

Lab Sixteen: Virtual Communities

	<p>Activity - Personality Types</p> <p>Myers-Briggs Test “The Myers–Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is an introspective self-report questionnaire designed to indicate psychological preferences in how people perceive the world and make decisions. The MBTI was constructed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter Isabel Briggs Myers. It is based on the typological theory proposed by Carl Jung who had speculated that there are four principal psychological functions by which humans experience the world – sensation, intuition, feeling, and thinking – and that one of these four functions is dominant for a person most of the time. The MBTI was constructed for normal populations and emphasizes the value of naturally occurring differences. "The underlying assumption of the MBTI is that we all have specific preferences in the way we construe our experiences, and these preferences underlie our interests, needs, values, and motivation." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myers%E2%80%93Briggs_Type_Indicator</p> <p>Myers-Briggs Indicators The purpose of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator® (MBTI®) personality inventory is to make the theory of psychological types described by C. G. Jung understandable and useful in people's lives. The essence of the theory is that much seemingly random variation in the behavior is actually quite orderly and consistent, being due to basic differences in the ways individuals prefer to use their perception and judgment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Perception involves all the ways of becoming aware of things, people, happenings, or ideas. Judgment involves all the ways of coming to conclusions about what has been perceived. If people differ systematically in what they perceive and in how they reach conclusions, then it is only reasonable for them to differ correspondingly in their interests, reactions, values, motivations, and skills."</i></p> <p>In developing the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator [instrument], the aim of Isabel Briggs Myers, and her mother, Katharine Briggs, was to make the insights of type theory accessible to individuals and groups. They addressed the two related goals in the developments and application of the MBTI instrument:</p> <p>The identification of basic preferences of each of the four dichotomies specified or implicit in Jung's theory. The identification and description of the 16 distinctive personality types that result from the interactions among the preferences." Excerpted with permission from the <i>MBTI® Manual: A Guide to the Development and Use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator®</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorite world: Do you prefer to focus on the outer world or on your own inner world? This is called Extraversion (E) or Introversion (I). • Information: Do you prefer to focus on the basic information you take in or do you prefer to interpret and add meaning? This is called Sensing (S) or Intuition (N). • Decisions: When making decisions, do you prefer to first look at logic and consistency or first look at the people and special circumstances? This is called Thinking (T) or Feeling (F). • Structure: In dealing with the outside world, do you prefer to get things decided or do you prefer to stay open to new information and options? This is called Judging (J) or Perceiving (P). • Your Personality Type: When you decide on your preference in each category, you have your own personality type, which can be expressed as a code with four letters. <p>The 16 personality types of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator® instrument are listed here as they are often shown in what is called a "type table." http://www.myersbriggs.org/my-mbti-personality-type/mbti-basics/</p> <p>TAKE THIS TEST</p> <p>“Procedure: This test has 60 items in two sections. In the first section, each of the items consists of two opposing personality descriptions (e.g. honest a liar) put on two the ends of a five point scale. For each item you must select an interval on that scale that you think best reflects your personality; from all of one, to a mix of the two, to</p>

	<p>all of the other. In the second section, you will be given items in the first person (e.g. "I love ice cream") and asked to rate how much you think each is true. It should take most people about 5-7 minutes.”</p> <p>http://personality-testing.info/tests/OEJTS/</p> <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather everyone together and use the whiteboard for a creative thinking brainstorm. • Based on what you have identified in your personality type, what kinds of activities do you think will support and sustain different types of learners in preparation for the exam? • Can you devise a creative learning activity for a colleague who is not the same kind of learner as yourself? • What media would you use to support learning differences and self-directed study?
001	<p>Network Smarts</p> <p>According to Howard Rheingold, the positive use of social networks “depends on knowing how to tune the network of people you follow, and how to feed the network of people who follow you” (Rheingold, 2012, p. 144).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how self-produced photographs are shared effectively on your personal social network (i.e. Twitter, Instagram, Facebook)? <p>Howard Rheingold described how he achieves added value from his interaction with his friends on his social network because he is able to both entertain and to provide some useful information. Rheingold is conscious of the distinction between the weak-tie and the strong-tie relationships that he is part of, and what it takes to feed the network of people who are engaged with him.</p> <p>http://rheingold.com/books/net-smart/</p> <p>http://hci.stanford.edu/courses/cs047n/readings/rheingold-net-smart.pdf</p> <p>Daily Life in Cyberspace: How the Computerized Counterculture Built a New Kind of Place</p> <p>http://www.rheingold.com/vc/book/2.html</p>
002	<p>Rheingold describes how he ‘tunes’ into the network of Twitter by selecting and noting content and occurrences that interest him and which coincide with his whereabouts. Rheingold makes a point of following people who are knowledgeable in their respective fields, and who regularly share information that he finds useful, especially if it is linked with a URL.</p> <p>Howard Rheingold: "Net Smart: How to Thrive Online" Talks at Google</p> <p>https://youtu.be/vajSK1jV56A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you ‘tune-in’ to your networks? • What are the steps that you take that enable you to hear the voices in your network? • What are the steps that you take to block voices in your network? <p>Listen to the programme ‘The Cocktail Party Effect’</p> <p>http://www.cse.dmu.ac.uk/~rwatson/media_files/Media_Downloads.html</p> <p>The cocktail party effect is the phenomenon of being able to focus one's auditory attention on a particular stimulus while filtering out a range of other stimuli, much the same way that a partygoer can focus on a single conversation in a noisy room. This effect is what allows most people to "tune into" a single voice and "tune out" all others. It may also describe a similar phenomenon that occurs when one may immediately detect words of importance originating from unattended stimuli, for instance hearing one's name in another conversation.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cocktail_party_effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the cocktail party effect be used as an analogy to explain how you tune into your networks?
003	<p>Rheingold regards this is a process of ‘cultivation’ in which he try’s to put the right emphasis between those posts that are informational, and those posts that are personal, or funny, or provocative. Rheingold accepts that self-</p>

