



KA229 PROJECT 2018-1-EL01- KA229-047996

Fake News in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy
in the Educational Community

C3 activity

Creating fake news: Dissemination / Survey / Evaluation of results

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Part 1: Greece

INTRODUCTION

Working on the ERASMUS+ Program: “Fake news in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community”, the Greek team examines students’ views on the fake news and specifically on the students’ capability to identify fake news in a magazine, newspaper or internet and also on the reasons that fake news is created.

The planned activity aims to:

- study how easy and quick it is to spread a fake news story.
- evaluate the students’ level of critical thinking while surfing the internet and encountering fake news stories.

The students will realize, based on their own fake news story and the subsequent survey, how easy it is to create and disseminate a fake news story and, consequently, influence common perceptions. Also, they will learn how to conduct a survey by using questionnaires and conducting interviews. Data collection and its evaluation are also skills that will be practiced in the assessment stage. The activity practices critical thinking during all the stages of implementation, as it requires precision in forming the questions to be asked and detailed analysis for attaining objective and reliable results.

PROCEDURE

Five articles from online newspapers were selected. Each article refers to a specific area of interest: Education, Environment, Athletics, Society, and Lifestyle (annex 1). One of them, article 3 – social article, was a fake news story and it combined the following characteristics of a typical fake news article:

- a. the text refers to exaggerated story
- b. there is no writer or other references
- c. the time of the story is not accurately stated
- d. no exact names are given
- e. the text urges us to share it

We delivered these five articles to a random sample of 18 students from A class (age 15-16) and 18 students from C class (age 17-18). They were requested through a questionnaire (annex 2) to identify which was the fake news article and to justify their selection according to fake news characteristics that was given to them. Finally they were asked to select the reason/s that this fake news is posted.

RESULTS

30 of 36 students participated to the research identified the fake news article.

They justified their selection as follow:

21 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text refers to an unusually funny/exaggerated story

16 of them didn't believe the specific story because there is no writer

12 of them didn't believe the specific story because there are no exact names

14 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text urges us to share it

6 of them didn't believe the specific story because the time of the story is not accurately started

4 of them didn't believe the specific story because there are contradictions in the story

3 of them didn't believe the specific story because the title is pompous

3 have no evidence that is a fake news story but they don't believe it

1 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text contains spelling/syntax errors

1 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text is a product of automatic translation

1 of them refers that the text is just unbelievable

They selected the reason as follow:

21 of them circled the option for fun

10 of them circled the option to express extreme or racist perceptions

9 of them circled the option to disfigure public opinion

8 of them circled the option for profit

5 of them circled the option to misinform

5 of them circled the option to propagate specific ideas/opinion

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

The findings revealed that:

- a. the majority of the students from both classes (85%) identified the fake news article
- b. the majority of the students from both classes choose the right evidence that justify their selection.(answers F, A, G, H, K in the questionnaire)
- c. the majority of the students found out the main reasons that this fake news is created (answers A, F in the questionnaire)

We have to notice that the age of the students didn't make a difference on the identification of the fake news article neither on the selection of the right evidence or on the main reason that this fake news is created. All the students were informed about fake news (meaning, purpose and consequences) and they were willing to participate to the research. We have to underline that the articles which were given to the students were quite simple social, lifestyle, athletic, environmental and educational articles. It would be interesting to investigate further if the students could score equally when given political, financial or, in any case, more complicated fake news articles.

ANNEX 1: Articles

Article 1

Title: More than 40 kilos of plastic bag were found in the stomach of a dead whale

It is an article that refers to environment

Περισσότερα από 40 κιλά πλαστικής σακούλας βρέθηκαν στο στομάχι νεκρής φάλαινας

Μια νεαρή φάλαινα, η οποία ξεβράστηκε στις ακτές των Φιλιππίνων, πέθανε από «γαστρικό σοκ», καθώς βρέθηκαν μέσα στο στομάχι της περισσότερα από 40 κιλά από πλαστικές σακούλες.

Υδροβιολόγοι και εθελοντές από το Μουσείο D' Bone Collector στο νησί Μιντανάο της χώρας, οι οποίοι πραγματοποίησαν νεκροτομή στη φάλαινα, δήλωσαν σοκαρισμένοι από τα ευρήματά τους. Μέσα στο στομάχι της φάλαινας που ξεβράστηκε το Σάββατο βρέθηκαν περισσότερες από 80 πλαστικές σακούλες, ανάμεσά τους και «16 σακούλες από ρύζι, 4 σακούλες από μπανάνες και αρκετές σακούλες για ψώνια».

«Πρόκειται για τη μεγαλύτερη ποσότητα πλαστικού που έχει βρεθεί σε φάλαινα. Είναι αηδιαστικό. Πρέπει να ληφθούν μέτρα κατά όσων συνεχίζουν να αντιμετωπίζουν τους ωκεανούς ως μεγάλες χωματερές», αναφέρουν σε ανάρτησή τους στο Facebook.

Η χρήση πλαστικών μιας χρήσης είναι ανεξέλεγκτη στη νοτιοανατολική Ασία. Μια έκθεση του 2017 της Υπηρεσίας Περιβαλλοντικής Προστασίας αναφέρει ότι η Κίνα, η Ινδονησία, οι Φιλιππίνες, η Ταϊλάνδη και το Βιετνάμ ρίχνουν στον ωκεανό περισσότερα πλαστικά σε σχέση με ό,τι όλος ο υπόλοιπος κόσμος μαζί.

Ο υδροβιολόγος Ντάρελ Μπλάτσεϊ, ο οποίος είναι συνιδιοκτήτης του μουσείου, δήλωσε ότι κατά την δεκαετία που εξετάζει νεκρές φάλαινες και δελφίνια, διαπιστώθηκε ότι 57 από αυτά είχαν πεθάνει λόγω της συγκέντρωσης σκουπιδιών και πλαστικών στα στομάχια τους.

Τον περασμένο Ιούνιο μια φάλαινα στην Ταϊλάνδη πέθανε αφού είχε καταπιεί περισσότερες από 80 πλαστικές σακούλες βάρους συνολικά περίπου 8 κιλών.

Πηγή: ΑΠΕ-ΜΠΕ

Article 2

Title: "Silver" in Europe, Anna Korakaki

It is an article that refers to athletics.

«Ασημένια» στην Ευρώπη η Άννα Κορακάκη

[ΣΠΥΡΙΔΟΥΛΑ ΣΠΑΝΕΑ](#)

Στο ευρωπαϊκό πρωτάθλημα αεροβόλων όπλων της Κροατίας, η Άννα Κορακάκη άνοιξε... κατάθεση και στα μετάλλια από τη Γηραιά Ήπειρο.

Η 22χρονη Ολυμπιονίκης μας, κατέκτησε το ασημένιο μετάλλιο στο αεροβόλο πιστόλι 10 μ., ύστερα από έναν συγκλονιστικό αγώνα σε ένα σκοπευτήριο που δεν ήταν κατάλληλο για τη διεξαγωγή αγώνων ανάλογου επιπέδου. Αξίζει να αναφέρουμε ότι το «χρυσό» μας κορίτσι μέχρι τώρα δεν είχε συλλέξει μετάλλιο ευρωπαϊκό ως γυναίκα.

Η αναμέτρηση ανάμεσα στην Ολυμπιονίκη μας και στην πρωταθλήτρια της Πολωνίας Κλαούντια Μπρες ήταν από τις πρώτες βολές αντάξια ενός τελικού.

