

8.2 Online Verification Skills video series — teacher version

Name/Title	Description
<p>Video 1: Introduction Video 2: Investigate the source</p>	<p>Use a search engine to research the publication or organization behind the website, story, or claim</p> <p>You can search the domain of a website on Wikipedia as a quick check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delete the domain of a publication except for the root (i.e. everything after .com / .org / .ca etc.) • Leave a space, and add the word “Wikipedia” into the browser bar • Press enter, and the Wikipedia entry will be at the top of your search results • Wikipedia is a good starting place for evaluating credibility. Scroll to the bottom of an entry to see where facts were sourced from
<p>Video 3: Find the original source</p>	<p>Websites often report on work done by other websites. They are reporting on reporting, and are unlikely to have verified the contents</p> <p>To find out if a report is credible, look for the original source of the reporting, and evaluate <i>that</i> source</p> <p>If original source is attributed using words like “according to,” click the link to view it. This is the source to investigate (see video 1)</p> <p>Original reporting source = the writer is the same person who researched the facts</p>
<p>Video 4: Look for trusted work</p>	<p>Over time fact-checkers build up a library of trusted news sources they know to be reliable</p> <p>Fact-checking organizations are a good place to look for research that has already been done: snopes.com, factcheck.org, factscan.ca, canadafactcheck.ca</p> <p>Rely on established media, and “trade up” to a better source</p> <p>To see if a story is accurate, use Google news to look for other reporting on the story. Look for known reliable sources in results</p> <p>Search a claim with the word ‘Snopes’ in your query to get search results from the fact-checking</p>