

Alfabetización mediática	
Tema 2: Identificar la fiabilidad de las fuentes de información	
Unidad didáctica 2 – En busca de información fiable	
Duración: 60 minutos	
Objetivo	El objetivo de la unidad es mostrar cómo evaluar la credibilidad de la información encontrada y desarrollar las habilidades para evaluar críticamente la información.
Grupo Meta	Adultos (mayores)
Instalaciones/ Equipamientos	• Aula • Acceso a Internet • Ordenador/portátil • Proyector • Pizarra blanca
Herramientas/ Materiales	• Papel A3 • Notas adhesivas • Ficha 1 • Ficha 2
Actividades	1. Actividad 1: Inicio de la reunión: presentación del tema y de la forma de trabajar - presentaciones, debates, talleres (5 mins) <i>Introducción</i> La información que nos llega cada día no siempre es cierta y fiable. Además de noticias valiosas, recibimos rumores, noticias que son opiniones o proporcionan información incompleta. Recibimos y leemos información a través de Internet, pero también de los medios tradicionales: prensa, radio, televisión, correos electrónicos y tradicionales, contactos directos. A veces son poco importantes, a veces son interesantes, aburridas, sorprendentes, etc. Por desgracia, muchas de ellas son simplemente falsas. Es el efecto del error, de la ignorancia y, a veces, de engañar intencionadamente a los destinatarios. No ser consciente de este comportamiento puede afectar negativamente a nuestras emociones, a la sensación de seguridad, etc. Merece la pena abordar de forma crítica los mensajes recibidos. Es importante comprobar su credibilidad en lugar de creer en su propia palabra.

La popularización del acceso a Internet provocó un caos informativo. Gran parte de las noticias son opiniones puramente subjetivas de los autores.

2. Actividad 2: Ejercicio - Presentarse (10 mins)

2.1. Cada uno de los participantes se presenta y cuenta dos datos sobre sí mismo. Una verdadera y otra falsa. El animador también participa en el ejercicio. Tras las declaraciones de cada persona, se intenta adivinar qué información es verdadera y cuál no.

2.2. Resumen del ejercicio - Discusión sobre las impresiones, la facilidad / dificultad de adivinar la verdad. Lo que influyó (prestamos atención al hecho de conocer a alguien, la confianza, etc.).

3. Actividad 3: Relacionar la definición con la palabra clave (10 mins)

3.1. Los participantes, divididos en parejas, reciben **ver Ficha 1.**

4. Actividad 4: Verdadero o Falso (25 mins)

4.1. Los participantes están divididos en 3 grupos. Reciben copias impresas de artículos de Internet (**ver Ficha 2)** y papel **A3**. Intentan determinar la credibilidad de la información. Escriben comentarios: lo que afecta a la credibilidad y lo que le quita autoridad.

5. Actividad 5: Resumen (10 mins)

FICHA 1: Identificar la fiabilidad de las fuentes de información

MISINFORMATION (INFORMACIÓN ERRÓNEA)	Información que es falsa, pero que no ha sido creada con la intención de causar daño (por ejemplo, alguien que publica un artículo que contiene información ya obsoleta pero no se da cuenta).
MAL-INFORMATION (MAL USO DE LA INFORMACIÓN)	Información que se basa en la realidad, utilizada para hacer daño a una persona, organización o país (por ejemplo, alguien que utiliza la foto de un niño refugiado muerto (sin contexto) para encender el odio hacia un grupo étnico en particular contra el que está).
DISINFORMATION (DESINFORMACIÓN)	Información falsa y creada deliberadamente para perjudicar a una persona, grupo social, organización o país (por ejemplo, un competidor que publica a propósito estadísticas falsas sobre tu organización con la intención de perjudicarte).

FICHA 2: Identificar la fiabilidad de las fuentes de información



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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 *Algonmon 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 [edit]

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 *Algonmon Sydney Sullivan Award*, which the university gives to two graduating students each year "for excellence of character and service to humanity".^{[6][7]}

Career [edit]

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 [edit]

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)
Alma mater
Sweet Briar College University of Virginia^[2]
Occupation
Electrical engineer
Years active
1939–71
Years active
1939–71
Employer
NACA · NASA
Organization
IEEE
Known for
First woman engineer at the Memorial Langley Aeronautical Laboratory
Spouse(s)
Upshur T. Joyner
Awards
Algonmon Sydney Sullivan Award



Joyner in 1964

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Amazon Declares Moral Bankruptcy

Full story: [thehardtimes.net](#)

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BY JUSTIN COX | APRIL 25, 2020

SEATTLE — Online retailer Amazon officially declared moral bankruptcy today thanks to their ongoing, unethical treatment of employees amid the coronavirus pandemic.

"These are unprecedented times, and the only way we could continue forward is by declaring moral bankruptcy," said Amazon CEO and Founder Jeff Bezos. "What choice do we have? Allow our warehouse employees to unionize? Deem them 'essential' to our business model? That would simply wreck our margins. We literally have no choice but to declare to the world that we have no souls or empathy if we want to keep it up. There's no other way."

With Amazon's profits rising thanks to increased service demand, they truly have no choice but to change absolutely nothing.

"Thanks to coronavirus, the entire world is staying safely indoors and doing their shopping online, and that's helped make this our most profitable quarter in history," said Amazon COO Rosalind Brewer. "In order to keep things running efficiently, as always, our warehouse staff is working around the clock, every day. They're moving toilet paper onto semi-trucks like their lives depend on it — and if I had things my way, they literally would."

Worried about their future, Amazon employees were assured that the company has their best interests at heart.

"I guess Amazon is gonna run some commercial on Hulu or something to thank us for all of our hard work — I'll probably never see it, but yeah, that's nice, I guess," said warehouse worker Darell Grant. "I guess the best thing to come out of this is that now, everyone will know how reprehensible it is to support Amazon... and that I'll still have a job, since basically no one will stop shopping here."

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