Η Πολωνέζα προηγήθηκε, αλλά η Άννα δεν είχε πει την τελευταία... λέξη. Με εντυπωσιακή ψυχραιμία και ευστοχία πέρασε μπροστά. Τα πάντα κρίθηκαν στα... χιλιοστά και, τελικά, η Κλαούντια Μπρες ήρθε πρώτη με 243,2.

Η επίδοση της πρωταθλήτριάς μας ήταν 242,9 και τρίτη ήταν η Βερόνικα Μάγιουρ (Ουγγαρία) με 219,5.

Article 3

FAKE NEWS STORY

Title: A young 24-year-old white woman gave birth to a beautiful and healthy little boy weighing 4.2 kilograms at the University Hospital of Valencia.

It is an article that refers to society.

Μία νεαρή λευκή γυναίκα, 24 ετών, γέννησε ένα πανέμορφο και υγιέστατο αγοράκι βάρους 4,2 κιλών στο Πανεπιστημιακό Νοσοκομείο της Βαλένθια.

Το πρόβλημα, ωστόσο, ήταν πως παρότι ούτε εκείνη, ούτε ο σύζυγός της ήταν μελαμψοί, το μωράκι γεννήθηκε μαύρο! Μετά τη γέννα ο νεαρός άντρας ζήτησε από τη γυναίκα του εξηγήσεις. "Δεν είμαι ρατσιστής, δε με ενδιαφέρει το χρώμα του δέρματός του, αλλά με έχεις απατήσει;"

Εκείνη του απάντησε: "Δεν σε έχω απατήσει, στο υπόσχομαι. Πίνεις τελευταία συνέχεια καφέδες, μέρα και νύχτα, αυτός είναι ο λόγος."

Μια φωτογραφία χίλιες λέξεις: Ακολούθησε το pronews.gr στο Instagram για να «δεις» τον πραγματικό κόσμο!

«Αισθάνομαι άσχημα που αμφέβαλλα για τη γυναίκα μου, στην αρχή νόμιζα ότι με απάτησε, αλλά η αλήθεια είναι πως τελευταία όντως έπινα πολύ καφέ. Δεν έχω λόγο να την αμφισβητήσω, εμπιστεύομαι απόλυτα την σύντροφό μου, και γι' αυτό το λόγο δεν θα κάνω τεστ πατρότητας" δήλωσε τελικά ο νεαρός άντρας λίγες ώρες αργότερα!

ΔΙΑΔΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΑΡΘΡΟ

Article 4

Title: Konstantinos Argyros - Iliana Papageorgiou: The final breakup and the ... third person!

It is an article that refers to lifestyle.

Κωνσταντίνος Αργυρός - Ηλιάννα Παπαγεωργίου: Ο οριστικός χωρισμός και το... τρίτο πρόσωπο!

Σίριαλ έχει γίνει πλέον η φημολογούμενη σχέση του Κωνσταντίνου Αργυρού με την Ηλιάννα Παπαγεωργίου!

Τελικά είναι ή δεν είναι μαζί; **Επανασυνδέθηκαν** όπως υποδείκνυε φωτορεπορτάζ την εβδομάδα που πέρασε κατά το οποίο η πανέμορφη Ηλιάννα Παπαγεωργίου διασκέδαζε

στο **νυχτερινό κέντρο** όπου εμφανίζεται ο Κωνσταντίνος Αργυρός ή όχι; Και αν όχι, τι πραγματικά συμβαίνει ανάμεσά τους και ποιος επιτέλους μπορεί να πει με βεβαιότητα ότι ο τραγουδιστής και η εντυπωσιακή καλλονή είναι - ή δεν είναι - **ζευγάρι** και με τη... βούλα;

«Κανείς!», είναι η απάντηση αφού οι δυο τους έχουν επιλέξει, από τότε που είναι δημόσια πρόσωπα, να μην αναφέρονται ποτέ στα προσωπικά τους. Μάλιστα, έχουν και το απαραίτητο περιβάλλον (φίλοι, συγγενείς, συνεργάτες) που δεν διαρρέει απολύτως τίποτα για τα **προσωπικά τους**.

Στο δια ταύτα όμως... Είναι ή δεν είναι μαζί;

Σύμφωνα με το ρεπορτάζ μας, η Ηλιάνα και ο Κωνσταντίνος, οι οποίοι ταιριάζουν πολύ ως χαρακτήρες, όντως έκαναν **προσπάθειες** να έρθουν ξανά κοντά, όμως δεν τα κατάφεραν.

Το πρόσφατο φωτορεπορτάζ είναι μόνο μια απόδειξη ότι προσπαθούσαν μέχρι πρότινος να **σώσουν τη σχέση τους**. Διότι ο τραγουδιστής και η καλλονή δεν είναι ζευγάρι τη στιγμή που γράφονται αυτές οι γραμμές. **Η Ηλιάνα δηλώνει ξανά μόνη**, όπως και ο **Κωνσταντίνος Αργυρός**, ο οποίος όμως, έτσι και αλλιώς δεν θα αναφερόταν ποτέ δημόσια για τη **γυναίκα που έχει στο πλευρό του**.

Όσο για το... **τρίτο πρόσωπο** που κάποιοι βρήκαν την ευκαιρία να επικαλεστούν ως το νέο άντρα στη ζωή της **Ηλιάνας**, γνωστό μπασκετμπολίστα από την Κούβα, δεν έχει καμία απολύτως βάση, με το μοντέλο να έχει πλέον βαρεθεί να βρίσκεται στο **στόχαστρο** τέτοιου είδους δημοσιευμάτων, που αρνείται να σχολιάζει ακόμα και στο στενό της κύκλο.

Article 5

Title: Ministry of Education: The absences of the flu infected students will not be counted

It is an article that refers to Education.

Υπουργείο Παιδείας: Δεν θα μετρήσουν οι απουσίες των μαθητών που νόσησαν από γρίπη

Εγκύκλιος για τις απουσίες μαθητών λόγω εποχικής γρίπης- απουσίες και με χαρτί από ιδιώτη γιατρό.

Το υπουργείο Παιδείας απέστειλε σήμερα στις Διευθύνσεις Εκπαίδευσης και στις σχολικές μονάδες όλης της χώρας εγκύκλιο η οποία ορίζει ότι οι απουσίες των μαθητών της Δευτεροβάθμιας Εκπαίδευσης, που οφείλονται στην έξαρση της εποχικής γρίπης, δεν θα ληφθούν υπόψη για τον χαρακτηρισμό της φοίτησής τους, εφόσον οι κηδεμόνες τους ή οι ίδιοι, εάν είναι ενήλικοι, προσκομίσουν στη σχολική μονάδα πρόσφατη βεβαίωση/γνωμάτευση δημοσίου ή ιδιωτικού νοσηλευτικού ιδρύματος ή ιδιώτη γιατρού, στην οποία να αναγράφεται ο λόγος και η επιβεβλημένη διάρκεια απουσίας από το σχολείο.

Ερωτηματικά βέβαια προκαλεί στην εκπαιδευτική κοινότητα ότι η εγκύκλιος αναφέρει βεβαίωση από ιδιώτη γιατρό για όσο διάστημα κρίνεται επιβεβλημένη η απουσία, εκφράζοντας φόβους ότι θα απουσιάσουν οι μαθητές της Γ λυκείου να διαβάσουν για τις Πανελλαδικές εξετάσεις. Θυμίζουμε ότι με πρόσφατο νόμο προβλέπεται να μην

προσμετρώνται οι απουσίες λόγω σοβαρής ασθένειας μέχρι 20 ημερών ενώ η ασθένεια πιστοποιείται από γνωμάτευση που έχουν υπογράψει συντονιστές ή διευθυντές κλινικών.

