



ELA Virtual Learning

7th Grade ELA

May 11, 2020



7th ELA

Lesson: May 11, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

I can: Conduct research and gather relevant sources, print and digital; integrate information using a standard citation system.

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

Warm Up:

1. Answer the questions on a piece of paper following each video.

Watch this video:



Is this information true?
How do you know?

Now watch this video:



Is this information true?
How do you know?

Warm-Up con't

2. On your paper answer this question:

How do you know if the information you are reading, hearing or watching is real/true?

Spend at least two minutes writing your answer.



Learn


So, how can you determine if a source is reliable? If a source is telling you the truth or if it is “fake news”?

[WATCH THIS VIDEO](#) to learn about reliable and unreliable sources.



Learn:

Finding Trustworthy Sources on the Internet



- Who owns and created the website?

- ↳ Are they promoting or selling something?
- ↳ Did they prove their expertise?
- ↳ Do they list their own sources?
- ↳ Is it a publisher or organization you know?
- ↳ When is the website from? Is the info current or old?
- ↳ What is the Domain Suffix for the URL?

Some Common Domain Suffixes

- .com → commercial; Can be created by anyone
- .org → organization; Some are very biased
- .edu → educational institution; university or college
- .gov → government; U.S. federal, state, or local

- Can you find the information in multiple sources?

- Is this new or controversial information, or is this long-established fact?

Trustworthy Sources R.O.A.R.!

- Reliability
- Objectivity
- Accuracy
- Relevance

Alycia Zimmerman, 2014
www.scholastic.com/teachers/teaching-ideas/alycia-zimmerman

Primary Sources

A PRIMARY source is a description of an event that comes from someone who was there to see or experience it first hand.

e.g. diaries or journals
interviews (eye witness)
autobiographies
speeches
letters or e-mails
public records
art or photograph
artifacts
clothing
film footage

Secondary Sources

A SECONDARY source is a description of an event based on research. It is written or told by someone who was not there to see or experience it.

e.g. textbooks
articles
biographies
recreations
films
encyclopedias
websites
books written second hand
school reports/essays

ALWAYS EVALUATE & CONSIDER the RELIABILITY of evidence.

Who wrote/drew/created it? What was the purpose of it?

e.g. Can you trust PROPAGANDA? Who was their intended audience?

Use CARRDS to Evaluate Sources

CREDIBILITY: Who is the author? What are his/her credentials? Are they trustworthy and knowledgeable?

ACCURACY: (Can facts/statistics or other info be verified by other sources? Based on your knowledge, does this information seem accurate?)

RELIABILITY: Does the source present a particular point of view, or bias?

RELEVANCE: Does this information directly support what I am looking for? Does it help answer my questions?

DATE: When was this information created? When was it revised?

SOURCES BEHIND THE TEXT: Did the author use reliable, credible sources?



NEWS & MEDIA LITERACY

We are critical
thinkers & creators.

DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP | GRADE 6

Finding Credible News

 common sense education®



Essential Question

**How do we find credible
information on
the Internet?**

Learning Objectives

1



2



3

Learn reasons that people put false or misleading information on the Internet.

Learn criteria for differentiating fake news from credible news.

Practice evaluating the credibility of information they find on the Internet.





OBSERVE + ANALYZE IMAGE



Uncyclopedia

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PROJECTS ▾

MORE PROJECTS ▾

EXPLORE ▾

in: *Featured, Food, Tasteless, and 2 more*

Corn

*“That's a **buccaneer!**”*

~ Oscar Wilde on food-price inflation

Corn is a dangerous **fruit** that grows on a corn tree. It is arguably the deadliest fruit on **Earth**, but many are unaware and gulp it down each year. The fruit itself comprises the following parts:

- A hard core made of dense organic matter. It is inedible. I have tried. However, **dogs** regard it as equivalent to **meat**.



A typical ear of corn



commonsense.org/education

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KEY VOCABULARY

Credible

Able to be believed; trustworthy



WARM UP: TRICKY WIKI

Why might information you find on the Internet not be true?

Editorials

Articles or blogs that are meant to persuade the reader of the author's opinion and which may include bias or leave out important facts

Satire

Websites or articles that are meant to be funny by making fun of a subject and which often include statements that are untrue

Hoaxes

Articles that are meant to fool the reader into believing something that isn't true by trying to be as realistic as possible



KEY VOCABULARY

Evaluate

To carefully examine something to figure out its value



KEY VOCABULARY

Bias

Having preference for one thing over another in a way that's unfair



KEY VOCABULARY

Corroboration

An additional source that confirms or supports a news story, article, or piece of information



ACTIVITY: NEWS OR FAKE NEWS?

Example	Read closely	Analyze the source	Look for corroboration
1. <u>The case for allowing 16-year-olds to vote</u>			



ACTIVITY: NEWS OR FAKE NEWS?

How credible is it?

Fake News

Information is very surprising—even unbelievable.