	<p>promotion is a useful constituent component of the curation process, but that he does not automatically post everything that he encounters on the web, instead he selects and filters his posts to allow followers to select and share information in a timely manner.</p> <p>http://rheingold.com/social-media/ http://rheingold.com/videos/</p>
004	<p>The Art of Hosting Good Conversations Online http://www.rheingold.com/texts/artonlinehost.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are Rheingold’s tips for being a good host of online conversations? • What kind of behaviour does Rheingold recommend for an online conversation host? <p>If something is amusing then Rheingold may share it with his followers, who in turn may share it. This process of reciprocation offers acknowledgement to followers of Rheingold, and so helps to maintain the continuity of the ties that he has established.</p>
005	<p>Each person, according to Rheingold, will offer a different mix of posts in different forms, though Rheingold believes that if a post isn’t fun, then it won’t be useful either, as what is put into the network is in proportion to what we get back from the network. In this way Twitter has become more than an idle amusement for Rheingold, and has instead become something that offer him satisfaction in maintaining wider social ties.</p> <p>The principles of social media cultivation are based, therefor, on sharing, cultivation, creativity and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you sharing content for your social media project? • What are you cultivating? • What’s creative about the way that you are producing your content and hosting your discussions? • What are you learning?
006	<p>Rheingold – Network Smarts According to Howard Rheingold literacy can no longer be conceived as a solitary skill or attribute, but must incorporate increased levels of collaboration and social competency. Rheingold’s five literacies for thriving online are:</p> <p>Attention: According to Rheingold thinking critically and mindfully in the network media environments that we share is much more difficult than in previous times because of the volume of traffic and information, and because of the speed at which new information is sent to us. Successfully filtering this information is based on training our attention management skills and focussing on how we can filter out the bad information that we don’t desire. According to Rheingold, “basic information literacy, widely distributed, is the best protection for the knowledge commons; a sufficient portion of critical consumers among the online population can become a strong defence against the noise-death of the internet”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you manage your attention when you are online? • How good are you at switching your attention from one mode of media to another? • Do you think you would benefit from help learning to manage your attention?
007	<p>Participation: New media technologies allow a degree of participation in the communications process like never before. According to Rheingold, recognising the potential power of the media equipment that many of us carry around with us in our pockets is a starting point for a more general change in society, one that values contributions more than passive receivers of information. As Rheingold says, ‘a participant is active’ and forms of collaboration have the potential for greater levels of global social understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do different forms of social media allow you to participate? • What forms of media encourage you to participate? • How ‘active’ are you in developing media?