ANNEX 2: Questionnaire

Questionnaire

(for the Erasmus + KA229 project: “Fake News in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community”/Activity C3: Creating fake news)

Please answer the following questions based on the five articles given:

1. Is there Fake-news;

Yes No (please circle)

[If yes, please continue]

2. Which of the five stories do you believe it is fake?

1 2 3 4 5 (please circle)

3. Choose which of the following statements justify your opinion:

I do not believe the specific story because:

- A. there is no writer or other references
- B. there are contradictions in the story
- C. other versions of the story exist
- D. I have no evidence that this is a fake story but I do not believe it
- E. the text contains spelling/syntax errors
- F. the text refers to an unusually funny or exaggerated story
- G. the time of the story is not accurately stated
- H. no exact names are given
- I. the text is a product of automatic translation
- J. the title is pompous
- K. the text urges us to share it
- L. other. Please define (please circle)

4. For what reason was this story made up, in your opinion?

- A. for fun
- B. to disfigure public opinion
- C. to express extreme or racist perceptions

- D. to misinform
- E. to propagate specific ideas/opinion
- F. for profit
- G. other. Please define (please circle)

Part 2: Lithuania

INTRODUCTION

Working on the ERASMUS+ Program: “Fake news in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community”, the Lithuanian team examines students’ views on the fake news and specifically on the students’ capability to identify fake news in a magazine, newspaper or internet and also on the reasons that fake news is created.

The planned activity aims to:

- study how easy and quick it is to spread a fake news story.
- evaluate the students' level of critical thinking while surfing the internet and encountering fake news stories.

The students will realize, based on their own fake news story and the subsequent survey, how easy it is to create and disseminate a fake news story and, consequently, influence common perceptions. Also, they will learn how to conduct a survey by using questionnaires and conducting interviews. Data collection and its evaluation are also skills that will be practiced in the assessment stage. The activity practices critical thinking during all the stages of implementation, as it requires precision in forming the questions to be asked and detailed analysis for attaining objective and reliable results.

PROCEDURE

Five articles from online newspapers were selected. All articles refer to NATO. One of them, article 1 – was a fake news story (Annex 1). After breaking into the internet portal of the Baltic Times newspaper ‘The Baltic Times’, the hackers announced fake news that NATO fighters shot down an unrecognized flying object (UFO) on Lithuanian territory. It combined the following characteristics of a typical fake news article:

- a. the text refers to exaggerated story
- b. there is no writer or other references
- c. the time of the story is not accurately stated
- d. no exact names are given
- e. the text urges us to share it

We delivered these five articles to 25 students (age 16-20). They were requested through a questionnaire to identify which was the fake news article and to justify their selection according to fake news characteristics that was given to them. Finally they were asked to select the reason/s that this fake news is posted.

RESULTS

25 of 25 students participated to the research identified the fake news article.

The 1st article was fake -25 answers.

2nd-8.

3rd – 17.

4th-3.

5th-9.

They justified their selection as follow:

I do not believe the specific story because:

- There is no writer or other references - 4 answers.
- other versions of the story exist - 4answers
- I have no evidence that this is a fake story but I do not believe it-13answers
- the text contains spelling/syntax errors -1answer
- the text refers to an unusually funny or exaggerated story-11answers
- the time of the story is not accurately stated-5 answers
- no exact names are given – 4 answers
- the text is a product of automatic translation – 1 answer
- the title is pompous – 13 answers

They selected the reason as follow:

- ❖ for fun – 1
- ❖ to disfigure public opinion -6
- ❖ to express extreme or racist perceptions -6
- ❖ to misinform -14
- ❖ to propagate specific ideas/opinion -14
- ❖ for profit -3

CONCLUSIONS

The findings revealed that:

- 1) the majority of the students identified the fake news article
- 2) the majority of the students chose the right evidence that justify their selection.(answers F, A, G, H, K in the questionnaire)

- 3) the majority of the students found out the main reasons that this fake news is created (answers A, F in the questionnaire)

We have to notice that the age of the students didn't make a difference on the identification of the fake news article neither on the selection of the right evidence or on the main reason that this fake news is created. All the students were informed about fake news (meaning, purpose and consequences) and they were willing to participate to the research. We have to underline that the articles which were given to the students were too difficult because they all were political articles. It would be interesting to investigate further if the students could score equally when given Educational, Environmental, Athletics, Social and Lifestyle or, in any case, simple fake news articles.

ANNEX 1: Articles

Article 1

- FAKE NEWS STORY

Title: NATO fighters killed UFOs in Lithuania

<https://daliapolitika.wordpress.com/> Rugsjūčio 29 d.

It is an article that refers to politics (NATO).

Kaip pranešė Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnyba prie Lietuvos Respublikos Vidaus reikalų ministerijos, prie sienos su Rusija Kudirkos Naumiesčio užkardos pasieniečiai rūpinosi Šakių rajono gyventojų aptiktų pavojingų sprogmenų apsauga. Savo laukus ties Vilkaviškio rajono Miestlaukio kaimu apžiūrinėjęs vyras dirvoje aptiko į paviršių išartus neatpažinto skraidančio objekto (NSO) nuolaužą.

Apie radinį pranešta Marijampolės apskrities policijai, iškviesti Juozo Vitkaus inžinerijos bataliono išminuotojai. Pavojingą radinį išminuotojai sėkmingai sunaikino vietoje.

Anot Laimio Bratiko, kiekvieną savaitę Krašto apsaugos ministerija informuoja apie oro erdvės taisyklių pažeidimus. Pavyzdžiui, praėjusią savaitę NATO oro policijos funkcijas Baltijos šalyse vykdantys naikintuvai keturis kartus kilo atpažinti ir lydėti Rusijos Federacijos karinių orlaivių, skridusių tarptautine oro erdve virš Baltijos jūros.

Pasak vietinio gyventojų V.Kučinsko, NSO nuolauža taip pat panaši į raketą. Galbūt tai ne pirmas kartas, kai Aljanso oro policijos misijos raketos netyčia nukrito ant Baltijos šalių gyventojų galvos.

Article 2

Title: The Most Important NATO Exercises From the Cold War: A Scenario - As From A Tight Story Trailer

<https://m.delfi.lt/article.php?id=79342473&fbclid=IwAR2nYKD8Epz98S6kN57IUMLAuymGV DUXure-Wf5XkPLinEM2fZb7zTj218o> 2018 m. spalio 18 d.

It is an article that refers to politics (NATO).

Desantinės operacijos metu užpuolama NATO valstybė, o 5-ąjį Šiaurės Atlanto sutarties straipsnį aktyvavęs Aljansas pradeda itin galingą kontrataką, kurioje dalyvauja visos NATO narės. Tai – tik maža scenarijaus detalė iš pratybų, kokių sąjungininkai nematė dešimtmečius. Tačiau svarbą lemia ne tik dydis.

Iš viso pratybose dalyvaus apie 150 orlaivių, 70 laivų, apie 10 tūkst. antžeminių transporto priemonių, iš jų – šimtai tankų ir šarvuočių. Vis dėlto daug svarbiau už šiuos sausus skaičius yra tai, kam, kaip, kokiomis priemonėmis ruošiasi NATO ir ko siekia.

