

Point of View

Objective: To help students understand the concept of "point of view" in media and recognize how it can influence their understanding of information. Throughout all of the media literacy activities – considering the point of view is key.

Introduction to Point of View:

Begin by explaining that "point of view" means the way someone looks at or thinks about something. Use relatable examples like personal experiences. For instance, discuss how a favorite book or movie might have different characters' perspectives.

Media Sources and Their Perspectives:

Present various media sources like newspapers, websites, or magazines. Discuss that each source has its own point of view or way of looking at things. Provide simple examples of how the same event or topic might be covered differently in different sources.

Identifying Point of View:

Show age-appropriate news articles or stories from different sources.

Ask students to read or view them and identify any differences in perspective or point of view. Discuss how language, tone, and images can reflect the source's point of view.

Role-Play Activity:

Divide the class into small groups and assign each group a different perspective or point of view on a fictional event (e.g., a superhero rescue). Have each group present their version of the story and explain why they chose that point of view.

Analyzing Advertisements:

Show advertisements (e.g., for a popular snack). Ask students to identify the point of view of the advertisement. What is it trying to make them think or feel?

Discuss how advertisers use different perspectives to persuade people to buy products.

Creating Their Own Media:

Have students work individually or in pairs to create a simple drawing, poster, or short story about a topic of their choice. Encourage them to consider their point of view and how it might be different from others.

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Reflect and Discuss:

Gather the class to reflect on what they've learned about point of view in media.

- Discuss the importance of understanding different perspectives and how it helps them be critical media consumers.

Homework Assignment (optional):

Assign a homework task where students find an example of media (e.g., a picture book, a short video, or a news article) and identify the point of view it presents.

Ongoing Practice (throughout the year):

Continue to reinforce the concept of point of view by discussing it when encountering media in the classroom or through homework assignments. By incorporating hands-on activities, discussions, and real-world examples, students can gradually develop their understanding of point of view in media and become more critical consumers of information.