CAN YOU NAVIGATE POTENTIAL PITFALLS OF THE OPEN WEB?

JCS 2019 – DIGITAL LITERACY IN SCHOOLS: BUILDING CAPABILITIES
EMMA WALLACE & DR JULIE GREENHOUGH
CAN YOU NAVIGATE POTENTIAL PITFALLS OF THE OPEN WEB?

• St Benedict’s School, London, Ealing
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  o Ms Emma Wallace - Head Librarian - @libraryWallace
  o JCS - @JCSOnline - #JCS2019DL

• Invite you to position yourself as a student!
  • Identify some of the pitfalls of the open web (public, free)
  • Activities you could use / adapt
  • Lessons focusing on critical literacy skills students need to be ‘digitally savvy’
  • Evidence to take back to your schools
THE INTERNET IS 50 YEARS OLD!

- In October 1969 two letters were transmitted online.
- Since then there have been many internet history milestones.
  - Students who were born in 2008 (now 11) have not grown up with this!
- Founder and inventor of the web, Sir Tim Berners-Lee vision was to create a universal web that is open and accessible to everyone.
- But on its birthday in October 2019 Berners-Lee said:
  - “increasingly we’re seeing that power for good being subverted, whether by scammers, people spreading hatred or vested interests threatening democracy.”
AN INTERNET MINUTE!

- Infographic aggregated online activity of billions of people globally by @LoriLewis

- Helps us gauge the epic scale of the internet!
  - 1 million logging into Facebook
  - 3.8 million search queries on Google
  - 188 million emails sent
  - 4.5 million videos viewed on YouTube

- Viewing multiple screens and toggling platforms at lightning speed
- New categories are emerging each year – Smart Speakers (Amazon Echo / Siri)
- Instagram and Netflix continue to grow
- Snapchat decreased in use due to infamous redesign
- Number of emails sent quite stagnant (instead, rise of workplace collaboration tools ‘Slack’)

Created by: @LoriLewis @OfficiallyChadd
BORN DIGITAL?

• Students live in an incredibly complex information environment.

• Debunk the idea of the ‘digital native’.

• Students have grown up with technology, but often don’t have the skills to "discover, access, interpret, analyse, manage, create, communicate, store and share information" (CILIP Definition of Information Literacy 2018).

• Students need to be taught critical literacy skills to navigate the potential pitfalls of using online sources and social media.

• As Sally Dring, Learning Resources Manager at Ripon Grammar and author of ‘A School Library for the Curriculum: Facilitating Teaching and Learning’ says...

  "A pupil would not be deposited in the vast chambers of the British library and expected to find the right book – why then do we expect them to be able to navigate their way through the vast reams of information that they will find online."

  Sally Dring
THE COMMISSION ON FAKE NEWS AND THE TEACHING OF CRITICAL LITERACY SKILLS

• Published in June 2018
  • Run by the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Literacy and the National Literacy Trust, as well as partners Facebook, First News and The Day

• Evidence on the impact of fake news on young people
  • Report found only 2% of young people in the UK have the critical literacy skills they need to tell if a news story is real or fake

• Identifies the skills children need to be able to spot fake news, including:
  • ‘Children’s Charter on Fake news’ and sets out a framework of 5 recommended areas of change
  • “It’s every child’s right…to be able to acquire the critical literacy skills they need to navigate the potential pitfalls when consuming news, particularly when using online sources and social media” (NLT, p.28)
• Librarians are information specialists
  • Curating print and digital collections of subscribed to databases
  • "The kinds of duties that used to be the responsibility of editors, or librarians now fall on the shoulders of anyone who uses a screen to become informed about the world“ — Camila Domonoske

• Reality - students will go straight to Google for information
  • Grew up online, everyone is online and they are expected to be online
  • Telling students to access traditional media / subscribed to sites, whilst ignoring new forms of media - we will lose students

• Librarians need to teach critical literacy skills to ensure students can navigate the digital world by themselves
  • Education is often behind the curve in new forms of teaching and learning – binary education
  • Key role for librarians - We must advocate and teach digital literacy and critical thinking skills as a priority across the curriculum
FAKE NEWS

- Fake news is now on an unprecedented scale
  - Whilst fake news is not a new phenomenon - propaganda / lies / rumours / conspiracies / hoaxes have always been around
  - Spread and reach has changed - seen by millions of people and shared in seconds

- Fake news is incredibly complex – 5 types
  1. Satire – Not seen as news - Parody / Funny / Amusing
  2. Poor journalism – Superficial / Inaccurate / Sensationalist
  3. Propaganda – Hyperpartisan content / Politicians lying / Extreme spin / PR
  4. Advertising (some) – Ads and pop-ups / Sponsored content
  5. False news – Not seen as news / for profit fabrication / Politically motivated

A whole new lexicon has emerged around fake news!
A WHOLE NEW LEXICON

Discuss with your neighbour 2 mins -
What do these phrases mean?

1. Deep Fake
   • A video that has been edited using an algorithm to replace the person in the original video with someone else (especially a public figure) in a way that makes the video look authentic.