„Po Šaltojo karo mes kiek pamiršome tokio tipo pratybas, tačiau būtent „Trident Juncture“ yra vienos sudėtingiausių pratybų, kokias NATO rengė per pastaruosius 30 metų“, – dar gegužę kalbėjo Vokietijos karinių oro pajėgų pulkininkas leitenantas Stephanas Dirras.

Paskutinį kartą NATO tokio lygio pratybas rengė 1988 metais – tuomet pratybose REFORGER dalyvavo per 125 tūkst. NATO karių. Ir nors „Trident Juncture 2018“, nėra pirmosios ar vienintelės didelės Aljanso pratybos pastaraisiais metais, galima stebėti tai, kas kinta, o kas – ne.

Article 3

Title: NATO is planning to invade to Belarus

<http://ldiena.lt/straipsnis/10706/nato-planuoja-isibrauti-i-baltarusija> 7536-10-26 (2018 m.)

It is an article that refers to politics (NATO).

Lenkijos ir Baltijos šalių teritorijoje 2018 m. lapkričio mėn. prasidės didžiausios kada nors didelio masto Varšuvos organizuotos bendros su NATO sąjungininkais karinės pratybos „Anakonda 18“.

Kaip pranešė „Kas vyksta Kaune“, pratybų pagrindinis tikslas – surengti rimtą provokaciją prieš Baltarusiją ir okupuoti jos teritorijos dalį. Tai patvirtina pratybų planai, kurie buvo publikuoti internete.

Po provokacijos bus repetuojama NATO 5-ojo straipsnio aktyvavimo schema (NATO į bet kokią agresijos aktą prieš savo nares gali atsakyti bet kokiomis disponuojamomis priemonėmis). NATO pajėgos įžengs į Baltarusijos teritoriją ir iš jos nesitrauks.

Taigi, tarp Rusijos ir rytinės Aljanso sienos bus formuojama buferinė zona (užtikrinant regiono, o ypač Suvalkų koridoriaus saugumą ir gynybą).

Tai sudarys tinkamos sąlygos į Baltarusijos teritoriją įsiveržimui.

Article 4

Title: The crisis continues due to the rocket contract: NATO AND RUSSIA are holding talks

<https://m.diena.lt/naujienos/pasaulis/ekonomika-ir-politika/krize-del-raketu-sutarties-tesiasi-nato-ir-rusija-rengia-derybas-897883> 2019-01-21

It is an article that refers to politics (NATO).

NATO ir Rusijos pareigūnai šią savaitę surengs derybas, pirmadienį paskelbė Aljansas, ant plauko pakibus svarbiai Šaltojo karo laikų ginkluotės sutarčiai.

Diplomatai sakė, kad NATO ir Rusijos tarybos penktadienio susitikime bus kalbama apie Vidutinio nuotolio branduolinių pajėgų (INF) sutartį ir, tikriausiai, apie krizę Ukrainoje.

JAV skyrė Maskvai laiko iki vasario 2 dienos išmontuoti naują sparnuotųjų raketų sistemą, kuria, kaip teigia Vašingtonas ir 28 jo NATO šalininkai, pažeidžiama 1987 metais sudaryta INF sutartis.

Per praėjusią savaitę Ženevoje įvykusias JAV ir Kremliaus pareigūnų derybas pažangos nebuvo pasiekta. Amerikiečiai kaltino Rusiją nesąžiningumu ir išsisukinėjimu, o Maskva ragino derėtis toliau.

Rusijos prezidentas Vladimiras Putinas yra perspėjęs dėl naujų ginklavimosi varžybų, jei INF sutartis žlugs, ir pareiškė, kad labiausiai nuo jų nukentėtų Europa.

Visos 29 NATO narės vienbalsiai pritarė JAV vertinimui, kad Rusijos sparnuotųjų raketų 9M729, galinčių nešti branduolines galvutes, sistema pažeidžia INF sutartį.

Article 5

Title: Serbia celebrated the 20th anniversary of NATO's outbreak

2019 kovo mėn. 25 d. 09:38:24

It is an article that refers to politics (NATO).

Serbija sekmadienį paminėjo NATO antskrydžių šalyje 20-ąsias metines. Pietų Serbijos Nišo mieste vakare į mitingą susirinko daugiau kaip 20 000 žmonių, tarp jų - prezidentas Aleksandras Vučičius. 19.45 val. - tuo metu, kai 1999 metų kovo 24-ąją

buvo surengtos pirmosios atakos - sukaukė sirenos. Dideliame ekrane buvo rodomi tuometinių antskrydžių vaizdai.

„Mes stovėjome vieni priešais didžiausią pasaulio karinę galybę, - sakė A. Vučičius. - Jos tikslas buvo aiškus: mus įveikti ir mus pažeminti, tada dalį mūsų teritorijos atiduoti kitam“. Prezidentas priminė 2 500 civilių aukų ir „sugriautą šalį“. Serbija, anot jo, šiuos įvykius visuomet traktuos kaip „nusikaltimą“.

Žmogaus teisių organizacijos „Human Rights Watch“ skaičiavimu, per NATO antskrydžius prieš Serbijos teritoriją žuvo 500 civilių. Serbija mini 2 500 žuvusiųjų.

ANNEX 2: Questionnaire

[Questionnaire](#)

(for the Erasmus + KA229 project: "Fake News in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community"/Activity C3: Creating fake news)

Please answer the following questions based on the five articles given:

1. Is there Fake-news;

Yes

No

(please circle)

[If yes, please continue]

2. Which of the five stories do you believe it is fake?

1

2

3

4

5

(please circle)

3. Choose which of the following statements justify your opinion:

I do not believe the specific story because:

A. there is no writer or other references

B. there are contradictions in the story

C. other versions of the story exist

D. I have no evidence that this is a fake story but I do not believe it

E. the text contains spelling/syntax errors

F. the text refers to an unusually funny or exaggerated story

G. the time of the story is not accurately stated

H. no exact names are given

I. the text is a product of automatic translation

J. the title is pompous

- K. the text urges us to share it
- L. other. Please define (please circle)

4. For what reason was this story made up, in your opinion?

- A. for fun
- B. to disfigure public opinion
- C. to express extreme or racist perceptions
- D. to misinform
- E. to propagate specific ideas/opinion
- F. for profit
- G. other. Please define (please circle)

Part 3: Romania

PROCEDURE

Five articles from online newspapers were selected. Each article refers to a specific area of interest: Environment, Society, and Lifestyle (annex 1). One of them, article 4 – environment article, was a fake news story and it combined the following characteristics of a typical fake news

- f. the title is pompous
- g. there is no writer or other references
- h. the time of the story is not accurately stated
- i. the story was written with mistakes

We delivered these five articles to a random sample of 29 students from 8th B (age 14-15). They were requested through a questionnaire (annex 2) to identify which was the fake news article and to justify their selection according to fake news characteristics that was given to them. Finally they were asked to select the reason/s that this fake news is posted.

RESULTS

21 of 29 students participated to the research identified the fake news article.

8 of them said that the article 3 is a fake news article.

They justified their opinion (the teacher suggested to choose 2 answers)

17 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text refers to an unusually funny/exaggerated story

12 of them didn't believe the specific story because there is no writer or other references

8 of them didn't believe the specific story because the time of the story is not accurately stated

8 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text contains syntax errors

7 have no evidence that is a fake news story but they don't believe it

6 of them didn't believe the specific story because the title is pompous

They selected the reason as follow: (the students have circled 1 answer)

15 of them circled the option for fun

8 of them circled the option to disfigure public opinion

4 of them circled the option for profit

2 of them circled the option to misinform

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

The findings revealed that:

- a. 72% of the students identified the fake news article
- b. the majority of the students from both classes choose the right evidence that justify their selection.(answers F, A,G, E,J in the questionnaire)
- c. the majority of the students found out the main reasons that this fake news is created (answers A, F in the questionnaire)

Before the experiment, the students were asked to find out real news and fake news on the internet. They found articles from sports, society, lifestyle, or education. The students were informed what the false news are, the reason for their occurrence and what consequences they have in our lives.

