

Information and Media Literacy Resources

Curriculum Standards:

International:

ISTE (International Society of Technology Educators) has developed a comprehensive set of benchmarks for students and teachers.

<http://www.iste.org/standards/nets-for-students>

<http://www.iste.org/standards/nets-for-teachers>

National:

Education is a provincial responsibility, so the focus of national policy is industrial/economic, rather than educational: <http://www.digitaleconomy.gc.ca/eic/site/028.nsf/eng/00373.html>

Provincial:

The BC Ministry of Education has a draft document articulating digital literacy standards.

http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/dist_learning/dig_lit_standards.htm

Local:

A SD36 Digital Citizenship scope and sequence is currently under development.

For one sample scope and sequence, consider looking at the document produced in West Vancouver (SD 45)

http://www.sd45.bc.ca/resources/documents/Info_Lit_Skills_K_7_000.pdf



Learning Resources / Teaching Activities

Common Sense Media (<http://www.commonsensemedia.org/>)

This longstanding not-for-profit American company offers wide-ranging resources for parents, students and educators, including reviews of books, apps, films and TV programs and quick professional development videos. Their developed, age-appropriate Scope and Sequence provides lessons for IML topics: <http://www.commonsensemedia.org/educators/scope-and-sequence>

cyber(smart:) (www.cybersmart.gov.au)

This website, maintained by the Australian government, is a portal to a variety of freely downloadable, accessible resources for teachers, students and parents. Resources range from early learner-appropriate to teen-content material; many posters and brochures are available in a variety of languages.

MediaSmarts (formerly the Media Awareness Network)

This Canadian not-for-profit group has developed comprehensive toolkits of downloadable video and print resources for students and teachers:

a) "Passport to the Internet" (Grades 4-8)

<https://www.surreyschools.ca/sites/7V5JQUO4HC/Wiki/Lists/Wiki/Elementary.aspx>

Username: bcteacher

Password: besafeonline

b) MyWorld" (Secondary)

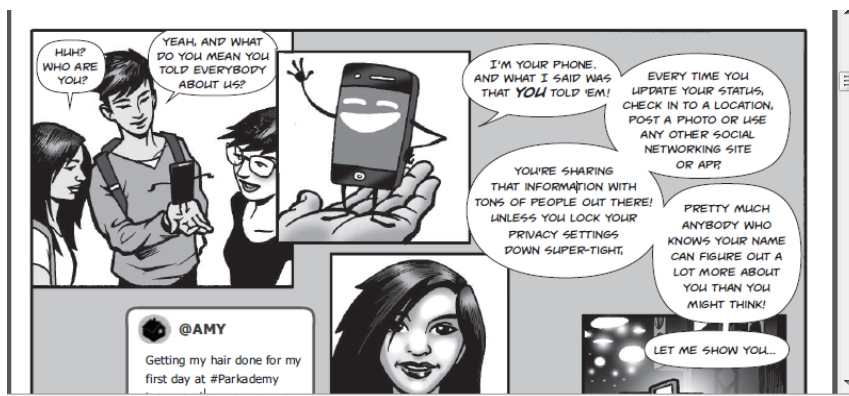
<https://www.surreyschools.ca/sites/7V5JQUO4HC/Wiki/Lists/Wiki/Secondary.aspx>

Username: TeachMyWorld

Password: besafeonline

Office of the Privacy Commissioner

Created by this federal government body, "Social Smarts: Privacy, the Internet and You" is an accessible short graphic novel, downloadable at: http://www.priv.gc.ca/youth-jeunes/fs-fi/res/gn_index_e.asp



Reference Works:

Copyright and Fair Use

Copyright Matters (3rd Edition), the joint publication of the Canadian Teachers' Federation and government bodies, can be downloaded from

http://cmec.ca/Publications/Lists/Publications/Attachments/291/Copyright_Matters.pdf

New Internet amendment

A new Internet provision in the Copyright Act establishes that teachers and students can legally conduct routine classroom activities such as downloading, saving, and sharing publicly available Internet text or images. Teachers and students can also incorporate Internet materials into assignments, and exchange works electronically with one another.

Where the copyright law was once silent on activities like surfing and using on-line resources, it is now stated explicitly within our country's Copyright Act. The Internet amendment permits teachers and students to use publicly available materials on the Internet for educational purposes without having to pay copyright or license fees.

This Internet amendment is essential in a day and age when our federal and provincial/ territorial governments are simultaneously increasing our levels of connectivity and positioning the country to be a leader in the information age.

Respecting Creators

However, this new Internet amendment does not allow teachers or students to use any and all material that they find on the Internet.

The new Internet amendment applies only to material that has been posted to the Internet with the authorization of the copyright holder and without any barriers to restrict access such as encryption or password protection. Teachers and students must respect any "digital" lock that in any way restricts access or use of the Internet content.

The new education amendment does not apply to materials that are not publicly accessible. Content creators and copyright owners still have a right to continue to sell and receive payment for their works through subscription, password, and payment technologies. In this way, the amendment respects the rights of those creators and other copyright holders who post materials on-line for commercial purposes.

Note as well that the new Internet amendment does not apply to pirated textbooks or films.

The use of pirated materials is akin to plagiarizing works. The education sector teaches respect for creators and copyright. Students are required to cite materials used no matter what the source, as a matter of appropriate use of material created by others. This practice teaches respect and recognition for intellectual property. Teaching the inappropriateness of pirating materials is one way the education sector re-enforces respect for creators.

Excerpt from "Teachers' Use of Internet materials in the classroom" (BC Min of Education)

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy

British Columbian schools are governed by the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/96165_00

Inquiry Learning

Inquiry-Based Learning: <http://education.alberta.ca/teachers/aisi/themes/inquiry.aspx>

Alberta's Education Ministry maintains a comprehensive website with useful links and a variety of activities.

"Points of Inquiry"

(<http://bctf.ca/bctla/pub/documents/Points%20of%20Inquiry/PointsofInquiry.pdf>)

is the BC Teacher-Librarian Association's information literacy framework document.

Spirals of Inquiry, by Judy Halbert and Linda Kaser (BCPVPA)

<http://www.bcpvpa.bc.ca/node/108>

This handbook provides specific inquiry tools, research evidence and examples from practice in BC schools.

Web 2.0 Tools

Alec Couros, a recognized Canadian specialist on educational technology, identifies five key areas teachers use web tools to work in. Some of the most commonly used tools are featured below:

Blogging Tools	Webpage/Wiki	Productivity	Communication/ Networking	Media Hosting
Kidblog	Wikispaces	Google Drive	Twitter	You Tube
Edublogs	Google Sites	Evernote	Google Plus	Vimeo
Wordpress.com		Dropbox	Edmodo	
Blogger.com			Diigo	
Surreyschools.ca	Surreyschools.ca	Surreyschools.ca	Surreyschools.ca	Surreyschools.ca