2. Sockpuppet account
   • A false online identity typically created by a person or group in order to promote their own opinions or views (versus ‘Troll’ – who are happy to use their real names, eg Donald Trump)
The Changing Lexicon of #ToxicTerminology (Dr Tony Thorne)

‘People are more likely to believe a lie if they want it to be true’ (Ian Hislop)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bots</td>
<td>An agent that communicates more or less autonomously on social media, often with the task of influencing the course of discussion and/or opinion of its readers.</td>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish</td>
<td>Someone who creates a false online identity with the purpose to deceive. Common on social networking and online dating sites.</td>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clickbait</td>
<td>Content whose main purpose is to attract attention and encourage visitors to click on a link to a particular web page.</td>
<td>Merriam Webster dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Click farms</td>
<td>A commercial enterprise that employs a large number of people to repeatedly click on items of online content in order to artificially inflate statistics of traffic or engagement.</td>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation bias</td>
<td>The tendency to interpret new evidence as confirmation of one’s existing beliefs or theories.</td>
<td>First used 1977 OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber-storm</td>
<td>Cyber tools with real world effects that target critical infrastructure: state institutions, banks, power plants for example. The name was originally used to describe a simulated attack exercise conducted by USA Department of Homeland Security in February 2006 to evaluate whether or</td>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOCIAL MEDIA

• Internet has brought about the (near) death of traditional print media
  • Almost half of people consume news through social media
  • 45.9% of secondary pupils said they found out about the news on Snapchat (NLT, p.13)

• A democratisation of access and sharing - News created and shared instantaneously to millions of people – 24/7

• Problems with social media
  • Breakdown boundary between journalists and readers - everyone can now be a journalist!
  • Everyone now free to choose their own truth – distrust of specialists / professionals
  • Largely unregulated platforms - lose verification / fact checking
  • Increasingly hard to determine what’s real and fake news - and fake news is crowding out real news
  • Soundbites and images
  • Click bait, sensationalist headlines
  • ‘TLDR’ = Too long, didn’t read! Students in particular
ACTIVITY 1 MIN—FAKE OR REAL?

• Look at eight headlines and decide whether they are fake or real!
• Tweet your favourite headline to win a prize! Include in your tweet:
  • @EPQGuru @LibraryWallace #JCS2019DL
• Answers revealed at the end!
ACTIVITY 2 MINS – TRUSTWORTHY WEBSITES?

• Search these two websites on Explorer John Cabot. Which one would you trust?

1. John Cabot Enchanted Learning
2. John Cabot All About Explorers
   https://www.allaboutexplorers.com/explorers/drake/
John Cabot: Explorer

John Cabot (about 1450-1499) was an Italian-born English explorer and navigator. In Italy, he is known as Giovanni Caboto (which is his original name).

Cabot was born in Italy but moved to England in 1495. At the request of King Henry VII of England, Cabot sailed to Canada in 1497, commanding the small ship called "Matthew." Cabot landed near Labrador, Newfoundland, or Cape Breton Island (the exact spot is uncertain) on June 24, 1497. One of John Cabot's three sons, the explorer Sebastian Cabot, accompanied him on this trip. Cabot claimed the land for England.

Cabot explored the Canadian coastline and named many of its islands and capes. The mission's purpose was to search for a Northwest passage across North America to Asia (a sea way to Asia). Cabot was unsuccessful, although he thought that he had reached northeastern Asia.

Cabot undertook a second, larger expedition in 1498. On this trip, Cabot may have reached America, but that is uncertain. Cabot's expeditions were the first of Britain's claims to Canada.

John Cabot died in England in 1499.
All About Explorers

Everything you've ever wanted to know about every explorer who ever lived...and more!

John Cabot

One might wonder what John Cabot and Christopher Columbus have in common. Both were born in Liverpool, England. Cabot was born in 1405, but his birth certificate was lost at sea and no one knows for sure.

So, it is no surprise that John Cabot, from a very early age, yearned to sail the seas and explore new lands. As a young man, Cabot moved to Venice, a city alive with many sailors telling tales of their exciting adventures and the riches of the Far East. John dreamed about finding a new and faster route to these countries in the Far East. He worked diligently at mapmaking and became an experienced navigator. However, the government was not willing to support Cabot and his fancy ideas about a new route.
TRUSTWORTHY WEBSITES?

1. John Cabot Enchanted Learning
2. John Cabot All About Explorers
   https://www.allaboutexplorers.com/explorers/drake/
HOW DO WE FIGHT FAKE NEWS?

