

## Module 5

### **Digital literacy and the effect media had on mental health created by health emergency crisis**

#### **Activity 1:**

##### **Which types of Media do your students use to get informed on a daily basis?**

Ask students to state the types of either traditional or new media that they use and have the results of a week to measure the frequency of the media used by your class.

##### **Select from the ones below:**

##### **New Media**

- Websites
- Blogs
- Email
- Social Media Platforms
- Video Sharing Platforms
- Online Newspapers
- Online Forums
- Wikipedia

#### **Activity 2:**

Do this exercise one afternoon, collect one breaking news piece from all media channels, all TV news announcements, online newspapers and radio. Compare the level of detail, severity and angle of each news announcement. Is it the same? Is it subjective?

#### **Activity 3:**

How many of the eight elements of the Belshaw's model element can you name?

Which ones do you consider relevant to?

Which ones would you like to enhance?

### Activity 1:

**Take a look at this news example. Discuss with your peers or team whether you can identify notions of the below.**

Think about the justification of your argument.

<https://www.foxnews.com/politics/aoc-tests-positive-for-covid-19-after-partying-in-miami-maskless>

- Fake news
- Misinformation
- Malinformation
- Disinformaiton

### Check your knowledge:

- **What is the difference between traditional and new media? (multiple choice, more than one answer possible)**

o New media involves a culture, in which new phenomena emerged such as memes and emojis

but also different social environments

o Information depicted by traditional media doesn't change and therefore can be always be accepted

o News and information on new media is always highly subjective

o New media is also called digital media, consists of methods that are mostly online or involve

the Internet in some sense

- **Which one of these is fake news? Take some time and decide which criterias mark it as Mal-information / Dis-information / Mis-information.**



*Sahara is drowning – elephants learn to swim due to climate change*



**People are turning violet – What kind of new disease is spreading?**



*Social media is ruining our children!  
Burn down the internet and stop the  
dumbing of our youth by the elite!*

- **What are the dangers of infodemic (too much information in times of a disease outbreak)? (multiple choice, more than one answer possible)**
  - o Confusion
  - o Risk-Taking Behaviours
  - o psychological disorders, e.g. panic, fear, depression, and fatigue
- **Who is susceptible to fake news in terms of social inequalities? Do you remember about the impact of social polarization and homophily?**
  - A) Privileged communities
  - B) Marginalized communities
- **Which of the following impacts of social media are positive, which are negative?**

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**Influencers can inspire a healthier style of living**

**Positive**

**Negative**

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Overusing of social media may increase anxiety, depression and suicidality

Decrease of loneliness and enhancement of existing friendships

Unrealistic aspirations portrayed by influencers effect mental wellbeing

Distorted body image or cyber-bullying

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**What does media literacy enable learners to do?**

- Access, evaluate and analyse media
- Access, analyse and create media
- Access, evaluate, analyse and create media

**Children and teenagers are heavily affected by influencers. Is that effect positive or negative?**

- Positive
- Negative
- Both

**During the pandemic, many countries have implemented messaging programs for teachers, students and parents.**

- True
- False