

# INFORMATION LITERACY YEAR 10 TASK

Information literacy is having the tools, ability and awareness to find, assess and appropriately use relevant and reliable information. This means you can:

- Recognise a problem or topic and be able to define it.
- Determine the key question and/or concepts relating to the problem or topic.
- Identify where you can go to find the information you need and how to search for it.
- Evaluate the information you find during your search.
- Organise and use the information appropriately.
- Review, communicate and present the information.

Evaluating the **source** and quality of the information that you find is an essential part of presenting reliable information to your reader. It's important to check if a **source**: is up to date; tells the truth and is accurate; has a reliable creator and; is not **biased** towards a certain viewpoint.

Ideally, you want to use a **primary source** whenever possible. **Primary sources** provide the closest connection to information, and include first-hand accounts, research and studies, reports, interviews and speeches, historical material, artworks, and audio-visual material. **Secondary sources** are one step removed from the information. These often add a layer of analysis and interpretation, often from experts or journalists, which can be useful. Use **secondary sources** when you are unable to find the primary source.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON INFORMATION LITERACY PLEASE VISIT THE LIBRARY WEBSITE.**

## VOCABULARY LIST

<b>INFORMATION LITERACY</b>	The tools and awareness to find, assess and appropriately use relevant and reliable information.
<b>SOURCE</b>	The container of a piece of information or content.
<b>PRIMARY SOURCE</b>	Immediate first-hand accounts of a topic or incident, from people who had a direct connection to it or created it.
<b>SECONDARY SOURCE</b>	One step removed from primary sources, often quote or otherwise use primary sources. They can cover the same topic, but add a layer of interpretation and analysis.
<b>TERTIARY SOURCE</b>	Compiled from secondary sources and may be used for an overview of a topic or background information for any research.
<b>BIAS</b>	Inclination or prejudice in favour of a particular person, organisation, thing or viewpoint.
<b>FAKE NEWS</b>	Misinformation or disinformation created and spread very quickly for a predetermined purpose.

# YEAR 10 TASK

Watch the first two Behind the News videos on Sources and Fake News, via this ClickView Playlist and answer the following questions.

<https://clickv.ie/w/n9ks>

## CREATE A GOOGLE DOC FOR YOUR ANSWERS.

1. What are the two main types of sources? List 2 benefits and drawbacks of each.
2. How should you approach multiple sources that disagree with each other?
3. What is the difference between opinion and fact? When should you use each?
4. What is false equivalence? What is bias?
5. Why is it important to use reliable sources in your work?
6. List 3 common characteristics of fake news
7. What are journalistic ethics?
8. What are some of the complications of social media in regards to sources and fake news?

**When you've finished, share your work with your ACE Teacher.**

If you have time left after you've finished, watch the other three videos on the playlist.