



## Fact-Checking

### 1. The New Yorker

☐ **1.1** Writer's sources

*Divide the text into many pieces so checking names and dates are correct.*

☐ **1.2** Signs

*Always start with obvious part such as controversial or not well-formulated phrases*

☐ **1.3** Never hurry

*Look for any source possible. It's normal if checking takes a lot of time*

☐ **1.4** Contact author

*Always ask authors for books, magazine, news clips, phone numbers or notes that can be sources of information.*

☐ **1.5** How to talk to quoted people

*Never read a quote you want to ask about, sometimes people can deny what they said*

☐ **1.6** Don't write everything

*While speaking on the phone write only key words and phrases*

### 2. S-Town

☐ **2.1** Machine

*Everything that can be doubted should be explained as nothing is obvious*

☐ **2.2** Riliable sources

*Always have two independent sources which constitute a good operational definition of truth*

☐ **2.3** Experts' opinion

*Considering science always ask some experts*

☐ **2.4 Emails**

*They should not be used for writing questions, but perfect for setting up calls*

☐ **2.5 Wiki**

*Wiki itself is not reliable, but used links can be helpful*

### **3. Newsweek**

☐ **3.1 Check your work**

*After finishing one part or the whole work look for any mistakes you may have made*

☐ **3.2 Beginners**

*Having interns or junior employees means you should train them and oversight*

### **4. Journalists**

☐ **4.1 Thoughts**

*Sometimes writing thoughts can lead to something bigger*

☐ **4.2 Small companies**

*To avoid consequences of making mistakes at the career's start, it's better to start in SC*

☐ **4.3 What is interesting for you**

*Write this at first, and after that you won't notice how you moved to other parts of work*

☐ **4.4 Different formats**

*Journalists should be able to tell a story in every format*

☐ **4.5 Wide net**

*Think deeply about everything that can be connected, call every person you can get any information from*

☐ **4.6 Repeating question**

*During interviews return sometimes to already asked questions to be on track*

☐ **4.7** From report to story

*One of the ways to start writing a story is to start writing report*

☐ **4.8** Be stubborn

*If you get "no" as an answer, come back again and again until you receive answer you want to*

☐ **4.9** Double check

*Check twice everything you get from sources*

☐ **4.10** Don't share secrets

*If you tell others' secrets you will lose interviewee's trust*

☐ **4.11** Ask if a person has something to tell

*This question can give information that you did not expect*

☐ **4.12** Show up

*Meeting in person is better than speaking on the phone*

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как это убрать?