Holy Family Halewood

Year 5 and 6 – Personal Development
Theme: Living in the Wider World
Topic: Media Literacy and Digital Resilience

Learning Objectives

- to identify different types of media and their different purposes e.g. to entertain, inform, persuade or advertise

- basic strategies to assess whether content online (e.g. research, news, reviews, blogs) is based on fact, opinion, or is biased

- that some media and online content promote stereotypes

- how to assess which search results are more reliable than others

- to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online

- how devices store and share information

Key Questions

How do you know if you can trust a piece of news?

Is a news article ever free of bias or opinion?

How do you recognise suspicious online content?

What would you do if an advert popped up that made you feel uncomfortable?

How can you carry out a safe search?

Key Vocabulary

Fake news – News which is not true, or does not include all of the facts

Bias – Where a news report is slanted or unbalanced to make one side of the story seem more important

Fact –Something that is true and definitely known about a situation. Fact is supported by evidence

Opinion – 1. A person's view or idea about a situation. 2. A type of writing in a news publication that includes what the writer thinks about a situation, rather than just the facts

Regulated news – Controlled by rules and regulations, ensuring news organisations uphold high standards of journalism. Newspaper regulators in the UK include the Independent Press Standards Organisation (Ipso) and Impress. The broadcast regulator is OfCom

Stereotype - A stereotype is an assumption about what someone will be like (e.g. their personal qualities or attributes) based on a group they belong to.