





## 7.6 Support for a Cause

learners develop your understanding of information technology and digital literacy skills. You will use the skills learnt across the unit to create a blog post about a real-world cause that you would like to gain support for

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### Fact or Fake News

Sometimes people act too hastily – they respond in anger for example, or they share posts or tweets written by someone they don't know and cannot substantiate.

It's possible to accidentally post 'fake news' or rumours that might hurt someone or cause a problem somewhere.

"Fake News" is a type of journalism or propaganda that consists of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online through social media.



### Reliability of content

- It is important to understand that not all content online is truthful.
- Anybody can set up a website and add content to it.
- It is important to look at different techniques to determine the credibility of the source as to how real or fake images and text are.

## HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



**CONSIDER THE SOURCE**  
Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.



**READ BEYOND**  
Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



**CHECK THE AUTHOR**  
Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



**SUPPORTING SOURCES?**  
Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



**CHECK THE DATE**  
Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



**IS IT A JOKE?**  
If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



**CHECK YOUR BIASES**  
Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



**ASK THE EXPERTS**  
Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.

Format

To change how something looks on different documents

Referencing

Acknowledging where you have found your information

Source

Where you found your information

Plagiarism

To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as your own without crediting the source

Trustworthy

A credible source which is free from bias and backed up with evidence. It is written by a trustworthy author or organisation

Citation

A reference of where you found your information.

Bias

cause to feel or show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something