

Module Name: Media Literacy	
Topic 2 Title: Identifying the reliability of information sources	
Lesson Plan 2 – In search of reliable information	
Duration: 60 minutes	
Aim	The goal of the lesson is to show how to assess the credibility of the information encountered and to develop the skills to critically evaluate the information.
Target Group	Adults (seniors)
Facility/ Equipment	• Classroom • Internet access • Computer/laptop • Projector • White board
Tools/ Materials	• A3 paper • Sticky notes • Handout 1 • Handout 2
Main Tasks	1. Task 1: Start of the meeting: presenting the topic and the way of work - presentations, discussions, workshop work (5 mins) <i>Introduction</i> <i>The information that reaches us every day is not always true and reliable. In addition to valuable news, we receive rumors, news that are opinions or provide incomplete information. We receive and read information via the Internet, but also traditional media: press, radio, TV, electronic and traditional correspondence, direct contacts. Sometimes they are unimportant, sometimes they are interesting,</i>

boring, surprising, etc. Unfortunately, many of them are simply untrue. This is the effect of error, ignorance and sometimes intentionally misleading recipients.

Not being aware of such behavior can negatively affect our emotions, sense of security, etc. It is worth learning a critical approach to received messages. It is important to check their credibility instead of taking their word for it.

The popularization of access to the Internet caused information chaos. Much of the news is purely subjective opinions of the authors.

2. Task 2: Exercise - Introducing ourselves (10 mins)

2.1. Each of those present introduces himself and tells about himself 2 pieces of information. One true and one false. The facilitator also participates in the exercise. After each person's statements, we can guess which information is true and which is not.

2.2. Summary of the exercise - Discussion about impressions, ease / difficulty of guessing the truth. What influenced it (we pay attention to the fact of acquaintance with someone, trust, etc.).

3. Task 3: Match the definition to the password (10 mins)

3.1. The participants, divided into pairs, receive [see Handout 1.](#)

4. Task 4: True or false (25 mins)

4.1. The participants are divided into 3 groups. They receive printouts of articles from the Internet ([see Handout 2](#)) and **A3 paper**. They try to determine the credibility of the information. They write out comments - which affects credibility and what undermines it.

5. Task 5: Wrap up (10 mins)

HANDOUT 1: Identifying the reliability of information sources

MISINFORMATION

Information that is false, but not created with the intention of causing harm (e.g. someone posting an article containing now out of date information but not realizing it).

MAL-INFORMATION

Information that is based on reality, used to inflict harm on a person, organization or country (e.g. someone using a picture of a dead child refugee (with no context) in an effort to ignite hatred of a particular ethnic group they are against).

DISINFORMATION

Information that is false and deliberately created to harm a person, social group, organization or country (e.g. a competitor purposely posting false statistics about your organization with an intent to discredit you).

HANDOUT 2: Identifying the reliability of information sources



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Kitty O'Brien Joyner

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from *Kitty Joyner*)

Kitty O'Brien Joyner (July 11, 1916 – August 16, 1993) was an American electrical engineer with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), and then with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) upon its replacement of NACA in 1958. She was the first woman to graduate from the University of Virginia's engineering program in 1939, receiving the *Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award* upon graduation. When she was hired by NACA the same year, she became the first woman engineer at the organization, eventually rising to the title Branch Head and managing several of its wind tunnels. Her work contributed to research on aeronautics, supersonic flight, airfoils, and aircraft design standards.

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Early life and education

Kitty Wingfield O'Brien was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on July 11, 1916.^[3] Her father was an engineer, inspiring her to pursue the same career.^[1] After high school, she wanted to attend the University of Virginia (UVA). Virginia state law had allowed women to attend public universities since 1920, but UVA implemented several hurdles for women who wished to apply, requiring that they attend school somewhere else for two years first and be at least 20 years old.^[4] These requirements were still in place in 1935, when O'Brien would have applied, so she attended *Sweet Briar College* for two years between 1935 and 1937, then successfully petitioned UVA to gain admission.^[3]

Not initially seeing an opportunity for women in the field, she told a *Miami News* reporter that "she had always wished she were a boy so she could follow his profession".^[1] The reporter wrote about her while she was in Florida attending an engineering conference at which her paper "Fluorescence, the Light of the Future" won second place among student work.^[1] Although the reporter remarked that "electrical engineering is scarcely considered a feminine profession", O'Brien used the opportunity to talk about how engineering presents a great opportunity for women and girls.^[1]

In her time at UVA she was secretary of the Virginia branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering and member of the university's Trigon engineering society. She was also president of her sorority, *Chi Omega*, and president of the Woman's Student association.^[1] In 1939, she became the first woman to graduate from UVA with a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering.^{[2][3][5]} She was selected to receive the *Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award*, which the university gives to two graduating students each year "for excellence of character and service to humanity".^{[6][7]}

Career

The NACA Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory (later the Langley Research Center) hired Joyner as a junior civil engineering aide in September 1939, making her their first woman engineer.^{[8][9]} At the time, the organization was expanding its aeronautics research and development in the time before World War II.^[9] Her career developed quickly, as she shifted her focus from civil to electrical engineering.^[8] Among her responsibilities was the management of the electrical systems for several wind tunnels, including supersonic wind tunnels, large, expensive facilities important to testing aircraft.^{[9][10][8]} She continued working at Langley for more than three decades, continuing at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) when it replaced NACA in 1958. By the 1960s, she achieved the title Branch Head of the Facilities Cost Estimating Branch, Office of Engineering and Technical Services.^[3]

Over the course of her career at NACA/NASA, Joyner made contributions to research on aeronautics, supersonic flight, and the design of airfoils.^{[10][11]} Her work had implications for military and commercial flight applications, and she was influential in the production of aircraft design standards that continued to be relevant many years later.^{[9][10]} She retired from NASA in May 1971.^[3] Joyner was active in engineering organizations and societies. She was a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and Honorary Life Member of the Engineers Club of the Virginia Peninsula.^[3]

Personal life

O'Brien married Upshur T. Joyner, a physicist who also worked at NACA/NASA, best known for his contributions at the NASA Langley Landing Loads Dynamics Facility.^[3] Together they had two children: a son named Upshur O'Brien Joyner, who died of leukemia at the age of 47 in 1990, and a daughter, Kate Bailey.^[3] In 1971, both Kitty and Upshur retired. They lived in Poquoson, Virginia.^[3]

In addition to her professional and personal engineering activities, she was a member of the P.E.O. Sisterhood, Daughters of the American Colonists, and United Daughters of the Confederacy, which in 1992 presented her with the Winnie Davis Award, recognizing exceptional dedication or contributions to the organization.^{[2][9][12]} She also served as first regent and organizer for the Charles Parish Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which named an annual scholarship after her.^{[2][13]}

Joyner died on August 16, 1993, at the age of 77. Her husband died a few months later, in November 1993, at the age of 85.^{[3][2]}

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Kitty O'Brien Joyner
 Joyner analyzing the operation of a wind tunnel turbine at NACA Langley in 1952
Born
 Kitty Wingfield O'Brien^[1] July 11, 1916 Charlottesville, Virginia
Died
 August 16, 1993 (aged 77) Sweet Briar College University of Virginia^[2]
Occupation
Years active
Years active
Employer
Organization
Known for
Spouse(s)
Awards



Joyner in 1964

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