008	<p>Collaboration: Social networking tools have the power, according to Rheingold, to ‘amplify’ the collective actions that we may wish to undertake. As we use the net to overcome barriers to cooperation we will find, according to Rheingold, that we will be able to achieve ‘higher’ ends and goals based on the idea that as humans we are ‘optimised’ for social activity and collective problem solving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you a good collaborator? • What’s your favourite type of collaboration? • What steps do you take to encourage other people to collaborate with you?
009	<p>Critical Consumption of Information (‘crap detection’): According to Rheingold basic information literacy is essential if we are to protect ourselves as consumers and citizens online. Being able to tell the difference between the spin and the marketing messages and those that are authentic messages of people actively engaged in activities for the benefit of other people is essential. How do we trust information to be accurate? Rheingold calls this skill an intention and suggests that we ensure that our ‘crap detectors’ are well attuned to filter out the credible from the incredible information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you ever been hoodwinked by stories on the web? • How do you check if something is true or not? • When do you know that someone is lying on the web? • How do you come across on the web? • Are you authentic?
010	<p>Network Smarts: Rheingold argues that we need to encourage a wide range of skills to help us manage our life online in the form of Net Smarts. These are skills that will help us to maintain our social position and enable us to manage our reputations online, engage in different social networks and to track and trace the footprints that we leave on the net without undermining our sense of self as individuals, or our ethical sense as a community. Rheingold see these net smarts as a set of media tools that we can learn to use effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do other people think of you online? • What is the status of your reputation online? • Who are you connected to online? • What do your online connections <u>do</u> for you? • What do you <u>do</u> for your online connections?
011	<p>Apps that Will Change Your Life? Apps are the neatly packaged programs that make your smartphone smart and your tablet more than just a nice, shiny toy. They’re digital tools designed to do a specific job. Here are 100 of the best, most useful apps around. Many are functional, some are just fun. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2810346/Everything-want-know-apps-afraid-ask-Mail-runs-100-apps-change-life.html</p>
012	<p>Online Identity At what age should you control your online identity? We’d like young people over the age of 16 to tell us how and when you took control of your identity on social networking sites http://www.theguardian.com/media/2015/may/13/at-what-age-should-you-control-your-online-identity</p>
013	<p>Experiences Festivals, flights and fulfilment: welcome to the post-digital world. However well-connected it makes us, cyberspace is lonely. That’s why, more and more, we are looking for live experiences http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jun/25/festival-flights-fulfilment-post-digital-world-lonely-cyberspace</p>
014	<p>Authentic or Fake? Harry Styles sparks hysteria with vague comment suggesting he is bisexual</p>

	http://www.pinknews.co.uk/2014/11/05/harry-styles-sparks-hysteria-with-vague-comment-suggesting-he-is-bisexual/
015	<p>Attention Management</p> <p>Is technology rotting your brain? Heavy mobile phone and internet use linked to poor attention span http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-3200693/Is-technology-rotting-brain-Heavy-mobile-phone-internet-use-linked-poor-attention-span.html</p>
016	<p>Instant Messaging</p> <p>Instant messaging (IM) is a type of online chat which offers real-time text transmission over the Internet. A LAN messenger operates in a similar way over a local area network. Short messages are typically transmitted bi-directionally between two parties, when each user chooses to complete a thought and select "send". Some IM applications can use push technology to provide real-time text, which transmits messages character by character, as they are composed. More advanced instant messaging can add file transfer, clickable hyperlinks, Voice over IP, or video chat. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant_messaging</p>
017	<p>Research:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definitions of Instant Messaging. 2. History of Instant Messaging. 3. How do Internet Relay (IR) services and message boards relate to instant messaging? 4. How have mobile phones changed the way we IM? 5. What's the characteristics of the main Apps for Instant Messaging? 6. Do these services blur the boundaries? (i.e. Dating apps, group chats, image chats?) 7. What comments and experiences do users of Instant Messaging have about these services? 8. Are there any articles or discussion web pages that are useful to look at? 9. Does Instant messaging get discussed or debated much? 10. Do younger people use Instant Messaging in a different way than older people? 11. What are the risks with instant messaging? 12. How can you keep yourself safe on Instant Messaging?
018	<p>Media Wiki Talk & Discussion</p> <p>Every wiki page has an associated talk page, which can be used for discussion and communicating with other users. Talk pages can be accessed by clicking the "discussion" tab at the top of the page. Simply edit the page as normal to add your comment. A talk page is actually very similar to any other wiki page, but it is in the "Talk" namespace, to keep it separate from the articles in the "(Main)" namespace (See Help:Namespaces.) As with any wiki page, you can edit it, link to it, and view the editing history. https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Help:Talk_pages</p>
019	<p>Collaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the 'Discussion' page on the Instant Messaging wiki page to make contact with the other members of the lab session. • On the discussion page list the possible topics that might be covered, examples of Instant Messaging, and the format that the information can be related. • Decide who will be researching each section and what each section might cover? • Decide on the writing style for each entry, and who will write-up the information that is researched.
020	<p>Referencing:</p> <p>Make sure that each source of information has a Wikipedia Style Reference.</p>
	References: