



Sports A historic World Series matchup



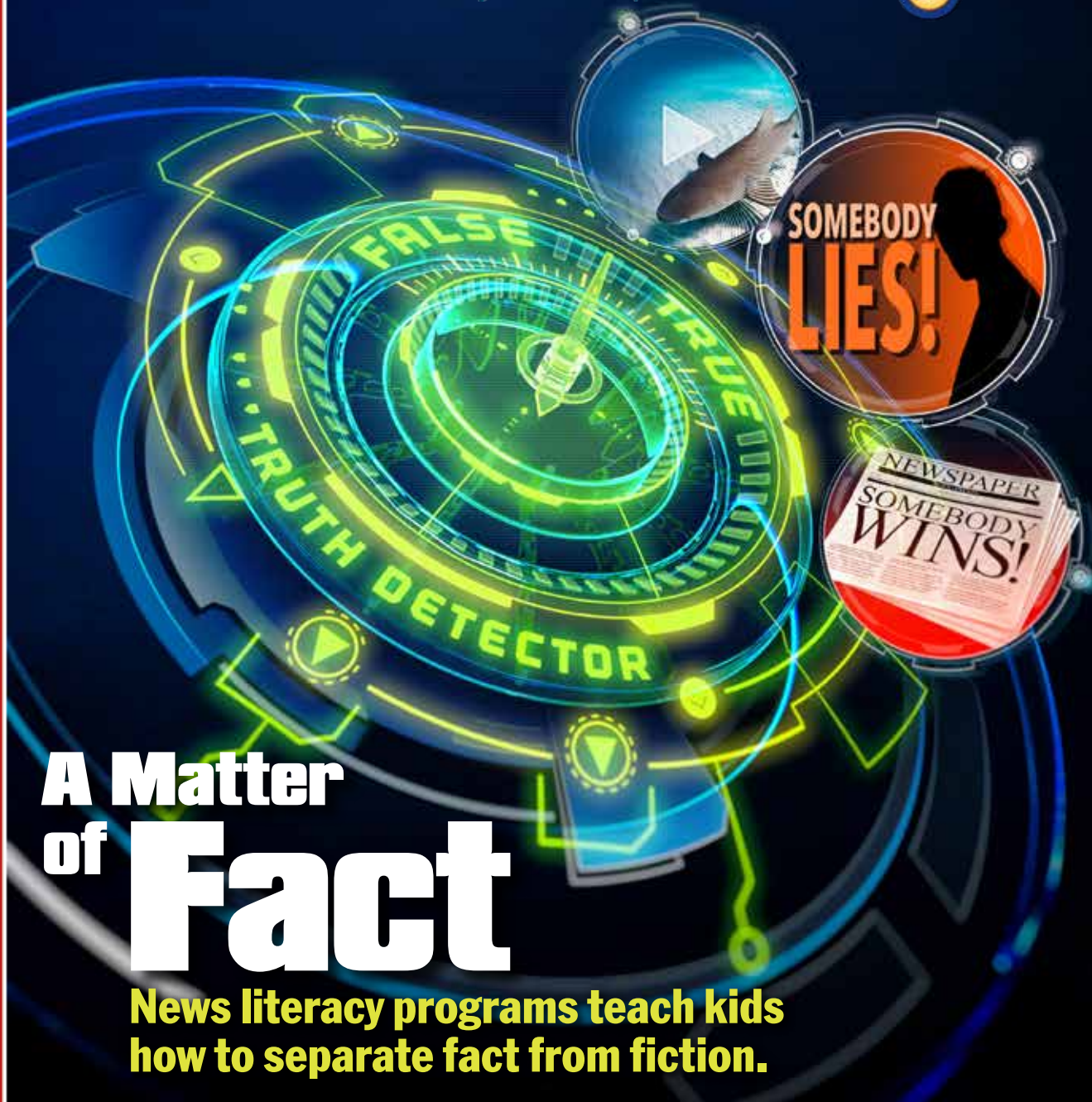
U.S. Students study American Indian culture.



Debate Should stores separate toys by gender?

TIME FOR KIDS

EDITION
3-4



A Matter of **Fact**

News literacy programs teach kids how to separate fact from fiction.

FACT CHECK

Information is available 24/7. How do you know whom to believe? News literacy programs help kids sort fact from fiction.

Khadija Qanoongo, 12, says she used to believe everything she read online. Then she took a news literacy class. She learned how to determine if a website is **reliable**. She found out that many are not. “Now I’m very careful when I read news on the Internet,” Khadija told TFK.

Power Words

reliable: able to be believed; likely to be true or correct

standard: a level of quality that is considered acceptable

Khadija goes to I.S. 303, in Brooklyn, New York.

Marisol Solano teaches news literacy at the school. “I tell students that news literacy is really about trying to get to the truth,” she says.

Reading Between the Lines

Rosamaria Garces, 12, is also a student at I.S. 303. She has seen several fake stories posted on social media. “I think kids my age should notice more and read between the lines,” she says.

Angel Gonzalez teaches news literacy at

NEWS MATTERS
Marisol Solano and Brett Dobin remind I.S. 303 students to read critically.



THINK!

Khadija Qanoongo is careful when she reads news on the Internet. Why?



WHOOOPS! In 1948, President Harry Truman holds a newspaper. It incorrectly says that his opponent, Thomas Dewey, has won the election.



IS IT REAL? After a storm hits the New York area, this photo is shared online. It shows a scene from a movie. It is not a news photo.

De La Salle Academy, in New York City. He tells his students to pay attention to where their news comes from. “We’re only as good as the information we consume, in terms of our ability

to [know about] the world,” he says.

A program called the News Literacy Project sends journalists to speak with Gonzalez’s classes. They talk about what goes into producing news coverage that people can trust.

Alan Miller started the program. It is now in more than 100 schools. Miller used to be a reporter. He points out that anybody can post a view on social media. But a story must meet a stricter set of **standards** to make the front page of a major newspaper. “All information is not created equal,” he says.

Of course, news organizations make mistakes too. The day after the 1948 presidential election, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* announced that Thomas Dewey had won. In fact, he had lost.

News literacy students also learn to pay attention to an author’s purpose. Solano tells her students to ask themselves: Is the author presenting both sides? If not, the writer’s aim may be to persuade readers. Opinion articles serve a purpose, she says. But students should be aware that the author is pushing a point of view.

Danish Tufail, 11, has been using what he learned in news literacy to make sense of Election 2016 coverage. Someday, “we’re going to have to elect a president,” says the seventh grader at I.S. 303. “Knowing what to believe about the candidates is important.”

—By Suzanne Zimblar

A FREE PRESS

The First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees five freedoms for Americans. One of these is freedom of the press. The lawmakers who wrote the amendment knew that if the government could block opinions or stories, the public would be less informed.

In some countries, the government limits what journalists can report. Writers can be punished for stories that the government doesn’t like. Thomas Jefferson once wrote, “Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press.” Do you agree?

