

News Literacy in the Library: Where Do I Start?

with Alee Quick from
The News Literacy Project



DIVISION OF
LIBRARY and
INFORMATION SERVICES

This project was funded under the provisions of the Library Cooperative Grant program. Florida's LCG program is administered by the Department of State's Division of Library and Information Services.

Meet the presenter



Alee Quick

Director of Community Engagement
News Literacy Project



aquick@newslit.org

Follow NLP on social media:
@NewsLitProject



Goals for today's session

- Define news literacy and develop an understanding of our five standards for teaching news literacy.
- Share ideas for helping library patrons increase their ability to determine the credibility of information sources.
- Discover free, quality news literacy resources to use in the library



Our mission

NLP advances the development and teaching of news literacy in K-12 education.

Our vision

All students in the United States are skilled in news literacy before they graduate high school, preparing them to think critically and independently as active participants in society.



Recognition of NLP's Work



News Literacy Project

David M.
Rubenstein Prize

Library of Congress
Literary Awards



RumorGuard

American
Association of
School Librarians

Best Digital Tools for
Teaching and Learning



Resource Document

You can access a copy of the resources we discuss today at:

<https://go.newslit.org/PLAN>

or scan here 🙌



Our resources and programs for libraries



checkology®

Checkology
digital resource
platform



RUMOR GUARD

RumorGuard™
Viral rumor
debunking website



The Sift®

The Sift newsletter
An educator's guide to the
week in news literacy



**Resources
library**



**Journalist
visits**

What is news literacy?

News literacy is...

The ability to **determine the credibility** of news and other information.

It helps students to ...

Recognize important attributes of credible journalism, such as a commitment to accuracy, fairness, independence and accountability.

It helps students to ...

Understand why our nation's founders protected press freedoms in the Constitution.

Reflect on their own biases as well as those they perceive in news and other information.

Use these skills and insights to decide which sources of information to seek out.

5 standards for news literacy



S1. Information type

Differentiate between news and other types of information.



S2. Free press

Why the First Amendment and a free press matter.



S3. Credibility

Standards and ethical practices that define quality journalism.



S4. Verification, analysis and evaluation

Learn patterns of viral misinformation and how to fact-check.



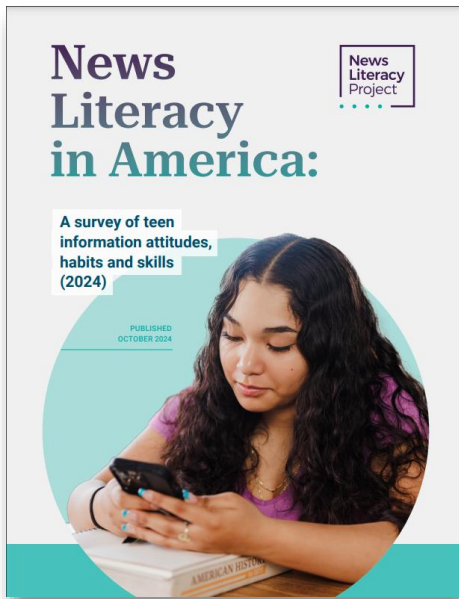
S5. Civic participation

Find, share and create credible information.

As we proceed, reflect on where you might start your next news literacy experience in the library.

Why does it matter?

Young people are vulnerable



How many, if any, of the conspiracy theories you see being spread or promoted online do you think are likely to be true?

■ A lot ■ Some ■ Very few ■ None



Note: Results based on the 862 teens who responded to this question.

Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

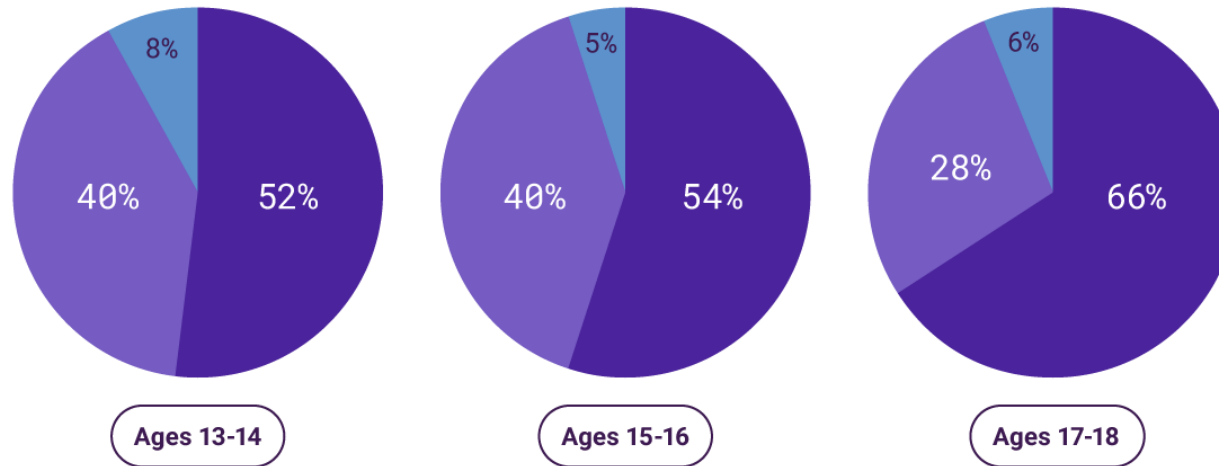
Source: "News Literacy in America," the News Literacy Project (2024)

Young people want media literacy education.

Support for media literacy requirement, by age group

Do you think schools should be required to teach media literacy?

■ Yes, definitely ■ Yes, in some cases ■ No, never



Notes: Results based on the 1,108 teens who responded to this question. Items may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding.

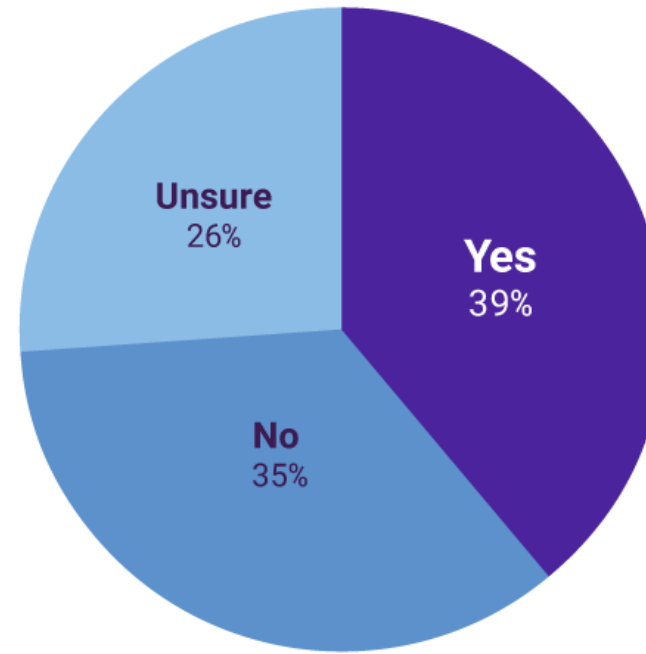
Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

But most aren't getting it.

Only 39% of teens say their classes included any media literacy instruction during the 2023-24 school year

News Literacy Project
News Literacy in America (2024)

Have any of your classes at school this year included any media literacy instruction?



Note: Results based on the 1,109 teens who responded to this question.

Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

Graph from the News Literacy Project. (2024, October). *News Literacy in America: A survey of teen information attitudes, habits and skills.*



Standard 1: Information type



Distinguish news from other types of information and recognize both traditional and nontraditional advertisements.



Propaganda

is information that provokes you — often by using false or distorted information to manipulate your emotions.



Advertising

is information that is designed to sell a product or service.



News

is information that informs you, through fair and accurate reporting, about local, national and international events, issues and people of significance or interest.



Opinion

is information that gives a particular perspective and persuades you, ideally through the use of fact-based evidence, to adopt a specific point of view about an issue or event.



Entertainment

is information that is created to amuse, please, relax or distract people.



Raw information

is information that is unprocessed, meaning that it has not been analyzed, checked, edited, explained or placed in any context.

infoz  nes

News

Austin American-Statesman
SERVING OUR COMMUNITY SINCE 1871

BUSINESS

SoCo adding to its formidable retail lineup as Birkenstock opens 6th U.S. store in Austin

Beck Andrew Salgado Austin American-Statesman

Published 2:45 p.m. CT July 12, 2024 | Updated 2:45 p.m. CT July 12, 2024



A store of German shoes and sandals brand Birkenstock stands on Jan. 11, 2018 in Berlin, Germany. Sean Gallup, Getty Images

German shoe manufacturer, and one of the internet's buzziest brands in recent years, Birkenstock has chosen Austin as the location for just its sixth stand-alone retail location in the U.S. The company announced the news on its Instagram feed and fans of the brand soon [flooded the comments on the post](#) with excitement.

"Hello, Austin! We're proud to present our 6th retail store in the U.S. right here in the heart of Austin, TX." the post read.

Traditional ads are generally easy to spot – so easy, in fact, that we often overlook them.

Advertising



News

Austin American-Statesman
SERVING OUR COMMUNITY SINCE 1871

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Nontraditional ads seek to get our attention by blending in with the surrounding content and by being informative or amusing.

But their primary purpose is the same: to sell.

Advertising

The New York Times

BIRKENSTOCK

PAID POST ?

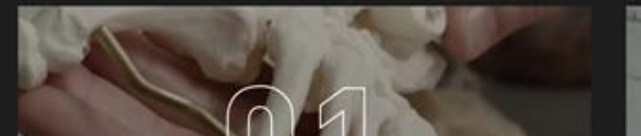
Share →

PART 1: HOW FEET MADE US HUMAN

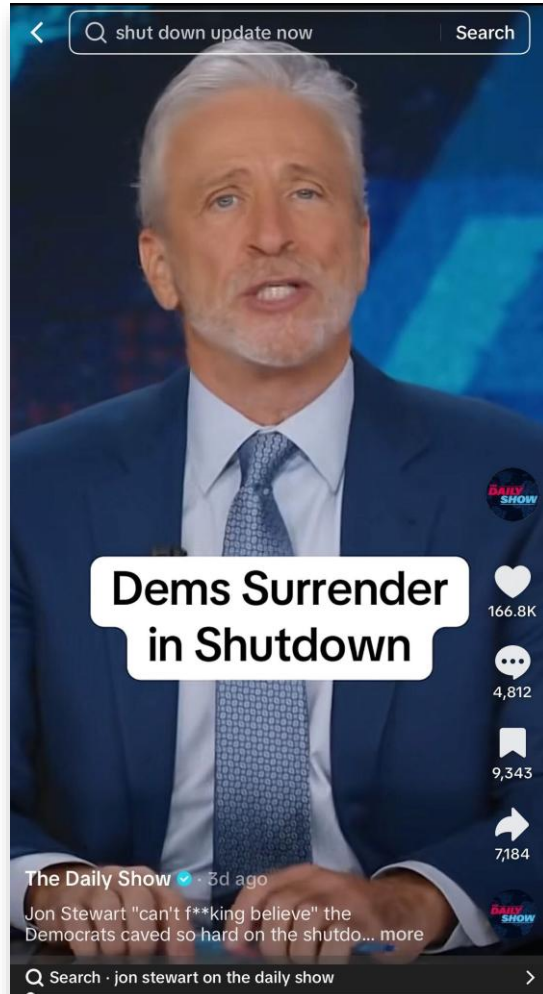
Is the human foot a design disaster or miracle of human evolution?



Part 1
HOW FEET MADE US HUMAN



Entertainment



Entertainment that is about news can be informative and can express a point of view. But its primary purpose is to entertain.

News seeks to provide fair and accurate reporting that includes multiple sources and perspectives.

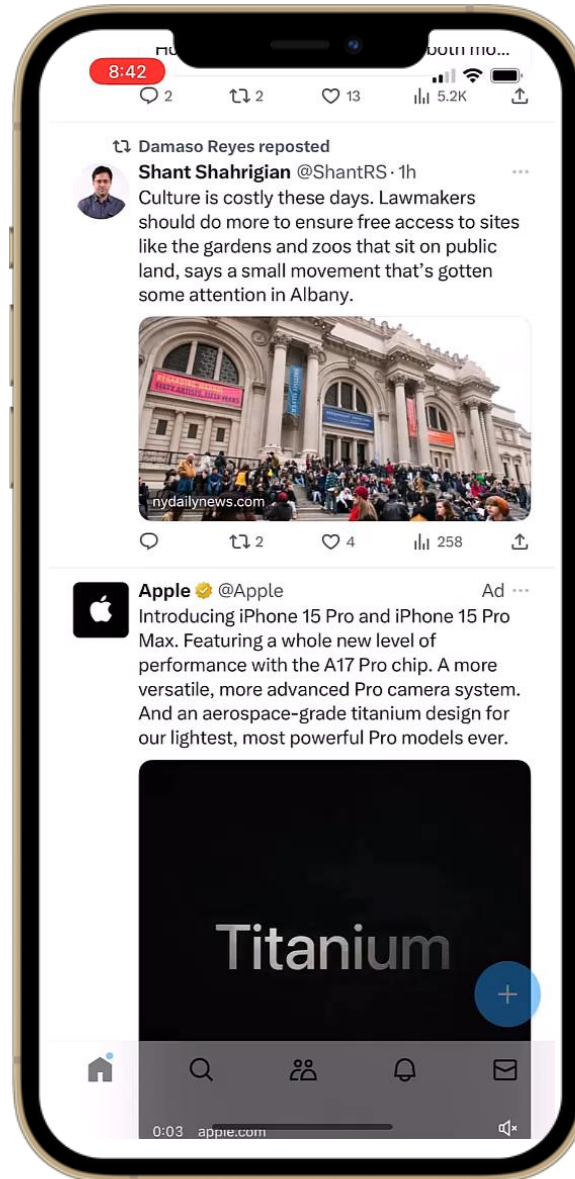
News



News

Opinion

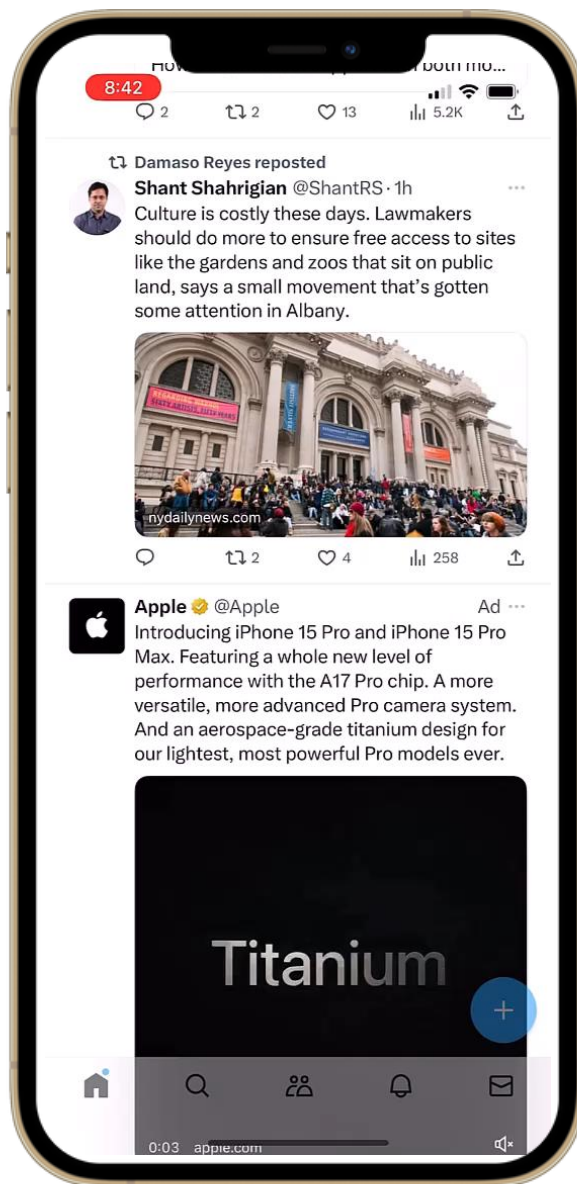
Ad



Entertainment

Propaganda

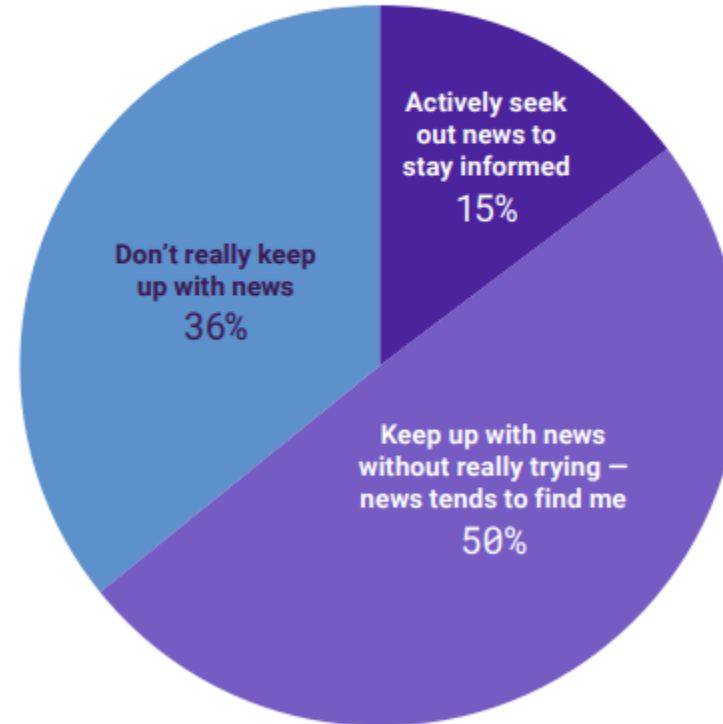
Raw Info



Only 15% of teens actively seek out news.

