

social media

19th March 2018

last time on social media?

- when
- what
- why
- what for
- who
- how much



WHY - WHO – WHAT - HOW MUCH - WHICH - DO

1. _____ am I reading the text?
2. _____ am I going to use the information for?
3. _____ do I know already?
4. _____ is the writer of the text?
5. _____ I understand the structure of the text?
6. _____ terms / phrases do I need to understand?

WHY - WHO – WHAT - HOW MUCH - WHICH - DO

1. WHY am I reading the text?
2. WHAT am I going to use the information for?
3. HOW MUCH do I know already?
4. WHO is the writer of the text?
5. DO I understand the structure of the text?
6. WHICH terms / phrases do I need to understand?

KAHOOT.it

facts versus opinion

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6jFea6OT94a>

- A. three ways to expand the critical reading ability:
- B. 1 fact and 1 opinion about low back pain:
- C. examples of texts that often lack factual support:
- D. which chapter deals with propaganda techniques:
- E. examples of logical fallacy:

Facts can be proved to be correct.
Opinions might also be correct but
they cannot be proved.

Skillswise RtE3.4

Identifying fact and opinion

The twenty-first century

I think firstly health is better in the 21st century because there are more doctors, nurses, opticians.

Secondly, in my opinion, the law and military and police are a good thing about the 21st century because the police are very important to keep the peace. The military defeats the enemy, also the United Nations cannot work without the military.

Education is better than war. We learn different things, such as the English language, maths, computers and arts, etc.

Communication is very important and better than before. We have telephones, fax, email, television, mobiles, newspapers and magazines.

Transport and travel have improved. We can travel all over the world quickly because we have a lot of aeroplanes, trains, cars, ships.

(Adapted from a piece of writing by an anonymous writer in the [BBC archive](#).)



The article above is from the [BBC archive](#) about the twenty-first century.
Highlight all the facts in bold and underline the opinions.

Skillswise RtL1.2

The language of fact and opinion

How do we distinguish between fact and opinion?

One way to distinguish between fact and opinion is to look at the language used. Language helps us to decide whether a statement can be backed up with evidence and verified in some way. Or it can help to show whether the statement is someone's point of view, judgement or belief.

Examples of the language we use to express facts:

- This review has **demonstrated**...
- **According** to the results of the latest poll...
- The latest findings **confirm**...
- Researchers have recently **discovered**...

Tip: Look at the key words used to express facts - **demonstrated, according, confirm, discovered**.

Examples of the language we use to express opinions:

- The company **claims** that...
- The research team **argues** that...
- In Professor Donald's **view**...
- Most experts in this field **suspect** that...

Tip: Look at the key words used to express opinion - **claims, argues, view, suspect**.

NOTE: Facts and opinions can be manipulated. Opinions can be presented as facts, simply by using the language of facts to present them. For example:

Recent statements made by the council confirm that most residents do not want a further expansion of the one-way system of streets.

Although facts are expressed in the language in the above statement, there is very little evidence to back it up. The council may have made statements about increasing the number of one-way streets, but this doesn't mean that local residents were surveyed and that their responses were recorded in any way.

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