

**Students go the MILE**  
**Mastering Information Literacy at ESCC**

*Information Literacy: The Perils of Online Research*  
DVD, 21 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS**

The DVD is on reserve for use in the LRC. Just ask for it at the Circulation Desk. (You may wish to reserve it for a particular date and time.) After viewing the DVD, complete the Assessment Questions and submit to instructor.

*Special note for distance education students:* If it is not convenient to visit the LRC, contact the instructor to have the DVD mailed to you.

**OBJECTIVES**

After viewing the program, you will be able to:

- Describe the basic principles of information literacy
- Understand how to use Internet sources effectively and successfully
- Differentiate between reliable and unreliable sources of online information
- Discuss the consequences of plagiarism
- Discuss the responsibilities when conducting research from online sources
- Explain the benefits of developing and utilizing information literacy skills

**OUTLINE** (Use this for your notes.)

**Topic 1:** Information Literacy: What is It?

**Topic 2:** Using the Web

**Topic 3:** Abusing the Web

**Topic 4:** Information Literacy: The Rewards

**Topic 5:** Words of Wisdom

## **VOCABULARY TERMS**

**bibliography:** List of all sources used in a paper or project. Sources should be correctly cited.

**citation:** Complete information on a source utilized in a paper or project. When you utilize information from a Web site, book, journal article, etc., you should always acknowledge that source through a citation. Citations may take different forms depending on the style you are using and the type of source you are citing.

**computer literacy:** Knowledge of computer technology; knowing how to use a computer. Computer literacy is an aspect of information literacy.

**credible source:** A Web site or other source that provides accurate, non-biased, and updated information. To determine whether a source is credible, consider the author, when the site was created and updated, and the manner in which the information is presented.

**information literacy:** Deciding one needs certain knowledge, successfully finding this information, and utilizing it effectively and ethically. Can apply to academics, consumer purchases, community participation, and many other aspects of daily life.

**library literacy:** Knowledge of the resources and organization of a library; knowing how to use library collections. Library literacy is an aspect of information literacy.

**library specialist:** Professional who works in a library and is trained and experienced in assisting patrons in organizing a search and finding the information they need.

**paraphrasing:** Restating information you have taken from a source and adding your own thoughts or interpretation. It is still important to credit the original source of this information, even when you are not using a direct quote.

**plagiarism:** Deliberately using someone else's words, ideas, or materials and taking credit for them yourself. An example is cutting and pasting text you find online into your paper without citing the Web site from which you took the information.

**search engine:** An Internet tool, such as [www.google.com](http://www.google.com), that provides Web sites corresponding to search terms entered by a computer user. Choosing appropriate search terms significantly impacts the results.

Objectives, outline topics, vocabulary terms and some assessment questions are from the *Information Literacy: The Perils of Online Research Teacher's Guide* found at [http://filmsmedia.vo.llnwd.net/d1/86/378/35675\\_guide.pdf](http://filmsmedia.vo.llnwd.net/d1/86/378/35675_guide.pdf).

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**ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**

**A. True or False**

1. Computer literacy and library literacy are the same as information literacy.
2. All information online is accurate—it couldn't be posted if it were not true!
3. When you find the information you need online, it is a good idea to verify it in another source.
4. Committing plagiarism always results in consequences which may include academic sanctions and failing to learn needed information.
5. If you want to access an encyclopedia, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is more credible than *Wikipedia*.

**B. Short Essay**

List three reasons why everyone should be interested in developing information literacy skills. Choose the one which is most important to you and briefly explain why.