Only 15% of teens say they actively seek out news to stay informed

% of teens who say they...



Note: Items may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding.

Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

Be intentional

Mindful

Differentiate between types of information.

Proactive

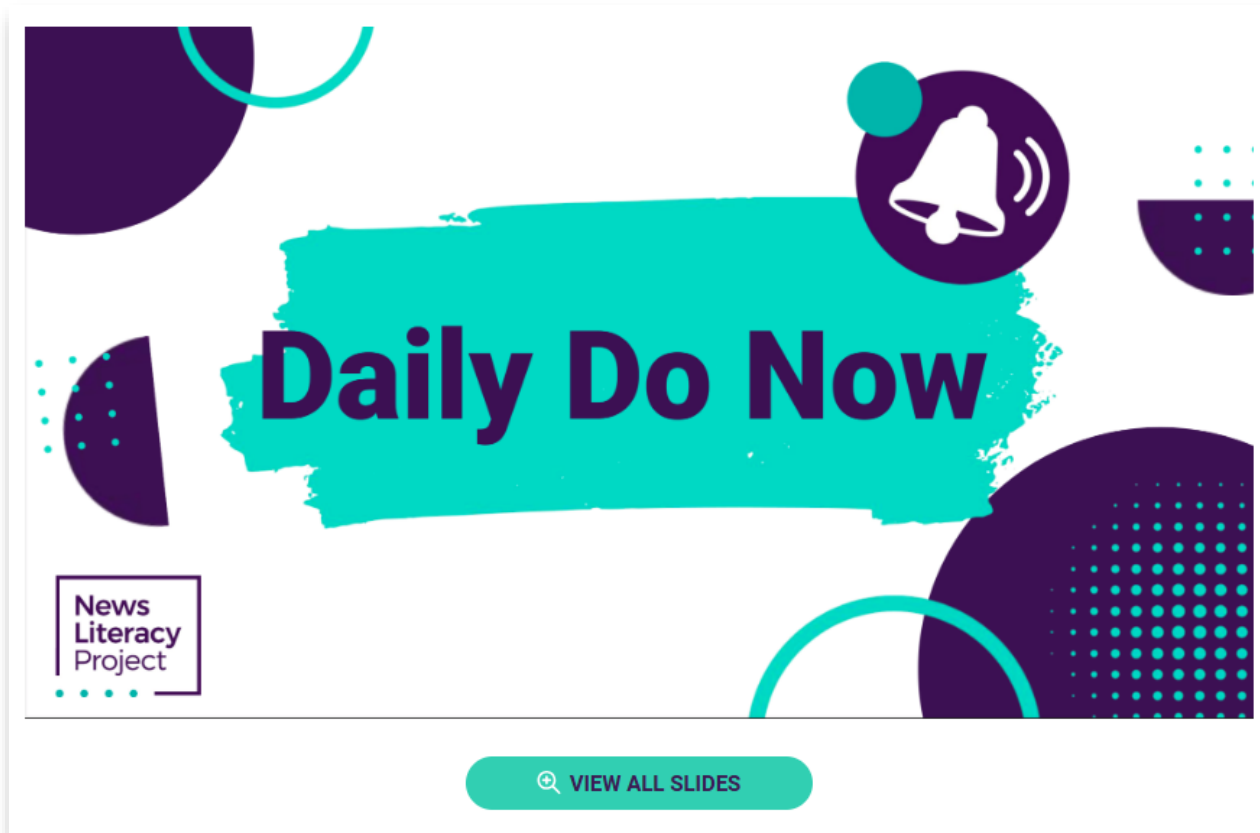
Be deliberate about getting news. (Don't rely on algorithms.)

Critical

Actively look for signs of credibility.



Resources on zoning information



An infographic on a dark blue background with white and teal text boxes and icons. It defines six types of information: Propaganda, Raw information, Opinion, News, Advertising, and Entertainment. The infozines logo is in the center. The News Literacy Project logo is in the bottom left, and checkology and "A future founded on facts" are in the bottom right.

Propaganda is information that provokes you — often by using false or distorted information to manipulate your emotions.	Raw information is information that is unprocessed, meaning that it has not been analyzed, checked, edited, explained or placed in any context.
Opinion is information that gives a particular perspective and persuades you, ideally through the use of fact-based evidence, to adopt a specific point of view about an issue or event.	News is information that informs you, through fair and accurate reporting, about local, national and international events, issues and people of significance or interest.
Advertising is information that is designed to sell a product or service.	Entertainment is information that is created to amuse, please, relax or distract people.

Standard 2:

Free press



Understand why the First Amendment matters and how a free press helps keep the public informed.

The First Amendment

What are the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment?

Take a moment to jot them
down on your own.
No cheating!

What are the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment?



Speech



Religion



Press

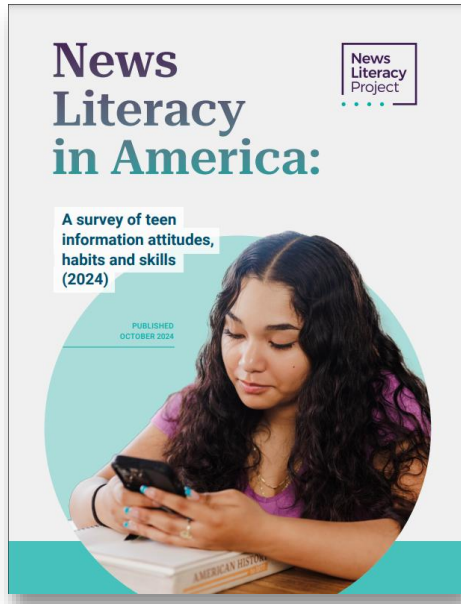


Assembly



Petition the
government

What are the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment?



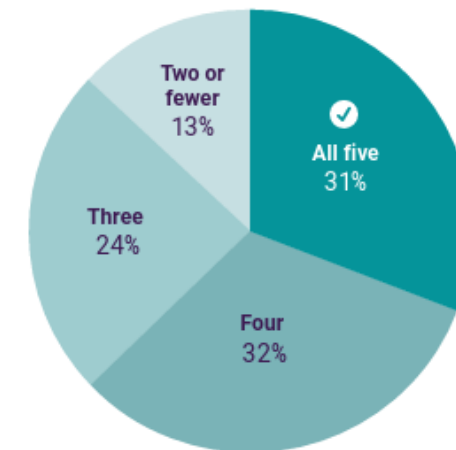
What are the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment? (Select 5)

- Freedom of the press
- Freedom of education
- Freedom to vote
- Freedom to assemble
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of information
- Freedom to petition
- Freedom from fear
- Freedom of choice
- Freedom of religion

Source: "News Literacy in America," the News Literacy Project (2024)

About two-thirds of teens failed to identify all five freedoms protected by the First Amendment

% of teens who correctly identified ___ First Amendment freedoms

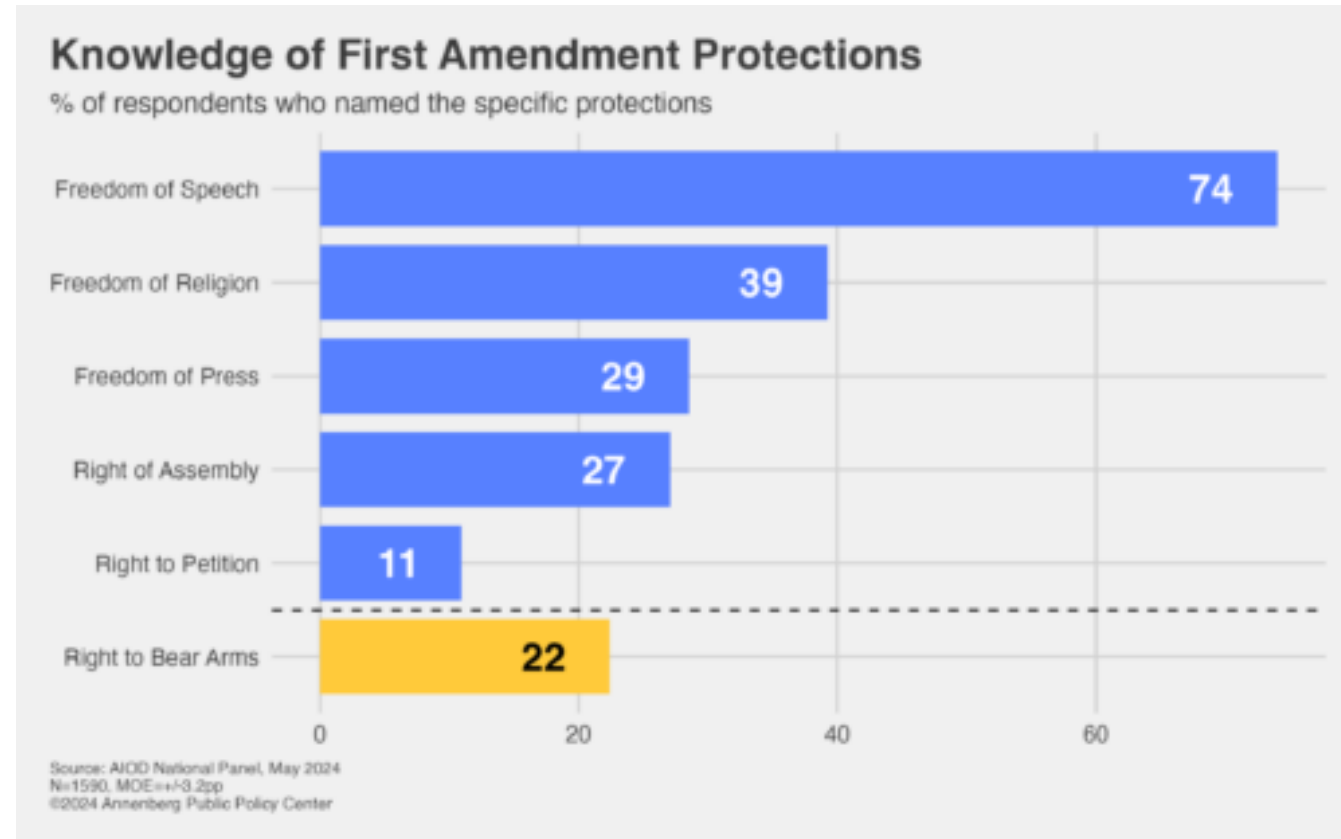


Note: Results based on the 1,108 teens who responded to this question.

Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

What are the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment?

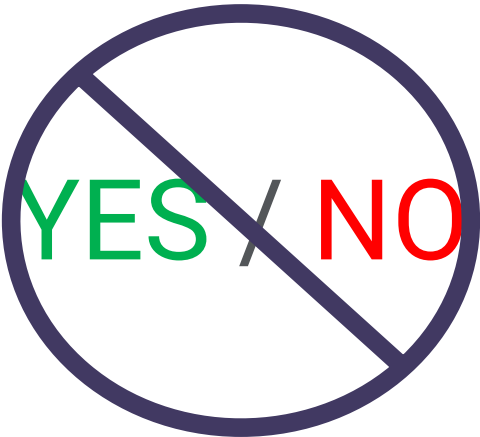
Just 7% of respondents could name all five freedoms.



Source: [2024 Annenberg Constitution Day Civics Survey](#)

What do you think?

Does the United States have a free press?

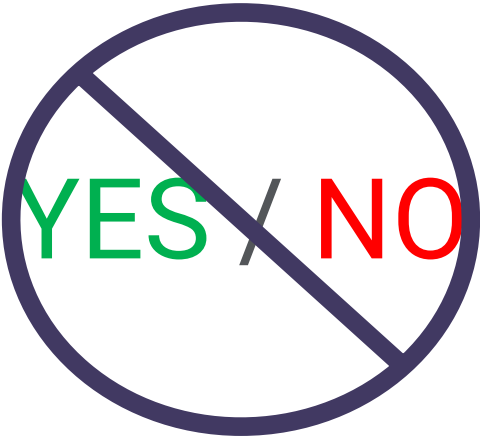


More free

Less free

What do you think?

How free is the press
in the United States?



More free

Less free

Four elements of press freedoms



legal protection

Laws that define degree of press freedoms & citizen access to information.



treatment of journalists

Ways that the state, security forces and civil society support or threaten journalists.



judicial protection

Extent to which courts enforce laws related to press freedoms.



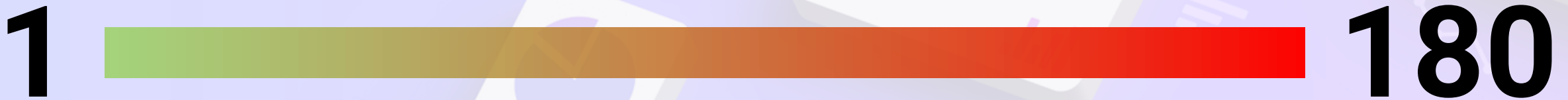
ownership of media

Economic factors supporting or limiting the development of diverse, independent media.

Poll

Each year the nonprofit organization Reporters Without Borders ranks 180 countries from strongest to weakest in terms of their degree of press freedoms – the ability of journalists to report and share news without fear of punishment.

With one being the strongest and 180 being the weakest, where on the scale do you think the United States ranked in 2025?

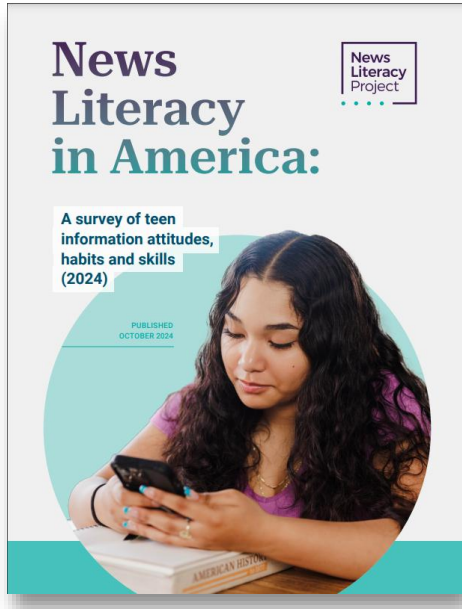


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With one being the strongest and 180 being the weakest, where on the scale do you think the United States ranked in 2025?





More than 8 in 10 teens misjudge strength of U.S. press freedoms, compared with the 2024 Reporters Without Borders ranking

% of teens who ranked U.S. press freedoms as ____ [than/as] the 2024 Reporters Without Borders ranking

■ Much stronger ■ Somewhat stronger ■ About the same ■ Somewhat weaker ■ Much weaker



Notes: Results based on the 1,102 teens who responded to this question. Items may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding. Rankings of 1-10 were categorized as "much stronger," rankings of 11-44 were categorized as "somewhat stronger," rankings of 45-65 were categorized as "close to/exactly," rankings of 66-100 were categorized as "somewhat weaker" and rankings of 101-180 were categorized as "much weaker."

Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

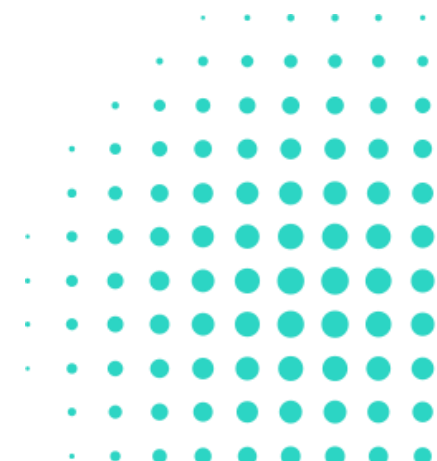
Source: "News Literacy in America," the News Literacy Project (2024)

The watchdog role

Watchdog role



In journalism, what is the **watchdog role**? What does it mean to serve as a watchdog?



