

The FLICC Model

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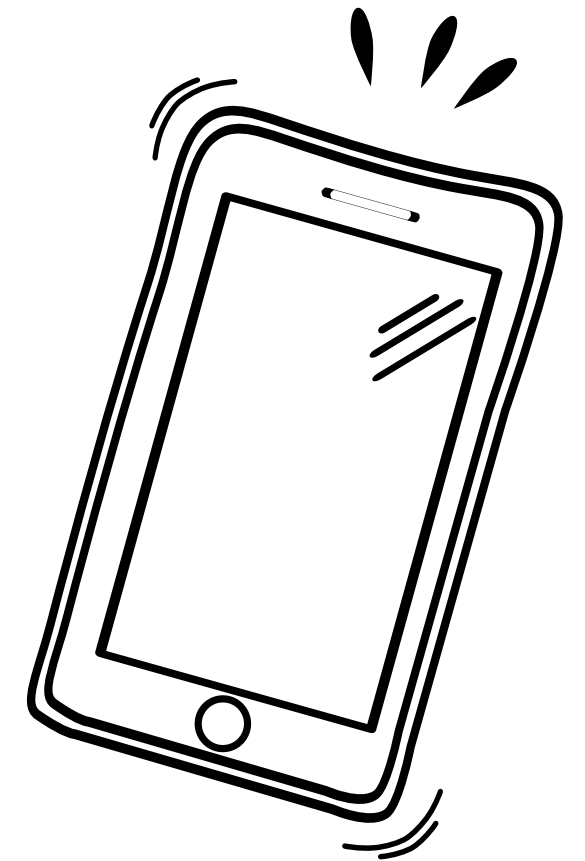


F - Fake Experts

This is when someone who isn't really an expert pretends to know a lot about a topic.

Example: Your classmate claims they're an expert on a new video game, but they've never actually played it. They're just repeating things they've heard from others.

Do you know of any other fake expert examples?



How to spot Fake Experts

Clear knowledge: A real expert can explain things clearly and give specific details about their topic.

Balanced views: True experts understand that things can be complicated. Real experts are okay with saying, "We don't know everything yet."

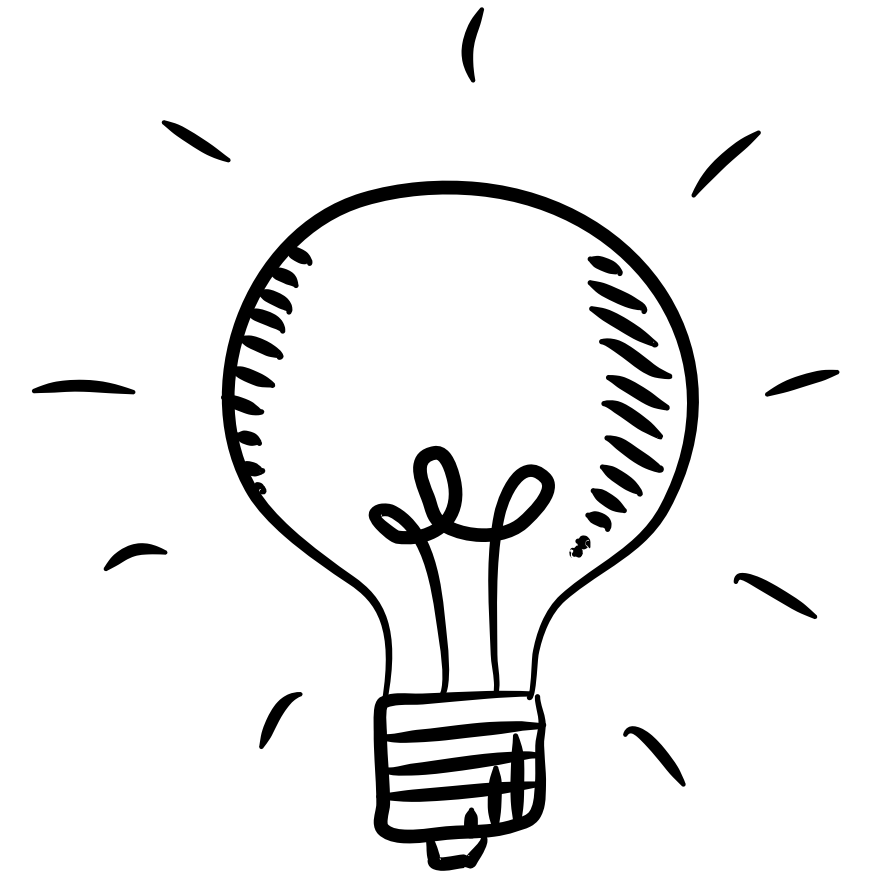
Proof for claims: Real experts back up what they say with facts or evidence, like studies or research.

L - Logical Fallacies

These are mistakes in thinking that can lead to wrong conclusions.

