AKTIVNOSTI UČENJA POUČEVANJA IN USPOSABLJANJA – C3

FACT – Fighting Alternative Facts with Critical Thinking

Covid-19 nas ni ustavil. Projekt »Kritično do alternativnih dejstev« izvajamo tudi v spremenjenih okoliščinah, saj želimo doseči čim več ciljev, zastavljenih pri načrtovanju projekta. Nekatere aktivnosti učenja, poučevanja in usposabljanja (LTT aktivnosti) lahko izvedemo tudi na daljavo.

23. 2. so dijaki sodelujočih šol aktivno sodelovali v zanimivih in poučnih interaktivnih delavnicah.

Nejc Plohl s Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Mariboru je naše zanimanje zbudil z opisom, ki je obetal veliko:

»...the interactive workshop will focus on different forms of manipulation (traditional and contemporary), with a special emphasis on fake news and how to successfully identify them. Through various activities (and lecturing that connects these activities), students will learn about useful online resources and develop critical thinking skills that can help them evaluate the credibility of information they see on social media.«

Naša pričakovanja so bila izpolnjena, **zanimive aktivnosti so omogočale aktivno sodelovanje** dijakov, trenutek pa primeren za temo, ki je še kako aktualna:



Activity #1: similarities and differences (10 minutes)







- Due to high prevalence and serious (potential) consequences of fake news, researchers are working hard to find an answer on how to sucessfully identify fake news
- A promising solution are online resources/websites that can help us verify news that we see online
- One of the first and most well-known websites is **snopes.com**
 - Fact-checks urban legends and fake news circulating on the web
 - Final decisions are always based on evidence (options: include "unverifiable" and "indefinite")
 - The website attracts 20 million unique visitors a month
 - Same standards for all news
 - External reviews of the website show that decisions are not biased and are indeed based on credible sources



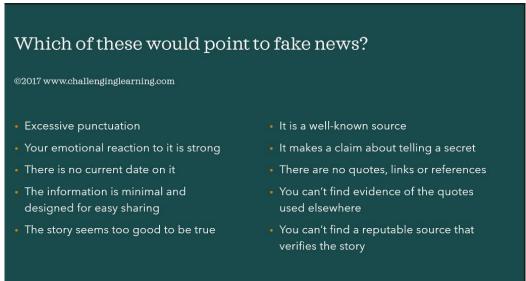
Druga delavnica, ki jo je vodila **Kirsten Hempkin**, prav tako **s Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Mariboru**, je vabila z naslednjim opisom:



»We will be discussing today's society in relation to the truth, considering how we inform ourselves about world news and events and the tools we can use to ascertain what is (and what is not) a credible source. Our goal is to use activities and tasks, based on real-life examples, to develop a checklist with learners to help them in identifying reliable and less reliable sources (written and visual) of information on the internet.«

Dijaki so z navdušenjem sodelovali pri prepoznavanju lažnih zapisov in zaznavanju manipulativnih sloganov:





Digitalna pismenost, h kateri sodi tudi poznavanje orodij za detekcijo lažnih in manipulativnih novic, sporočil, reklam, je ena ključnih spretnosti 21. stoletja, ki vključuje kritično mišljenje, še eno pomembno spretnost. V delavnicah so dijaki s svojim sodelovanjem dokazali, da se zavedajo pomembnosti resničnih in zanesljivih informacij in poznajo nevarnosti manipulacije in alternativnih dejstev.

24. 2. 2021 nas je **Alice Shepherd Erlač** povabila na odkrivanje **lažnih novic v literaturi**, v besedilih, ki jih dijaki poznajo in jih navdušujejo, nas pa je navdušila njena delavnica:

"Students will look at three fictional texts (The Hunger Games, Harry Potter, and Nineteen Eighty-Four) and consider how authors represent propaganda or fake news. We will explore the context of the novels (US and UK authors) and the warnings writer's conveying in their art."



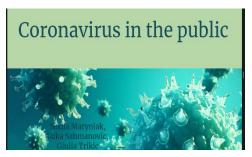
Propaganda takes words we know and manipulates

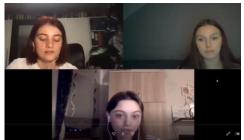
how we understand them. It uses commonly understood Propaganda in the Hunger Games: The Capitol What do these words Peace mean to you? **Tribute** How are they being used as propaganda To win by the Capitol to manipulate citizens in Festivity Harry Potter portrays journalism as a corrupt and sensationalistic institution that shouldn't be trusted. The Daily Prophet is the only established source of news in the wizarding world and so, in theory, has to be reliable. Rita Skeeter teaches us a lot about sensational journalism in the real world because she often publishes fake news.

