Information from internet

Example of use of the Allo-Tolerance Toolbox

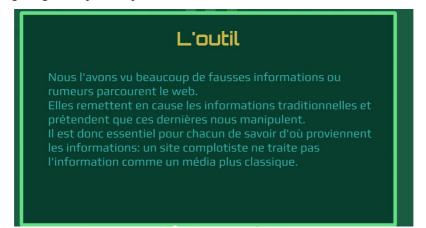
This activity is based on the tool "Information analysis protocol".

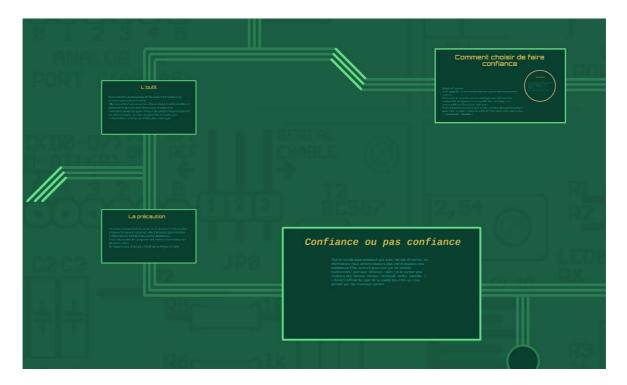
[https://www.allo-tolerance.eu/en/learningresource/information-analysis-protocol-en]

	= TOLERANCE = Home Guidelines Toolbox The project Partners	
	ි Toolbox	Google Recherche personn
Fhe Tool →	 e 2 min. Information analysis protocol Learning resource Learners elaborate a protocol to follow so as not to be deceived by information from the web whatever the issuer: radio, television, traditional press, online press, social networks 	
	PROPOSAL FOR USE TARGET GROUP PEDAGOGICAL METHOD Prevention of radicalisation Age 15-25 Moderated discussion	
	OBJECTIVES Empowering learners regarding their access to information. 	
	Analysing what we are searching for with information.	Түре
	Building a critical approach towards information.	Awareness module
	DESCRIPTION	PEDAGOGICAL MODALITIES Collaborative activity
	The activity is performed in 4 steps. The trainer does not initially introduce any contents: they do not mention conspiracy theories, or enter into discussions about what is (supposed to be) true or false. They ask questions, introduce interesting examples, help learners to keep trace of what is	
		8-16
	being said and support them to formalise their work.	DURATION
	1) Group discussion about the use of the Internet	3-4h
	Each participant gives examples.	Созт
		None

A group of 8 learners participating in a second chance program have participated to a three hour session following the instructions provided by the Information analysis protocol pedagogical activity. They started by an open discussion leaded by the trainer about information on internet. What kind of information do they access? What are they usually looking for? Do they access information on social networks? Why do they need information?

The concept of false information emerged. This had not been brought by the trainer but probably because of the news that were giving an important place to fake news because of recent affairs.



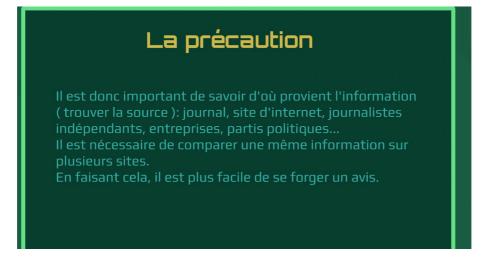


Learners agree on the necessity to elaborate a kind of own assessment procedure to evaluate if a piece of information was trustable or not. We are submitted to a growing flow of information on a variety of media and in particular through social networks. It becomes difficult to evaluate the quality of information.

Trusting or not trusting



A simple precaution: comparing the same information on various sources



Greta du Velay

By searching the source of the information and by reading how it is explained on various media, it is easier for us to make our own opinion.



Comparing is important to try to find a source that is professional and independent from advertisement, from political groups. Some tools are available to help us analysing if we can trust information, there are for example Hoaxbuster and Decodex.

Examples



Then learners have searched and presented the rest of the group examples of false information transmitted by several media: about the elections in United States, about elections poll, about economical figures, about some famous conspiracies, about Americans being on the moon, about vaccines and pharmaceutical industry...

Greta du Velay

The conclusion is important: we cannot say that all media are lying. Some of them are doing a real work to analyse and present us real facts. We have to learn how to use the media and also ourselves to transmit information without changing it.

All media are not lying



The illustrations of this case are extracted from a *Prezi* presentation that has been realised by the learners to sensitize an external audience on the necessity to assess the information we cannot take for granted.