Practice Makes Perfect: Creating Information Literacy Modules for Learning Management Systems

Paula L. Hickner  
*University of Kentucky, paula.hickner@uky.edu*

Elizabeth J. Weisbrod  
*Auburn University Main Campus, weisbel@auburn.edu*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/gaintlit](https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/gaintlit)

Part of the [Information Literacy Commons](https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/gaintlit), and the [Music Performance Commons](https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/)

Recommended Citation


This presentation (open access) is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences & Events at Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. It has been accepted for inclusion in Georgia International Conference on Information Literacy by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@georgiasouthern.edu.
Practice Makes Perfect

Creating Information Literacy Modules for Learning Management Systems

Paula L. Hickner
University of Kentucky

Elizabeth J. Weisbrod
Auburn University
Why Create an Online Tutorial?

- Reach students you may never talk to or see
- Enable students to participate actively in the learning process
- Students can repeat a tutorial as needed
- Encourages students to become independent learners
- Great for reaching ESL students, distance learners, shy freshmen
Why Create an Online Tutorial?

Can be accessed on multiple devices
  desktop or laptop computer
  iPad
  smart phone

Can be mounted on multiple platforms
  learning management systems
  LibGuides
  YouTube
  Vimeo
  library webpages
Tutorial software

- Variety of software is available
  - Captivate
  - iMovie
  - Camtasia
  - Panopto
  - PowerPoint
Things to Consider

Time
- There is a learning curve
- A significant investment of time and energy

Support
- Do you have access to software through your institution?
- Is training available through your institution or online?
- Do you know a colleague who has created successful online tutorials?

Utility
- How will this tutorial be used?
- Is there a need for this?

The Downside
- Online tutorials go out of date quickly
Getting Started

- Find a need to be addressed
  - Reference questions
  - FAQs
  - Focus groups
- Select the goal of the tutorial
  - Information Literacy Standards, the Framework
- Establish what you want to accomplish with the tutorial
  - Quick overview
  - More in-depth session
Different types of tutorials

Quick overview
- Addresses an immediate need
- Informational
- Small investment of time for learners
- Fewer interactive features
- More difficult to incorporate assessment into the tutorial

In-depth tutorial
- Online class
- Provide more opportunity to learn skills
- Longer investment of time for learners
- Include quizzes, other interactive features
- Incorporate assessment
Your Audience

- Beginners?
- Experienced users?
- How much knowledge do they have?
- If students are new, how much will they know about the library?
  - The library's website
  - Locations in the library
- Music students
  - Do they have a basic knowledge of music?
    - Basic music terms such as symphony, sonata, aria
Things to Consider When Working with Music Students

- Known-item searching predominates for scores and sound recordings
- Preferred search is by composer simply because title and uniform/preferred title searches are problematic
  - Must be aware of preferred titles and differences in searching a specific title versus a generic title
    - The Magic Flute vs. Die Zauberflöte
  - Must know key, opus number, instrumentation, arrangement, work number, thematic index number
    - Op. 7, BWV 1047, K. 622
- Immediate need for basic foreign language skills, most notably German, French, and Italian
Writing the Script

- State the goal of the tutorial
- Define why users should learn this skill (WIIFM)
- Clearly present each step
- Summarize the objective at the end
Writing the Script

- Use clear, simple language
- No jargon!
- Use only the minimum number of words necessary
- Use examples for every concept
- Use language designed to be spoken, not read
- Keep in mind the ‘Curse of Knowledge’
**Storyboarding**

- Visualizes the pace and rhythm
- Matches words to pictures
- Reveals weaknesses in your script
- Reveals problems early in the process

---

**Screen Type:** Content Screen with Animation

**Screen # 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Title</th>
<th>Welcome!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Audio Transcript**

Hello and welcome to the course! I’m Christine, your coach for the course.

---

**Onscreen Text**

Hello!

**Media**

Different poses of the coach synced with audio.

---

**Screen Type:** Content Screen with Animation

**Screen # 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Dialogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**Screen Type:** Content Screen with Animation

**Screen # 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**Media**

Different poses of the coach synced with audio.
Design Principles

Create a tutorial that can be used by as many people as possible

- Incorporate different modalities for different types of learners
  - Text
  - Audio
  - Video
  - Visual cues

- Allow users to control navigation, speed
- Create different ways for learners to interact with tutorial

UDL ON CAMPUS · Universal Design for Learning in Higher Education.
http://udloncampus.cast.org/home#Was1v7J96Uk
Sounds, Images, and Words

- Use both text and images
  - Research shows more learning occurs when using both

- Use audio and visual elements
  - Learners process more when watching and listening
  - But don’t read the words appearing on the screen

- Minimize distractions
  - Don’t use animation unless it is essential to the understanding of a process
  - Keep clever transitions to a minimum!
Integrate Information

Follow these basic guidelines when using text and images:

- Use pictures only when image is clearly related to the text
  - For static images use written text
  - For animated images use spoken text

- Sequencing
  - If image and text cannot be presented simultaneously, place the image before the text

- Avoid “redundancy across modalities”
  - Do not use written text that duplicates spoken text combined with images
Signaling and Cueing

- Use these devices to indicate important concepts
  - Spoken text
  - **Colors**
  - Arrows
  - **Boxes, shapes, or callouts**
  - **Special effects**
    - Use sparingly!
Assessment

- Pre-release evaluation
  - Usability testing
  - Focus groups
  - Colleagues

- Post-release evaluation
  - Pre- and post-tests
  - Survey
  - Usage statistics
  - Provide an address for feedback
Questions?

Paula L. Hickner
paula.hickner@uky.edu

Liza Weisbrod
weisbel@auburn.edu
Bibliography


