

The ultimate toolbox to fight #FakeNews

FAKE NEWS!

interpret, analyse & evaluate



Fake News Checklist

• Fake News Checklist:

<https://libguides.uwf.edu/c.php?g=609513&p=4274530>

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Fake News

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- Tips for Avoiding Fake News
- Fake or Real?
- Check your own claim!
- Resources
- Workshop Presentation
- Instructional Survey

Fact-Checking: The Facts

#1: Evaluate, Evaluate, Evaluate

- Use criteria to evaluate a source. In Libraries, we often use the CRAAP Test* to evaluate websites, and these criteria are useful for evaluating news as well. These criteria are:
 - Currency: is the information current? Many times on Facebook, you will click on a story and notice that the date was from a few months or years ago, but your "friends" are acting outraged as if it is happening in the moment.
 - Relevance: is the information important to your research needs? This criterion perhaps applies most if you are out seeking information, rather than just stumbling across it. Does the information relate to your question and at the appropriate-level (elementary/advanced)? Have you looked at a variety of sources before selecting this one?
 - Authority: who is the author/publisher/sponsor of the news? Do they have authority on the subject? Do they have an agenda?
 - Accuracy: Is the information supported by evidence? Does the author cite credible sources? Is the information verifiable in other places?
 - Purpose: What is the purpose of this news? To outrage? To call to action? To inform? To sell? This can give you clues about bias.

So, finally, is your news source CRAAP? More on Fact-Checking:

Fact-Checking Links

- FactCheck**
A product of the Annenberg Public Policy Center, this site is terrific for checking up on political claims.
- PolitiFact**
The Pulitzer Prize-winning PolitiFact researches the claims of politicians and checks their accuracy.
- Snopes.com**
One of the oldest debunking sites on the Internet, Snopes.com focuses on urban

How to Fact-Check Like a Pro

Sick and tired of seeing misinformation? Never know who or what to trust? Can't figure out if what you've heard is true? Feel duped? Want better tools to sort truth from fiction? Here's a quick guide to sorting out facts, weighing information and being knowledgeable online and off.

• Busting Fake News Checklist:

https://guides.lib.udel.edu/fake_news/home

• Verification Handbook:

<http://verificationhandbook.com/>

Fact Checking websites

• Integrated resources:

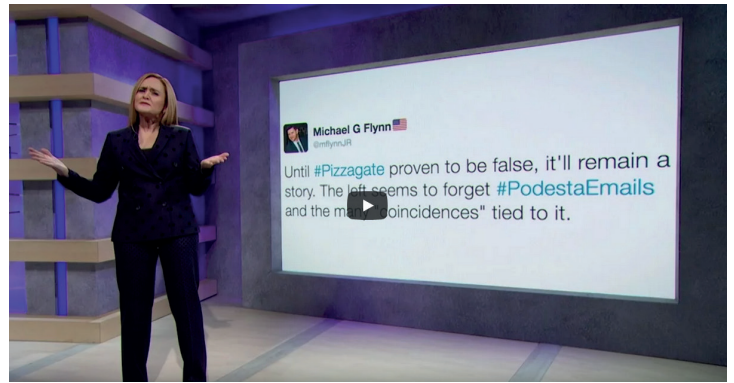
- <https://www.factcheck.org/>
- <https://www.factcheck.org/scicheck/>
- <https://www.hoax-slayer.com/>
- <https://fullfact.org/>
- <https://www.politifact.com/>

- <https://www.snopes.com/>
- <https://www.motherjones.com/>
- <https://www.poynter.org/>
- <https://metabunk.org/home/>
- <https://www.stopfake.org/en/main/>
- <https://twitter.com/AFPFactCheck/>
- <https://twitter.com/hoaxeye>

Video resources

- **"Fake News, Real Consequences"**
Full Frontal with Samantha Bee:

🔗 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AuGjK0kYBOc>



- **Ted Talk - How to choose your news:**

🔗 <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-to-choose-your-news-damon-brown>