Watchdog role



Played by any person or organization that monitors or documents the actions of others to discover deceitful, corrupt or unlawful activity.

This role is often played by news organizations, but citizens can also act as watchdogs by documenting unjust or illegal practices.



Watchdog role

Nelly Bly's investigative reporting about conditions at a New York psychiatric hospital led to reform of the publicly-funded institution.





POISONED

A Tampa Bay Times investigation

Part 1: The Factory

Toxic dust built up inside this Tampa factory for years. The consequences have been profound. *(March 24, 2021)*

Part 2: The Failings

Gopher Resource moved slowly to fix mechanical problems. As violations mounted, regulators have been missing in action. *(March 29, 2021)*

Part 3: The Fallout

Tampa's lead factory promised changes. It kept polluting. Records show the company pumped lead into the air and mishandled hazardous waste.

Watchdog role

Which is an example of watchdog journalism?



A.



B.

(1 of 2)

Watchdog role

Which is an example of watchdog journalism?



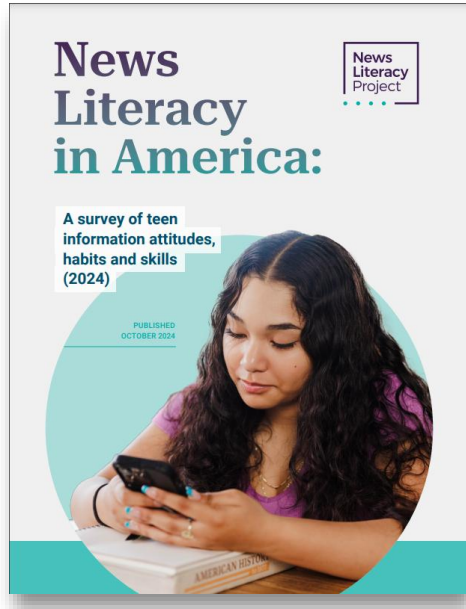
A.



B.

(2 of 2)

Why does this matter?



45% of teens say journalists do more to harm democracy than protect it

Would you say that professional journalists and the organizations they work for in the United States are doing more to...



Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

Source: "News Literacy in America," the News Literacy Project (2024)



THE STATE OF LOCAL NEWS PROJECT | OCT 20, 2025

The State of Local News

The 2025 Report

by ZACH METZGER

- Residents in nearly half of U.S. counties (1,525) have only one source of local news. 212 counties have no local news source.
- Almost 40% of local newspapers in the U.S. have vanished since 2005.

Total Number of Local U.S. Newspapers: 2005 and 2025

There has been a net loss of over 3,400 papers since 2005.

■ Nondaily ■ Daily

2005

7,325

1,566

2025

4,482

937

Chart: Medill Local News Initiative • Source: Local News Initiative Database • Created with [Datavrapper](#)

News deserts are associated with ...

-  Misinformation
-  Polarization
-  Corruption
-  Taxes
-  Municipal costs
-  Pollution

-  Voter participation
-  Accountability
-  Social cohesion
-  Competitive elections

Resources on the First Amendment

RELIGION
FREEDOM OF

SPEECH
FREEDOM OF

THE PRESS
FREEDOM OF

NOW!
FREEDOM TO ASSEMBLE

PETITION
FREEDOM TO

The First Amendment

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of **religion**, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of **speech**, or of the **press**; or the right of the people peaceably to **assemble**, and to **petition** the Government for a redress of grievances.”



checkology®

A future founded on facts
newslit.org checkology.org



News Lit Quiz

How well do you know the First Amendment?

These 10 questions test your knowledge of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Can you ace it?

🕒 Takes 2 minutes

Begin quiz

press Enter ↵



Standard 3:

Analyze signs of credibility



Learn about the ethics that responsible journalists aspire to follow. Use this knowledge to tell the difference between credible news and unreliable sources.

How do the values, standards and ethical guidelines of quality journalism show up in credible news coverage?

Verification

Accuracy

Independence

Transparency

Fairness

Accountability

How do the values, standards and ethical guidelines of quality journalism show up in credible news coverage?

Vampires

Always

Investigate

Their

Friends'

Appetites



I want to ...
share memes that
feel true to me.



No!
Wait!



Erik Carter for ProPublica

Labor

Nike Says Its Factory Workers Make Nearly Double the Minimum Wage. In Indonesia, Workers Say, "It's Not True."

by **Matthew Kish**, *The Oregonian/OregonLive*

January 30, 2026, 5:30 am




When a reporter for The Oregonian/OregonLive visited the country and interviewed roughly 100 workers from more than 10 factories that supply Nike, none said they made anywhere near twice the minimum wage.

Inside a Nike factory worker's home. Workers in Indonesia say they earn far less than what Nike says is the average among suppliers for which it has sufficient data. Adi Renaldi for The Oregonian/OregonLive

ers Make Nearly
e. In Indonesia,
”

by **Matthew Kish, The Oregonian/OregonLive**

January 30, 2026, 5:30 am



Last year, a ProPublica reporter visited Cambodia and found that only 1% of the 3,720 workers at a former Nike supplier earned at least 1.9 times the minimum wage, based on a factory payroll ledger. Interviews and paystubs for other workers corroborated that earnings are typically closer to the minimum wage than double that amount.

A reporter for The Oregonian/OregonLive subsequently spent seven days in Indonesia, where Nike's contractors, including its materials suppliers, employ about 280,000 people.

January 30, 2026, 5:30 am



The workers' accounts of earning minimum wage or a little bit more are consistent with 63 paystubs from three Indonesian factories, which The Oregonian/OregonLive and ProPublica obtained from a labor group. At two factories, workers averaged 1.1 times the minimum wage. At the other factory, workers averaged 1.4 times the minimum.

Erik Carter for ProPublica

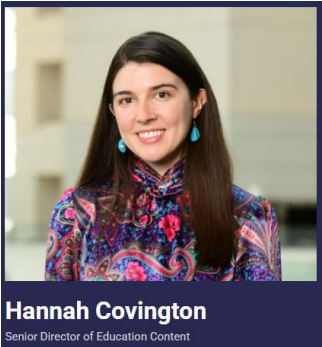
Labor

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by **Matthew Kish**, [The Oregonian/OregonLive](#)

January 30, 2026, 5:30 am

Accuracy



Hannah Covington
Senior Director of Education Content

Booming suburb ready to shed old image.¶
aced by kd / hannah 217-259-8363¶ By HANNAH COVINGTON
hannah.covington@startribune.com¶

No one in Blaine needs reminding that showtime is less than a month away.¶
loop into town carrying some of golf's top talent as thousands pour into the Anoka
gural 3M Open, Minnesota's first regular PGA Tour stop in 50 years. ¶
olf enthusiasts tuning into the event will hear broadcasters say, "Here we are back
This is in Blaine," said Erik Thorvig [cq/hc], the city's economic development
e have our best foot forward."¶
ns in fresh
white-top t
ing a nearly
e at the TPC

is in Blaine," said Erik Thorvig [cq/hc], the city's economic development
e our best foot forward."¶
fresh shrubs and daylilies. It's the reason a local r
top tents and grandstand seating are rising from the
ent [cq/hc] as something akin to a debut party for
erceptions. Locals say that Blaine's out

"Blaine has never seen an event of this size," said Police Capt. Dan Pelkey [cq/hc], the city's emergency management
director. "It's going to bring us into the spotlight."¶

A rising profile¶
Much has changed in Blaine since the first golf balls thudded onto the green at TPC Twin Cities, a 19-year-old course
designed by the late Arnold Palmer [cq/hc] with help from Minnesota-born golf champion Tom Lehman [cq/hc]. ¶
Blaine has grown by about 20,000 people since then. It's now Anoka County's biggest city and one of the fastest
growing cities in the region with more than 66,000 [cq] residents, according to new estimates from the Metropolitan
Council. ¶

... [cq] ... has helped spur Blaine's rapid growth. City officials say lower taxes and

cq = cadit quaestio

Corrections: Nov. 12, 2025

Corrections that appeared in print on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 2025.

Share full article

Nov. 12, 2025, 12:00 a.m. ET

INTERNATIONAL

An [article](#) on Tuesday about Syrian President Ahmed al-Shara's journey from a jihadist to a conciliatory leader referred imprecisely to the text on a Hayat Tahrir al-Sham flag. It said, "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is his prophet," not "No God except Allah. No Prophet except Muhammad."

NATIONAL

An [article](#) on Tuesday about Zohran Mamdani, the mayor-elect of New York City, naming Dean Fuleihan as his deputy mayor and Elle Bisgaard-Church as his chief of staff, misstated Mr. Fuleihan's past work experience. He has not worked for Rudy Giuliani.

BUSINESS

An [article](#) on Friday about the media company Run-A-Muck, which aims to build digital worlds around movies and television shows, misidentified New Regency's role in the "Consent" project. It is acting as a film studio in that project, not a production company.

OBITUARIES

An [obituary](#) on Monday about the British journalist Anthony Grey, who was held hostage by China for more than two years as part of China's retaliation after the British colonial authorities in Hong Kong imprisoned eight pro-China journalists accused of participating in anti-British riots on the island, misstated the dimensions of a room in which Mr. Grey was confined in a house in Beijing. It was eight feet square, not eight square feet.

Accuracy

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

CORRECTIONS

Corrections & Amplifications

Nov. 11, 2025 8:53 pm ET

Gift unlocked article Listen (28 sec)

The name of Brandon Lake's album "King of Hearts" was given incorrectly as "Kings of Hearts" in a [Page One article](#) on Monday about Christian music.



NEWSLETTERS SIGN IN NPR SHOP DONATE

HISTORY

50 years ago, the Edmund Fitzgerald, a 'rock star' ship, sank in Lake Superior

NOVEMBER 6, 2025 - 1:59 PM ET HEARD ON MORNING EDITION



Correction

Nov. 10, 2025

A previous photo caption incorrectly said the Edmund Fitzgerald was shown in Marie, Mich. The photo was taken in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.

Which is more credible?

Independence

A



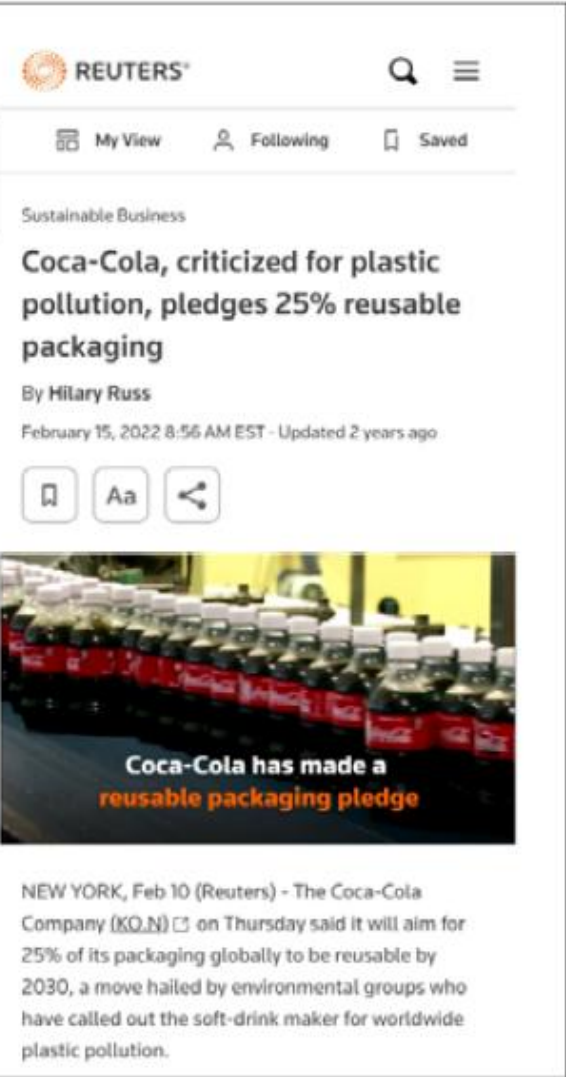
THE *Coca-Cola* COMPANY

The Coca-Cola Company Announces Industry-Leading Target for Reusable Packaging

02-11-2022

The Coca-Cola Company today announced an industry-leading goal to significantly boost its use of reusable packaging. By 2030, the company aims to have at least 25% of all beverages globally across its portfolio of brands sold in refillable/returnable glass or plastic bottles, or in refillable containers through traditional fountain or Coca-Cola Freestyle dispensers.

B



REUTERS

My View Following Saved


Sustainable Business

Coca-Cola, criticized for plastic pollution, pledges 25% reusable packaging

By Hillary Russ

February 15, 2022 8:56 AM EST - Updated 2 years ago

🔖 Aa ↻



Coca-Cola has made a reusable packaging pledge

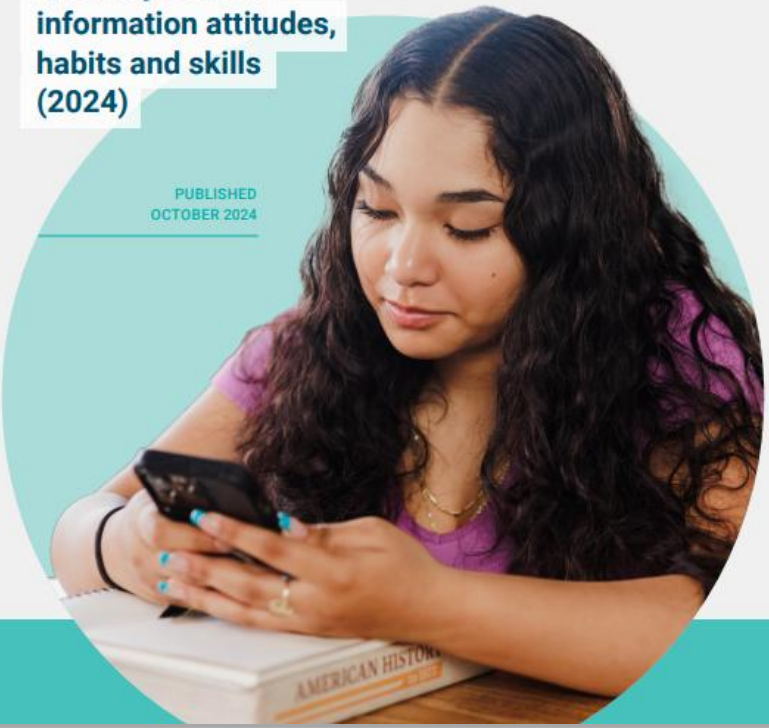
NEW YORK, Feb 10 (Reuters) - The Coca-Cola Company (KO.N) on Thursday said it will aim for 25% of its packaging globally to be reusable by 2030, a move hailed by environmental groups who have called out the soft-drink maker for worldwide plastic pollution.

News Literacy in America:



A survey of teen information attitudes, habits and skills (2024)

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 2024



Nearly half of teens say a company's press release is more credible than an independent news report about the same subject

% of teens who say the image on the ___ is more credible (reliable or trustworthy) than the other

✘ Left (A)
44%

✔ Right (B)
56%

A

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02-11-2022

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B

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By Hilary Russ
February 15, 2022 8:56 AM EST - Updated 2 years ago

NEW YORK, Feb 10 (Reuters) - The Coca-Cola Company (KO.N) on Thursday said it will aim for 25% of its packaging globally to be reusable by 2030, a move hailed by environmental groups who have called out the soft-drink maker for worldwide plastic pollution.

Note: Results based on the 1,109 teens who responded to this question.

