Ditch Summit 2023 Day 6

Media Literacy in an Ever-Changing Al Landscape: Julie Smith

"The LIE will make it all the way around the world before the TRUTH gets its pants on." Attributed to Mark Twain retold by Julie Smith

Copied from: <u>Media Literacy in an</u> <u>Ever-Changing Al Landscape</u>



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I've been passionate about media literacy since 1997 and have taught at the college level for eighteen years. I teach at Webster University in St Louis and travel to countries/conferences/church basements/anyone who will listen - to talk about media literacy. social media and educational technology.

Headshot of Julie Smith





- The rate and speed of change in communication is off the charts
- Are we moving too fast? or too slow?
- K-12 teachers is being affected in the classroom directly and indirectly
- Media Literacy is asking 5 questions:
 - Who's the sender? (A lot harder to answer now)
 - What's their motives?

 - What information is left out?
 - Who benefits or profits from this?
- Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1996 states that there is a difference between publishers and platforms



- Teachers have an extra burden of determining what's real.
 - Students what context to current events.
 - We live in a visual society now.
- Media Literacy is like being a food critic. (Presentation, color, texture, etc)
 - Talk about the messages and why they exist.
- Average American: up to 12 hours a day consuming electronic media
 - Most people are double to triple screeners (IE. computer & streaming music; Double screener)
- With Al, it complicates all 5 Media Literacy questions
- We are less likely to check messages that validate our way of thinking.



#1. Media Literacy: Who is the sender?

 Someone can send it even though they were not the creator of the content.

#2 Media Literacy: What's their motive or intent?

Usually trying to sell us something or an idea



#3. Media Literacy: How is the message designed to get my attention?

Use of color, songs, fonts, etc.

#4 Medial Literacy: What information is left out?

Most cases there is A LOT of information that has been left out



#5 Media Literacy: Who profits/benefits from this message?

 We need to get into the habit about being critical thinkers when addressing messages and content



Words from Julie Smith:

- 1. Give yourself a break when it comes to keeping student attention
- 2. Most of student messages are short-form video
 - a. Help students understand context
 - b. "I want my teachers to stop worrying about content and talk about the process."
 - c. Work on the application of knowledge and the application of skills
 - d. Social Media can divide the world into the oppressed and oppressors



Words from Julie Smith:

- 3. Encourage students to ask questions about the content they are consuming
- a. Math example: How are charts & graphs created to be misleading?
- b. Science example: Why are some scientific discoveries in the news and others aren't?
- c. English example: How are photo captions & headlines examples of bias (different framing of events)?
- d. Health example: How does advertising make liquor and tobacco look appealing?
- e. History example: Are movies actually portraying historical facts?
- 4. There's a lot to being an active media consumer.



Digital Citizenship

- Needs a MAJOR overhaul
- We need to teach coping skills instead.
- Who are the 5 companies that control public discourse in the USA?
- What does it mean to use the "cleanse" on Instagram?
- Why is TikTok built one way in China and different in other countries?
- All Junior and Seniors should have a LinkedIn Account
- 52% of accounts are bots as per the Atlantic. <u>This Person Does Not Exist</u>
- Students should know how to spot a bot.
- Kids want help with the everyday stuff



SMISHING= text message phishing

Text fishing. It is a missed connection. The bot farms know that the number is associated with a human.

TIKTOK= is different in China than in the rest of the world

- In China it is called Deun and turns itself off after 40 minutes in China. It shows videos on physical fitness, visits to museums, etc. Uses it as a teaching tool.
- The rest of the world gets the junk.
- The concern is that kids will not consume information unless it is displayed in videos.
- Students need to come up with a pass sentence instead of a word and spaces count.



What's a shallowfake and a deepfake?

- Shallowfake- someone takes a video of you that already existed and just tweaked it (add facial features or change the audio)
- Deepfake- it has never happened but AI can create a moving face of someone and have them say something they never said.
- As technology advances it is getting harder and harder to tell.
 - Lateral Reading: Check other sources to verify
 - Stuff on the extremes is what gets the "clicks"
 - A lot of the info we consume now isn't produced by journalists
- Students prefer to get news from faces and not words.
 - Many students are diagnosing themselves from TikTok videos
- Students need to be in control of their media. They need to be more active media consumers.



IN CONCLUSION

- Being afraid of new tech is very normal.
- Use Al tools to help students to save time.
 - Think of AI tools as 100 little interns.
- Save yourself some time
- Al detection tools don't work that well. Use it to your benefit.



EXTRA EXTRA

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Writing school Al policies? Use these 10+ resources 10 Al discussions schools should have now Al in the classroom: What's cheating? What's OK?

Media Literacy Education - Julie Smith
Al Tools from Julie Smith
What the Media?!!? Podcast
Commonsense.org
News Literacy Project
National Association for Media Literacy Education
Take It Down
#medialiteracy on Twitter (X)