

# 21st-Century Literacies

## Supplemental Resources for NCTE's Policy Research Brief

*This document is a supplement to  
[21st-Century Literacies: A Policy Research Brief](#),  
produced by the National Council of Teachers of English.*

### Research Clips on 21st-Century Literacies

*Research Clips are short, research-based responses to questions about practice. For more detailed explanations and list of related research, see [21st-Century Literacies: A Policy Research Brief](#).  
<http://www.ncte.org/library/files/Publications/Newspaper/Chron1107ResearchBrief.pdf>*

### 21st-Century Literacies Today

*How is literacy changing in light of a vastly different world?*

- We live in a technology-driven, global, diverse, and quickly changing world.
- New literacy skills that attend to these changes are a necessary part of English/language arts curricula.
- Large-scale changes in literacy practices are taking place, such as
  - Over 91 million Google searches per day
  - 158.6 billion text messages sent in the U.S. in 2006
  - The existence of at least 61 virtual colleges/universities (VCUs) currently educating students in the U.S.
  - Thirty-three states with National Educational Technology Standards for K–12 students
  - Future computer-based writing tests of the National Assessment of Educational Progress
  - 50 percent of four-year colleges and 30 percent of community colleges using electronic course management tools.

### Changing Ideas about Literacy amidst 21st-Century Changes

*What changes in schooling help support the needs of 21st-century literacy learners?*

- 21st-century literacy requires core academic subjects; learning and innovation skills; and life and career skills *along with* technology skills.
- Electronic reading workshops show that they support the emergence of new literacies, and digital technology enhances writing and interaction in several ways.
- K–12 students who write with computers produce compositions of greater length and higher quality and are more engaged with and motivated toward writing than their peers.
- College students who keep e-portfolios have a higher rate of academic achievement and a higher overall retention rate than their peers.
- Both typical and atypical students who receive online response to writing revise better than those participating in traditional collaboration.

### Teacher Strategies for 21st-Century Literacy

*What strategies can teachers use to engage 21st-century literacy in the classroom?*

Literacy teachers can begin and continue to foster meaningful engagement with 21st century literacy through:

- Encouraging students to reflect regularly about the role of technology in their learning.
- Creating a website and inviting students to use it to continue class discussions and bring in outside voices.

- Giving students strategies for evaluating the quality of information they find on the Internet.
- Being open about their strengths and limitations with technology and inviting students to help.
- Exploring technologies students are using outside of class and finding ways to incorporate them into teaching.
- Using a wiki to develop a multi-modal reader's guide to a class text.
- Including a broad variety of media and genres in class texts.
- Asking students to create a podcast to share with an authentic audience.
- Giving students explicit instruction about how to avoid plagiarism in a digital environment.

## NCTE Policy Positions

*21st-Century Literacies: A Policy Research Brief*

<http://www.ncte.org/library/files/Publications/Newspaper/Chron1107ResearchBrief.pdf>

## Useful Research Links

*ISTE National Educational Technology Standards*

(International Society for Technology in Education)

<http://www.iste.org/inhouse/nets/cnets/index.html>

*Icons of the Internet*

(Kenneth C. Green, UCLA, Office of Information Technology)

<http://www.itpb.ucla.edu/documents/documents/Green-Icons-UCLA-Apr07.pdf>

*How Can E-Portfolios Support Innovative Responses to Learning Needs?*

(European Institute for E-Learning)

[www.elearning2006.fi/main.site?action=binary/file&id=6&fid=72](http://www.elearning2006.fi/main.site?action=binary/file&id=6&fid=72)

*Virtual Universities: Real Possibilities*

(Rhonda M. Epper and Myk Garn, *Educause Review*)

<http://www.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/erm0422.pdf>

*Teen Content Creators and Consumers*

(Pew Internet and American Life Project)

[http://www.pewinternet.org/PPF/r/166/report\\_display.asp](http://www.pewinternet.org/PPF/r/166/report_display.asp)

*Creating & Connecting: Research and Guidelines on Online Social—and Educational—Networking*

(The National School Boards Association)

<http://www.nsba.org/site/docs/41400/41340.pdf>

*Shift Happens*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ljbl-363A2Q>

*Acknowledging Criteria: A Look at Research and Reality of Children's Digital Libraries* (Jennifer A.

Waldman, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, SILS Electronic Theses and Dissertations)

<http://etd.ils.unc.edu/dspace/handle/1901/398>

*The Effect of Computers on Student Writing: A Meta-Analysis of Studies from 1992 to 2002*

(Amie Goldberg, Michael Russell, and Abigail Cook, *The Journal of Technology, Learning, and Assessment*)

<http://escholarship.bc.edu/jtla/vol2/1/>

*Are They Really Ready to Work? Employers' Perspectives on the Basic Knowledge and Applied Skills of New Entrants to the 21st-Century U.S. Workforce*

(Partnership for 21st-Century Skills)

[http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/documents/FINAL\\_REPORT\\_PDF09-29-06.pdf](http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/documents/FINAL_REPORT_PDF09-29-06.pdf)

*The Framework for 21st Century Learning*

(The Partnership for 21st-Century Skills)

[http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=254&Itemid=120](http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=254&Itemid=120)

The Partnership for 21st-Century Skills

<http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/>

ETS Framework for 21st-Century Learning

[http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=194&Itemid=64](http://www.21stcenturyskills.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=194&Itemid=64)

*Fast/Facts: Internet Access in U.S. Public Schools and Classrooms: 1994-2005*

(National Center for Education Statistics)

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2007/2007020.pdf>

*Falling through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide*

(National Telecommunications and Information Administration)

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/ftn99/contents.html>

*Connected to the Future: A Report on Children's Internet Use*

(Corporation for Public Broadcasting)

[http://www.cpb.org/stations/reports/connected/connected\\_report.pdf](http://www.cpb.org/stations/reports/connected/connected_report.pdf)

*The Power of the Internet for Learning: Moving from Promise to Practice*

(Web-Based Education Commission)

<http://www.hpcnet.org/webcommission>

## Other Web Resources

*Voice of the Shuttle*

<http://vos.ucsb.edu/>

*FanFiction.net*

<http://www.fanfiction.net/>

*Kidspace @ the Internet Public Library*

<http://www.ipl.org/youth/>

"Flame First, Think Later: New Clues to E-Mail Misbehavior"

(*The New York Times*, Feb. 20, 2007)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/02/20/health/psychology/20essa.html?fta=y>

*Learning Resources, a site which includes language-related teaching suggestions for K-college students*

(Oxford English Dictionary)

<http://oed.com/learning/>