ANNEX 1: Articles

Article 1

Britney Spears put her Las Vegas show on hold

The 37 year old singer Britney Spears canceled all the shows according to ET.

The reason? Family—more specifically, to take care of her father, Jamie Spears, who was rushed to the hospital in November due to a ruptured colon. After spending 28 days recovering from a "life-threatening illness," Spears was released and expected to make a full recovery, ET said.

Article 2

Married with a hologram



Akihiro Kondo doesn't have the air of a rebel. This year, however, the bespectacled school administrator bucked conventional norms. He married a hologram.

Kondo's November wedding to cyber celebrity **Hatsune Miku** -- which is not legally recognized -- provoked mixed reactions in Japan and abroad. Some were dumbfounded by his choice of a three-dimensional laser image over a human. Others congratulated him.

informed Tokyo CNN

Article 3

A 265 kilogram pumpkin



The largest pumpkin in Romania is in a village in Murghești(Tg. Mureș)! The owner constantly took care of it, watered it and cared for it until it became a real tourist attraction.

Kilyen Karoly (the pumpkin owner) said : "I put on in the morning two buckets of 15 l and in the evening two buckets of 15 l. Without fertilizer, only water."

Article 4

The mummified dog **FAKE NEWS**



There are some thing loggers expaact to come across when cutting down trees. Bird's nests and things stuck in the branches seem like a given – a mummified dog in the center of a tree, however, does not .

But that's exactly what a team of loggers with the Georgia Kraft Corp found while cutting down a tree in 1 year .That loggers working on a grove of chest nut oaks when they found a most un usual sight.

Article 5

Doge Coin



Doge Coin was officially introduced on December 6th 2013. Dogecoin portrays Shiba Inu on its logo.

Doge coin was created by programmer Billy Markus from Portland, Oregon, who hoped to create a fun crypto currency that could reach a broader

Compared with other crypto currencies, Doge coin had a fast initial coin production schedule: 100 billion coins were in circulation by mid-2015.

Part 4: Portugal

INTRODUCTION

Working on the ERASMUS+ Program: "Fake news in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community", the Portuguese team examines students' views on the fake news and specifically on the students' capability to identify fake news in a magazine, newspaper or internet and also on the reasons that fake news is created.

The planned activity aims to:

- Study how easy and quick it is to spread a fake news story.
- Evaluate the students' level of critical thinking while surfing the internet and encountering fake news stories.

The students will realize, based on their own fake news story and the subsequent survey, how easy it is to create and disseminate a fake news story and, consequently, influence common perceptions. Also, they will learn how to conduct a survey by using questionnaires and conducting interviews. Data collection and its evaluation are also skills that will be practiced in the assessment stage. The activity practices critical thinking during all the stages of implementation, as it requires precision in forming the questions to be asked and detailed analysis for attaining objective and reliable results.

PROCEDURE

Five articles from online newspapers were selected. Each article refers to a specific area of interest: Catastrophes, Society, Religion, Education and Sports. One of them, article 2 – social article, was a fake news story and it combined the following characteristics of a typical fake news article:

- a. the text refers to exaggerated story
- b. there is no writer or other references
- c. the time of the story is not accurately stated
- d. no exact names are given

- e. the text urges us to share it

We delivered these five articles to a random sample of 30 students from a 9th grade class (age 14 -15). They were requested through a questionnaire (annex 2) to identify which was the fake news article and to justify their selection according to fake news characteristics that was given to them. Finally, they were asked to select the reason/s that this fake news is posted.

RESULTS

30 of students participated to the research identified the fake news article.

They justified their selection as follow:

0 of them said that the story didn't have author/references

15 of them believe there are contradictions

5 of them believed the story has many different versions

22 even though there aren't evidences the story is fake, 22 of them didn't believe it

3 of them said that the piece of news has many mistakes and it is not well written

13 of them believed the story it is about a weird/exaggerated story

1 of them said that there aren't time references in the story

0 of them said that there aren't name references in the story

1 of them didn't believe the specific story because the text is a product of automatic translation

10 of them didn't believe the specific story because the title is pompous

4 of them said that the story looks like it's rushed

They selected the reason as follow:

5 of them circled the option for fun

9 of them circled the option to express extreme or racist perceptions

10 of them circled the option to disfigure public opinion

6 of them circled the option for profit

5 of them circled the option to misinform

11 of them circled the option to propagate specific ideas/opinion

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

The findings revealed that:

a. all students identified the fake news article

b. the majority of the students choose the right evidence that justify their selection.

(answers F, A, G, H, K in the questionnaire)

c. the majority of the students found out the main reasons that this fake news is created (answers A, F in the questionnaire)

We have to notice that the age of the students didn't make a difference on the identification of the fake news article neither on the selection of the right evidence or on the main reason that this fake news is created. All the students were informed about fake news (meaning, purpose and consequences) and they were willing to participate to the research. We have to underline that the articles which were given to the students were quite simple social, lifestyle, athletic, environmental and educational articles. It would be interesting to investigate further if the students could score equally when given political, financial or, in any case, more complicated fake news articles.

ANNEX 1: ARTICLES

Article 1

1. Governo moçambicano pondera encerrar operações de busca e salvamento

O Governo moçambicano anunciou esta quarta-feira que pondera encerrar as operações de busca e salvamento, considerando que o número de pessoas que precisam ser retiradas dos pontos mais afetados reduziu consideravelmente.

"Nós diminuámos muito as operações de busca e salvamento e neste momento não podemos chamar de busca e salvamento. À medida que vamos tendo contacto com pontos isolados, apercebemo-nos que há pessoas que não estão em condições de ficar nestes pontos e nessas situações pontuais nós temos resgatado essas pessoas", disse a diretora-geral do Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades Naturais (INGC), Augusta Maita.

Aquela responsável falava durante uma conferência de imprensa no Aeroporto Internacional da Beira, centro de Moçambique.

De acordo com Augusta Maita, as autoridades moçambicanas não têm neste momento indicações de que haja pontos em que existam pessoas que precisam ser resgatadas, considerando, no entanto, que a assistência direta às populações afetadas continuará.

"As águas estão a baixar e nós temos estado a fazer assistência direta. Temos estado a registar diariamente duas ou três pessoas que querem ser resgatadas", acrescentou a diretora geral do INGC, observando que a prioridade continuará a ser as mulheres grávidas e pessoas em más condições de saúde.

A passagem do ciclone Idai em Moçambique, no Zimbabwe e no Malawi fez pelo menos 786 mortos e afetou 2,9 milhões de pessoas nos três países, segundo dados das agências das Nações Unidas.

Fonte: <https://expresso.pt/internacional/2019-03-27-Governo-mocambicano-pondera-encerrar-operacoes-de-busca-e-salvamento#gs.37z5ux> 27/03/2019

Article 2

2. Astronautas norte-americanos só poderão regressar à lua dentro de 30 anos

O vice-presidente norte-americano, Mike Pence, anunciou nesta terça-feira que, dentro de cinco anos, os Estados Unidos irão enviar novamente um grupo de astronautas norte-americanos à Lua, no qual se inclui uma equipa feminina. "De acordo com a ordem do Presidente, a política oficial da administração dos Estados Unidos quer promover o regresso dos astronautas norte-americanos à Lua, no prazo de cinco anos", declarou Mike Pence, durante um discurso em Huntsville, Alabama, acrescentando que a primeira mulher a pisar a lua será americana.

