Module 1 – Introduction to Information and Digital Literacies G (9472)

ANSWERS TO QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. There are varying definitions for the term ‘literacy’ in the literature. The Online Oxford English Dictionary (OED, 2014) defines the term literacy as ‘the quality, condition, or state of being literate; the ability to read and write’. This is just merely one definition from the many number that can be found in the literature today.

2. To be an information literate person, the following skills are necessary:
   - Recognise a need for information
   - Determine the extent information need
   - Access information efficiently
   - Critically evaluate information and its sources
   - Classify, store, manipulate and redraft information collected or generated
   - Incorporate selected information into their knowledge base
   - Use information effectively to learn, create new knowledge, solve problems and make decisions
   - Understand economic, legal, social, political and cultural issues in the use of information
   - Access and use information ethically and legally
   - Use information and knowledge for participative citizenship and social responsibility
   - Experience information literacy as part of independent learning and lifelong learning.

3. The six core information literacy standards presented in the Australian New Zealand literacy framework include:
   - Recognises the need for information and determines the nature and extend of the information needed
   - Finds needed information effectively and efficiently
   - Critically evaluates information and the information seeking process
   - Manages information collected and generate
   - Applies prior and new information to construct new concepts an create new understandings
   - Use information with understanding and acknowledges cultural, ethical, economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information

4. David Bawden’s four components in defining digital literacies are underpinnings, background knowledge, central competencies and perspectives

5. Five capabilities that encompass Digital Literacies from the JISC model are media literacy, ICT literacy, digital scholarship, learning skill and information literacy.
6. Dr. Douglas Belshaw’s eight key elements of digital literacies include: Cultural, Cognitive, Constructive, Communicative, Confident, Creative, Critical & Civic.

7. The five qualities of media that Patricia Aufderheide (1992) adds to her definition of Media Literacy are as follows:
   - Media are constructed and construct reality;
   - Media have commercial implications;
   - Media have ideological and political implications;
   - Form and content are related in each medium, each of which has a unique aesthetic, codes and conventions;
   - Receivers negotiate meaning in media.

8. Media text can be in the forms of spoken, print, graphic or electronic communications with a public audience. These various forms often involve numerous people in their construction and are usually shaped by the technology used in their production.

   The following are five types of media text:
   - Newspapers – An example of this is ‘The Age’ newspaper.
   - Social Networking Sites – An example of this would be ‘Twitter’
   - News Program – An example of this is ABC News
   - Current Affairs Program – An example of this is ‘A Current Affairs’
   - Website – An example of this would ‘www.youtube.com’