• These two activities show how hard it is to differentiate fake from real!
• Students need regular lessons to explore fake and real websites / news to compare and contrast – develop critical thinking skills

1. Lessons reading, hearing and seeing current new stories
   • class discussions on current news
   • texts from a range of news sources, that encompass a spectrum of journalistic viewpoints, to enable pupils to understand political bias
     • The Day / Newsbank

2. Lessons comparing search engines and their results
   • Look at others than just Google – Ecosia, Bing, DuckDuckGo
   • Draw attention to algorithms and ranking of results
   • Paid for sites, sponsored and ads

3. Lessons comparing websites and pointing what to look out for…
HOW DO STUDENTS FIGHT FAKE NEWS?

• Take time to seek the truth – slow down and dig deep!
• Be Sceptical - Don’t believe everything you read
• Ask three questions when you visit a new website
  1. Why does it exist and who benefits?
  2. Is it reliable and relevant? (Who is the author / publisher?)
  3. Do I understand it?
• Read critically and look for meaning
• Distinguish facts from opinion
• Track back to original source (If it doesn’t link to an original source – bad sign)
• Is there supporting evidence or citations?
FAKE NEWS GAMES!

- The Bad News Game
  http://getbadnews.com/
- Created by University of Cambridge researchers
  - 15 min social media simulation game – players are challenged to spread disinformation - stoke fear and anger by manipulating news and social media. Make participants more sceptical – they can notice specific deception strategies

- Fake News Card Games
  - Top Trumps Fake News Game
  - The Fake News Card Game

- Apps to create your own breaking news
  - Fake News Creator Pro
  - Break Your Own News
  - Breaking News App Photo editor 2019
  - Fake News Generator App
FACT CHECKER WEBSITES

• Emergence of new fact checking industry since 2016
• Many of the big, traditional news agencies have created their own fact checkers
• Fact checking services about both political and non-political news, to determine the veracity and correctness of the factual statements
  • UK Factcheckers
    • Reality Check - BBC
    • Fact Check – Channel 4 News (#TargetVoter)
    • Full Fact – An independent fact-checking organisation
  • US Factcheckers
    • Fact Checker – The Washington Post
    • Fact Check – CNN
    • PolitiFact – Tampa Bay Times – uses a ‘Truth-o-Meter’ to rank the amount of truth in a public persons’ statements
    • Snopes – validating and debunking urban legends
    • Factcheck.org – non profit / non partisan website
    • Mediabias / Fact Check (MBFC) – rates factual accuracy and political bias in news media
CONFIRMATION BIAS

- We share content we agree with...
  - People become trapped in their own echo chambers – reinforcing opinions, but also providing them with false and misleading factual claims
  - “The sharing of misinformation is driven by socio-psychological factors. Online, people perform their identities. They want to feel connected to their ‘tribe’” Wardie, Oct 2019

- We are more likely to believe a lie if we want it to be true - confirmation bias!

- MIT study in 2018 found falsehoods travel farther, deeper, and more broadly than the truth
  - 70% fake news stories on Twitter more likely to be retweeted than true stories

- Why does fake news spread further?
  - Fake bots spread inaccurate or false news reports
  - Humans are equally to blame - falsehoods are more interesting than the truth!

Sensational headlines
ACTIVITY 1 MIN: CULTURAL BIAS

Carry out a search to find an image on the following:

1. doge
2. isis
ISIS
**IMAGES & MEMES**

- **Memes (a combination of images and words)**
  - Create shorthand punchlines, frequently related to current events, to communicate one viewpoint
  - Often how students find out what’s happening in the world
  - Often no thought who created the meme
  - (Not all memes are false and misleading!)

- **Image-saturated culture**
  - Facebook / Instagram / Snapchat / YouTube
  - Lightning-fast image sharing and easy editing
  - Images have become highly vulnerable to distortion

- **#UnwantedIvanka!**
  - Ivanka Trump played a prominent role at the G20 summit in June 2019 - talking to world leaders!
  - Inspired a slew of parodies under hashtag #UnwantedIvanka
  - Photoshopped into significant moments in history…
#UNWANTEDDIVANKA!
MANIPULATED IMAGES
Visual literacy is also a critical skill for young people
  • Students surrounded by manipulated images – make them more able to spot fake images? NO!

Lesson showing students an image – 30 mins of looking and discussing
  • Applying evidence
    • To verify an image - slow down and ask questions!
    • Find the original source of image – investigating the ‘about’ page of the website hosting the photo and checking the URL to make sure they are what they say they are
  • Speculative thinking
    • Who is the creator and what are they trying to communicate?
  • Hold students accountable for their statements by asking for more details – backup opinions with information
    • Students move through different levels of thought, developing critical thinking skills
GOOD LUCK - YOU ARE A WARRIOR OF TRUTH!

@LibraryWallace
@EPQGuru
@JCSOnline
#JCS2019DL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headline</th>
<th>Fake or Real</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. One million bees attack motorist on freeway</td>
<td>Real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Glastonbury music festival to include turnip growing contest</td>
<td>Fake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Man hospitalised after vicious squirrel attack</td>
<td>Real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. NHS purchases gluten-free bread for £32.27 per loaf</td>
<td>Fake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Man stuck on train toilet tweets train company to escape</td>
<td>Real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. One in five building in London to be a Pret a Manger by 2020</td>
<td>Fake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Petition to re-name ‘Fiery Ants’ spicy boys has 80 000 signatures</td>
<td>Real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Martin Luther King Bust was removed</td>
<td>Fake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIBLIOGRAPHY


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