Games to develop critical thinking

- **LUMOSITY (mind training apps):**

🔗 <https://www.lumosity.com/en/>

- **ELEVATE (mind training apps):**

🔗 <https://www.elevateapp.com/>

- **COGNIFIT (mind training apps):**

🔗 <https://www.cognifit.com/>

- **Peak (mind training apps):**

🔗 <https://www.peak.net/>

- **App Store:**

Mensa - Personal Zen - Fit Brains - Memorado - Happify - One Brain

Mobile Research Applications

- **Research, reporting, analysing:**

🔗 <http://connectedresearchers.com/>

- **Digital Tools for Researchers:**

🔗 <http://connectedresearchers.com/online-tools-for-researchers/>

- **LiquidPlanner:**

🔗 <https://www.liquidplanner.com/>

- **Dropbox:**

🔗 <https://www.dropbox.com/>

- **Dragon Dictation:**

🔗 <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/dragon-dictation/id341446764>

- **Linguakit:**

🔗 <https://play.google.com/store>

- **Conceptmeister:**

🔗 <http://www.conceptmeister.net/index.html>

- **Smart OCR - Text Miner Pro:**

🔗 <https://smartocr-text-miner-pro.soft112.com>

Fallacious Arguments

• Falacious arguments:

<https://yourlogicalfallacyis.com>

strawman
Misrepresenting someone's argument to make it easier to attack.
Misrepresenting someone's argument, or just completely fabricating someone's argument. It's much easier to present your own position as being reasonable, but this kind of dishonesty serves to undermine the rational debate.

false cause
Presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other.
Many people confuse correlation (things happening together) or coincidence (things actually causing the other) with causation. Sometimes correlation is coincidental, or may be attributable to a common cause.

slippery slope
Asserting that if we allow A to happen, then Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should not happen.
The problem with the reasoning that if A leads to Z, then A should not happen is that it ignores the possibility of B and C. It's not just A that leads to Z, but A, B, and C. It's not just A that leads to Z, but A, B, and C. It's not just A that leads to Z, but A, B, and C.

ad hominem
Attacking your opponent's character or personal traits in an attempt to undermine their argument.
Ad hominem attacks are particularly effective at undermining an argument because they are personal attacks. They are not attacks on the argument itself, but on the person making the argument.

loaded question
Asking a question that has an assumption built into it so that it can't be answered without appearing guilty.
Loaded questions are often used to trap someone into admitting to something they haven't done. They are often used in legal proceedings and in political debates.

appeal to emotion
Manipulating an emotional response in place of a valid or compelling argument.
Appeals to emotion are often used to manipulate people into making decisions based on their emotions rather than on their reason. They are often used in advertising and in politics.

the fallacy fallacy
Presuming a claim to be necessarily wrong because a fallacy has been committed.
It is entirely possible to make a claim that is false and yet not use a fallacy. It is also possible to make a claim that is true and yet use a fallacy. The fallacy fallacy is the error of assuming that a claim is false because it was made using a fallacy.

tu quoque
Avoiding having to engage with criticism by turning it back on the accuser - answering criticism with criticism.
Tu quoque is a fallacy where someone avoids addressing the criticism they are being given by pointing out that the critic has also committed a similar error. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

personal incredulity
Saying that because one finds something difficult to understand, it's therefore not true.
Personal incredulity is a fallacy where someone claims that something is not true because they find it difficult to understand. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

burden of proof
Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim, but with someone else to disprove.
The burden of proof is the obligation to provide evidence for a claim. It is the responsibility of the person making the claim to provide evidence for their claim, not the responsibility of the person who is being asked to disprove it.

ambiguity
Using double meanings or ambiguities of language to mislead or misrepresent the truth.
Ambiguity is a fallacy where someone uses language in a way that is designed to mislead or misrepresent the truth. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

the gambler's fallacy
Believing that 'runs' occur to statistically independent phenomena such as roulette wheel spins.
The gambler's fallacy is a fallacy where someone believes that a 'run' of a particular outcome will be followed by a 'reversal' of that outcome. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

bandwagon
Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation.
Bandwagon is a fallacy where someone claims that something is true because many people believe it. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

appeal to authority
Saying that because an authority thinks something, it must therefore be true.
Appeal to authority is a fallacy where someone claims that something is true because an authority believes it. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

