



Workshop: Knowledge is Power – Reconstructing Information & Critical Reflection

This session will help participants understand how incomplete or misleading information (visual or textual) influences perception, emotions and interpretation and to foster awareness of intuition versus verified knowledge.

Duration: 50 minutes



Agenda

- Introduction
- Icebreaker – Finish the fact
- Half fact, half story
- Conclusions



Introduction

- Who are we?
- Why are we here?
- What do we want to achieve through this workshop?



Icebreaker - how people interpret incomplete information and how quickly assumptions are formed.

Finish the Fact – Short Instructions

How it works:

- We have only the beginning of a real fact or statement, but leaves it unfinished. Participants must guess how the sentence continues and write or say their ideas in the chat or speak.

Goal:

To show how the brain automatically completes missing information using assumptions, prior knowledge, and emotions and to highlight the difference between what we expect and what is actually true.



“In Switzerland, it is illegal to own only one...”

- Guinea Pig

...because they get lonely.....



“Humans share about 60% of their DNA with...”

- Bananas

in terms of shared gene functions, they share a large number of basic cellular “toolkit” genes



“Some turtles can breathe through...”

- Their butts

through a process called cloaca breathing



The first computer bug was actually...

- a real moth stuck inside a computer

In 1947, engineers working on a large early computer called the Harvard Mark II discovered that the machine had stopped working because a moth became trapped inside the hardware.

They removed the moth and taped it into the logbook with the note:
“First actual case of bug being found.”



Conclusions:

- Incomplete information changes interpretation
- Misinformation spreads through fast assumptions
- Headlines are designed to create quick reactions
- Slowing down before judging



Activity 2. Exploring how incomplete information affects perception.

Half fact, half story

Simple Instructions:

You will get some photos that shares certain situations. Write down what you think is happening here. Describe **the scene, the people, the emotion, and what story you believe this image tells.**

1. The scene
2. The people
3. Emotions
4. What is the image telling us?

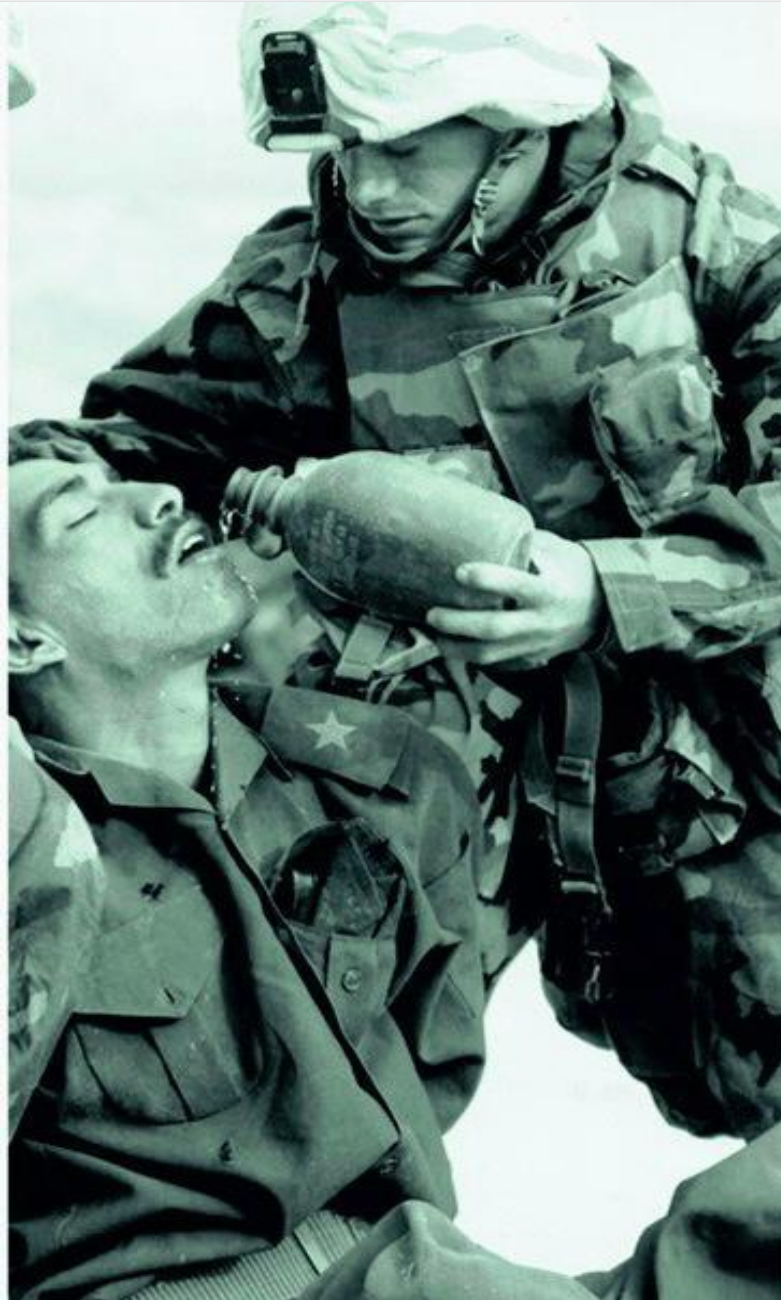




1. The scene
2. The animals
3. Emotions
4. What is the image telling us?



1. The scene
2. The people
3. Emotions
4. What is the image telling us?





- Conclusions:

When context is missing, the brain automatically fills the gaps using:

- assumptions
 - emotions
 - previous experiences
 - Stereotypes
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- “Seeing is not always understanding.”
Critical thinking means looking beyond the first impression and asking what information might be missing.



“Images do not speak for themselves — context gives them meaning.”

