



## Vocabulary

**Bias** (Bi-as): Feeling or showing favoritism for or against a thing, idea, person, or group. Bias can lead to misinformation, disinformation, and unfair treatment.

**Critical Thinking** (Cri-ti-cal Think-ing): Asking questions and reflecting carefully about whether something is true or sensible before believing it.

**Fact-Checking** (Fact Check-ing): The process of verifying information for accuracy in news reports, social media posts, etc.

**Media** (Me-di-a): Communication that is created and shared. Media can be digital, such as social media applications, streaming services, video games, or websites. Print media includes newspapers, magazines, books, textbooks, or posters, while broadcast media is distributed through television or radio.

**Media Consumption** (Me-di-a Con-sump-tion): How much and what types of media we use, see, hear, read, and think about.

**Media Literacy** (Me-di-a Lit-er-a-cy): The ability to understand, analyze, and make smart choices about the information you see, hear, read, and create.

**Misinformation** (Mis-in-for-ma-tion): False or incorrect information spread by people. When spread intentionally, it is known as disinformation.

**Motivations** (Mo-ti-va-tions): The reasons behind a person's actions. Motivation drives decision-making.

**Perspective** (Per-spec-tive): A specific attitude of how somebody sees or thinks about something. Different perspectives create different points of view.

**Reliable Source** (Re-li-a-ble Source): A trustworthy place to get information, such as a well-known news website or an expert.

**Source** (Source): The origin or place where information comes from, such as a website, news outlet, or individual.

**Tone** (Tone): The way something is said or written. Tone shows how a person feels about what they are talking about, such as whether they are happy, angry, or serious.