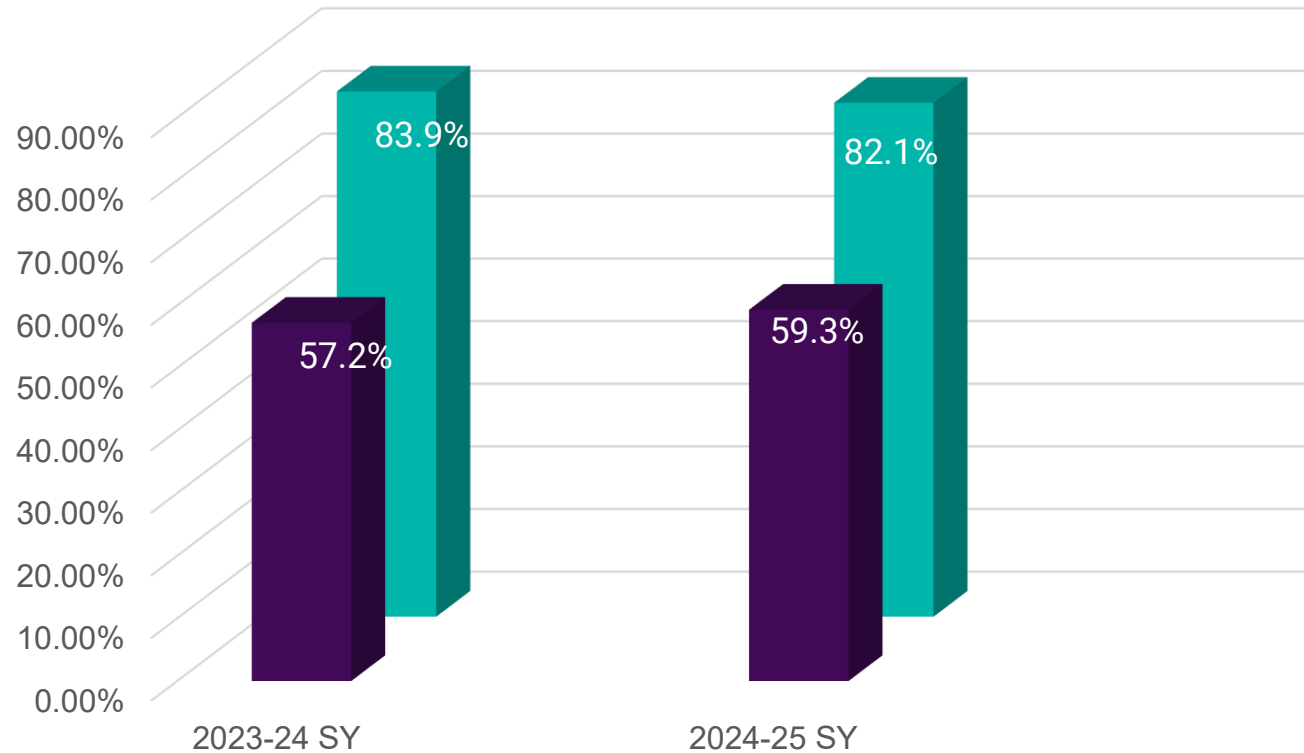
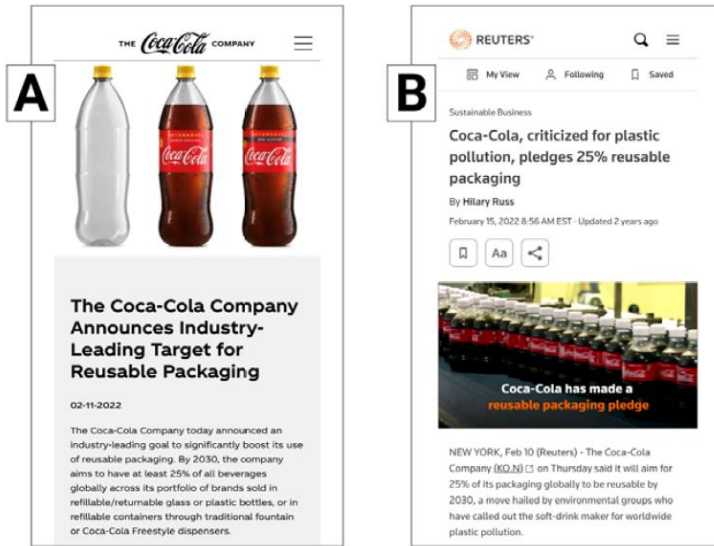
Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from May 17 - 28, 2024, with 1,110 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

Source: "News Literacy in America," the News Literacy Project (2024)

The case for explicitly teaching characteristics of credibility



% of students who identify the more credible website



Independence



**SOCIETY OF
PROFESSIONAL
JOURNALISTS**

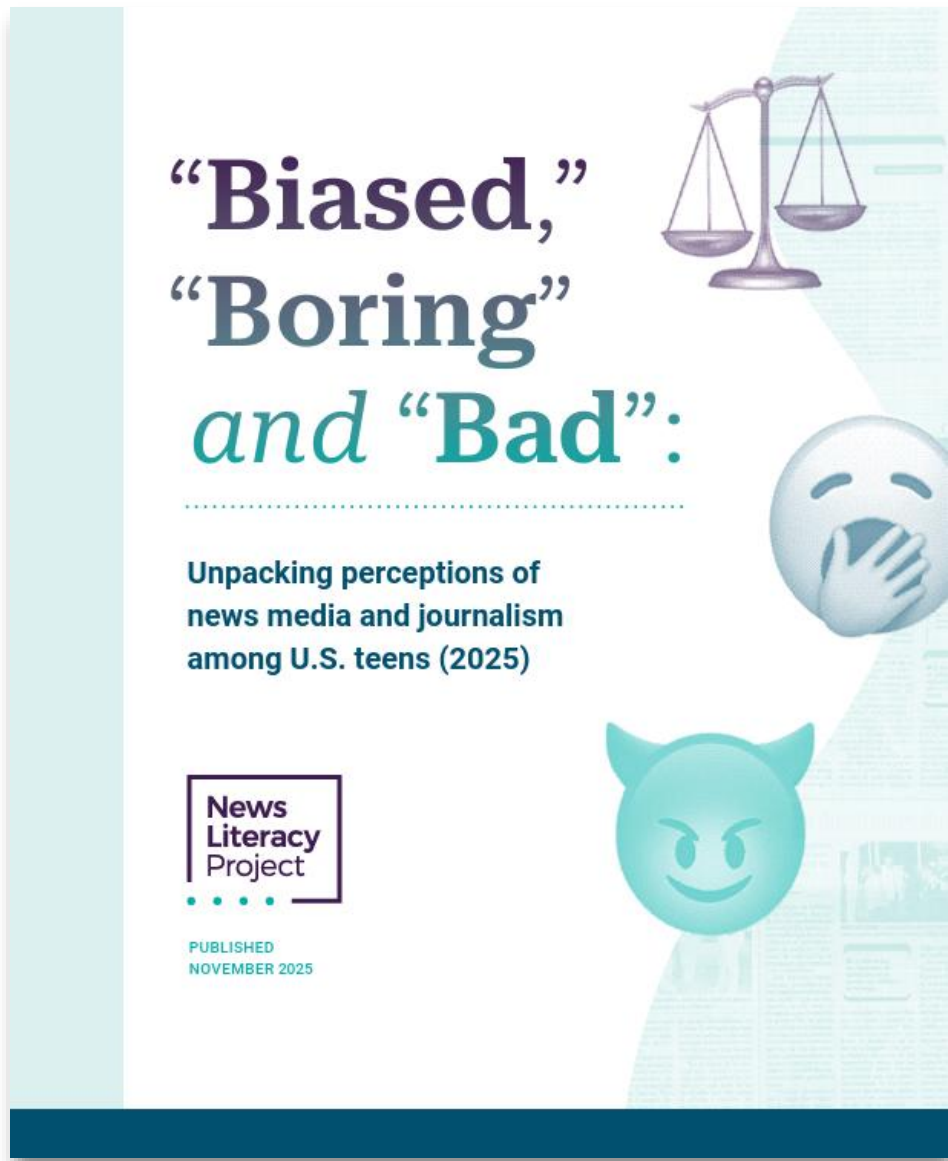
Act independently.

ACT INDEPENDENTLY

The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived. Disclose unavoidable conflicts.
- ▶ Refuse gifts, favors, fees, free travel and special treatment, and avoid political and other outside activities that may compromise integrity or impartiality, or may damage credibility.
- ▶ Be wary of sources offering information for favors or money; do not pay for access to news. Identify content provided by outside sources, whether paid or not.
- ▶ Deny favored treatment to advertisers, donors or any other special interests, and resist internal and external pressure to influence coverage.
- ▶ Distinguish news from advertising and shun hybrids that blur the lines between the two. Prominently label sponsored content.



Source: "Biased,' Boring' and 'Bad,'" the News Literacy Project (2025)

Almost half of teens believe journalists frequently give advertisers special treatment

% of teens who say that professional journalists and news organizations ___ give advertisers special treatment, such as ignoring negative stories about them.

Always or almost always Often Sometimes Rarely Never or almost never



Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from April 28 - May 12, 2025, with 756 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

Roughly half of teens believe journalists frequently pay or do favors for sources in exchange for information or special access

% of teens who say that professional journalists and news organizations ___ pay or do favors for sources in exchange for information or special access.

Always or almost always Often Sometimes Rarely Never or almost never



Note: Items may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding.

Source: SSRS survey for the News Literacy Project conducted online from April 28 - May 12, 2025, with 756 teenagers ages 13-18 nationwide.

Layoffs are up, hiring is down as Amazon cuts reverberate through the economy

Amazon says about 16,000 roles will be eliminated as the e-commerce giant works to reduce the number of layers in its organizational structure.

January 28, 2026

🕒 6 min 📄 Summary 🔗 📌 🗨️ 507



An Amazon delivery vehicle makes its way through downtown San Francisco this week. (Carlos Barria/Reuters)

By [Caroline O'Donovan](#) and [Danielle Abril](#)



By [Caroline O'Donovan](#)

Caroline O'Donovan is a technology reporter for The Washington Post based in San Francisco. Her reporting focuses on tech companies and corporate accountability, with a focus on Amazon. Before joining The Washington Post in 2022, she covered tech and labor for BuzzFeed News.

✕ [ceodonovan](#)



By [Danielle Abril](#)

Danielle Abril covers technology and its impact on workers across industries for The Washington Post. Send tips on Signal to DanielleAbril.01. ✕ [@DanielleDigest](#)

Amazon said that about 16,000 roles would be eliminated. In a statement shared with employees Wednesday, Beth Galetti, the company's vice president of people experience and technology, said that the organizational changes are "difficult news" but that the company is working to reduce bureaucracy and the number of layers in its organizational structure. (Amazon founder Jeff Bezos owns The Washington Post.)

special needs, special education ☆

When possible, avoid these terms. While they remain in wide use in education and law, many view them as euphemistic and offensive. Instead, aim to be specific about the needs or services in question. See **disabilities**.

accused, alleged, suspected A person is *accused of*, not *with*, a crime.

To avoid any suggestion that a person is being judged before a trial, do not use a phrase such as *alleged killer Ralph Hornsby; the alleged killer; suspected shooter Carmine Jablonski; the suspected shooter*, etc. Instead: *Ralph Hornsby, charged with killing the man.*

Accountability



By Mike Fannin
Updated December 22, 2020 3:50 PM | Gift Article

Today we are telling the story of a powerful local business that has done wrong.

Today we are telling the story of a powerful local business that has done wrong.

For 140 years, it has been one of the most influential forces in shaping Kansas and the region. And yet for much of its early history — through sins of both commission and omission — it disenfranchised, ignored and scorned generations of Black Kansas Citizens. It reinforced Jim Crow laws and redlining. Decade after decade it robbed an entire community of opportunity, dignity, justice and recognition.

That business is The Kansas City Star.


Before I say more, I feel it to be my moral obligation to express what is in the hearts and minds of the leadership and staff of an organization that is nearly as close to the city it loves and covers:

We are sorry.

The News Literacy Project



Our shame: The sins of our past are bare for all to see
Montgomery Advertiser editorial board
April 26, 2018 | Updated Jan. 11, 2019, 3:43 p.m. CT



The Montgomery Advertiser's coverage of the lynching of Riley Webb in Selma in February 1901. The lede of the story was a single sentence: "He is dead!" [File](#)

We were wrong.

On the day when people from across the globe come to consider the sordid history of slavery and lynching and horrors of our past, the Montgomery Advertiser recognizes its shameful place in the history of these dastardly, murderous crimes.

We take responsibility for our proliferation of a false narrative about the treatment of African-Americans in those disgraceful years.


The Advertiser was careless in how it covered mob violence foisted upon African-Americans from Reconstruction through the 1950s. We dehumanized human beings. Too often we characterized victims as guilty before proven so and often assumed the crime.



THE BALTIMORE SUN
Editorials

Opinion > Editorials

We are deeply and profoundly sorry: For decades, The Baltimore Sun promoted policies that oppressed Black Marylanders; we are working to make amends



1 of 4
Image on the wall of the Sandtown Conference Room at The Baltimore Sun.

By BALTIMORE SUN EDITORIAL BOARD
PUBLISHED: February 18, 2022 at 7:30 AM EST | UPDATED: February 18, 2022 at 1:06 PM EST

Throughout its 185 years, The Baltimore Sun has served an important role in Maryland: uncovering corruption, influencing policy, informing businesses and enlightening communities. But legacies like ours are often complicated. We bore witness to many injustices across generations, and while we worked to reverse many of them, some we made worse.

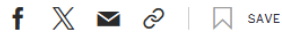
Arunah S. Abell (A.S. Abell) - Founding publisher of The Baltimore Sun
Arunah S. Abell (A.S. Abell) - Founding publisher of The Baltimore Sun

The newspaper's founder, Arunah S. Abell, is credited with bringing affordable and independent journalism to everyday citizens in Baltimore, beginning in 1837, at a time when



A note to our readers

From NBC News



Create your free profile or log in to save this article

May 2, 2022, 11:45 AM CDT

To our readers:

A review by NBC News has found 11 articles written by a reporter over the last year that did not meet our standards for original material. The articles contained passages from other news organizations that were used without attribution.

In all cases, the passages were not central to the stories, but instead contained supplemental or background material that did not represent original reporting.

An editor's note has been placed on each of the articles, and the passages that were plagiarized have been removed.

Maintaining the trust of our readers and viewers is essential to NBC News, and our work must always meet the highest standards of our profession.

Here are the links to the articles with editor's notes:

- <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/democratic-group-launches-super-pac-counter-%20election-deniers-running-rcna16482>
- <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/congress/democratic-lawmakers-not-giving-child-tax-credit-%20betting-manchin-s>



CORRECTING THE RECORD

CORRECTING THE RECORD; Times Reporter Who Resigned Leaves Long Trail of Deception



This article was reported and written by Dan Barry, David Barstow, Jonathan D. Glater, Adam Liptak and Jacques Steinberg. Research support was provided by Alain Delaquérière and Carolyn Wilder.

May 11, 2003

A staff reporter for The New York Times committed frequent acts of journalistic fraud while covering significant news events in recent months, an investigation by Times journalists has found. The widespread fabrication and plagiarism represent a profound betrayal of trust and a low point in the 152-year history of the newspaper.

The reporter, Jayson Blair, 27, misled readers and Times colleagues with dispatches that purported to be from Maryland, Texas and other states, when often he was far away, in New York. He fabricated comments. He concocted scenes. He lifted material from other newspapers and wire services. He selected details from photographs to create the impression he had been somewhere or seen someone, when he had not.

And he used these techniques to write falsely about emotionally charged moments in recent history, from the deadly sniper attacks in suburban Washington to the anguish of families grieving for loved ones killed in Iraq.

In an inquiry focused on correcting the record and explaining how

Corrections: Nov. 12, 2025

Corrections that appeared in print on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 2025.

Share full article

Nov. 12, 2025, 12:00 a.m. ET

INTERNATIONAL

An [article](#) on Tuesday about Syrian President Ahmed al-Shara's journey from a jihadist to a conciliatory leader referred imprecisely to the text on a Hayat Tahrir al-Sham flag. It said, "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is his prophet," not "No God except Allah. No Prophet except Muhammad."

NATIONAL

An [article](#) on Tuesday about Zohran Mamdani, the mayor-elect of New York City, naming Dean Fuleihan as his deputy mayor and Elle Bisgaard-Church as his chief of staff, misstated Mr. Fuleihan's past work experience. He has not worked for Rudy Giuliani.

BUSINESS

An [article](#) on Friday about the media company Run-A-Muck, which aims to build digital worlds around movies and television shows, misidentified New Regency's role in the "Consent" project. It is acting as a film studio in that project, not a production company.

OBITUARIES

An [obituary](#) on Monday about the British journalist Anthony Grey, who was held hostage by China for more than two years as part of China's retaliation after the British colonial authorities in Hong Kong imprisoned eight pro-China journalists accused of participating in anti-British riots on the island, misstated the dimensions of a room in which Mr. Grey was confined in a house in Beijing. It was eight feet square, not eight square feet.

Accountability

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

CORRECTIONS

Corrections & Amplifications

Nov. 11, 2025 8:53 pm ET

| Gift unlocked article | Listen (28 sec)

The name of Brandon Lake's album "King of Hearts" was given incorrectly as "Kings of Hearts" in a [Page One article](#) on Monday about Christian music.



NEWSLETTERS SIGN IN NPR SHOP DONATE

HISTORY

50 years ago, the Edmund Fitzgerald, a 'rock star' ship, sank in Lake Superior

NOVEMBER 6, 2025 - 1:59 PM ET
HEARD ON MORNING EDITION



Correction

Nov. 10, 2025

A previous photo caption incorrectly said the Edmund Fitzgerald was shown in Marie, Mich. The photo was taken in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.

Resources on characteristics of credibility

What is NEWS?

Newsworthiness determines which issues and events get covered — and how prominently. It is generally based on how timely, important, interesting and unique a story is.