Example: Your friend says, *"I ate ice cream yesterday and got a good grade on my test. Ice cream must make you smarter!"* This is a logical fallacy because eating ice cream doesn't necessarily cause good grades.

Do you know of any other Logical Fallacy examples?



How to spot a Logical Fallacy

Circular reasoning: Watch out for arguments that go in circles. For example, "This book is the best because it's better than all other books."

Either/Or thinking: Be careful of arguments that only give two options when there might be more. If someone says you can only choose between two things, ask yourself if there could be other choices they're not mentioning.

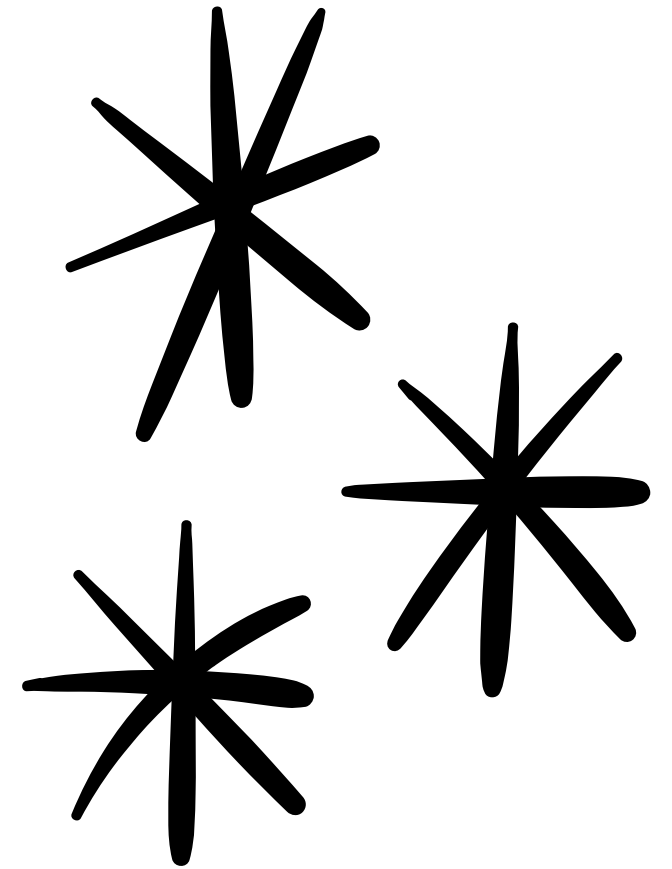
Jumping to conclusions: Look out for big claims based on little evidence. If someone makes a general statement after seeing just one or two examples, they might be making a hasty generalisation. For example, "I met two people from California who surf, so everyone in California must surf."

I - Impossible Expectations

This is when someone asks for proof that's impossible to provide.

Example: A friend refuses to believe dinosaurs existed unless you can show them a live one. That's an impossible expectation because dinosaurs are extinct.

Do you know of any other Impossible Expectation examples?



How to spot a Impossible Expectations

Look for "always" or "never": If a statement uses words like "always," "never," "every time," or "100%," it might be setting impossible expectations. Real-world situations usually have exceptions.

Check for extreme demands: If something asks for an unreasonably high standard or immediate results, it could be an impossible expectation.

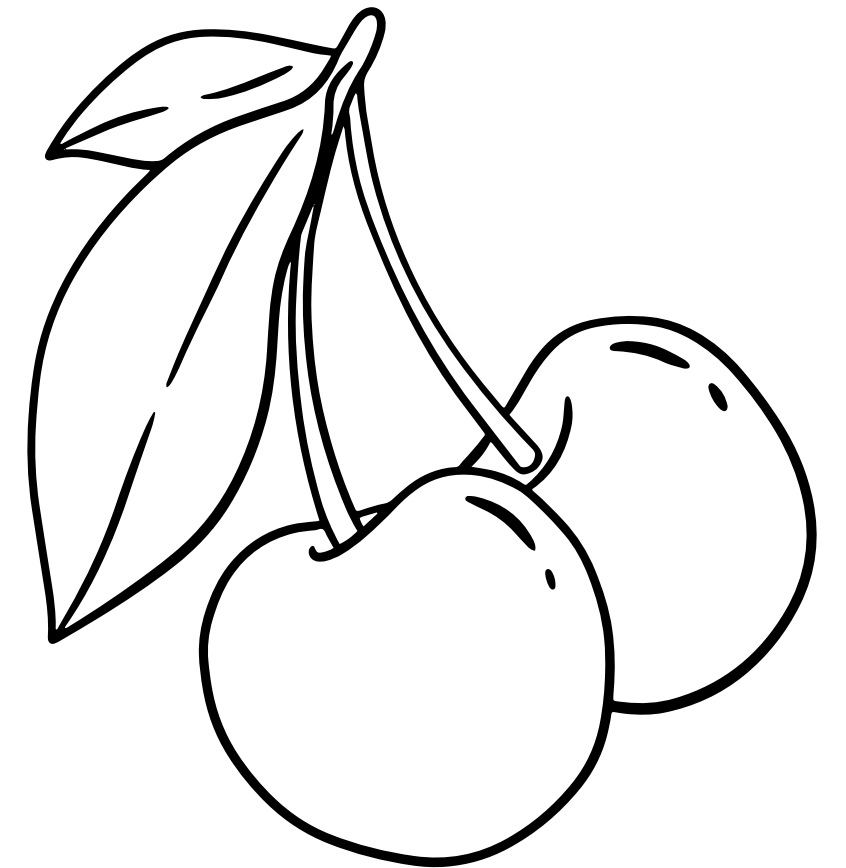
Spot the "all-or-nothing" thinking: If a statement suggests that something is only good if it solves every problem completely, it's probably setting impossible expectations.

