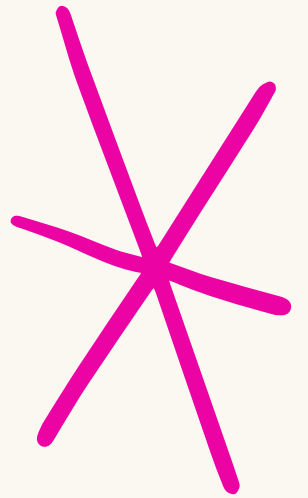


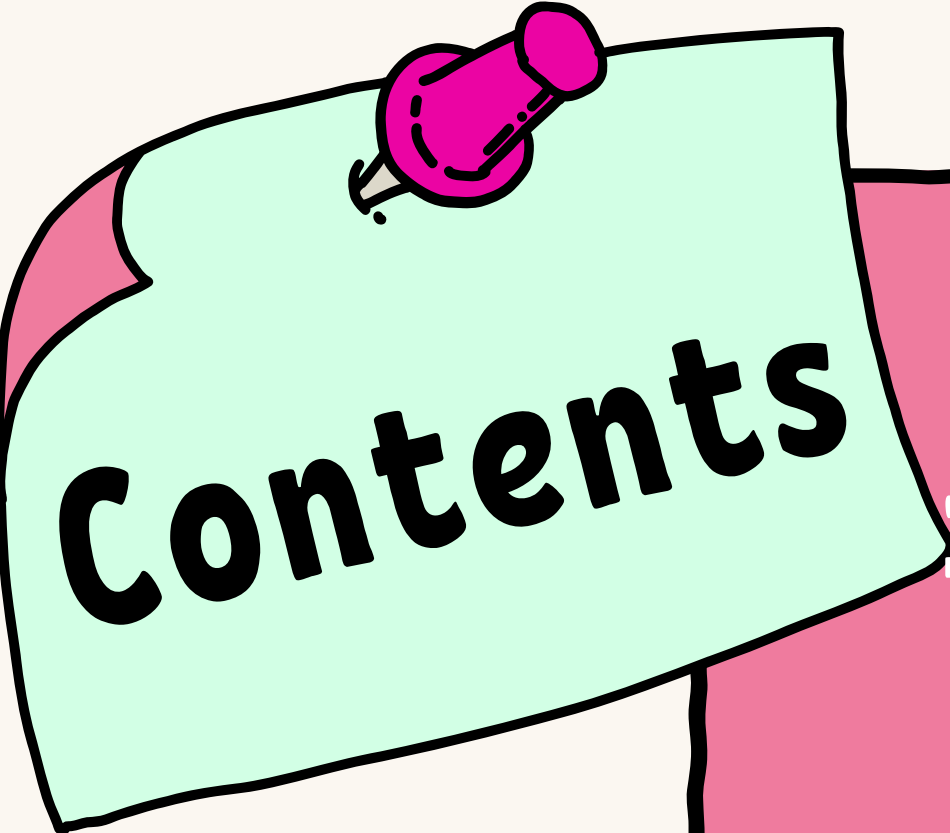
# Chapter 3

TTL 1 - TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING



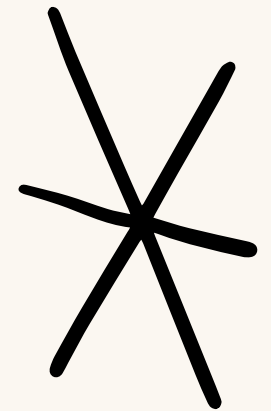
# ICT and the 21st- Century Learners





# Contents

- 
1. Digital Natives:  
Learners of the Digital  
Age
  2. Digital Literacy Skills
  3. Digital Citizenship





**PRENSKY ( 2001 )**



# **DIGITAL NATIVES: LEARNERS OF THE DIGITAL AGE**

-posited that the generation of students today represent the first generations to grow up with technology and that these individuals have spent their entire lives surrounded by and using tools of the digital age. Technology, indeed, has been an integral part of these students.