Brali smo in razmišljali, katera aktualna sporočila prinašajo dela, ki na prvi pogled opisujejo zgolj fantazijski svet in namišljeno resničnost.

Tretji dan našega druženja z dijaki obeh partnerskih šol, 3.

3. 2021, pa je bil namenjen **predstavitvi** rezultatov dijakov, ki so že nekaj tednov sodelovali v mešanih skupinah. Raziskovali so temo »Infodemic« in teorije zarote. Svoje rezultate – **filme**, **posnetke videokonference**, **TikTok video**, **PPT predstavitve** - so predstavili sošolcem in jih presenetili s svojo **izvirnostjo**, **z znanjem in sodelovanjem**.

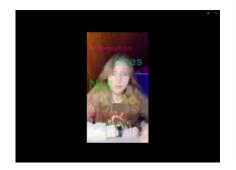




How to recognize fake news



- Headline is a clickbait
- Is written very emotionaly
- The author is unreliable
- The facts and the opinions are not separated
- The source is disputed or there is no source at all



Countries dealing with the pandemic

- Countries handling the pandemic differently
- Sweden successful?
 How much do restrictions even help?





Fake news lead to mental problems



Health experts and government authorities are concerned about the increasing amount of misinformation online regarding COVID-19 and the effect this is having on the mental wellbeing of internet users.



Dr. Imelu Mordeno (professor of MSU-IIT) said that people exposed to "fake news" online during the COVID-19 pandemic are found to have experienced anxiety and depression, a result of a phenomenon called "information traps".

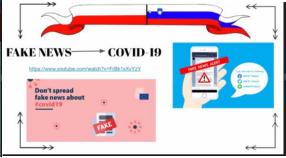
Spotting fake news

- Source
- URL
- Text
- Information
- Author





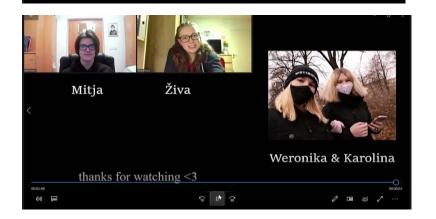




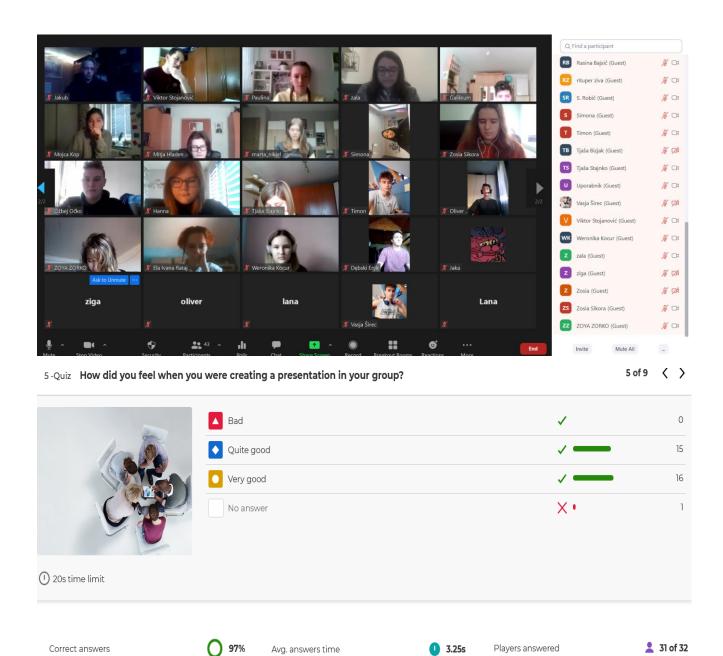




EVERY HUMAN HAS ITS OWN HEAD AND BRAIN, WHY DON'T WE USE OURS INSTEAD OF SOMEONE ELSE'S?









Uspešno srečanje, čeprav virtualno, je za nami. Veselimo se dneva, ko se srečamo v živo!