



How to print these cards

The following pages are provided for teachers to print their own scenario cards. Print this document using the following printer settings:

- **Print on both sides**
- **Flip on long edge**
- **Custom scale at 100% (for best quality)**

Once printed, cut the cards on the dotted line.



Bridge scenario

Round 2

Card B

Card C



Strategy:

Find the original



Strategy:

Check other information

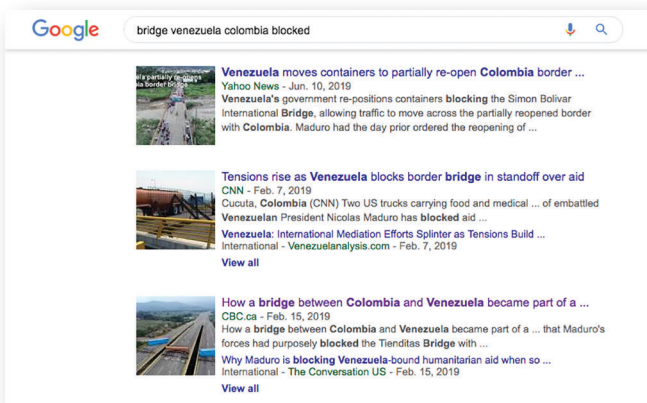
Card A



You see a tweet claiming that the Venezuelan government has blockaded a bridge that would have been used to ship food aid into the country. You want to know more.

Round 2 – **Bridge scenario**

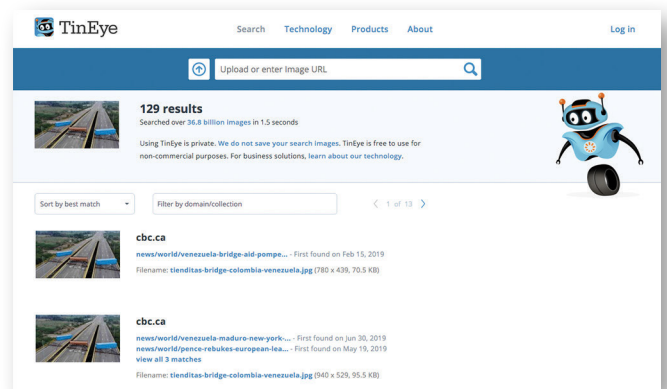
Card C



You do a search for “Venezuela bridge blockade” and find that many news media are covering this story, including ones that you know are reliable.

Round 2 – **Bridge scenario**

Card B



Doing a reverse-image search shows you that the photo has appeared in many news media, including *The New York Times*, the CBC and CNN. It was taken by a photographer who works for the AFP news agency.

Round 2 – **Bridge scenario**



Strategy:
**Read fact-checking
articles**

Answer

Everything in this story is true, but reading different stories and looking for fact-checking tools can show you that some key details were left out.

The Venezuelan government did add extra barriers, and has blocked delivery of some food aid, but the bridge in this photo was never open.

Round 2 – **Bridge scenario**

World · **CBC Explains**

How a bridge between Colombia and Venezuela became part of a propaganda fight

Tienditas Bridge was finished in 2016 but was never opened

CBC News · Posted: Feb 15, 2019 4:00 AM ET | Last Updated: February 15



When you search for “bridge Colombia Venezuela hoax,” you find a CBC story that says the photo is real. The Venezuelan government did block the bridge, but the bridge has never been open.

Round 2 – **Bridge scenario**

Card A

Card B



Delay scenario

Round 2



Strategy:
Find the original

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**

Card C

Card D



Strategy:
Verify the source

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**



Strategy:
Turn to places you trust

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**



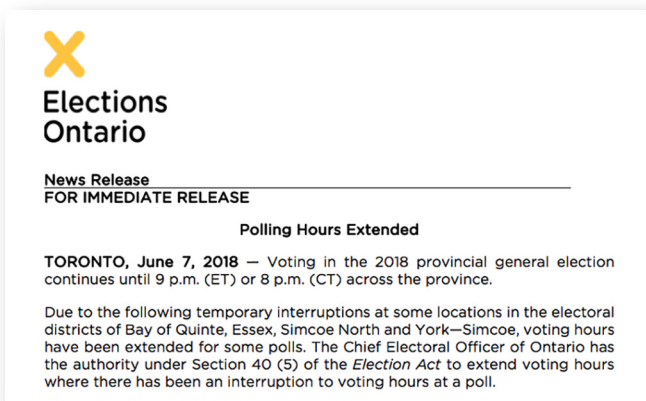
Following the link leads to a story in the *National Post*. A search on the *Post* website shows you that the link leads to its real web address.

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**



You see a tweet that says voting hours will be extended in today's election. It would be great if you were able to vote a bit later, but if it isn't true, you might not be able to vote at all!

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**



Federal and provincial elections are overseen by different electoral bodies. When you go to the Elections Ontario website, you see a media release saying that the opening hours for polls have been extended in some ridings.

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**



You decide to look into the Twitter account. The user has tweeted a lot, but has no profile picture, has very few followers and follows almost nobody. These are all signs it might be an automated "bot" account.

