# **Fact-Checking Detectives**

Cyber Safety Lesson Plan (10-12 years old)

This lesson equips students with the skills to recognise misinformation and fake news online. They will learn how to fact-check information and the importance of being critical media consumers.

## **Learning Objectives**

Students will be able to:

- Explain why people might spread misinformation and fake news.
- Apply strategies for fact-checking online information.

#### **Duration**

30 minutes

## **Key Concepts**

- **Misinformation:** False or inaccurate information, especially that which is spread deliberately to deceive.
- **Fact-Checking:** The process of checking and verifying facts and claims in a text to determine their accuracy and truthfulness.

## **Internet Independent Framework**

The learning objectives in this workshop are aligned with the Digital Media Literacy pillar of the Internet Independent Framework. Visit <u>cyberlite.org</u> for more information.



#### **LESSON SLIDE**

## WHAT TO SAY OR DO



Welcome students to the lesson and briefly explain that today's lesson is about becoming fact-checking detectives to spot fake news.



Share the lesson objectives of what students will be learning today.



Ask students how they can verify the truthfulness of online stories or facts. Question them about the reliability of online information.



Explain misinformation as false or inaccurate information spread to deceive. You may choose to prepare some age-appropriate examples that are local to your community.



Discuss the process of checking and verifying the accuracy of online claims and why it's essential.



Encourage students to share if they've ever believed something online that turned out to be untrue.



Explain the concept of misinformation, or fake news, and its impact.



Illustrates the reasons behind the spread of fake news. Elaborate on the examples and challenge students with an open discussion on why some people might spread fake news on purpose, while others might do it unintentionally.



Explain that fact-checking simply means looking for trusted sources to verify the information you've come across.



Share practical tips for verifying information, such as consulting trusted sources and considering the credibility of the speaker.



Teach students to question the believability of information before sharing it with others as part of being a responsible digital citizen.



Conduct an activity where students become detectives to determine the truthfulness of various headlines.



Students will need a computer with internet access for the following activity. If not, you may choose to conduct the activity together as class.

Instruct the students that they will be given a list of headlines. Working in pairs, they should go online to find credible sources and fact-check each headline.



Try this example together as a class.

Go to a search engine (e.g. Google, Bing) and type in the headline. Talk through your thought process out loud as you sift through the results, highlighting credible sources and unreliable sources.

The answer for this example lies in the NASA page: <a href="https://www.nasa.gov/image-article/great-wall/">https://www.nasa.gov/image-article/great-wall/</a>

NOW it's your turn. Decide if these headlines are facts or fake news.

1. Chocolate was once used as money by the ancient Mayans.

2. Pizza Hut sets the world record for the largest pizza ever made.

3. School in Australia cancels school due to emu invasion.

4. Jonathan, the cidest living tortoise, is over 190 years old.

5. Students in South Korea get \$100 for every A on their report card.

Invite students to conduct their own fact-checking mission with these five headlines. Remind them to jot down the links or sources they've used to make their conclusions.



"Chocolate was once used as money by the ancient Mayans."

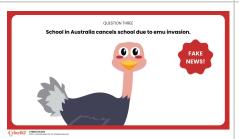
This is a factual statement. The sources presented on this slide are from Newsweek and Science.org.





"Pizza Hut sets the world record for the largest pizza ever made."

This is a factual statement. The sources presented on this slide are from CNN and The Telegraph.



"School in Australia cancels school due to emu invasion."

This is fake news. Students should have realised there is no news coverage of this headline.



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"Jonathan, the oldest living tortoise, is over 190 years old."

This is a factual statement. The sources presented on this slide are from The Washington Post and the Smithsonian Magazine.



"Students in South Korea get \$100 for every A on their report card."

This is fake news. Students should have realised there is no news coverage of this headline.





Recap the lesson and encourage reflection on the importance of being cautious with online information.

#### Remember This!

- Not everything you see online is true! Always double-check information you find a chline.
  Fact-checking is like being a detective online. Verify information before believing or sharing it.
  Be acustious of misinformation and always seek the truth!
  Share information responsibly and encourage others to do the same.
  If you're unsure about something you see online or need help fact-checking, talk to a grown-up you trust.

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Emphasise the key takeaways, reminding students not everything online is true and the importance of fact-checking and responsible information sharing.



Congratulate the students for their thoughtful participation and remind them to fact-checking any information they come across online.