C - Cherry Picking

This means choosing only the information that supports your idea and ignoring everything else.

Example: You tell your parents you cleaned your room, showing them one tidy corner while hiding the mess under your bed. You're cherry-picking the clean parts and ignoring the messy ones.

Do you know of any other Cherry Picking examples?



How to spot Cherry Picking

Selective evidence: Watch out for arguments that only use a few examples while ignoring lots of other information. It's like picking only the best cherries from a tree and pretending all the cherries are perfect.

Ignoring the big picture: Be careful of claims that focus on small details but miss the overall trend.

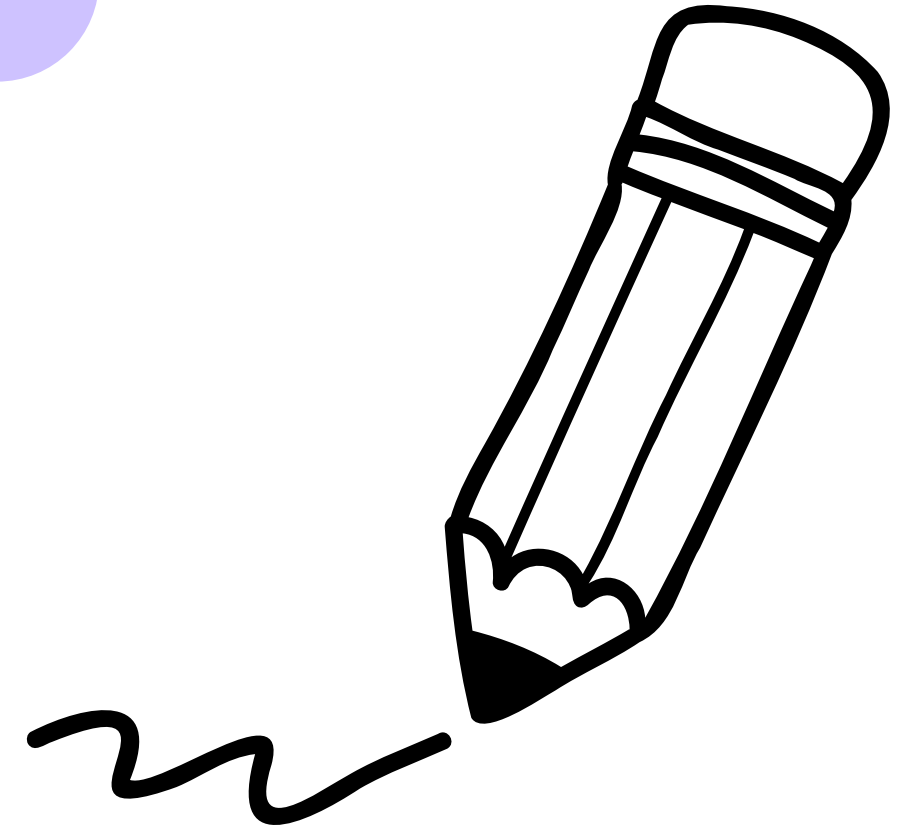
One-sided stories: Look for arguments that only show one side of an issue. If someone only talks about the good things or only the bad things about a topic, they might be cherry picking.

C - Conspiracy Theories

These are big, often complicated stories that try to explain things without any real evidence.

Example: Someone tells you that teachers give out homework because they're part of a secret group trying to stop kids from having fun. This is a conspiracy theory with no proof.

Do you know of any other Conspiracy Theory examples?



How to spot a Conspiracy Theory

Secret groups: Be wary of claims about powerful secret groups controlling everything. Real life is usually more complicated than that.

Connecting unrelated things: Watch out for arguments that link random events as if they're all connected. Just because two things happened doesn't mean they're related.

Rejecting official explanations: Be careful of ideas that automatically dismiss all official or expert explanations as lies, without good reason.

**How well do you think you can spot
misinformation or disinformation?**