

COURSE SYLLABUS

AI Literacy in Educational Settings, 7.5 credits

AI Literacy i utbildningssammanhang, 7,5 högskolepoäng

Course Code:	LAIR24	Education Cycle:	Second-cycle level
Confirmed:	May 15, 2025	Disciplinary domain:	Social sciences
Revised:	Sep 11, 2026	Subject group:	Education
Valid From:	Aug 31, 2026	Specialised in:	A1N Second cycle, has only first-cycle course/s as entry requirements
		Main field of study:	Education

Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)

On completion of the course, the student should be able to:

Knowledge and Understanding

- describe and explain basic elements of AI
- identify and describe uses of AI in educational settings

Skills and Abilities

- summarize theoretical literature concerning AI and data-driven practices in education
- develop AI literacy guidelines for a specific educational setting
- basic uses of AI in teaching, learning and research

Judgement and Approach

- critically discuss uses, affordances and limitations with AI solutions and tools in educational settings
- problematize and assess possible practices with AI in teaching and learning

Content

- Theoretical and conceptual perspectives on AI in education
- Elements of AI – modules from an open online course
- Educational and research methods in relation to AI
- Data-driven educational practices

Type of Instruction

The teaching consists of lectures, seminars and exercises performed individually and in groups.

A learning management system is used.

Students who have been admitted to and registered for a course have the right to receive instruction/supervision for the duration of the time period specified for the particular course instance to which they were accepted. After that, the right to receive instruction/supervision expires.

Language of instruction is English.

Entry Requirements

A bachelor's degree (i.e., the equivalent of 180 ECTS credits at an accredited university) with at least 90 credits in education or social science including independent work, i.e., a thesis or the equivalent. English proficiency is required.

Examination and Grades

The course is graded A, B, C, D, E, FX or F.

The examination is based on the intended learning outcomes.

The grades A, B, C, D and E are all passing grades. For courses with more than one element of examination, students are given a final grade based on an overall assessment of all the elements included in the course. The final grade of the course is issued only when all elements of examination have been passed.

The course is examined through two examinations. The student is examined through an online course with questions and tasks graded with pass or fail (75% right answers) (2 credits) as well as an individual written assignment graded with A-F (5.5 credits).

The examination must allow for students to be assessed on an individual basis. Further information concerning assessment of specific intended learning outcomes and grading criteria is provided at the beginning of the course.

Registration of examination:

Name of the Test	Value	Grading
Open online course - Elements of AI	2 credits	G/U
Individual written assignment	5.5 credits	A/B/C/D/E/FX/F

Course Evaluation

The instruction is followed up throughout the course. A course evaluation is conducted at the end of the course. A summary and comments are published in the learning management system. The evaluation constitutes a basis for future improvements to the course.

Other Information

Students are guaranteed a minimum of three attempts to pass an examination, including the regular attempt.

If a student has failed the same examination three times, the student can request that the next attempt be graded by a new examiner. The decision to accept or reject such a request is made by the associate dean of education. A student may not make a second attempt at any examination already passed in order to receive a higher grade.

In case a course is terminated or significantly altered, examination according to the earlier syllabus shall be offered on at least two occasions in the course of one year after the termination/alteration.

The examiner has the right to give an adapted examination or let the student carry out the examination in an alternative way provided that the intended learning outcomes can be secured and that there are exceptional reasons for this, including the student's right to targeted study support.

Course Literature

Please note that the course literature may be revised up to eight weeks before the start of the course.

Buch, Anders, Lindberg, Ylva & Cerratto Pargman, Teresa (Eds.) (2024). *Framing Futures in Postdigital Education. Critical Concepts for Data-driven Practices*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-58622-4>

Chung, Jennifer, Henderson, Michael, Slade, Christine, Liang, Yifei, Pepperell, Nicole, Corbin, Thomas, Yu, Alice Shihua, Bearman, Margaret, Buckingham Shum, Simon, Fawns, Tim, McCluskey, Toby, McLean, Joanna, Oberg, Gabbi, Seligmann, Shira, Shibani, Antonette, Bakharia, Aneesha, Lim, Caleb, Pineda Miranda, Brenda, & Matthews, Kelly E. (2026). The use and usefulness of GenAI in higher education: Student experience and perspectives. *Computers and Education Open*, 10, Article 100347.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeo.2026.100347>

Crompton, Helen & Burke, Dane (2023). Artificial intelligence in higher education: the state of the field. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 20, 22 p.