TIMELY

IMPORTANT

INTERESTING

UNIQUE

News Literacy Project

checkology

A future founded on facts
newslit.org checkology.org

The Information Ecosystem Depends on News

Today's information environment is complex, interconnected and constantly evolving — like an ecosystem. Much of this ecosystem depends on news reporting as a foundation for understanding current events. Let's take a closer look at the news-driven ecosystem and how high-quality journalism sustains it.

News Literacy Project
newslit.org

The News-Driven Ecosystem

INFORMATION WEB
The news-driven ecosystem is made up of different chains of information flows that form a web of connections. This web shows how information about current events flows through different parts of the ecosystem.

WHAT IS NEWS?
The primary purpose of news is to inform through independent, honest and open-minded inquiry.

REMEMBER
Different information sources have different purposes and play by different rules.
Using "news" as a catch-all term can obscure the differences across the information ecosystem.
Understanding these differences helps you stay informed and make up your own mind about current events and news.

Think of news like a tree anchoring this ecosystem.

Raw information:
The raw materials of news include:
Observation, Interviews with experts, officials, and eyewitnesses, Data, Raw video, audio, and documents, Public records, Studies

When journalism disappears, the ecosystem suffers
In the information ecosystem, journalism is the **keystone species**, holding communities together by providing people with a shared set of facts. Losing this creates a **ripple effect**. Many other parts of the information ecosystem become less healthy or wither away entirely.

What are keystone species?
Keystone species play a critical role in an ecosystem. Without them, an ecosystem can drastically change or even collapse.

What makes an ecosystem healthy?
Healthy ecosystems are **balanced and diverse**. They also depend on the survival of **keystone species**.

What would a healthy ecosystem look like?

- Strong press freedoms and protections for journalists
- Diverse news and information sources
- Fair access for everyone to trustworthy information
- Public demand and financial support for high-quality journalism
- Respectful discussion and disagreement based on shared facts

Everyone has a part to play to keep the information ecosystem healthy.

Is it legit? Five steps for vetting a news source

Many sources compete for attention online, including partisan blogs and bogus sites posing as legitimate news organizations. It can be tough to know what to trust. Follow these steps to cut through the noise and learn how to evaluate sources for signs of credibility — as well as for red flags that signal a source should be avoided.

Test your source savvy!
Scan the QR code to put your source-vetting skills to the test.

News Literacy Project | SmartNews

This infographic was created by the News Literacy Project in partnership with SmartNews, a news app for mobile devices.
A future founded on facts newslit.org

- ### 1 Do a quick search

Conducting a simple search for information about a news source is a key first step in evaluating its credibility. It's important to look beyond social media. Go to a search engine and plug in the name of the website or publication. Do other legitimate sources, such as standards-based news organizations or fact-checking websites, describe this publication as unreliable? Satisfactory? Is it a state-run propaganda "news" site? If so, there's no need to spend more time vetting. Look elsewhere for reliable information.

Tip: Wikipedia can be a good place to start and lead you to relevant source links, just keep in mind that some credible local newsrooms may not have an entry there. You can also see if a source has been verified for inclusion on news aggregators, such as [Google News](#), [Apple News](#), and [SmartNews](#).
- ### 2 Look for standards

Reputable news organizations aspire to ethical guidelines and standards, including fairness, accuracy and independence. These standards should be available publicly — often in the form of editorial policies or a code of ethics. Look for evidence that a source follows such standards. If someone is mentioned in a critical story, for instance, did the journalist give that person a chance to comment?

Note: Some professional journalism standards are commonly shared across the industry, such as the [Society of Professional Journalists Code of Ethics](#). Other policies are unique to different newsrooms.
- ### 3 Check for transparency

Quality news sources should be transparent, not only about their reporting practices (see Step 2), but also about their ownership and funding. Is the content clearly owned and run by the website or publication? Is advertising labeled responsibly? Can you tell who is writing and producing content? Is there a way to contact newsroom editors and reporters?

Remember: "About" pages can provide some of these details, but they can also be misleading and omit important information (about a source's ownership or lack of independence, for example). [Don't be fooled](#) by a [right-click design](#), or that the "About" page on an unfamiliar site without further verification. If something seems suspicious, check it out.
- ### 4 Examine how errors are handled

Credible news sources are accountable for mistakes and correct them. Do you see evidence that this source corrects or clarifies errors?
- ### 5 Assess news coverage

An important step in vetting sources is taking time to read and assess several news articles: Do you see original reporting? Do they provide straight news reports, or just commentary and opinion? Are there grammatical and/or spelling errors? How do news articles from this source compare to coverage from other standards-based newsrooms on this same topic? Many people have strong opinions about news sources without evaluating them first.

Tip: Take note of bylines (names) on news coverage. These bylines can help you confirm that this coverage was written or produced by professional journalists. Bylines are also a sign of transparency and accountability.

Beware of these trust busters!
If you spot any of these problems, look elsewhere for credible news.

- False or untrue content:** Publishing a demonstrably false claim without correcting it.
- Clickbait tactics:** "Baiting" you with sensationalized language, including misleading or exaggerated headlines, or headlines that are purposely vague to drive clicks.
- Lack of balance:** Consistently focusing on one angle or side of a legitimate debate or controversy, while ignoring or distorting other perspectives.
- Manipulated images or videos:** **Tip:** You can do a [reverse image search](#) using [Google](#), [TinEye](#), and [TinEye](#) (forming other tools) to see if visuals have been misrepresented or altered in some way.
- State-run or state-sponsored propaganda:** Using government-controlled news organizations to further national agendas and improve public image.
- Dangerous, offensive and malicious content:** Could include discriminatory language, unverified accusations, or coverage that — as the SPJ Code of Ethics states — panders "to lurid curiosity."



Standard 4:

Verifying online claims



Build strong critical thinking skills. Check facts and sources, look for weak or false evidence and recognize misinformation.

Am I an owl?
Or just some
computer-
generated pixels?

AI or not? Bird quiz



Can you figure out
which visuals are
real photos and
which are AI-
generated?



Am I an owl?
Or just some
computer-
generated pixels?

AI or not? Bird quiz



👉 **Consider this:** As you review these images, is there more information you wish you had? Do you feel like you can tell which photos are real just by looking?













Results

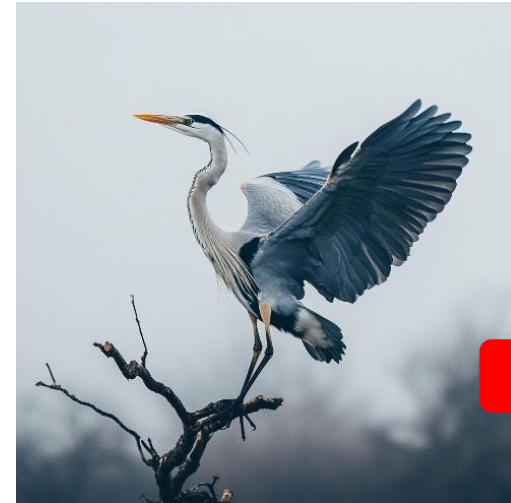
Real



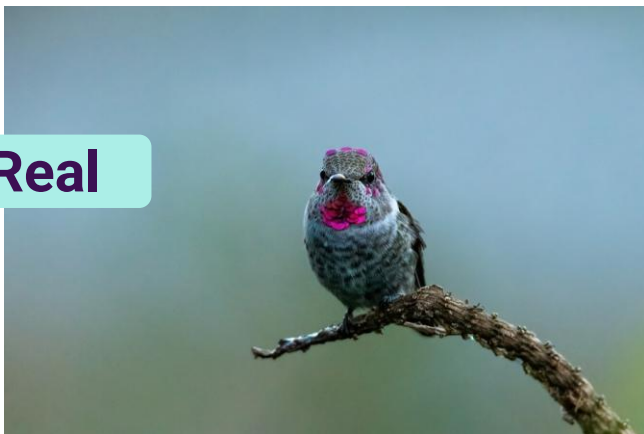
AI



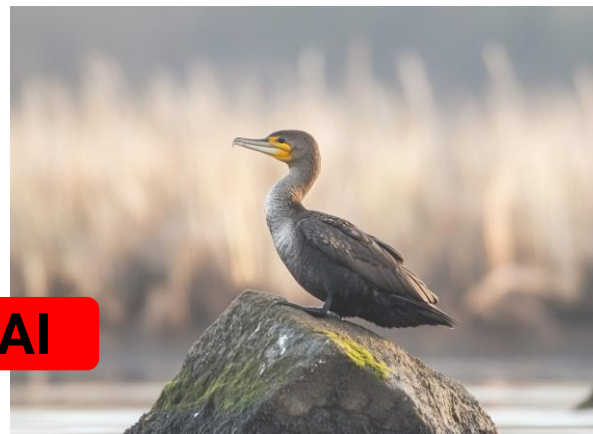
AI



Real



AI



Real



How did you do? React in Zoom.

Was it **harder** or **easier** than you expected?

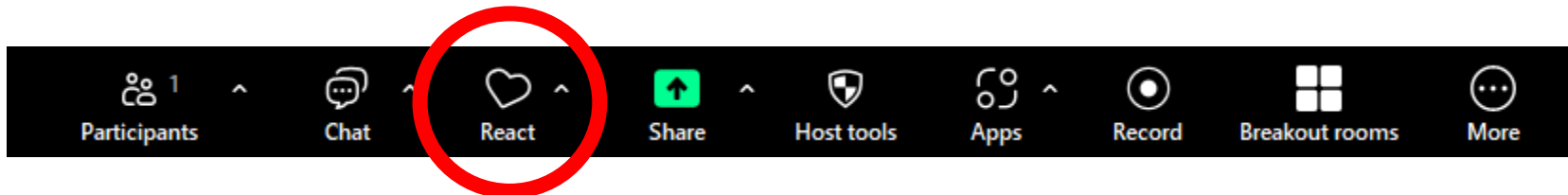
Did it feel like you were just guessing?



Harder



Easier



Watch the video

- Can you determine whether an image is **real** or **AI-generated** just by looking for visual clues?
- What tips did two of the experts offer near the end of the video?



Takeaways from the bird quiz



Look for context



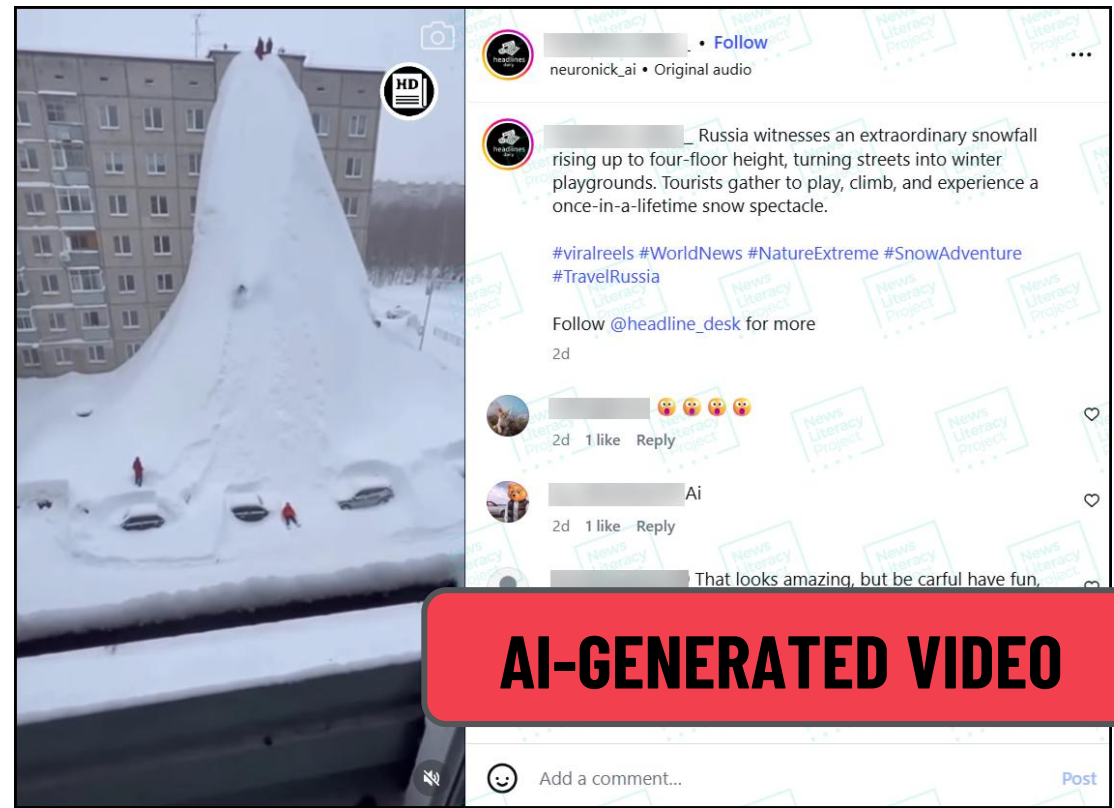
Investigate the source

Let's try another example!

RUMOR GUARD

Walk-through slides

“Viral video of sledding on record-breaking Russian snow hill is AI-generated”

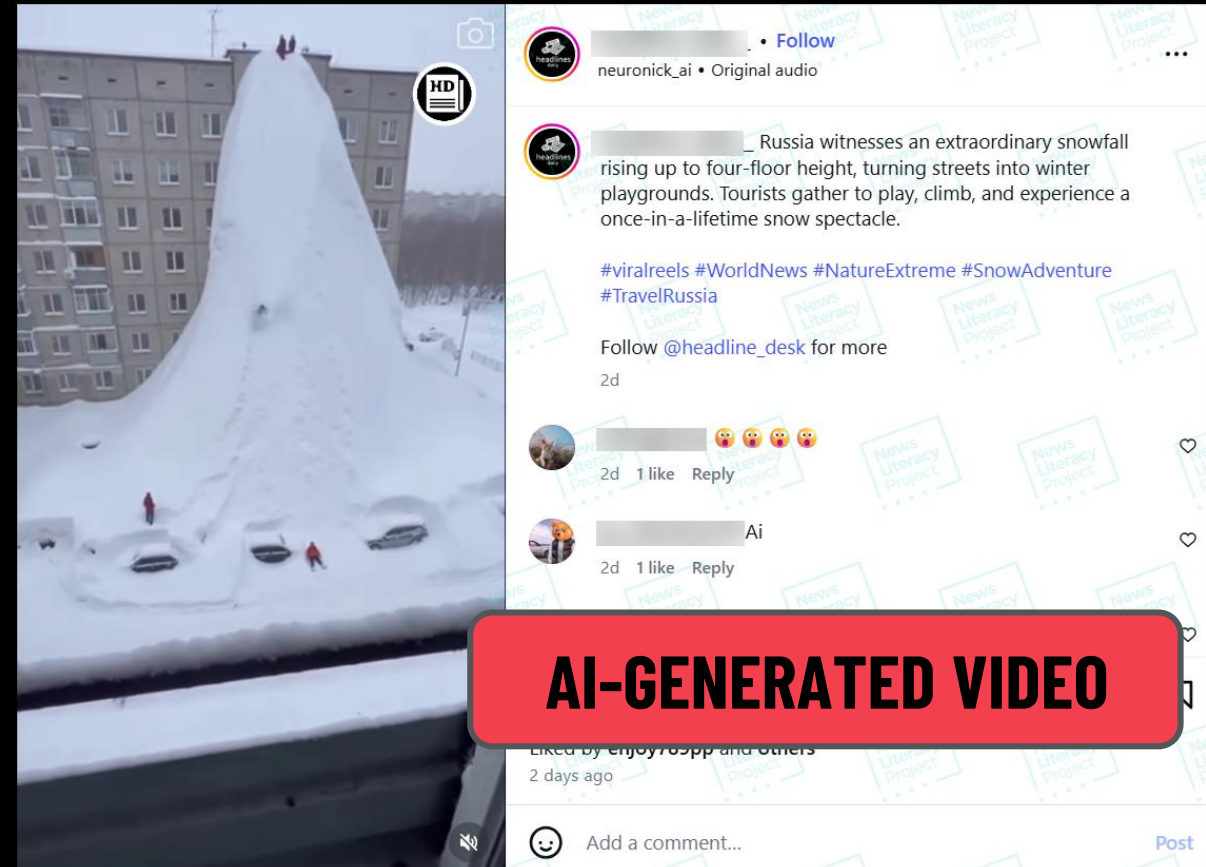


AI-GENERATED VIDEO

The claim

A social media post appears to show people sledding down a massive snowbank in Russia in January.

But this video is AI-generated.
Let's take a closer look.



A closer look

Take a careful look at this post. Do you see any obvious signs that this video was created with AI?



The News Literacy Project



neuronick_ai • Original audio Follow ...