-termed these students, who think and process information differently from their predecessors, as digital natives. While some refer to the “new” students of today as the N-gen (net generation) or D-gen (or digital generation), students today are “native speakers” of the digital language of computers, and the like.

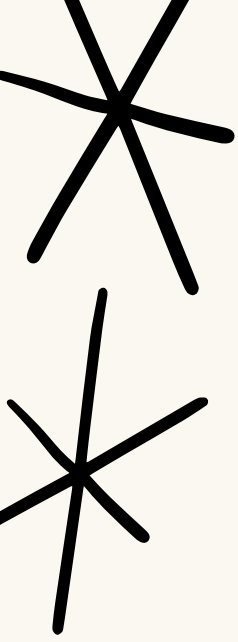
# **Group Activity:**

## **Pros and Cons of Being a Digital Native**

Group by counting 1-5, each pros and cons must be unique from other groups, if have similarities then no points for both group/s.

- Pros / Advantage / Benefits:
  - list down 5 ( each member must have 1 pros )
- Cons / Disadvantage / Negative Impact:
  - list down 5 ( each member must have 1 pros )
- Ask your members:
  - “What are the best and worst parts of growing up in a digital world?”
  - “How do you think digital natives can overcome the challenges they face in learning?”





# Digital Natives vs. Digital Immigrants

Compared to digital natives who were born after the 1980's and are comfortable with technology, digital immigrants are the older generation. The term digital immigrants mostly apply to individuals born before the spread of technology (Cut, 2017). Digital immigrants are those who have slowly adapted web surfing, emailing, texting, and the instant world of social media and on-demand entertainment.

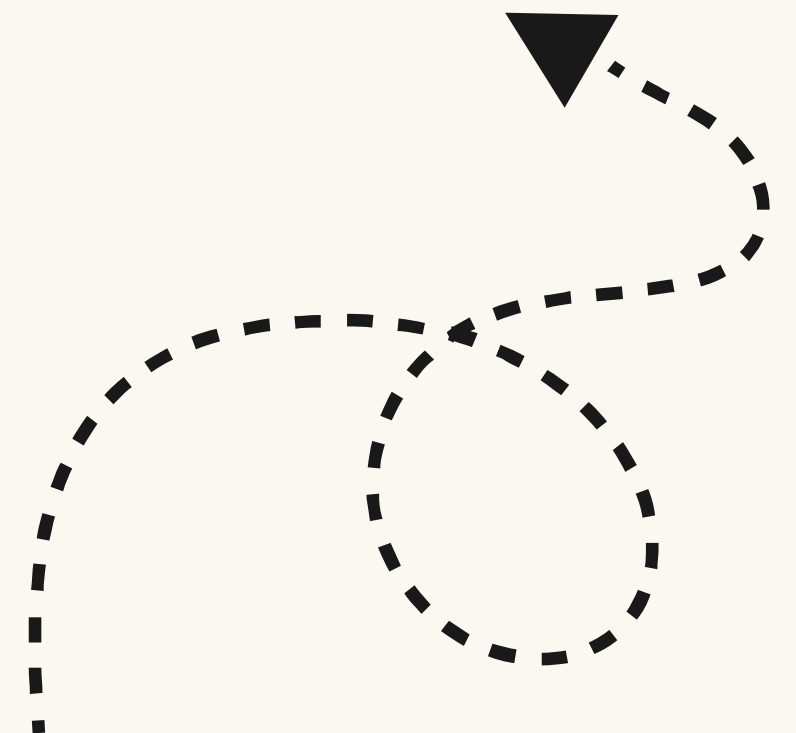
## Difference between Digital Natives and Digital Immigrants:

### Digital Natives

- Born during or after the digital age
- Always on phone or other devices
- Creative learners
- Multi-task and rapidly task-switch
- Multimedia oriented

### Digital Immigrants

- Adapters of technology
- Prefer face-to-face conversation
- Logical learners
- Prefer to interact with only one or few people
- Get information from traditional news sites





# DIGITAL NATIVES AND DIGITAL IMMIGRANTS

Ch'ng (2019) adds that while digital immigrants value “proper” English in texting and prefer formal communication, digital natives use texting and instant messaging shorthand and internet slang, which the digital immigrants do not understand.

