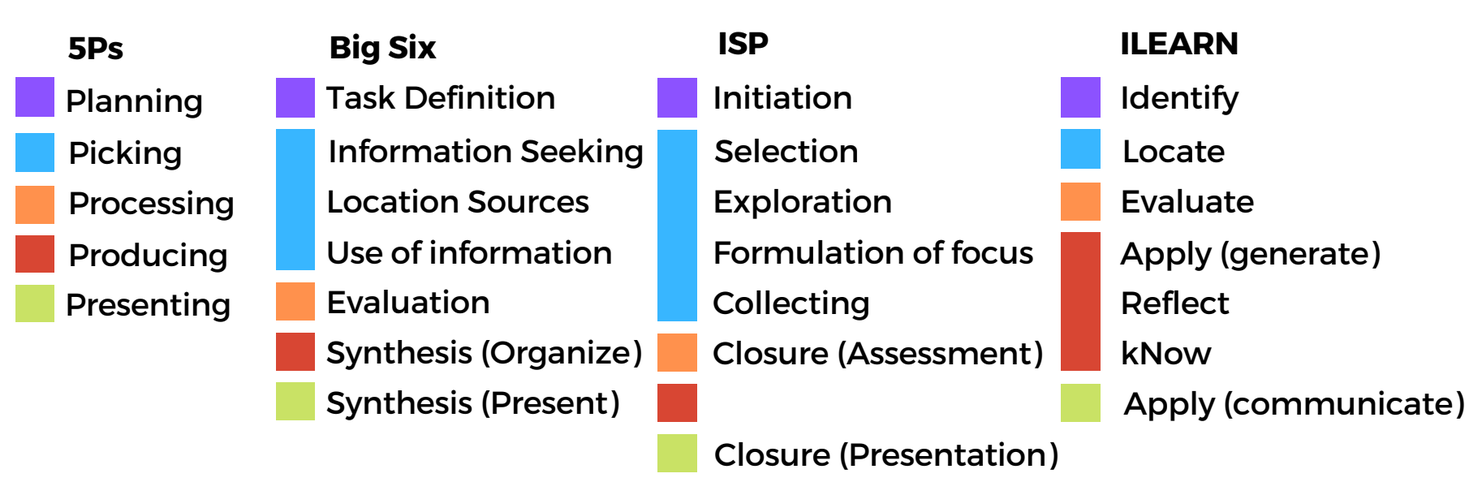
LEARNING THEORIES

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

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.	1.Task Definition 2.Information Seeking 3.Location Sources 4.Use of information 5.Evaluation 6.Synthesis
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:	1.Initiation 2.Selection 3.Exploration 4.Formulation of focus 5.Collecting 6.Closure
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.	1.Identify 2.Locate 3.Evaluate 4.Apply 5.Reflect 6.kNow
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

COMPARISON AND CONCLUSION



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.

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MODELS

[Kay Ahmadpour]

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1 Planning
2 Picking
3 Processing
4 Producing
5 Presenting

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
Picking	Information Seeking
	Location Sources
	Use of information
Processing	Evaluation
Producing	Synthesis (Organize)
Presenting	Synthesis (Present)

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:

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

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

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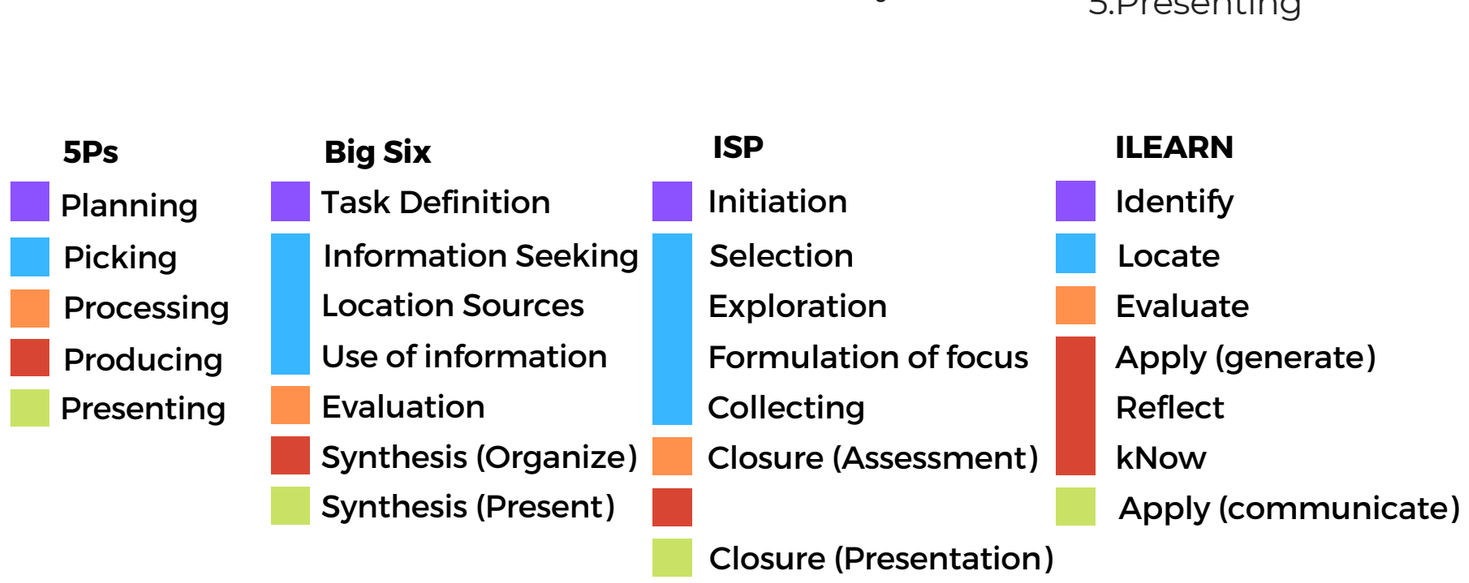

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