3d

Russia witnesses an extraordinary snowfall rising up to four-floor height, turning streets into winter playgrounds. Tourists gather to play, climb, and experience a once-in-a-lifetime snow spectacle.

#viralreels #WorldNews
#NatureExtreme #SnowAdventure
#TravelRussia

Follow @headline_desk for more

1 like Reply

2d

That looks amazing, but be careful have fun with us had snow like

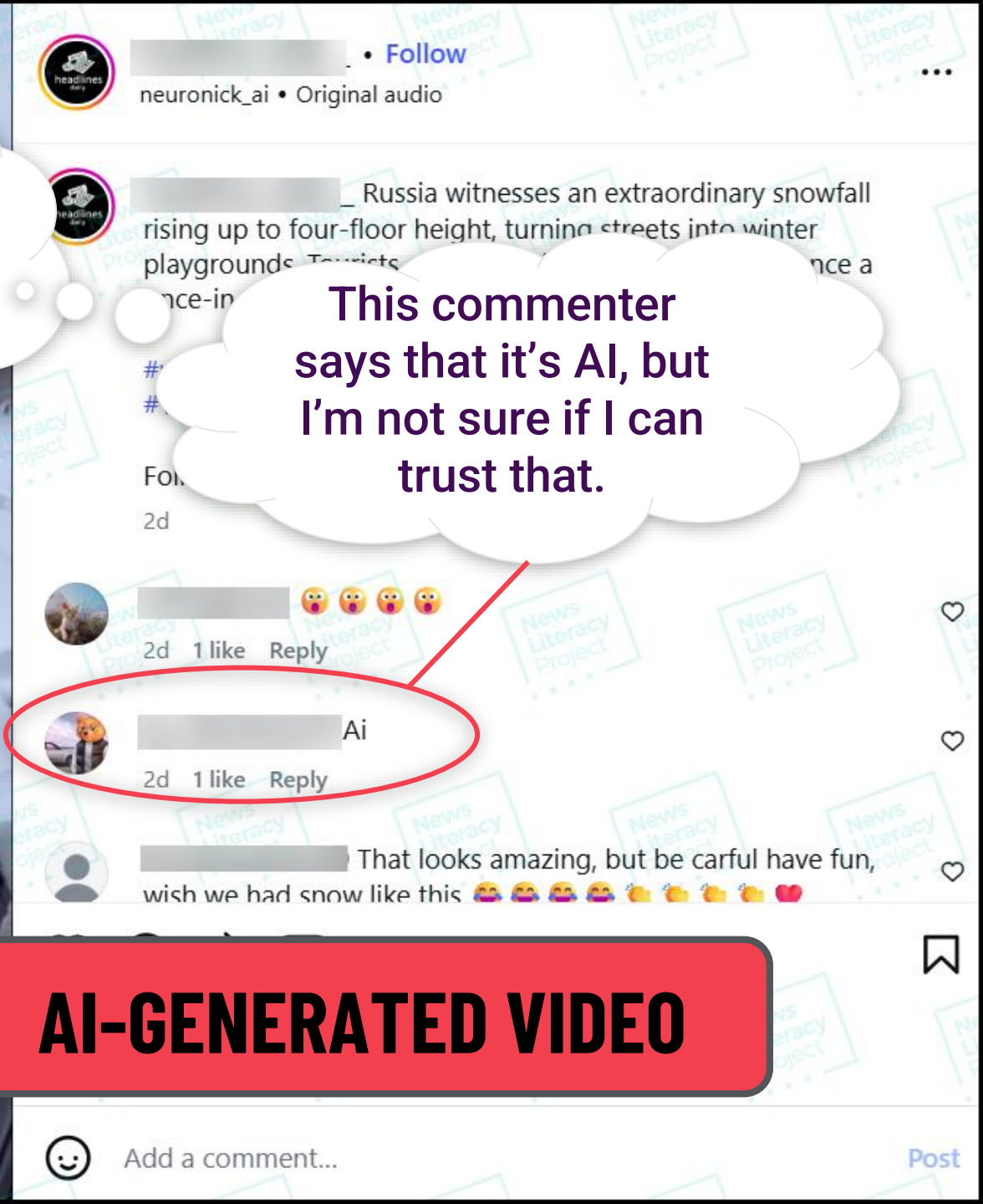
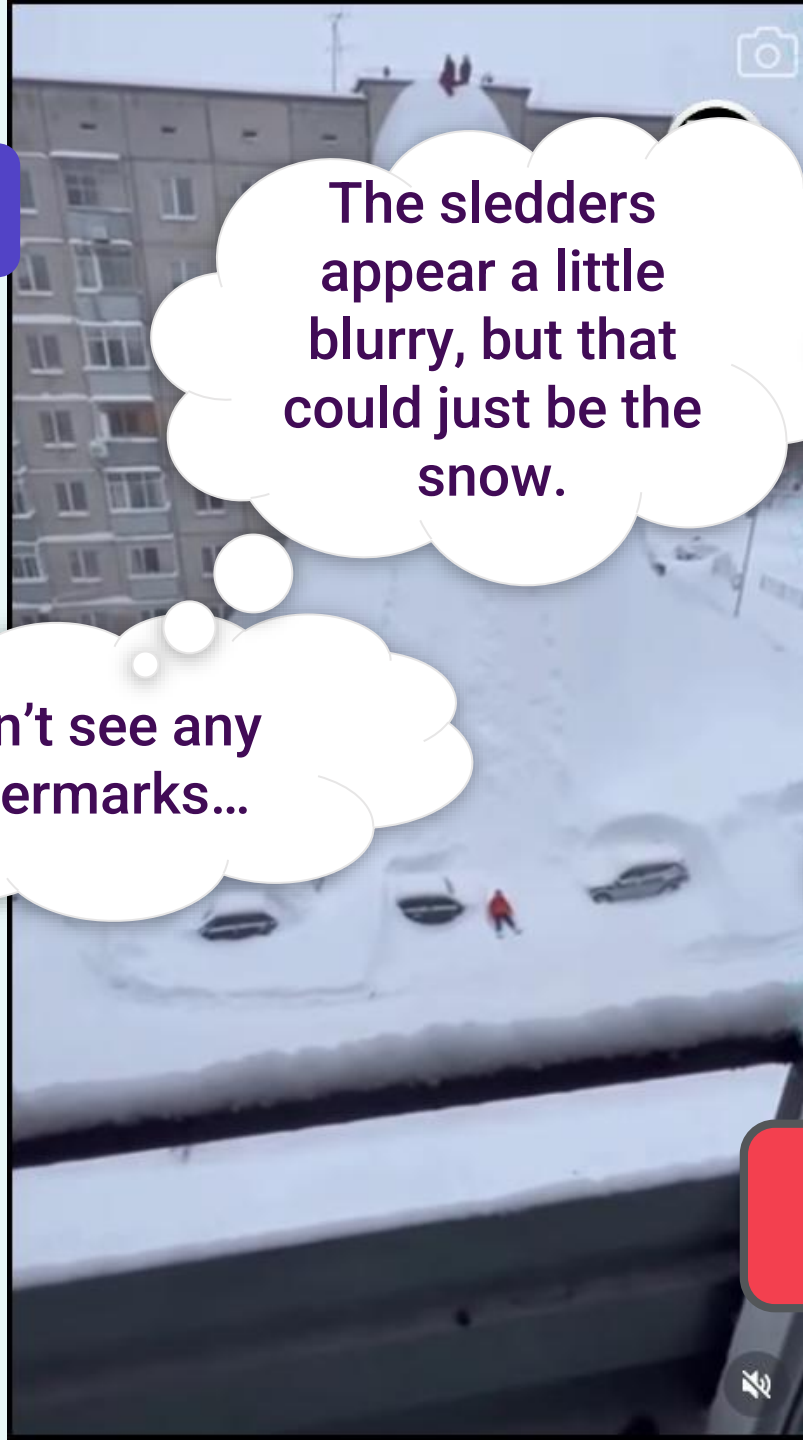
722 6 17 3 days ago

Add a comment...

A closer look

The sledders appear a little blurry, but that could just be the snow.

I don't see any watermarks...



neuronick_ai • Original audio

Russia witnesses an extraordinary snowfall rising up to four-floor height, turning streets into winter playgrounds. Tourists once a

This commenter says that it's AI, but I'm not sure if I can trust that.

2d 1 like Reply

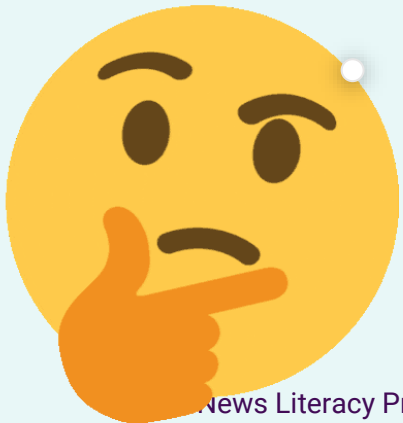
Ai
2d 1 like Reply

That looks amazing, but be careful have fun, wish we had snow like this

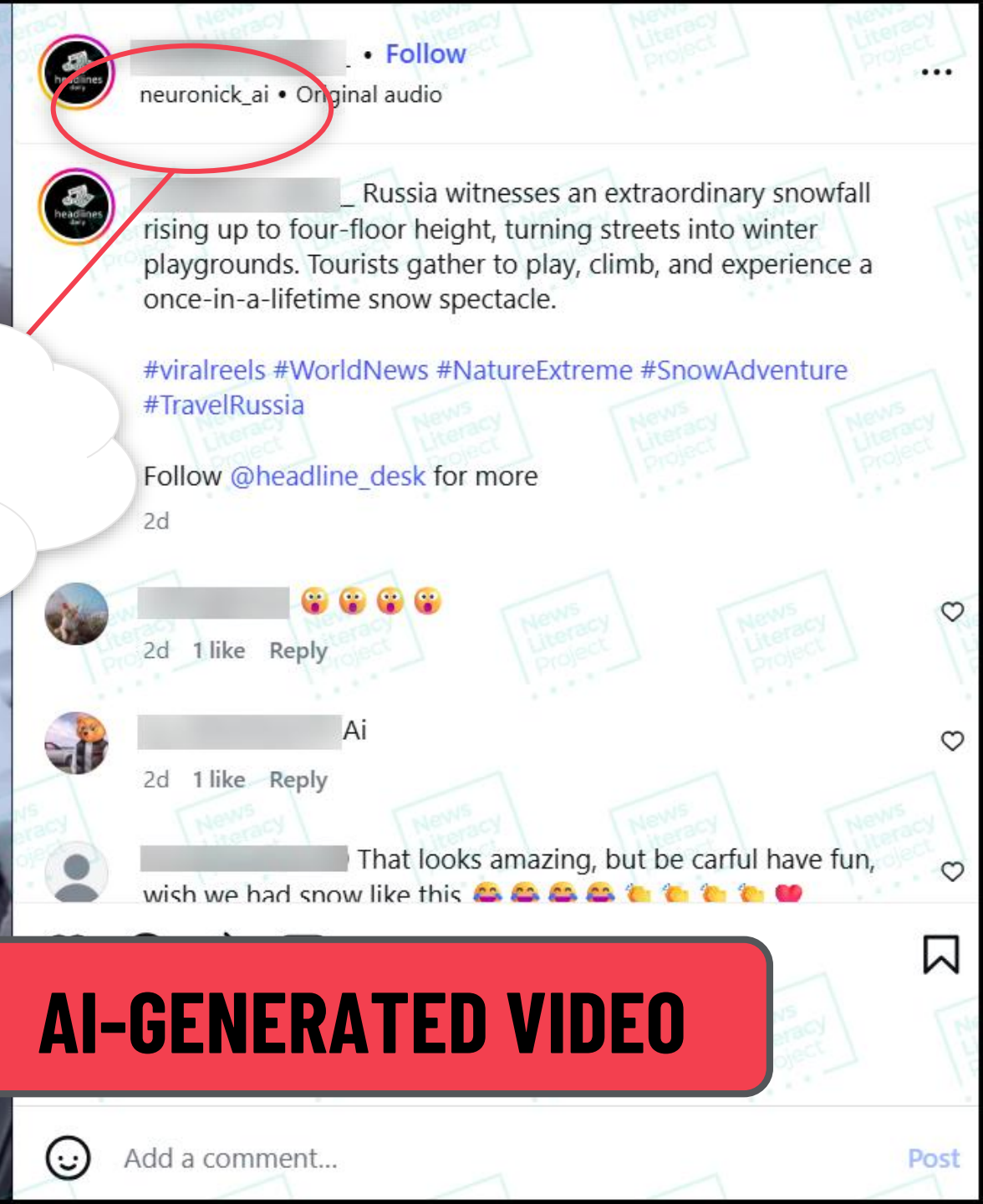
AI-GENERATED VIDEO

Add a comment...

A closer look



But look at this! Who is neuronick_AI?

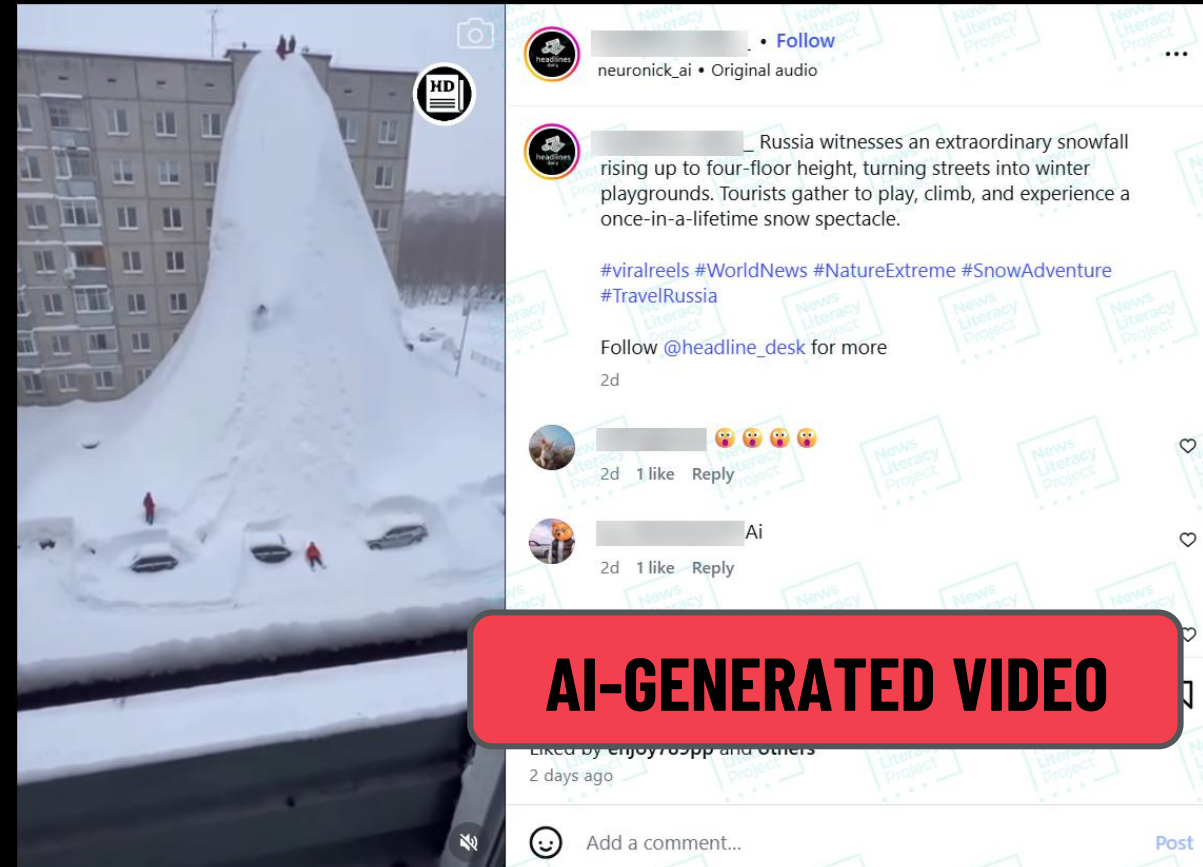


AI-GENERATED VIDEO

NewsLit tip

AI-generated content continues to get more realistic, and it isn't always possible to identify with the naked eye.

Checking the source is a great way to investigate the authenticity of a viral video.



AI-GENERATED VIDEO







neuronick_ai ...

AI CREATOR | NEURAL NETWORKS | AI VIDEO

438 posts 32.9K followers 98 following

Entrepreneur

-  I create AI content
-  I'm open to collaboration
-  FOR THE AI FUTURE
-  I'M SORTING OUT EVERYTHING ON MY TG 🗣️

t.me/neuro_nick @ neuronick_ai

This account belongs to an AI content creator.

Follow

Message

+8



PRO PHOTO ...