Digital natives are categorized by Cut (2017) into;

1. Avoiders
2. Minimalists
3. Enthusiastic participants

Cut (2017) also further categorized digital immigrants into;

1. Avoiders
2. Reluctant adopters
3. Enthusiastic adopters



# ARE MILLENNIALS DIGITAL NATIVES?

A millennial is someone born between 1980 and 2000.

Moran (2016) states that the term millennial is often used interchangeably with digital natives, though not all digital natives are millennials - as the newest generation, the Gen Z, are also digital natives. She adds that not all millennials are digital natives, as some millennials have limited access to ICT, in the case of those living in poverty.





# DIGITAL NATIVES

## ▶ The Myths

### Myth 1

Digital Natives are inferior in social skills and prefer digital interaction.

### Myth 2

Digital Natives are better at multitasking.

### Myth 3

Digital Natives have natural instincts about computers and other digital products.



# The Digital Divide

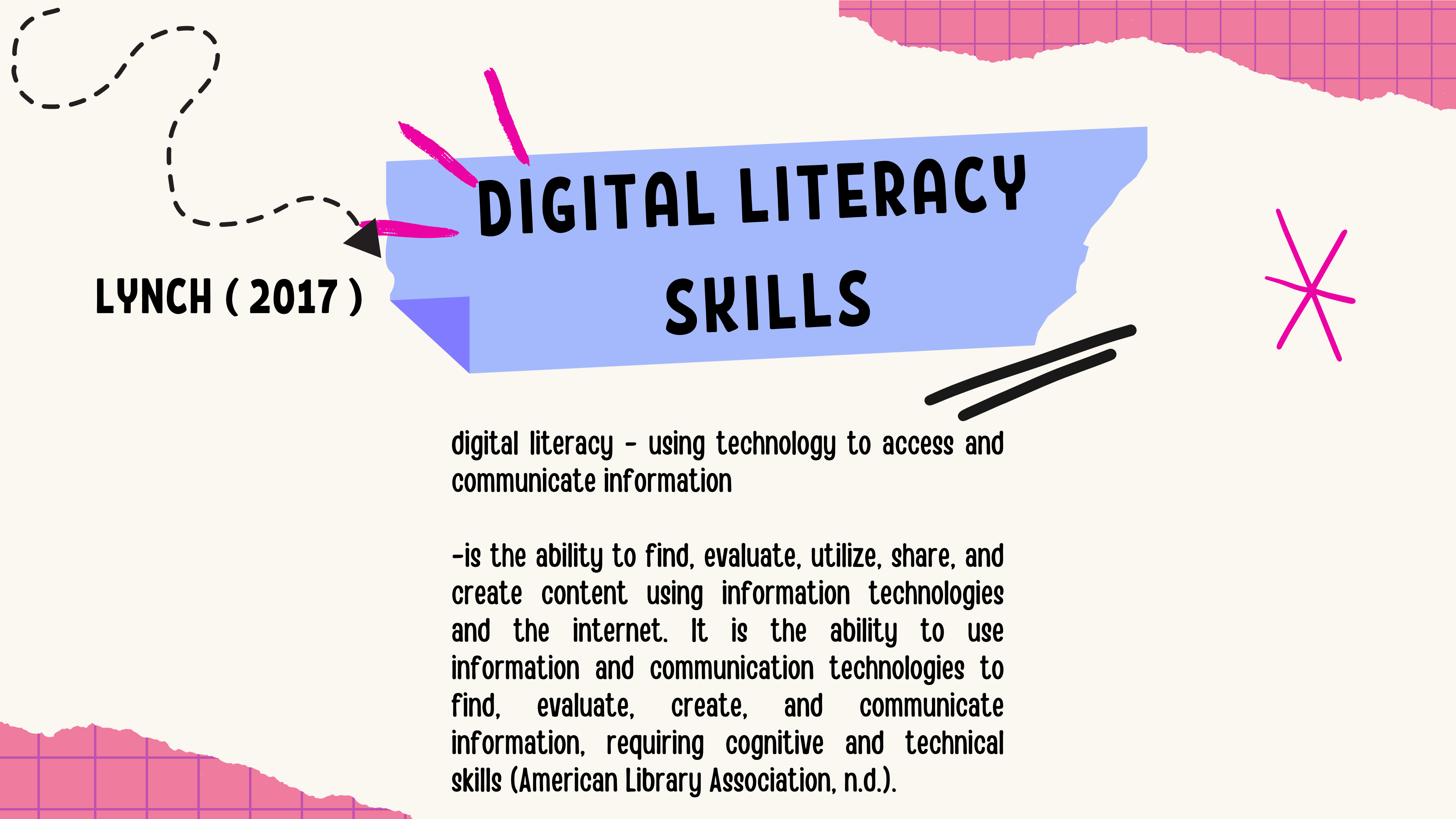
The Digital Divide Council (2019) defines digital divide as the gap between individuals with access to modern information and communication technology and those without access. It also refers to the fact that certain people have better opportunities than other individuals (Nielsen, 2006).