Hallström, Jonas, Mannila, Linda, Nordlöf, Charlotta, Heintz, Fredrik, Sperling, Katarina, & Stenliden, Linnéa. (2026). AI literacy for K-12 education: an international Delphi study. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10494820.2026.2649553>

Holmes, Wayne & Tuomi, Ikka. (2022). State of the art and practice in AI in education. *European Journal of Education*, 57(4) p. 542-570. 28 p.

Humble, Niklas, & Mozellus, Peter (2022). The threat, hype, and promise of artificial intelligence in education. *Discover Artificial Intelligence*, 2 (22). 13 p.

Kaluža, Jan. (2022). *Habitual Generation of Filter Bubbles: Why is Algorithmic Personalisation Problematic for the Democratic Public Sphere?* *Javnost - The Public*, 29(3), 267–283.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13183222.2021.2003052>

Lindholm, Andreas, Wahlström, Niklas, Lindsten, Fredrik, & Schön, Thomas B. (2022). *Machine learning: A first course for engineers and scientists* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108919371>

Ljungqvist, Martin, Sonesson, Anders, & Selwyn, Neil. (2026). *Fixing teachers' problems? Exploring teachers' repair and maintenance work around generative AI technologies*. *Discourse: Studies in the Cultural Politics of Education*, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01596306.2026.2657793>

Mansoury, Masoud, Abdollahpouri, Himan, Pechenizkiy, Mykola, Mobasher, Bamshad, & Burke, Robin. (2020). *Feedback Loop and Bias Amplification in Recommender Systems*. *Proceedings of the 29th ACM International Conference on Information & Knowledge Management*, 2145–2148.

<https://doi.org/10.1145/3340531.3412152>

Nissenbaum, Helen (2020). Protecting privacy in an information age: The problem of privacy in public. In *The ethics of information technologies* (pp. 141-178). Routledge.

http://etc.cpeterson.org/presentations/SPLASH/2009/H2645_The_Problem_of_Privacy_in_Public.pdf

Pangrazio, Luci. (2026). The (im)possibility of AI literacy. *Learning, Media and Technology*, 51 (1), 1–7.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2026.2615553>

Ross Arguedas, Amy, Robertson, Craig T., Fletcher, Richard, & Nielsen, Rasmus Kleis. (2022). *Echo chambers, filter bubbles, and polarisation: A literature review*. Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism.

<https://doi.org/10.60625/RISJ-ETXJ-7K60>

Sperling, Katarina, Stenliden, Linnéa, Mannila, Linda, Hallström, Jonas, Nordlöf, Charlotta & Heintz, Fredrik. (2025) Perspectives on AI literacy in Middle School Classrooms: An Integrative Review. *Postdigital Science and Education*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42438-025-00560-1>

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s42438-025-00560-1>

Susser, Daniel, Roessler, Beate, & Nissenbaum, Helen (2019). Technology, autonomy, and manipulation. *Internet Policy Review*, 8 (2). <https://doi.org/10.14763/2019.2.1410>

Vallor, Shannon (2024). *The AI mirror: how to reclaim our humanity in an age of machine thinking*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Velander, Johanna, Taiye, Mohammed Ahmed, Otero, Nuno & Milrad, Marcelo (2024). Artificial Intelligence in K-12 Education: eliciting and reflecting on Swedish teachers' understanding of AI and its implications for teaching & learning. *Education and Information Technologies*, 29, p. 4085–4105. 20 p.

Elements of AI, open online course, www.elementsofai.com. Interactive material of about 40 working hours

Articles and other written material will be added of about 200 p.

Reference literature

OECD & European Union. (2026). *Empowering learners for the age of AI: An AI literacy framework for primary and secondary education*. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/65cd27d4-en>

Holmes, Wayne, Persson, Jen, Chounta, Irene-Angelica, Wasson, Barbara, & Dimitrova, Vania. (2022). *Artificial intelligence and education: A critical view through the lens of human rights, democracy and the rule of law*. Council of Europe.

Miao, Fengchun, & Cukurova, Mutlu. (2024). *AI competency framework for teachers*. UNESCO. <https://doi.org/10.54675/ZJTE2084>.

Citing Sources – How to Create Literature References

<https://ju.se/library/academic-language/reference-management.html>

Sourcewise: A Student's Guide to Avoiding Plagiarism

Information about plagiarism at higher education institutions

Available in the learning management system