

Information Literacy Skills

Identifying Fake News

As anyone can publish information online, some people create **fake news**. It is **essential** to equip students with **skills to identify fake news**.



STRATEGIES

1 Pay attention to URLs

Review URLs

- The most familiar URLs end with ".com," ".net," ".gov," ".org," ".mil," and ".edu."
- If they end with ".lo" or ".co", they are not legitimate news sources.

2 Check "about us" section

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- Find who supports this source
- Find what is associated with it
- If they ask you to register first, chances are they are not trustable sources

3 Crosscheck the news

Be cautious of trusting news only from one source

- **Cross-check** the news from other sites
- If other credible news sources didn't report the news, you may need to **dig deeper**

4 Look for signs of low quality

Be skeptical about the news if you see signs of low quality editing

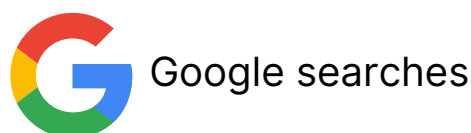
- Words in all caps
- Headlines with glaring grammatical errors
- Bold claims with no sources
- Sensationalist images



Reflection to Evaluate Sources:

- Who made this?
- Who is the target audience?
- Who paid for this? Or, who gets paid if you click on this?
- Who might benefit or be harmed by this message?
- What is left out of this message that might be important?
- Is this credible (and what makes you think that)?

Common Tools to Fact Check:



Google searches



Facebook posts and news threads



Twitter posts and news threads

References

- Common Sense Media. (n.d.). *3 online tools to sniff out fake news*. <https://www.common sense media.org/videos/3-online-tools-to-sniff-out-fake-news>
- Filucci, S. (2021, March 5). *How to spot fake news (and teach kids to be media-savvy)*. Common Sense Media. <https://www.common sense media.org/articles/how-to-spot-fake-news-and-teach-kids-to-be-media-savvy>