Nielsen (2006) classified the digital divide into:

1. Economic Divide
2. Usability Divide
3. Empowerment Divide

Sorj (2008) considers five factors that affect the digital divide, including:

1. the existence of physical infrastructure for transmission;
2. the availability of connection equipment such as a computer, modem, and access line;
3. training in the use of computers and the internet;
4. intellectual capacities and the social insertion of users; and
5. the production and use of specific contents adapted to the needs of the diverse segments of the population.

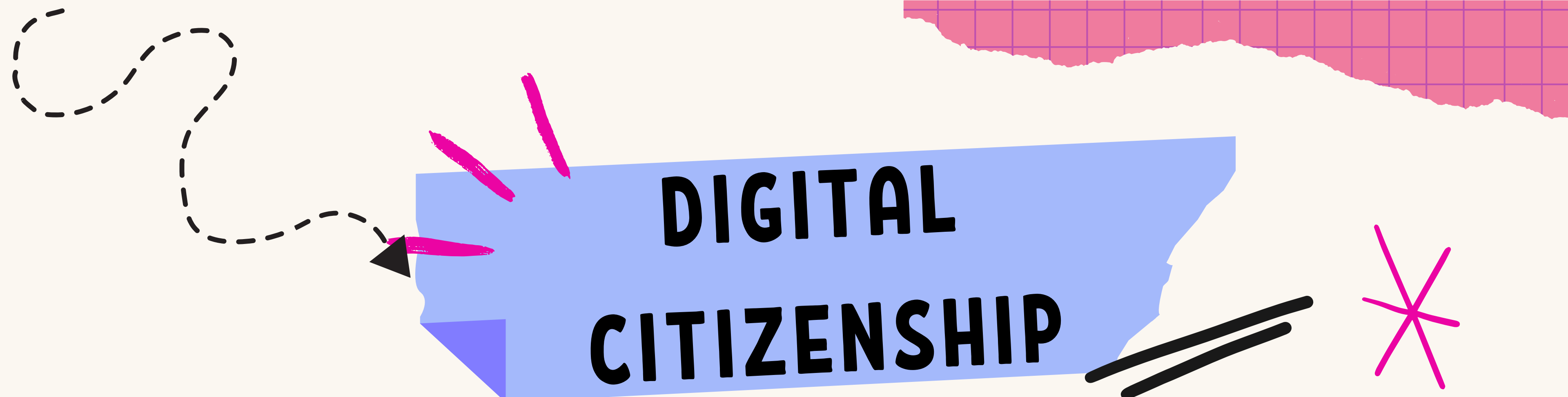


**LYNCH ( 2017 )**

# **DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS**

digital literacy - using technology to access and communicate information

-is the ability to find, evaluate, utilize, share, and create content using information technologies and the internet. It is the ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, requiring cognitive and technical skills (American Library Association, n.d.).



# DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

- refers to the norms of appropriate, responsible behaviour with regard to technology use
- coined the term digital citizenship as the state of having access to the internet that provides equal opportunities for online participation, digital democracy, human rights, and technological skill. Accordingly, digital citizenship refers to the responsible use of technology by anyone who uses computers, the internet, and digital devices to engage with society on any level (Zook, 2019).

Moreover, the term “digital citizen” refers to someone who participates in civic life, politics, and governance through digital technologies. Digital citizens use the internet regularly and effectively.

With technology as a massive force in our daily lives, everyone using digital technologies, like students and teachers, is called a digital citizen.

## ELEMENTS OF DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

### ACCORDING TO RIBBLE (2020)

- **RESPECT** DIGITAL ACCESS  
DIGITAL ETIQUETTE  
DIGITAL LAW
- **EDUCATE** DIGITAL LITERACY  
DIGITAL COMMUNICATION  
DIGITAL COMMERCE
- **PROTECT** DIGITAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITY  
DIGITAL SECURITY  
DIGITAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS

## LEVELS OF SUPPORT S3 FRAMEWORK

### ACCORDING TO RIBBLE (2020)

- **SAFE** BEING PROTECTED FROM DANGER, RISK, OR INJURY TO  
ONESELF OR OTHERS
- **SAVVY** CREATING EDUCATED DIGITAL CITIZENS, THE WISDOM AND  
PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE, AND THE UNDERSTANDING TO  
MAKE SOUND JUDGMENTS
- **SOCIAL** PREPARES THE FULL REALIZATION OF THE POSSIBILITIES  
OF AN ONLINE EXPERIENCE



# EVALUATE QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions briefly  
but substantively.

## DIGITAL NATIVE

1 Who is a digital native?

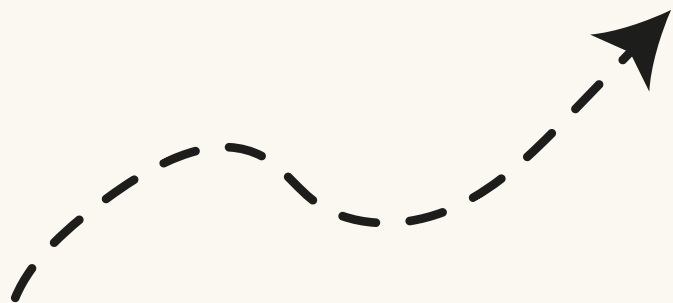
2 How is a digital native  
different from a  
digital immigrant?

3 What are the types of  
the digital divide?

4 How is the digital divide  
affecting the  
development of human  
beings?

5 How can today's  
teachers, especially  
those who belong to the  
digital immigrant group,  
cope with the demands  
of Generation Z  
students?

6 Explain the factors  
affecting the  
occurrence of the  
digital divide.







# EVALUATE QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions briefly  
but substantively.

## DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS



1 Who is a digital literacy?

2 Why is digital literacy  
important?

3 Give examples of how  
digital literacy  
improves lives. Explain.

4 As a student, how do  
you apply digital  
literacy in the  
classroom?

5 Is it enough that a  
student is capacitated  
only with skills in  
operating computers  
and other technological  
gadgets? Explain.



# EVALUATE QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions briefly  
but substantively.

## DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

1 Who is a digital  
citizenship?

2 Explain the elements  
of digital citizenship.  
Give a specific  
example of the  
elements

3 In your opinion, what  
element have you  
mastered so far at this  
point in your life as a  
student?

4 How are the elements  
of digital citizenship  
interrelated with each  
other?

