Why didn’t Harry Potter google?

Press play to begin
How much easier would it have been if Harry had googled? Let’s consider that for a moment!
A Point of View: Why didn't Harry Potter just use Google?

Books, not the internet, were a key source for Harry and co

In a world that is overwhelmed with ways of accessing information, we must decide what to remember and what to forget, says historian Lisa Jardine.

In a recent article about the impact of the internet, New Yorker columnist Adam Gopnik gives a particularly engaging example of the hurrying pace at which the speed of access to information is accelerating.

Making friends the shared currency way

Why 2012 is a hot date (David Cannadine)

Loss of the written word (Lisa Jardine)
The 3Rs

Reading

(W)riting

(A)rithmetic

Literacy has traditionally been described as the ability to read for knowledge, write coherently and think critically about printed material.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy
A is for apple

http://www.devwebpro.com/easy-flash-cards/
b for ball,
c for cat
d for dog
then ?
Alphabet taught to kids nowadays

A: Apple  B: Bluetooth  C: Chat  D: Download  E: Email  F: Facebook  G: Google


O: Orkut  P: Picassa  Q: Quick Heal  R: Ram  S: Server  T: Twitter  U: USB

V: Vista  W: Wifi  X: Xp  Y: YouTube  Z: ZorpiA

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aXV-yaFmQNk
Statistically speaking,

- 97 percent of college-aged iGeners own computers.
- 94 percent own cell phones, and 56 percent own mp3 players.
- 76 percent of iGeners use instant messaging for upwards of eighty minutes every day, and 92 percent of those same users report doing other tasks on their computers while engaged in conversations with peers.
- 59 percent of school-aged iGeners are already sharing their artwork, creating videos, designing Web pages, maintaining blogs, and remixing content created by others online.
- 55 percent have created profile pages on social networking sites like Facebook or MySpace, and 47 percent have posted images on photo-sharing sites where others could comment on them. (Junco & Mastrodicasa, 2007; Lenhart, Madden, Smith, & Macgill, 2007)
“How can I trust your information when you’re using such outdated technology?”
My smmr hols wr CWOT. B4, we used 2go2 NY 2C my bro, his GF & thr 3 :- kids. FTF. ILNY, it’s a gr8 plc.

http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/wie/teaching/masters/newtech/readings/bling_and_standards.pdf

It’s more about texts than real language - we need to make them go from texting into real texts
People in the UK are now texting more than talking, while the average Briton spends 90 minutes per week using social media sites such as Facebook.

The media regulator's latest report indicates that newer ways of communicating, such as texting and social networking, are being led by 16- to 24-year-olds in the UK.

http://www.digitalspy.co.uk/tech/news/a393881/britons-now-text-more-than-make-calls-finds-ofcom.html
It's dying out though, isn't it? Beyond the classroom, we just don't XXXXX with XXXXX or XXXXX any more, do we? We text, we tweet, we blog. We even type. We don't write though. Before I started teaching I don't recall picking up a XXXXX in any meaningful way.

http://www.guardian.co.uk/teacher-network/2011/nov/02/handwriting-teaching-resources?CMP=twt_gu
A new study says that college students who are on Facebook while studying or doing homework wind up getting 20 percent lower grades than students who don't have the social networking site.

"[Language] is being eroded — it’s changing. Our expressiveness and our ease with some words is being diluted so that the sentence with more than one clause is a problem for us, and the word of more than two syllables is a problem for us."

Some 73% of people believe texts and website Twitter have dramatically changed the use of English, with long words falling out of use. “It’s natural with people trying to fit as much information into 140 characters that words are getting shortened and are even becoming redundant as a result.”
JP Davidson’s top 15 rarely-used words:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
1. Bally
2. Laggard
3. Felicitations
4. Rambunctious
5. Verily
6. Salutations
7. Betwixt
8. Lauded
9. Arcane
10. Raconteur
11. Cad
12. Betrothed
13. Cripes
14. Malaise
15. Quash
Traditional English words such as 'balderdash' and 'cripes' are dying out thanks to the texting generation, linguists have claimed.

Some 73% of people believe texts and website Twitter have dramatically changed the use of English, with long words falling out of use.

The trends were revealed in a poll of 2,000 adults for the launch of JP Davidson’s book Planet Word.

The book is a tie-in to Stephen Fry’s BBC2 series of the same name, charting the history of language from early grunts to tweets.

The author said: “Language is always evolving and great descriptive words are being lost – but others emerge.

“It’s natural with people trying to fit as much information into 140 characters that words are getting shortened and are even becoming redundant as a result.”
• Research finds people are adapting ability to remember because of power of search engines to remember for them

• In short, people no longer always need to know stuff; they just need to know where it can be found

• Sparrow concludes that the internet has become "an external memory source that we can access at any time" – an arena where information is stored collectively outside ourselves

http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/jul/15/poor-memory-blame-google
The survey found that neuroplasticity is, indeed, a thing; that multitasking is, indeed, the new norm; that hyperconnectivity may be leading to a lack of patience and concentration; and that an "always on" ethos may be encouraging a culture of expectation and instant gratification.

http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2012/02/kids-cognition-is-changing-education-will-have-to-change-with-it/253782/
(Technology) causes a huge change from our traditional practice...it forces us to change what we have been doing for years.

Maria Ines Cordoba - Technology in the classroom a first class help or burden
The 4Cs

- Critical Thinking
- Communication
- Collaboration
- Creativity
21st Century Student Outcomes and Support Systems

- Learning and Innovation Skills – 4Cs: Critical thinking • Communication • Collaboration • Creativity
- Core Subjects – 3Rs and 21st Century Themes
- Information, Media, and Technology Skills

Support Systems:
- Standards and Assessments
- Curriculum and Instruction
- Professional Development
- Learning Environments
1. **Creativity and innovation** - the ability to generate, evaluate, revise and act on original ideas, both as an individual and a member of a collaborative group.

