

# Challenge 4 Internet safety

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STRUCTURE OF THE CHALLENGE

## DESCRIPTION

The trainers will show some examples of infodemic phenomenon, click baiting, health literacy, fake news, misinformation: we will provide a list of exercises where the user is asked to recognize them among the trustworthy examples.

## GENERAL GOAL

Learn more about safe internet; fake news; infodemic; health literacy.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module the trainees will be able to: 

1. be aware of the environmental impact of digital technologies and their use.
2. navigate the Internet safely
3. be able to recognize fake news and misinformation

| INSTRUCTIONS |
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## warm-up activity

For the self-learning activities, the trainer provides examples taken from this source: <https://guides.lib.uw.edu/c.php?g=345925&p=7772376>

**'Finding the fake news'**

**1. Factious**

This game is designed to test your news sense. Can you spot fake news from real news? It even has a 2020 Pandemic version. Swipe left for fake or right for real. Created by JoLT and AU Game Lab.

<http://factitious.augamestudio.com/#/> (the game is in English)

2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zr2yscw/fact-or-fake/1>

3. Analyse the picture. What do you notice?

  
  
(Each trainer should adapt it to his/her national context)

| **Core activity** The trainer will introduce the topic using a presentation and showing examples. Afterward, he/she will involve participants asking them to discuss the following points:  Bad example: <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com> Good example: <https://www.factcheck.org/>   * Does the site keep up to date with the latest research? * Can the information be checked from original sources? * Is there a statement that tells you how information on the site was produced and its quality checked? * Is the website updated? * Is the site content relevant to the goal/topic of the site?   Closing activity  Simple workshop on how to create a secure password, based on the following Avast tutorial: <https://blog.avast.com/strong-password-ideas> |
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| **GLOSSARY:**  **Clickbait**  Something designed to make readers want to click on a hyperlink especially when the link leads to content of dubious value or interest"  **Deepfake**  A video that uses an artificial intelligence application to superimpose one person's face onto another person's body, typically for the purpose of celebrity parody or "revenge porn."  **Digital literacy**  The ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills"  **Disinformation, malinformation, misinformation**  Disinformation is intentionally false or inaccurate information that is spread deliberately. Malinformation is a genuine information shared with an intent to cause harm or misinformation (false information shared by those who believe it to be true.  **Fake news**  News that is "completely made up, manipulated to resemble credible journalism and attract maximum attention and, with it, advertising revenue. ... But the definition is often expanded to include websites that circulate distorted, decontextualised or dubious information.  **Rumor**  **I**nformation or a story that is passed from person to person but has not been proven to be true  **Source**  The source is the beginning, the starting place or the origin, so for a news story it’s the journalist who wrote the story. At school it might be the person who first started the rumour that’s doing the rounds that day or week. It’s important to check the source of a story so you can decide if it is true and based on facts or just their opinion. |

**CLOSING ACTIVITY**

Simple workshop on how to create a secure password, based on the following Avast tutorial: <https://blog.avast.com/strong-password-ideas>

| RESOURCES |
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| <https://www.mywot.com>  <https://www.mcafee.com/blogs/tips-tricks/tips-for-creating-passwords>  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=BRLPRCbuSx4&feature=emb_title> |