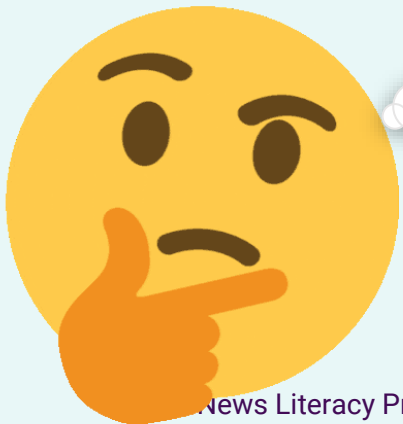
IDEAS



A closer look

OK, so this video clearly isn't real.

But what about those other videos I've seen in my feed?



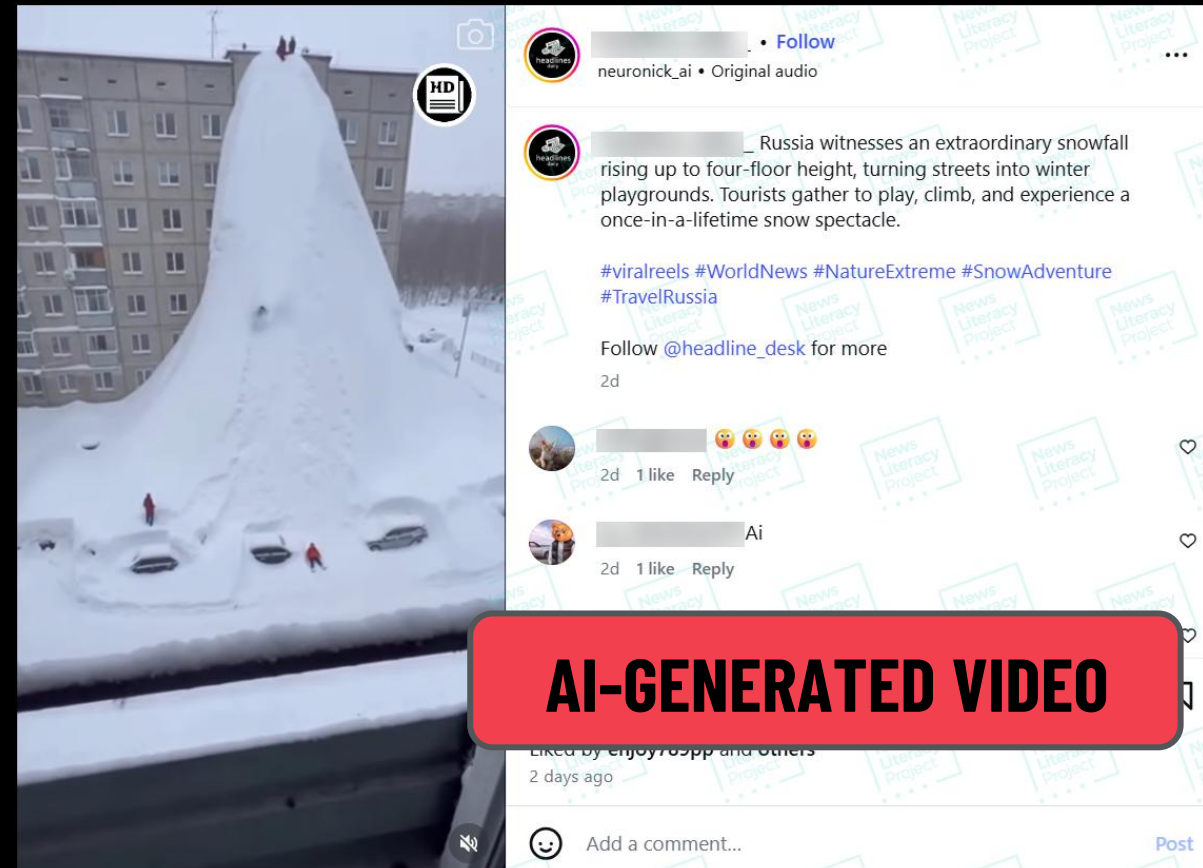
The screenshot shows an Instagram post from the account 'neuronick_ai'. The video shows a snowy landscape with a person on a roof. The caption reads: 'Russia witnesses an extraordinary snowfall rising up to four-floor height, turning streets into winter playgrounds. Tourists gather to play, climb, and experience a once-in-a-lifetime snow spectacle.' The post includes hashtags #viralreels, #WorldNews, #NatureExtreme, #SnowAdventure, and #TravelRussia. It also shows engagement metrics like '2d 1 like Reply' and a comment from 'Ai'.

AI-GENERATED VIDEO

NewsLit tip

When newsworthy weather events like hurricanes, floods or snowstorms occur, social media feeds quickly fill up with posts claiming to show shocking or unusual scenes.

While some of this content is genuine, misleading clips – including AI slop – are often sprinkled into the mix.



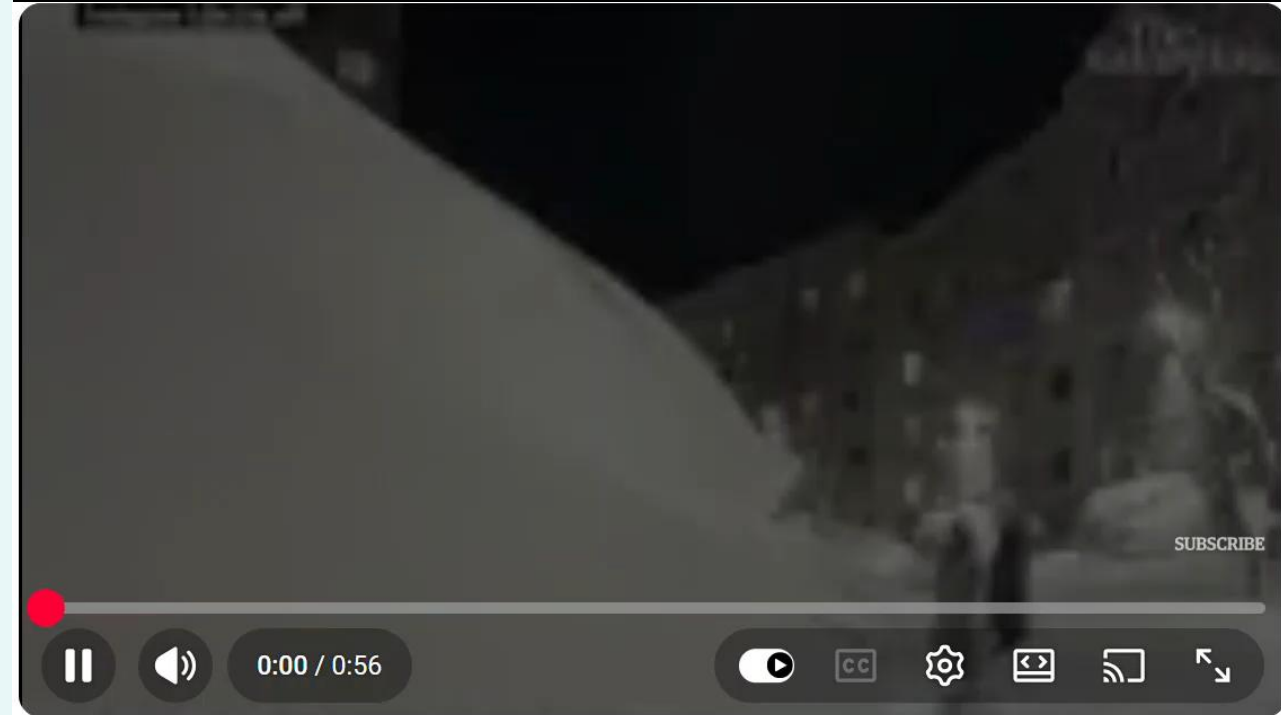
A closer look

If you want to find credible videos of a news event, it's important to consult credible news sources.

Here's a video from The Guardian showing authentic snowy scenes in Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula.



News Literacy Project



Record snowfall in Russia's far east buries region in 2 metres of snow



Guardian News ✓
3.99M subscribers

Subscribe

👍 367



🔗 Share



Discussion

Why do fake or altered videos often circulate online after big storms or weather events?



The News Literacy Project

The screenshot shows a social media post from a user named 'neuronick_ai'. The post features a video of a massive snowdrift in front of a multi-story apartment building. The caption reads: 'Russia witnesses an extraordinary snowfall rising up to four-floor height, turning streets into winter playgrounds. Tourists gather to play, climb, and experience a once-in-a-lifetime snow spectacle.' The post includes several hashtags: #viralreels, #WorldNews, #NatureExtreme, #SnowAdventure, and #TravelRussia. It also mentions following '@headline_desk' for more content. The post has received one like and two replies. One reply is from a user named 'Ai'.

AI-GENERATED VIDEO

Resources on verifying online claims



RUMOR GUARD RUNDOWN

★ **Featured classroom resource:**
RumorGuard slide deck:

Note:
These slides are designed to be delivered to students in slideshow mode.

The Sift® newsletter
RumorGuard examples
April 14, 2023

These classroom-ready slide decks provide a comprehensive walk-through on how to debunk false rumors.

[VIEW ON GOOGLE SLIDES](#)



Eight Tips to Google Like a Pro

The internet is inconceivably large. In fact, it's essentially endless! Sometimes it's easy to find the information you need, but often trying to find something specific can feel like looking for a needle in a haystack. These eight tips can help you improve your search results and zero in on what you're looking for more quickly.

Learn more about advanced search tips in [this tutorial](#). Then, take your search skills to the next level [in this activity](#) by researching the "Birds Aren't Real" conspiracy theory.

1. Use quotation marks
If you put **quotation marks** around your search terms, Google will search for webpages containing that exact phrase.

2. Limit to news
If you are looking specifically for standards-based news articles that contain your search term, narrow your initial search results by clicking on the tab labeled **"News."**

3. Use basic Boolean operators
Use **AND** (all uppercase) when you're searching to find results that contain more than one exact search term.
Use **OR** (all uppercase) when you're searching to find content containing only one of your search terms: "Search Term1" OR "Search Term2" OR "Search Term3"

4. Use parentheses to group operators
You can use **parentheses** to order the search operations the way you would in a mathematical equation. For example, to search for only one of two search terms AND a third term, you would search: ("Search Term1" OR "Search Term2") AND "Search Term3"

5. Narrow the time frame
When you get results for a search, click on **"Tools"** and then **"Any time."** In the dropdown box, you'll be able to choose from results in the past hour, past 24 hours, past week, past month, past year, or enter a custom date range.

6. Search a specific website
Limit your results to one specific website by adding **"site:WEBSITENAME.com"** to the search terms. For example, a search for the phrase "cat videos" on Facebook would be:

7. Search one section of a specific website
You can also search for a specific **subdomain** or **subdirectory** on a particular website. For example, to quickly search Facebook (a website) for groups (a subdirectory) that use the exact phrase "cat videos" your search bar should look like this:

8. Use - to exclude from results
To exclude particular terms or websites from your search, just type - (the minus sign) before it. For example, if you wanted to search Facebook groups for the term "cat videos" but wanted to exclude results with the phrase "Zoom filter" you would search:

Hint: Click these search bars to see the results for each example.

This infographic was developed by the **News Literacy Project** and **Cindy Ottis**, author of *True or False: A CIA Analyst's Guide to Spotting Fake News*.
A future founded on facts [newsift.org](#)

Resources on verifying online claims

IN BRIEF ○ ○ ○ ○

Misinformación

Misinformation thrives on social media where anyone can share almost anything they choose, and attention spans are short. Here's a quick guide to help you understand what misinformation is and how to recognize it.

Why do people share misinformation?

Many people share misinformation unknowingly and sometimes with good or altruistic intentions – whether to articulate their perspectives, warn others away from danger or join others in trying to make sense of the world around them.

But some research suggests that some people also knowingly share things they suspect are false – whether to damage “the other side” in a political debate, get social media likes and shares, or conform to their ideological identities.

Bad actors – such as hyperpartisans, trolls and even foreign agents – create and share disinformation to cause division and confusion, to promote political interests and points of view or for financial gain.

Mis- and disinformation are fundamentally exploitative in nature, often targeting our most deeply held values and beliefs to elicit a strong emotional reaction that overrides our more rational thought processes.

Watch out! While the emotions most often elicited by mis- and disinformation are fear, anger and outrage, more agreeable emotions like curiosity and hope are also used to bypass our cognitive defenses.

Misinformation

Information that is misleading, erroneous or false. Misinformation is generally shared – at times created – by people who are unaware that it's inaccurate. It's the best term to use when the intent of the creator is unknown.

Types

Misinformation can be categorized into the following five types:

Falsificación
An image, video, or other content that has been altered or fabricated to mislead.

Fabricación
Misinformation that is completely fabricated or invented.

Storificación
A specific piece of content that is presented as true but is false.

EN BREVE ○ ○ ○ ○

Información Falsa

Las redes sociales son espacios donde la información falsa o engañosa puede ser compartida fácilmente. Además, muchas personas desconocen cómo verificar la información que consumen, lo que genera aún más confusión. A continuación, le presentamos una guía para poder reconocer información falsa o engañosa y así desarrollar un criterio más amplio al consumir noticias.

¿Por qué muchas personas comparten información falsa?

Muchos la comparten sin saber y a veces con buenas intenciones – para expresar su perspectiva, advertir sobre un peligro, o para entender cómo funciona el mundo del que forman parte.

Pero algunos estudios sugieren que de algunas personas comparten información falsa a propósito: para hacer daño al rival en un debate político, para tener interacciones en tuits y otras redes sociales o solo por el simple hecho de expresar su ideología.

Además, existen personajes o instituciones que crean y comparten información falsa para causar división y confusión, promover intereses y puntos de vista políticos o para obtener ganancias financieras.

La información falsa o desinformación tienden a causar emociones fuertes, usualmente dirigidas a nuestros valores y creencias más profundas. Su intención es provocar una fuerte reacción emocional que anula nuestro pensamiento racional.

Tenga cuidado, si bien las emociones más frecuentes provocadas por la información falsa y la desinformación son el miedo, la ira y la indignación, las emociones más agradables, como la curiosidad y la esperanza, también son utilizadas para eludir nuestras defensas cognitivas.

La información falsa:

Es aquella que es errónea o sacada fuera de contexto. Muchas veces este tipo de información es compartida por personas que no saben que la información es falsa y no tienen la intención de causar daño. Esta es la mejor frase para describir cuando se desconoce la intención detrás del contenido.

VERSUS

La desinformación:

Una parte de la desinformación es creada y compartida con la intención de engañar, usualmente para alcanzar una meta ideológica, política o financiera.



Recuerde: Muchas veces es imposible concluir la intención detrás de la creación o la amplificación de la información falsa.

Tipos

La desinformación puede ser categorizada entre falsa o engañosa. Los siguientes cinco tipos se encuentran comúnmente en internet:

Contexto falso
Un imagen, video, cita u otro contenido presentado en un nuevo y falso contexto que cambia el significado.

Contenido fabricado
Desinformación que es completamente inventada, como imágenes hechas por computadora o reportajes completamente ficticios presentados como “noticias.”

Sátira robada
Un tipo específico de desinformación de contexto falso cuando parte o todo es presentado como auténtico.

Publicaciones impostoras
Publicaciones en redes sociales que usan un nombre o marca conocida para engañar y aparecer auténtica.

Contenido manipulado
Fotos, videos, gráficos u otros tipos de contenido que han sido manipulados en cierta forma, como añadir o quitar algún elemento.

This resource was developed and produced by the News Literacy Project, and translated by the board of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, Washington, D.C. chapter.



Señal de peligro **TENGA CUIDADO!**

Existen personas que cuestionan fuentes o medios de información legítimos por razones personales como su política o religión.

Utilizan frases como:

- “Los periodistas son comprados”
- “Son actores”
- “Dicen lo que les pagan por decir”

Patrones comunes utilizados:

- Textos manipulados en letreros o camisetas
- Fotos editadas que muestran imágenes o declaraciones impactantes de figuras políticas
- Fotos de protestas y manifestantes sacadas fuera de contexto
- Capturas de pantallas manipuladas

Sus mejores defensas

1. Investigar más a fondo a personas o fuentes desconocidas
2. Hacer un rastreo rápido en internet con palabras o frases claves de un comentario dudoso

Recursos claves

- Lección de “Misinformation” del aula virtual de Checkology® de NLP
- Boletines electrónicos semanales de NLP: The Shift® (para educadores) y Get Smart About News (para el público)
- NLP's RumorGuard™
- Sitio web del First Draft
- The Media Manipulation Casebook



Standard 5: Civic participation



Know how to find, share and create credible information.

How prepared do young people feel to ...