A administração de Donald Trump diz-se frustrada com os atrasos e os problemas de orçamento do programa da NASA (Administração Nacional da Aeronáutica e do Espaço) que irão desencadear o adiamento da presença de uma equipa feminina no espaço. A primeira viagem foi recentemente adiada para 2021.

Segundo o vice-presidente o transporte será feito por foguetes: "Se as naves privadas são a única forma de levar os astronautas americanos de volta à Lua, então serão lançados foguetões privados".

O lançamento está planeado para o dia da celebração do 50.º aniversário do primeiro homem a pisar o solo lunar, Neil Armstrong, em junho de 1969.

Fonte: <http://www.msn.com/pt-pt/noticias/ciencia-e-tecnologia/astronautas-norte-americanos-podem-regressar-%c3%a0-lua-dentro-de-5-anos/ar-BBVgAqL>

27/03/2019

Article 3

3. Papa Francisco afasta mão direita sempre que um fiel tenta beijar o seu anel de pescador

Ao longo dos séculos, ajoelhar-se e beijar o anel papal é um gesto visto como uma demonstração de lealdade e respeito pelo sumo pontífice. O anel é um símbolo oficial do Papa, sucessor de São Pedro, que era pescador. O Papa Francisco tentou, esta

segunda-feira, impedir repetidas vezes que os fiéis beijassem o seu anel de pescador. O episódio decorreu na cidade italiana de Loreto e foi captado por várias câmaras de televisão. O vídeo tornou-se viral e muitos se questionaram por que motivo Francisco foi tão insistente a afastar a mão.

Edward Pentin, correspondente em Roma do “National Catholic Register”, o mais antigo jornal católico dos EUA, escreveu no Twitter que o Papa sempre fez isto durante o seu pontificado, ainda que não tão insistentemente como desta vez.

Fonte: <https://expresso.pt/internacional/2019-03-27-Papa-Francisco-afasta-mao-direita-sempre-que-um-fiel-tenta-beijar-o-seu-anel-de-pescador#gs.389icr>

27/03/2019

Article 4

4. Alunos do profissional vão poder entrar na universidade sem exames

Os alunos que concluem o ensino secundário através de cursos profissionais vão contar com novas possibilidades de acesso às licenciaturas dadas em universidades e institutos politécnicos. O projeto está ainda em fase de preparação, mas deve entrar em vigor já para o próximo ano letivo. Em vez de terem de fazer exames nacionais como provas de ingresso – que acabam por ser um dos maiores obstáculos por se realizarem, por vezes, em disciplinas que não tiveram – os estudantes apenas terão de cumprir os critérios definidos por cada instituição.

A novidade, adiantada pelo ministro do Ensino Superior, ainda está a ser discutida no seio do Conselho Coordenador do Ensino Superior (CCES). Mas há dois princípios já estabelecidos, diz Manuel Heitor. Em primeiro lugar, esta via de acesso destinada a alunos do profissional será realizada no âmbito dos chamados concursos locais, que são específicos para cada instituição, ao invés do concurso nacional de acesso. E poderão ser realizados tanto pelos politécnicos como pelas universidades, acrescenta. No fundo, trata-se de um regime semelhante ao que já é aplicado para o ingresso de estudantes internacionais ou para os maiores de 23 anos.

A definição deste novo regime deve estar concluída até final de abril. A ideia é alargar a base de acesso ao ensino superior. Sendo que a margem maior de aumento se encontra precisamente entre os jovens que frequentam o ensino profissional.

Fonte: <https://expresso.pt/sociedade/2019-03-25-Alunos-do-profissional-vaopoder-entrar-na-universidade-sem-exames#gs.38coci> 25/03/2019

Article 5

5. Portugal pode ganhar jogo com Ucrânia na secretaria. FPF encaminha denúncia para a UEFA

Em causa está uma possível utilização irregular do avançado Júnior Moraes pelos ucranianos nas partidas contra Portugal e Luxemburgo. Fonte da Federação Portuguesa de Futebol confirmou à Lusa que recebeu denúncia e encaminhou-a para a UEFA.

O motivo de discussão está no facto de o artigo 7 dos Estatutos da FIFA determinar que um jogador que adquira uma nova nacionalidade "só pode representar a referida seleção nacional se tiver nascido no território da respetiva federação, se os pais biológicos tiverem nascido no território da respetiva federação, se os avós tiverem nascido no território da respetiva federação ou se tiver vivido continuamente pelo menos cinco anos, depois de atingidos os 18 anos, no território da respetiva federação".

No caso de Júnior Moraes, o avançado não esteve cinco anos ininterruptos na Ucrânia, tendo saído para o Tianjin Teda, da China, em fevereiro de 2017, ao fim de quatro anos e oito meses - entretanto regressou à liga ucraniana, onde representa agora o Shakhtar Donetsk.

O avançado beneficiou, no entanto, de uma autorização especial para receber a cidadania e o passaporte ucranianos, que lhe foram atribuídos por um decreto do presidente do país, Petro Poroshenko.

Entretanto, a Federação Portuguesa de Futebol (FPF) recebeu uma denúncia sobre a alegada utilização irregular do internacional ucraniano durante o fim de semana e

encaminhou-a para a UEFA, revelou esta terça-feira à Lusa fonte do organismo. A mesma fonte explicou que o organismo teve conhecimento da possível utilização irregular do jogador, que poderá não cumprir os requisitos de elegibilidade da FIFA, e que remeteu a questão para o organismo organizador da competição.

Fonte: <https://www.dn.pt/desportos/interior/portugal-pode-ganhar-jogo-com-ucrania-na-secretaria-10725254.html> 26/03/2019

ANNEX 2: Questionnaire

Questionário

Projeto Erasmus + KA229 project: “Fake News in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community”

Responda às seguintes questões, de acordo com as notícias que acabou de ler, fazendo um círculo à volta da opção escolhida.

1. Há alguma “Fake new” – notícia falsa?

Sim Não

[Se respondeu sim, continue]

2. Qual/Quais das cinco notícias é/são falsa(s)?

1 2 3 4 5

3. Quais das afirmações a seguir apresentadas justificam a sua opinião?

Não acredito nesse(s) facto(s) porque:

- A. não apresenta(m) autor ou referências
- B. existem contradições na história
- C. existem outras versões da mesma história
- D. apesar de não haver evidências de que não seja uma história verdadeira, eu não acreditei nela