2. **Critical Thinking and problem solving** - the ability to make effective judgments based on evidence, to make connections between ideas, to reflect on learning experiences, and to evaluate potential solutions to critical issues.

3. **Communication and collaboration** - the ability to articulate clearly, listen effectively, and select communication tools appropriately while making meaningful contributions to diverse groups.
Teacher-directed
Direct instruction
Knowledge
Content
Basic skills
Facts and principles
Theory
Curriculum
Time-slotted
One-size-fits-all
Competitive
Classroom
Text-based
Summative tests
Learning for school

A New Balance
the new

http://www.newmedialiteracies.org/the-literacies.php
Language-based literacy
print, texting, hyperlinking, multimodal

Information-based literacy
searching, tagging, filtering, critical thinking

Connection-based literacy
personal, network, cultural

Remix literacy
“GBH & K!” she yells to me. I stand there, looking mystified, as I try to figure out the latest abbreviation. “Oh! H&K, too!” I shout. But she’s already out of sight.

My daughter is so good at KPC. Just when I think I’ve got it she throws a new one at me.

KWIM was her favorite for a long time. And she’d pronounce it, like it was a word. “Kwim?” she’d ask.

Or “ADK!” she’d roll her eyes, exasperated with her little brother putting on his shoes.

Information-based literacy
searching, tagging, filtering, critical thinking

Connection-based literacy
personal, network, cultural

Does the information on this website make sense?
What kind of sources lead to and from this site?
Can I find any evidence of bias?
Remix literacy

Professional Development
Today’s classroom teachers need to be prepared to provide technology-supported learning opportunities for their students. Being prepared to use technology and knowing how that technology can support student learning have become integral skills in every teacher’s professional repertoire.

http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001562/156207e.pdf
“You like volcanoes”
Why don’t you go home and google it then?
Volcano - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcano
A volcano is an opening, or rupture, in a planet's surface or crust, which allows hot magma, volcanic ash and gases to escape from below the surface. Volcanoes ...
Lists of volcanoes - Supervolcano - Magma - Taal Volcano

Volcano - EnchantedLearning.com
www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/volcano/
A volcano is a place on the Earth's surface (or any other planet's or moon's surface) where molten rock, gases and pyroclastic debris erupt through the earth's ...

Volcano (1997) - IMDb
www.imdb.com/title/tt0120461/
Rating: 5.2/10 - 25,282 votes

Facts about Volcanoes for Kids
www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/Homework/.../volcanoes.htm
In simple terms a volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock (magma) below the surface of the earth. It is a hole in the
The Mountain Environment

Facts about Volcanoes for Kids

What is a Volcano?
A volcano is a landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.
In simple terms a volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock (magma) below the surface of the earth. It is a hole in the Earth from which molten rock and gas erupt.

Did you know?
The name "volcano" has its origin from the name of Volcan, a god of fire in Roman mythology.
As pressure in the molten rock builds up it needs to escape somewhere. So it forces its way up "fissures" which are narrow cracks in the earth's crust. Once the magma erupts through the earth's surface it's called lava.

What is the difference between lava and Magma?
Magma is liquid rock inside a volcano.
Lava is liquid rock (magma) that flows out of a volcano. Fresh lava ranges from 1,300°F to 2,200°F (700°C to 1,200°C) in temperature and glows red hot to white hot as it flows.

How many volcanoes are there in the world?
There are around 1500 'active' volcanoes in the world. We currently know of 80 or more which are under the oceans.

What are the three layers the Earth is made of?
1. Crust
   The crust is the outer layer of Earth. It is about 28 miles thick. It is the part we live on.
2. Mantle
   The second layer is called the mantle. It is about 1,800 miles thick.
3. Core
   The inner layer is called the core.

What causes volcanoes to erupt?
The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. These plates sometimes move.
Between the Earth's crust and the mantle is a substance called magma which is made of rock and gas.
When two plates collide, one section slides on top of the other, the one beneath is pushed down. Magma is squeezed up between two plates.

Did you know?
Volcanoes are like giant safety valves that release the pressure that builds up inside the Earth.

When magma erupts, what is it called?
When magma erupts through the earth's surface it is called lava.

What is the Ring of Fire?
Over half of the world's volcanoes arise in a belt around the Pacific Ocean called the Ring of Fire.
**My Homework**

**What is a Volcano?**

A volcano is a landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.

In simple terms, a volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock (magma) below the surface of the earth. It is a hole in the Earth from which molten rock and gas erupt.

**How many volcanoes are therein the world?**

There are around 1510 'active' volcanoes in the world. We currently know of 80 or more which are under the oceans.

**What causes volcanoes to erupt?**

The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. These plates sometimes move.

Between the Earth's crust and the mantle is a substance called magma which is made of rock and gases.

When two plates collide, one section slides on top of the other, the one beneath is pushed down. Magma
So where do we go from here?

e-learning, m-learning, blended learning, digital literacy....... 

✴ Learning what’s available and how we can use it 
✴ Integrating Web 2.0 into the syllabus 
✴ Tackle literacies head on 
✴ Engage with the students and use the tools at your and their disposal.
It is explained in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, that nothing electrical or computerized etc can work around magic, because magic interferes with it.

Anyone who has read ANY of the Harry Potter books will know that electrical equipment cannot be used at Hogwarts therefore there would be no computers for Harry to use google. I doubt the Dursley’s would buy him one either.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone was set in 1991, no google then...
Thanks for listening

Any questions?

shaunwilden.co.uk