

Curriculum links

WA HPE Curriculum

Sub-strand: Healthy and active communities

- Criteria that can be applied to sources of information, including online, to assess their credibility.

International technical guidance on sexuality education

Key concept 4.3: Safe use of information and communication technologies

- Internet and social media use require special care and consideration.

Materials

- A ball of wool or string
- Computer/tablet with internet access [per pair of students] OR print offs of website with information students can use to answer the worksheets below
- Student Activity Sheet: [Internet information](#) [one per student]
- Student Activity Sheet: [How reliable is that website?](#) [one per student]

Before you get started

- Students will be searching the internet for websites and apps in this learning activity. If available, refer to your school's internet usage policy for safe practices when conducting website searches.
- Teachers should know and understand the [protective interrupting technique](#) and what, why, when and how it is needed and used before facilitating this activity.

Learning activities

Group agreement

5 minutes

Teaching tip: A group agreement must be established before any RSE program begins to ensure a safe learning environment. Read [Essential tools: Establishing a group agreement](#) for tips on how to create one and what to include.

1. Revise or create the class [group agreement](#).

How do you tell if a website is credible?

20 mins

2. Discuss safety issues students might encounter in their daily life (e.g. road safety, safety around medications, navigating relationships).
3. Ask:

How do you KNOW if you're safe or unsafe?

What feelings and emotions do you experience in a safe and in an unsafe situation?

How would you deal with being in an unsafe, threatening or uncomfortable situation?

Where might you go to access community resources if you did not feel safe or wanted to stay safe in this situation? (use the situations on the whiteboard that the students have provided above)

What could you do to make sure you understand the information that you might get from these community resources? (e.g. prepare and ask questions; bring an adult relative to the appointment; ask for things to be explained in another way; ask for an interpreter)

4. Explain that it is important to have the knowledge to be able to find, understand and use information about your health and health care so that you can make healthy decisions. This knowledge is called health literacy. Stress that part of health literacy is being able to decide whether information that you find on the internet is trustworthy and believable.
5. To demonstrate the complexity of finding credible and reliable information, have students gather around your computer and give one student a ball of wool or string and ask them to hold the end. Explain that you are a 12-year-old female student and you are worried because you haven't started your period yet. All your friends have and you want to find out if you are normal by using the internet.
 - Type in "When is it normal to start your period?" into a search engine and then click on a range of reliable (e.g. government sites) and not so reliable (e.g. YouTube) sites. Each time you click on a site or a link, have the student holding the ball of wool hold onto a piece of the string/wool close to the ball and then pass/throw the ball to another student. This should create a cobweb effect should result to demonstrate that searching for appropriate information is complicated.

Teaching tip: Many search engines will have an Ai-generated answer gathered from the top search results. This is a good opportunity to highlight that while the Ai gathers information from a range of sources, if the sources are not credible or correct, the answer is not credible.

6. In pairs, have students guess a definition for the terms 'credible' and 'reliable' and then compare their definitions with a dictionary definition.
7. Have students work in pairs or small groups to think about what makes a website credible and reliable and list these as a checklist. Consider:
 - *Who wrote the information or created the website?*
 - *The date on the website (if applicable)*
 - *Could they find other sources (sites) that had the same information?*
 - *Did the site provide links to other sites, or give sources for its information?*
8. Ask:

When searching a site, what indicates that it's an ad?

Why do you get particular ads when you are searching?

How do you decide which web page to use? Is it the top one?

What do you know about the address?

9. Explain to students that there are a number of terms and words that can assist them to locate, select, navigate and evaluate appropriate websites and online content. Provide each student with a copy of the Student Activity Sheet: *Internet information* that lists a number of commonly used terms and pieces of information that can be found on websites. Read through each of them with the students.
10. Have students compare this information with the checklists they developed.

Assessing a website's reliability

25 mins

11. Give each student a copy of the Student Activity Sheet: *How reliable is that website?* Explain that they are going to be using the internet to find some information to help their 12-year-old friend who has told them that they are feeling sad and depressed. In groups of five, students use the activity sheet to evaluate which website and app from the list below would be the most reliable and useful for their friend:

Reliable websites:

Kids Helpline www.kidshelpline.com.au

Headspace www.eheadspace.org.au

Youth Beyond Blue www.youthbeyondblue.com

Not so reliable websites:

Kids health www.kidshealth.org

Wikihow wikihow.com/Deal-with-Teenage-Depression

Free reliable apps (downloadable through the App Store or Google Play):

Smiling mind www.smilingmind.com.au

ReachOut WorryTime www.reachout.com/reachout-worrytime-app

ReachOut Breathe www.reachout.com/reachout-breathe-app

Teaching tip: Other relationship/sexual health issues could be used as a trigger for this activity. The teacher would need to preview a range of 'child appropriate' reliable and not-so-reliable sources prior to the lesson.

12. Hear feedback from each group on their chosen website and ask that students justify their answers. Ask:

For the particular issue you had to deal with, was the web/an app the best place to find help?

Is the site/app you decided to suggest to your friend as useful as talking to a parent, teacher, doctor or health worker?

When is the web/an app appropriate/inappropriate?

3-2-1 Reflection

How to help a friend?

10 mins

1. Students use the [Kids Helpline](#) website to find a topic of interest to them (from the homepage, click on the 'Kids' link then scroll down to the 'Helpful info for you!' section).
2. Students describe how they might use this information to:
 - make better decisions about their health
 - advise a friend about an issue that might be bothering them.

Health promoting schools

Background teacher note: [Health promoting schools framework](#).

Education

Learning

- Critiquing online sources of information goes across all curriculums, such as critiquing websites with scientific information, websites with reliable numbers related to demographics. Students should be taught what reliable and unreliable sources of information are across all subjects.

Environment

Policy

- School policy for promoting websites/resources name they must come from reputable sources.

Partnerships

Family

- Encourage parents to continue the conversation home about where to find useful and credible information.