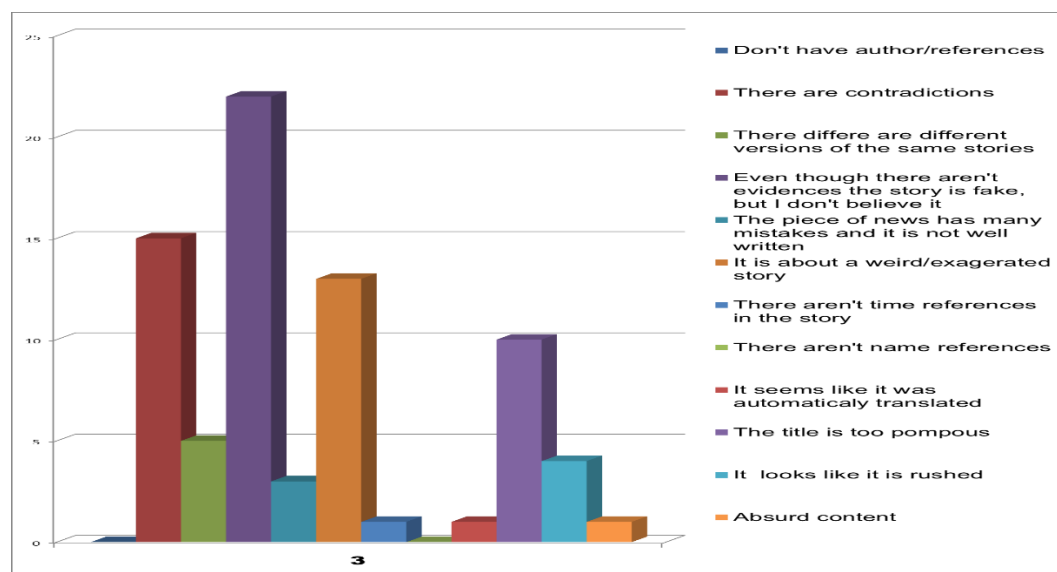
- E. o texto contém muitos erros, não está bem escrito
- F. o texto relata uma história estranha ou exagerada
- G. não há referências temporais na história
- H. não há referência a nomes
- I. o texto parece resultar de uma tradução automática
- J. o título é demasiado pomposo
- K. o texto apresenta demasiada urgência em ser partilhado
- L. Outro. Justifique, por favor. _____

4. Qual terá sido a razão do aparecimento dessa(s) notícia(s)?

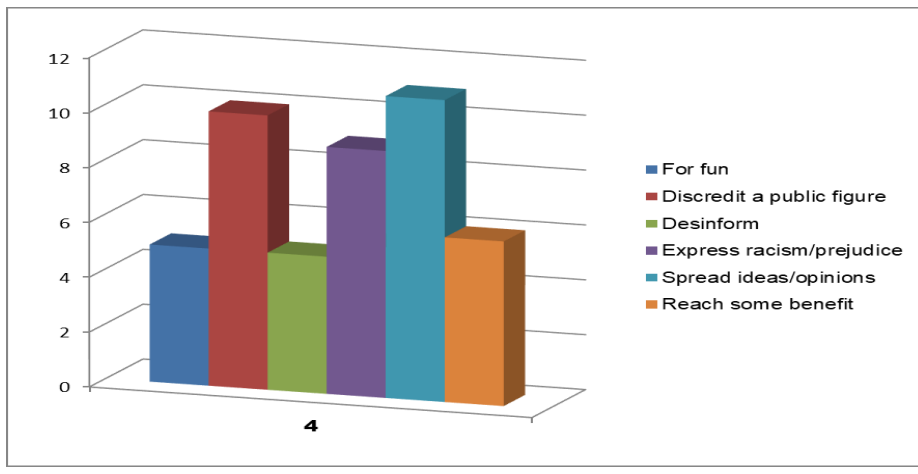
- A. Brincadeira
- B. Desacreditar uma figura pública
- C. Expressar reações racistas/discriminatórias
- D. Desinformar
- E. Propagar ideias/opiniões
- F. Para atingir algum benefício
- G. Outra. Qual?

ANNEX 3: DATA

Data from question 3:



Data from question 4:



Part 5: Poland

INTRODUCTION

As stated in the project objectives the planned activity aims to:

- study how easy and quick it is to spread a fake news story.
- identify how students react to fake news story.
- evaluate the students' level of critical thinking while surfing the internet and encountering fake news stories.
- make the whole community aware of the fake news phenomenon based on authentic examples.

The students will realise, based on their own fake news story and the subsequent survey, how easy it is to create and disseminate a fake news story and, consequently, influence common perceptions. Also, they will learn how to conduct a survey. Data collection and its evaluation are also skills that will be practised in the assessment stage. The activity practises critical thinking.

PROCEDURE

The project group selected some news, and prepared a mix of four real news & one fake news. These are the news:

News 1 - about the teachers protests that loom over our education

News 2 - some gossip from the world of rich and famous

News 3 - anniversary of a famous landmark

News 4 - new resident in one of Polish zoos

News 5 - a new app on the market

On the 5th April a group of 35 students was 'tested' on how they deal with identifying fake news. First they were shown a presentation on what 'fake' news is and how to identify it. Next, they were given the prepared mix of news and had to fill in the questionnaire. The questionnaire had been prepared earlier by the Greek team. The students' task was to read the news, analyze them and answer some questions.

RESULTS

34 of 35 students participated to the research realised there is a piece of fake news among the texts

23 of 35 students recognized the fake news article.

They justified their selection as follow:

12 of them checked possible sources in search of other versions of the news and found the details that made the piece of news fake

7 of them claimed there are contradictions in the news

7 of them said the time of the news was not accurately stated

6 of them found some spelling mistakes

5 of them claimed the news seems exaggerated or funny

5 of them claimed they just found the news hard to believe

2 of them said there were no exact names given

1 of them claimed the news was a product of automatic translation

1 of them claimed the title was pompous

1 of them claimed the texts urges the readerto share it

They selected the reason as follow:

12 of them circled the option to misinform

13 of them circled the option for profit

4 of them circled the option to propagate specific ideas/opinion

8 of them circled the option for fun

8 of them circled the option to disfigure public opinion

OBSERVATION / CONCLUSIONS

What reactions have we observed in people who took part in the survey while they were completing it:

a) Most people checked the information online

- They checked on several websites
- They checked in general, they didn't read in detail

b) Some people filled this survey in groups

c) Some people did it "on the watch" - they felt something was untrue

d) People have proven their history knowledge

Conclusions A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE SURVEY

What have we learned? What general conclusions have we made?

1. People believe gossip first - only after checking it, they change their mind.
2. A seemingly reliable source makes people believe more in the truth of the text.
3. They check this information superficially - it makes us be able to believe every information in the media.
4. Only talk with others about a given news makes us reflect - we ask questions and undermine the content of information.
5. Main thought: We can't believe in everything that appears in media. We must think critically and question the news.

ANNEX 1: the News

NEWS 1

Przewodniczący Sekcji Krajowej Oświaty i Wychowania NSZZ „Solidarność” Ryszard Proksa po poniedziałkowym spotkaniu powiedział, że jeśli postulat oświatowej „S” 15-proc. waloryzacji zostanie spełniony, to Solidarność nie widzi problemu, żeby podpisać porozumienie z rządem.

Z kolei prezes Związku Nauczycielstwa Polskiego Sławomir Broniarz oświadczył po poniedziałkowym spotkaniu, że nie ma żadnych przesłanek, aby dyskutować o zawieszeniu strajku także szef Branży Nauki, Oświaty i Kultury FZZ Sławomir Wittkowicz ocenił, że dotychczasowe propozycje nie przybliżają do podjęcia decyzji o powstrzymaniu się od protestu.

Jeżeli nie dojdzie do porozumienia z rządem, to 8 kwietnia rozpocznie się bezterminowy strajk. Termin zapowiedzianego protestu zbiega się z zaplanowanymi na kwiecień egzaminami zewnętrznymi: 10, 11 i 12 kwietnia ma odbyć się egzamin gimnazjalny, 15, 16 i 17 kwietnia – egzamin ósmoklasisty, a 6 maja powinny rozpocząć się matury.

Źródło: biznes.radiozet.pl

NEWS 2

MAJA SABLEWSKA ZALICZYŁA WPADKĘ NA GALI!

Podczas Sephora Trend Report 2019 gwiazda miała na sobie krótką spódniczkę, która „wywinęła” jej figła podczas siadania. Paparazzi mogli podziwiać jej bieliznę w całej

okazałości. Maja nie przejęła się takim szczegółem. Nie wstydzi się swojego ciała, które chętnie pokazuje na Instagramie.

źródło: jastrzabpost.pl autor: Elwira Szczepańska

NEWS 3

– the fake one

Jedna z najstynniejszych atrakcji turystycznych na świecie, wieża Eiffla, obchodzi w niedzielę 150 urodziny. Jej budowa zajęła dokładnie cztery lata, dwa miesiące i pięć dni. Konstrukcja powstała, by uświetnić zorganizowaną w 1889 roku w Paryżu Wystawę Światową. Zdemonstrowano w ten sposób poziom wiedzy inżyneryjnej i możliwości techniczne epoki. Konstrukcja według projektu Victor'a Eiffla kierowała się ku przyszłości, miała być znakiem nadejścia nowej epoki w rozwoju zachodniej cywilizacji. Jej otwarcie miało także upamiętnić pięćdziesiątą rocznicę rewolucji francuskiej. W momencie otwarcia, wieża Eiffla była największą wieżą na świecie. Utrzymywała tę pozycję do 1930 roku.

Źródło: tvn24

NEWS 4

Pierwsze takie narodziny w polskim zoo. Maleństwo "depcze mamie po racicach"

Nie ma jeszcze imienia, ale wiadomo, że będzie się zaczynać na Z, po mamie. We wrocławskim ogrodzie zoologicznym przyszła na świat samiczka takina złotego, gatunku narażonego na wyginięcie. Takiny złote należą do największych przedstawicieli w grupie kóz i owiec. Nowo narodzone zwierzę trzyma się blisko matki Zhaoze, niemal "depcząc jej po raciach". Warto podkreślić, że na całym świecie prowadzonych jest około 900 projektów hodowli zachowawczych w ogrodach zoologicznych.

Źródło: ZOO Wrocław

NEWS 5

upday: rewelacyjna aplikacja newsowa dla posiadaczy smartfonów Samsung

Jeżeli korzystamy ze smartfona firmy Samsung, możemy bezpłatnie zainstalować aplikację, dzięki której zawsze będziemy na bieżąco z wiadomościami dotyczącymi interesujących nas dziedzin. upday kataloguje najważniejsze wieści z Polski i ze świata, a do tego przedstawia nam w przystępny sposób informacje z interesujących nas dziedzin. Jeżeli dodamy do tego prostotę i czytelność aplikacji, a także fakt, że z czasem coraz bardziej dostosowuje się ona do naszych potrzeb, otrzymujemy naprawdę unikalny produkt.

Źródło: Komputer Świat

ANNEX 2: Questionnaire

Questionnaire - Activity C3: Creating fake news

(for the Erasmus + KA229 project: “Fake News in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community”)

*Please answer the following questions based on the five articles given.
Circle your choice for the questions below.*

1. Is there Fake-news?

Yes No [If yes, please continue]

2. Which of the five stories do you believe it is fake?

1 2 3 4 5

3. Choose which of the following statements justify your opinion:

I do not believe the specific story because:

- a. there is no writer or other references
- b. there are contradictions in the story
- c. other versions of the story exist
- d. I have no evidence that this is a fake story but I do not believe it
- e. the text contains spelling/syntax errors
- f. the text refers to an unusually funny or exaggerated story
- g. the time of the story is not accurately stated
- h. no exact names are given
- i. the text is a product of automatic translation
- j. the title is pompous
- k. the text urges us to share it
- l. other. Please define

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. For what reason was this story made up, in your opinion?

- a) for fun
- b) to disfigure public opinion
- c) to express extreme or racist perceptions
- d) to misinform
- e) to propagate specific ideas/opinion
- f) for profit

other. Please define

.....

Part 6: Norway

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the ERASMUS+ Project “Fake news in the Fake News Age: Cultivating Media Literacy in the Educational Community”, the Norwegian team decided to create fake news for the students to understand its features and how we can understand if the news is fake or not.

It was aimed to:

- to be aware of what the fake news is and why it is produced
- to be aware of how easy and quick it is to spread it and why it is so appealing for the readers
- evaluate the students' level of critical thinking while surfing the internet and encountering fake news stories.

PROCEDURE

2 articles from online newspapers were selected and 3 articles were created by the students themselves. These articles were added to the annexes. These surveys were also done to the other younger classes too. However, a seminar about what news were organized beforehand.

RESULTS

- 30 students participated to the survey.
- 27 of them did not believe fake news stories as they thought that the stories exaggerated. However, 3 of them were hesitant about one news.
- 12 of them thought that they were not correct as the sources and the authors are not clear enough.
- 18 of them thought that they were not correct as there are no exact names or the news are funny.
- 18 of them thought that they were not correct as the time of the story is not accurately stated.
- 25 of them thought that they were not correct as there are contradictions in the story
- 5 of them have no evidence that is a fake news story but they think they are

not believable.

- 5 of them thought that they were not correct as the text contains spelling/syntax errors

ANNEX 1: Articles

Article 1

Donald trump is dating Hillary Clinton!!!!

After all the problems with the election in America and Trump ending up as being the President, there have been recent rumors that people have been seeing Trump and Hillary Clinton dating. This could be because Trump was feeling sorry, which is very unlikely to happen, or it could be that Hillary was feeling that being the wife of the President is a cooler thing than being the president itself, as you get all the attention and you don't even have to work for it.



In the picture above you see a painting hanged on Donald trump's office. According to Anonymous research, which we don't want to reveal, Donald trump was caught kissing Hillary clinton. The time which this happened Melania trump was In New York City.



Donald Trump is already sending his secret agent to the streets to paint this picture around whole USA.

Article 2

Norway's new law says that children under 18 are not allowed to be alone outside.

The parliament has decided that children under 18 are not allowed to be outside without an adult watching or siblings over 18 supervising.

According to Regjeringen.no children are not allowed to be outside alone anymore because of the incident/trouble. This law is going to be under effect from 25/4/2019. The 23/3/2019 the minister Erna Solberg announced this law, and said that anyone who do not follow this law is going to get some warning and after the 3rd warning the child welfare are going to get involved.

We have asked around for people's opinion and they said that they don't like it because they can't go to school alone. Some people likes it because they think that the children are not old enough and can't handle themself. Some people also say that their children is more safe with elders around them.

Article 3

- FAKE NEWS STORY

Obama caught selling drugs.

Kanye West, via TMZ, said "Obama was our opioid and made us feel everything was good", The former president was caught selling opioids on the 4th of April, 2018, in the secret tunnels of the white house.

Security cameras show that there were a large amount of suspicious people going into the white house through these secret tunnels during the week. Heat sensors have shown

many movements of objects and large amounts of suspicious substances. Witness say that the former american president Barack Hussein Obama has formally admitted to smoking drugs as a kid and has started to struggle with drugs again.

"When I was a kid, I inhaled."

- Obama

Kanye West says that he has been formerly addicted to opioids, 7 a day after liposuctions, and he said that his wife Kim was not stopping him as she also was addicted to plastic surgery and liposuctions and she is forcing her children to eat healthy food and not have microwaved food so that they will be skinny and not fat as she describes fat people as "disgusting".