## PRZEGLĄD BIBLIOTECZNY

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# IS WIKIPEDIA USEFUL IN TEACHING THE HISTORY OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES?

KEYWORDS: Book studies. Wikipedia. History of books. History of printing. Teaching the library studies.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – The author discusses Wikipedia as a source of information on the history of Polish books in the fifteenth and sixteenth century and its usefulness for the dissemination of knowledge on the history of books and teaching the library studies. The selection of Wikipedia entries was analyzed, mistakes and gaps were identified and their corrections done by wikipedists were described. The author offers some suggestions how to use Wikipedia with all its mistakes and benefits in teaching the history of books. **Research methods** – The article is based on Wikipedia entries for the history of Polish books and printing in the fifteenth and sixteenth century. The critical analysis of the Wikipedia content was used. **Results/Conclusions** – The author identifies mistakes in Wikipedia entries and questions the informative value of this resource as regards the history of books, points to the benefits from the collaborative construction of its content and shows the possibilities of using Wikipedia as a teaching aid in library and information studies.

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# PRO-GROWTH ACTIVITIES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES RELATED TO SCIENCE AND ITS DISSEMINATION AS FINANCED WITH THE FUNDS OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE YEARS 2010 TO 2015

KEYWORDS: Pro-growth activities of libraries. Dissemination of science by libraries. Financing the development of higher education libraries. Activities of libraries in the years 2010 to 2015.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – this article is aimed at: identifying the areas of the progrowth activities of the academic libraries related to science and its dissemination as financed with the funds from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, specifying the amount of resources obtained from this Ministry by the libraries of public and non-public universities including funds for the development of e-resources and discovering the number of libraries which receive the pro-growth support for the activities in question. **Research methods** – the synthesis and analysis of the ministerial messages and lists of data concerning the funds allocated to the science-supporting activities. **Results and conclusions** – The author found the academic libraries to be active in fifteen areas, analyzed the structure of the funds they received and indicated types of public universities which were highly effective in obtaining resources for the activities related to science dissemination in the years 2010 to 2015.

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# LEISURE READING BEHAVIOR OF CONTEMPORARY PEDAGOGY STUDENTS

KEYWORDS: Reading behavior of pedagogy students. Reading interests. Literature.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – The paper is an attempt to diagnose the reading behavior of the students about to receive the bachelor's degree in pedagogy which is granting them a right to become pre-school and primary school teachers. **Research methods** – The author used a method of a diagnostic survey to determine reading preferences and reading behavior of the students. **Results/Conclusions** – The results show that the most intense reading behavior of the pedagogy students occurs during their secondary school education. The largest group of the students being the object of the research (34.4%) read 2-3 books per year with the literature in the field of romance and social issues receiving most attention. The most popular way of accessing books is a public library, varying from the main trend where people usually obtain books from their friends or bookshops.

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### INFORMATION SKILLS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION PUPILS IN THE CONTEXT OF POLISH CURRICULUM ON COMPUTER AND INFORMATION EDUCATION – QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

KEYWORDS: Qualitative research. Children aged 6 to 10. Primary education. Information literacy.

ABSTRACT: **Thesis/Objective** – the article describes the qualitative research on the information and computer skills of 6-10 years' old children in the context of Polish curriculum on computer and information primary education. **Research methods** – The children were interviewed with a partially structured questionnaire, including open questions concerning their ICT and information behavior. **Results/Conclusions** – The respondents demonstrated skills exceeding those defined in the curriculum, in both aspects of education. The authors conclude the article with recommendations concerning the need for the constant revision of the curriculum, more focus on crucial elements (for instance, Internet safety), and the need for further research on children information skills and behavior.