- Follow or seek out news from multiple credible sources?
- Follow or seek out professional fact-checking sites?
- Push back on misinformation when we see or hear it?
- Engage in respectful debate with someone who has a different view?
- Explore a variety of opinions on the same topic?
- Reference credible sources when sharing an opinion?
- Reach out to a journalist or news outlet to offer feedback on a story?



Reflect on personal biases

Students benefit from becoming aware of their own biases as news consumers. Personal backgrounds and life experiences — as well as factors like race, ethnicity and gender — impact how we see the world, and how we perceive news. Help students develop the habit of reflecting on how their own biases may shape their perceptions of news reports and opinion pieces.

Establish ground rules for discussion

Remind students that the objective of discussing current events is not to “win” an argument. Instead, help students focus on facilitating conversations where they can disagree respectfully about controversial topics.



Brainstorm ground rules for discussion as a class. These rules could include:

- Listen actively and attentively.
- Critique ideas, not the person who shared them.
- Do not interrupt another speaker.
- Ask clarifying questions; don't assume.

Approach news reports as texts

News coverage — like primary source documents, short stories, poetry and other class texts — offers rich opportunities for discussion and analysis. Remind students to approach news stories as they would other texts in class: closely and critically, evaluating each piece of information and any supporting evidence.



Focus on journalism standards

Centering discussions of news articles on the [standards of quality journalism](#) can help build common ground. Even those who disagree about controversial issues or which news sources are reliable can agree that credible news coverage should aspire to standards, such as fairness, accuracy and transparency.



Ask students to read a news article with credible newsgathering sources (including eyewitnesses, experts, officials and documents) and these questions in mind: *Where is information coming from? How many different sources are there? Are any relevant voices or perspectives missing? This approach can sharpen the focus of a class conversation and help move students beyond kneejerk reactions to a story topic.*



HOW TO TEACH NEWS LITERACY IN polarizing times

The challenges of teaching news literacy in today's polarized climate — including charged reactions from students and parents over controversial current events — also present opportunities for learning and growth. These eight strategies can help you teach the most important stories and issues of the day while navigating social and political divides to make classroom conversations worthwhile.

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Emphasize facts

It's important to remind students that facts exist, and to make sure that students understand [the difference](#) between matters of fact and matters of opinion. Misinformation commonly circulates about controversial topics and current events, so it's crucial that students recognize the importance of basing their viewpoints on verified, accurate information.



Consult diverse news sources

Encourage students to diversify their media diet by turning to a variety of credible news sources that take journalism standards and ethics seriously, and by exploring opinions from various perspectives and points of view. It's easy to fall into partisan news bubbles, especially on social media. Challenge students to seek out multiple sources and perspectives — not just the ones they typically consult and agree with or that confirm their existing views.



Use coverage comparisons — including headlines and [breaking news alerts](#) — to consider how different news organizations covered the same topic. What similarities or differences do students notice?



Focus on specifics

Focusing the conversation on specific parts of news coverage may help avoid fights over the news organization or topic itself. For example, use students' perceptions of bias in news coverage as a starting point and ask them to concentrate on particulars, such as headlines, captions or word choices. Pose questions like, “Could this have been more accurate or fair?” or, “If you were going to revise this news report, what changes would you make?”



Have students compare wording in breaking news alerts on a big story. Or, ask them to focus on how news organizations label coverage of major developing stories.



Embrace ambiguity

Many of the richest topics in news literacy don't have clear-cut answers, but that shouldn't dissuade you from tackling these topics with students. Embracing ambiguity makes room for tough questions and meaningful discussions without the need to weigh in with definitive answers. News literacy aims to teach students how to think — not what to think — about news and other information.



Pose provocative, open-ended questions, such as, “What qualifies as propaganda, and who decides? When people claim coverage ‘leans’ one way or the other, what do they mean? Who decides what does and doesn't count as bias in news? Which news coverage is the most fair and accurate about a particular subject? How can we know if someone intentionally shared false information?”



Resources on civic participation

How to speak up without starting a showdown

Six best practices for talking to friends and family about sharing falsehoods online



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1. Be civil

Use an empathetic and respectful tone. Avoid being judgmental or simply telling someone they are wrong. If a person replies with aggressive or sarcastic language, don't respond in kind.



2. Take your time

Firing off a knee-jerk response might be tempting, but pause and take a step back. Do your homework. Research the claim and find reputable [fact-checking organizations](#) or credible expert sources to share, which [research shows](#) is key to effectively correcting misinformation online.



Remember: Two links are tougher to dismiss than one.

3. Find common ground

Try putting yourself in your friend or loved one's shoes. Why might they have posted this? Did they have good intentions? Consider pointing out shared concerns or feelings in your response.



Misinformation exploits our beliefs and values to elicit an emotional reaction. But you can also focus on these underlying principles to establish your own good intentions in reaching out.

4. Lay out the facts

Rather than simply posting a link to a fact-check, clearly summarize the main findings of the debunk first, then add the link.



Don't let the conversation get derailed by unwarranted attacks on fact-checking organizations. Leading with the evidence and sharing links to more than one fact-check example can help you avoid being drawn into a fight about the organization itself.

5. Public or private?

Decide how you want to post your response. Public comments can reach a bigger audience, but a private message may be more appropriate in some situations.



Tip: Even if you opt for a private message, you can still leave a comment calling the original post into question (e.g., "Hmm, I'm not sure about this one.")

6. Be patient (and persistent)

[Research](#) shows we're more likely to believe fact-checks from people we know. View fact-checking as an ongoing debate rather than a fight to "win" at all costs. Even when someone seems unconvinced, calling out problematic content over time can plant a seed of doubt and prompt loved ones to work through important questions. While one corrective reply may not stop friends and relatives from sharing misinformation, consistently speaking up can help them think twice before sharing.



Remember: Online trolls are not interested in honest debate. Don't waste your time responding to their insults or chasing their moving goalposts. Be willing to walk away.

Getting started: Some helpful phrases

Oh, I saw this and initially thought it could be true, too. But ...

Figuring out what's true online can be so overwhelming. But I did some digging and thought you'd want to know that it looks like this is misleading ...

Hmm, this image/meme/article is kind of shocking, but I'm skeptical that it's real ...

Do you know where this information came from? How did you find out about this?

This image looks like it may not actually be what it seems. Here is a link to another version of the image, which shows something different. What do you think?

I know we're all trying to be extra cautious because of all the bad information circulating on [insert subject]. Here is what I found ...

Resources consulted:

- "What To Do if Your Family Or Friends Shares Misinformation On Facebook" (Brittany Wong, HuffPost).
- "How to talk to friends and family about disinformation" (Claire Wardle, First Draft).
- "PolitFact: How to fact-check your friends and family on the coronavirus" (Daniel Funke, PolitFact).
- "Americans are fighting coronavirus misinformation on social media" (Leticia Bode and Emily Vraga, Washington Post).
- "Opinion: How to Talk to Friends and Family Who Share Conspiracy Theories" (Charlie Warzel, The New York Times).

Seven Steps for Staying Sharp Online

Tip #1

PAUSE.



Misinformation plays on your emotions. Don't let strong feelings like anger, fear and outrage guide your decisions about what to believe and share.

Tip: Be extra cautious during breaking news events. They generate a flood of information that can be hard to follow as details emerge and attract a variety of bad actors who peddle sensational falsehoods.

Tip #2

MEMES AREN'T NEWS!



There are big differences among the different types of content that come across your social media feeds. Memes and social media posts created by complete strangers online are often inaccurate and misleading. Do not share anything you or experts cannot verify.

Tip #3

LIKES AND SHARES ≠ CREDIBILITY



Many people post things to try to rack up lots of likes and shares on social media, but just because something is popular or goes viral doesn't mean it's credible.

Tip #4

TAKE TIME TO ASSESS SOURCES.



When you see a social media post by a person or group you don't recognize, take a moment to check out their profile. Do they seem credible? Can you even tell where the content you're looking at came from? If not, don't believe it or spread it.

Tip #5

GET TO THE EXPERTS



Today's information environment allows you to find and follow people with expertise in just about any subject. Remember: true experts tell you how they know what they know by citing strong evidence. They don't oversimplify complex trends and events, and they adjust their analyses in the face of new information.

Tip #6

DON'T FEED THE TROLLS.



Troll accounts on social media exist to provoke people, cause chaos, distort important issues and make focused, reasonable debate impossible. It's tempting to take them on, but that's exactly what they want: attention. Don't give it to them.

Tip #7

STEER CLEAR OF CONSPIRATORIAL THINKING.



Conspiracy theories offer people a simple explanation for complex and random events, but they lack concrete evidence, and rely on faulty logic and fear.

Tip

Remember that credible information doesn't ask you to trust it — it shows you why you should by clearly attributing the facts it provides to reliable sources.

This infographic was developed by the News Literacy Project with Cindy Otis, author of *True or False: A CIA Analyst's Guide to Spotting Fake News*.



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Los siete pasos para mantenerse atento en internet

Consejo #1

Espera.



La desinformación juega con tus emociones. No permitas que sentimientos fuertes como el enojo, el miedo y la bronca guen tus decisiones sobre lo que crees o compartes.

Consejo: Ten mucho cuidado con las noticias de último momento. Generan una explosión de información que puede resultar difícil de seguir a medida que surgen los detalles y atraen un ejército de personajes que difunden mentiras sensacionalistas.

Consejo #2

¡LOS MEMES NO SON NOTICIAS!



Existen grandes diferencias entre los distintos tipos de contenido en redes sociales. Los memes y publicaciones de redes sociales creados por completos extraños en internet suelen ser incorrectos y engañosos. No compartas nada que no puedas verificar.

Consejo #3

ME GUSTA Y COMPARTIDOS ≠ CREDIBILIDAD



Muchas personas publican cosas para juntar muchos "me gusta" y compartidos en redes sociales, pero solo porque algo sea popular o viral no lo hace creíble.

Consejo #4

TÓMATE EL TIEMPO DE ESTUDIAR LAS FUENTES.



Cuando veas una publicación en redes sociales de una persona o grupo que no reconocas, espera un momento y revisa su perfil. ¿Parecen de fiar? ¿Acaso sabes de dónde vino el contenido? Si la respuesta es "no", no lo creas, ni lo compartas.

Consejo #5

ACUDE A LOS EXPERTOS.



El ambiente de información actual te permite encontrar y seguir a personas con experiencia en prácticamente cualquier tema. Recuerda: los expertos de verdad te dicen cómo saben lo que saben con evidencia sólida. No sobresimplifican tendencias y eventos complejos, y ajustan su análisis ante información nueva.

Consejo #6

NO ALIMENTES A LOS TROLLS.



Las cuentas de trolls en las redes sociales existen para provocar a las personas, causar caos, distorsionar temas importantes y hacer que el debate enfocado y razonable sea imposible. Es tentador responderles, pero eso es lo que quieren: atención. No se la des.

Consejo #7

ALÉJATE DEL PENSAMIENTO CONSPIRATIVO.



Las teorías conspirativas les ofrecen a las personas explicaciones simples para eventos complejos y azarosos, pero no tienen evidencia concreta y se filan de lógicas fallidas y miedo.

Consejo

Recuerda que la información fiable no te pide que confíes en ella: te muestra por qué deberías hacerlo atribuyendo los hechos que presenta a fuentes de confianza de forma clara.

Esta infografía fue desarrollada por el News Literacy Project con Cindy Otis, autora de *True or False: A CIA Analyst's Guide to Spotting Fake News*.



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Traducción por **Factchequeado**

Journalist visits





Journalist visits

- Available through Checkology.
- Now open to public libraries.
- Our directory features over 100 journalist volunteers.
- Journalist volunteers have visited classrooms all over the United States and the world, from elementary to college-level and across many subject areas, including library/media studies.

What a journalist visit might look like



A journalist visit ...

- Should address a specific news literacy topic (or two or three).
- Should be interactive and conversational.
- Should explain what credible journalism is and how it works.
- Should draw on local audience experience and answer questions.
- Is meant to help people understand how journalism works more than act as a career day.

How to have a successful visit

- Communicate clearly with the journalist ahead of time about:
 - Community norms
 - Topics you hope to cover
 - Length of event and expected audience size and demographic
- Use our resources (available in Checkology):
 - [Planning sheet](#)
 - [10 keys to a successful journalist visit](#)

Our resources and programs
for libraries



checkology[®]

Checkology
digital resource
platform



RUMOR GUARD

RumorGuard[™]
Viral rumor
debunking website



The Sift[®]

The Sift newsletter
An educator's guide to the
week in news literacy



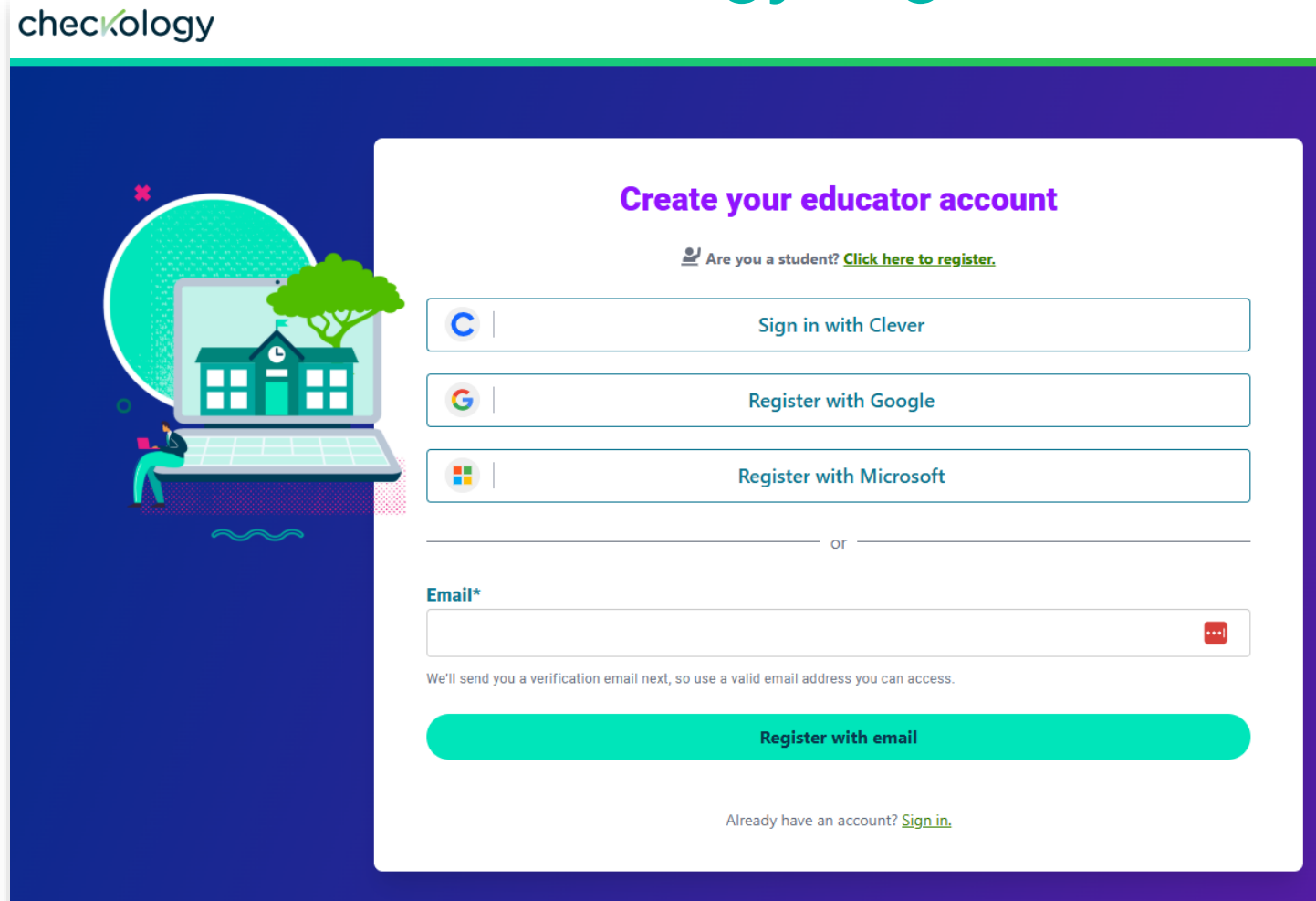
**Resources
library**



**Journalist
visits**


How do I access these tools?


checkology.org





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Create your educator account

 Are you a student? [Click here to register.](#)

 | Sign in with Clever

 | Register with Google

 | Register with Microsoft

_____ or _____

Email*


We'll send you a verification email next, so use a valid email address you can access.

Register with email

Already have an account? [Sign in.](#)

How do I access these tools?

checkology



Where do you teach?

School type*

- Public school
- Private school
- Charter school
- Homeschool
- College/University

Find your school*

Next

Resource Document

You can access a copy of the resources we discuss today at:

<https://go.newslit.org/PLAN>

or scan here 🙋



Thank you!



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