Website is biased or is not part of a credible news, academic, or governmental organization.

Author's bio or previous articles show a bias on the issue.

Key points cannot be corroborated by other credible sites.

Questionable

Information may be surprising but is not unbelievable.

Website is not part of a credible news, academic, or governmental organization.

Author's bio or previous articles may show bias, or the article is an editorial or opinion piece.

Most key points can be corroborated.

Credible News

Information may or may not be surprising but makes sense.

Website is part of a credible news, academic, or governmental organization.

Author has no clear bias on the issue, and article is not an editorial or opinion piece.

All key points can be corroborated by other credible sites.

We are critical
thinkers & creators.

Here is a kind of “Cheat Sheet” for evaluating sources:

How Do You Verify That a Source Is Reliable?

1. You can check cross-check the information and find it in more than one place.
2. You can find the copyright and know when it was last updated.
3. You know who created the site, and preferably, the author's credentials.
4. Look at the domain. Is it a .org site or a .com site, with ads, for example?
5. Are you comfortable citing this source in your bibliography?
6. Does the layout and format present the information in a professional manner?
7. Is the site easy to navigate and user friendly? If not, it might not be the best place for gathering information (e.g., The Library of Congress is great, but hard for elementary students to navigate).
8. Is there any evidence of bias on the site?

Practice:

Create this chart on your notebook paper:

Title of video/story	Reliable/Unreliable	How I know

Look at the information on the next slide to fill in your chart.

Title of video/story	Reliable/Unreliable	How I know
<u>40 Fruit Tree</u>		
<u>Navy pilot spots UFOs</u>		
<u>HOMEMADE ATOMIC TABLE</u>		
<u>SCHOOL UNIFORMS</u>		

Title of video/story	Reliable/Unreliable	How I know
40 Fruit Tree	RELIABLE	This story is from an actual news station. This can be corroborated.
Navy pilot spots UFOs	UNRELIABLE	Although there are several videos showing this, none are “true” newsworthy sites
HOMEMADE ATOMIC TABLE	UNRELIABLE	The source of this video is unreliable. The name of the source is a give away.
SCHOOL UNIFORMS	RELIABLE	This is from a news station in North Carolina. The story can be corroborated.

Practice:

We have access to A LOT of information! This information is literally right at our fingertips. Unfortunately, much of that information is fake, biased or persuasive.

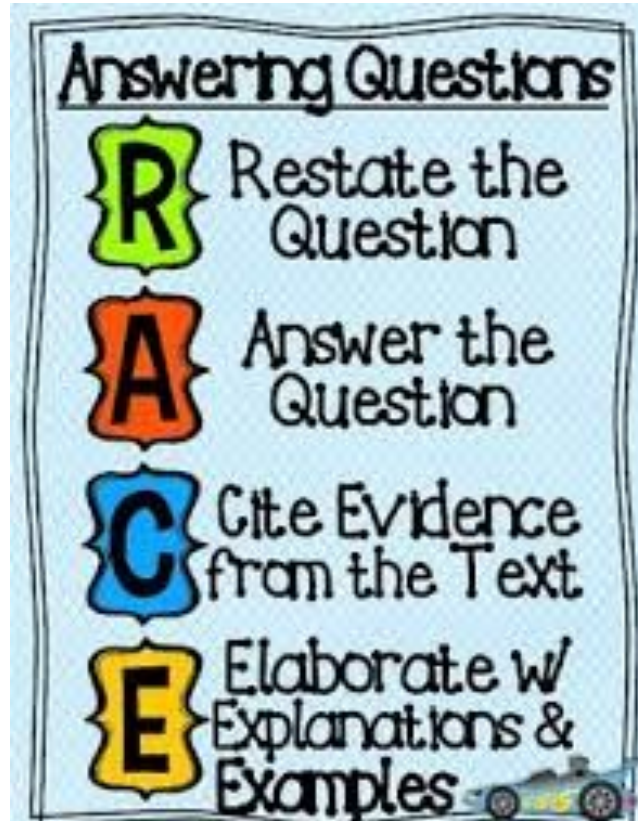
So...

Why is it important to know how to evaluate sources?



Learn (continued):

- Use the RACE strategy to write your answer to questions asking you to make an inference:



Practice Answer Key

(Answers will Vary)

- Check your answers to make sure it meets the following criteria:
 - Did you write in complete sentences?
 - Did you use standard conventions (spelling, punctuation, grammar)?
 - Did you answer the question?
 - Did you support and explain your answer using details from the article

Sample Proficient Answer:

It is important to evaluate sources so we know if what we are reading or seeing is real. We also need to know if the author or creator of the information has an agenda - wants us to believe in a certain way. We need to know how to evaluate sources so we can find facts. With these facts we are able to determine our own opinions back by information.

If you would like to learn more:

[Click here](#) for links to 28 reliable sources trusted by schools.
Most of these links are free!