composition/division
Assuming that what's true about one part of something has to be applied to all, or other, parts of it.
Composition and division are fallacies where someone assumes that what is true of a part is true of the whole, or vice versa. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

no true scotsman
Making what could be called an appeal to purity as a way to dismiss relevant criticisms or flaws of an argument.
No true scotsman is a fallacy where someone claims that something is not true because it is not 'pure' enough. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

genetic
Judging something good or bad on the basis of where it comes from, or from whom it comes.
Genetic is a fallacy where someone claims that something is good or bad because of where it came from. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

black-or-white
Where two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more possibilities exist.
Black-or-white is a fallacy where someone presents two alternative states as the only possibilities, when in fact there are more possibilities. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

begging the question
A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise.
Begging the question is a fallacy where someone makes a circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

appeal to nature
Making the argument that because something is 'natural' it is therefore valid, justified, inevitable, good, or ideal.
Appeal to nature is a fallacy where someone claims that something is good or bad because it is 'natural'. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

anecdotal
Using personal experience or an isolated example instead of a valid argument, especially to dismiss statistics.
Anecdotal is a fallacy where someone claims that something is true because of a personal experience or an isolated example. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

the texas sharpshooter
Cherry-picking data clusters to suit an argument, or finding a pattern to fit a presumption.
The texas sharpshooter is a fallacy where someone cherry-picks data to support their argument. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

middle ground
Saying that a compromise, or middle point, between two extremes must be the truth.
Middle ground is a fallacy where someone claims that a compromise or middle point is the truth. It is a way of avoiding the issue and of turning the tables on the critic.

• Cognitive biases:

<https://yourbias.is/>

Workshops

• Au Contraire workshop:

<http://thiagi.net/archive/www/pfp/IE4H/february2013.html#Jolt>

• Falacious arguments workshop:

<https://cortecs.org/ateliers/atelier-esprit-critique-au-college-reperer-les-arguments-falacieux/>

• Curing Fake News Phobia Lesson:

<https://guides.lib.udel.edu/c.php?g=620725&p=4329280>

• Curing Fake News Phobia Lesson Plan:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/11bjbWKPf-aAnP4p3iapAZ-2jaPax6qepHJU9eGOTfY/edit?usp=sharing>

• Bullying-zero tolerance in my school:

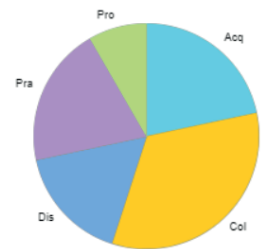
https://www.ucl.ac.uk/learning-designer/viewer.php?uri=/submitted/by_user/MariantiP/fid/83f4724688494436d754af2a70e0827b6f104146ca455422e6c3b071244620cc

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Timeline Analysis

Name Bullying-zero tolerance in my school
Topic Bullying
Learning time 2 hours
Designed learning ti... 2 hours
Size of class 24
Description During the week's session you will work in groups of 4 focus...

Aims The aim of this lesson is students to learn about bullying, ...
Outcomes Knowledge, Comprehension, Analysis
Editor MarianthiP.



Turn editing on

<p>On your own. Find out what bullying is, the types of bullying and how one feels being bullied or being a bully. Online activity.</p> <p>Produce 2 1 0</p> <p>What do you think bullying is? Write down on paper</p>	<p>In groups. Plan of activities on bullying. Face to face activity.</p> <p>Discuss 10 4 0</p> <p>Form groups of 4 and discuss collaboratively what</p>	<p>On your own. Find out how you can combat bullying. Online activity.</p> <p>Produce 2 1 0</p> <p>How you can stop bullying? Write down on a paper</p>
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Games to spot fake news

• Real or fake?:

<https://www.liveabout.com/can-you-spot-the-hoaxes-4099583>

1. Real or Fake? Seven-Headed Cobra



Viral image

☐ Real

☐ Fake

• Factitious 2020:

<http://factitious.augamestudio.com/#/>

FOLLOWERS
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CREDIBILITY

What's your approach?

Emotional stories are always a good choice. Choose your weapon.

A meme is a humorous piece of media, usually an image or GIF, that spreads from

• Get bad news:

<https://getbadnews.com/>