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**



Answer

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**

Poll hours were extended in the 2018 Ontario election in some ridings. But there have been cases where false information about voting times and places has been spread through social media. Your vote is important, so be sure to double-check!

When you get information from social media, don't pay too much attention to who shared something with you. Instead, find out where that info came from and then decide.

You can also double-check with a source that you know you can rely on, like Elections Canada or a provincial or territorial elections office.

Round 2 – **Delay scenario**

Card A

Card B



Flag scenario

Round 2



Strategy:
Find the original

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**

Card C

Card D



Strategy:
Verify the source

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**



Strategy:
Check other information

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**

 **The Independent** 
@Independent Follow

Man tries to burn EU flag. Flag doesn't burn because of EU regulations on flammable materials



Man tries to burn EU flag. Flag doesn't burn because of EU regulatio...
The European Union's regulations are a much vilified part of the Union, arguably one of the primary reasons the UK decided to leave.

Doing a search leads to a story on *The Independent's* Twitter feed.

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**


 **STARECAT.COM**
BEST MEMES, GIFS AND FUNNY PICTURES ONLINE!





Man tries to burn EU flag. Flag doesn't burn because of EU regulations on flammable materials


In 2016, the government of the United Kingdom held a referendum about whether the UK should leave the European Union. In 2018, this video of a man failing to burn an EU flag was a widely shared meme. Did this flag burning really happen?

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**

 burning eu flag fails

 **Brexiteer fails to burn EU flag because of EU rules on flammable ...**
Metro - Dec. 10, 2018
A man protesting against the EU was filmed trying and failing to set an EU flag on fire because of EU rules on flammable material. The irony hit ...

 **Right-Winger Tries To Burn EU Flag, Fails Because Of EU Fire ...**
Huffington Post UK - Apr. 2, 2015
For in it, a man - believed to be a member of the right-wing group Bolton North West Infidels - attempts to burn the EU flag. (Watch the video to ...)

 **'British Nazi' filmed spectacularly failing to burn EU flag in protest ...**
The Independent - Mar. 28, 2015
An apparent anti-EU activist has been filmed spectacularly failing to set fire to a European flag after a rant about "forced mass immigration" ...

When you search for “burning EU flag fails,” you find that several news sources have covered this. The earliest story is from a few years ago.

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**

The Independent

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Independent Online" redirects here. For the South African version, see Independent Online (South Africa). For other uses, see The Independent (disambiguation).

The Independent is a British online newspaper.^[1] Established in 1986 as a politically independent national morning newspaper published in London. It was controlled by Tony O'Reilly's Independent News & Media from 1997 until it was sold to Russian oligarch Alexander Lebedev in 2010.^[2] The last printed edition of *The Independent* was published on Saturday 26 March 2016, leaving only its digital editions.^[1]

Nicknamed the *Indy*, it began as a broadsheet, but changed to tabloid format in 2003.^[3] Until September 2011, the paper described itself on the banner at the top of every newspaper as "free from party political bias, free from proprietorial influence".^[4] It tends to take a pro-market stance on economic issues.^[5]

The daily edition was named *National Newspaper of the Year* at the 2004 British Press Awards.

In June 2015, it had an average daily circulation of just below 58,000, 85 per cent down from its 1990 peak, while the Sunday edition had a circulation of just over 97,000.^{[6][1]}

You do a search. Wikipedia says *The Independent* is a “politically independent national morning newspaper published in London.” When you check the Talk page on Wikipedia, you see that the editors haven't had any disagreements about the article's accuracy or bias.

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**



Answer

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**

This video is real, and the flag burning did happen – but it's not news.

The man in the video was filmed in 2015 trying to burn an EU flag. The video was spread again in 2016, during the UK referendum, and again in 2018. Both times, reliable news sources shared the video as a news story. A number of details in the stories were untrue.

Even reliable news sources sometimes make mistakes and spread fake or misleading stories. They assume that the first source double-checked the facts, and don't check for themselves.

Take the time to double-check for yourself before you share information that might influence other people.

Round 2 – **Flag scenario**

Card A

Card B



Selfie scenario



Strategy:
Find the original

Round 2

Round 2 – **Selfie scenario**

Card C

Card D



Strategy:
Verify the source

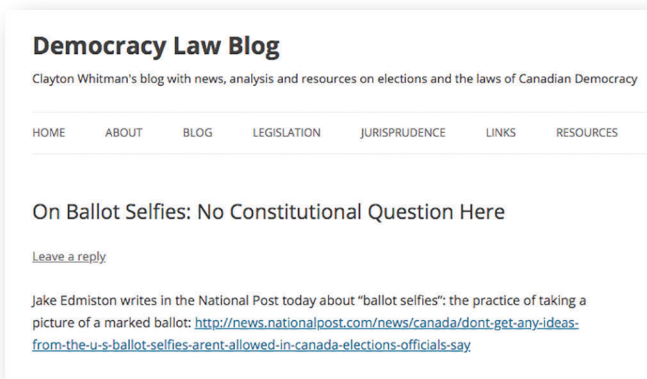


Strategy:
Turn to places you trust

Round 2 – **Selfie scenario**

Round 2 – **Selfie scenario**

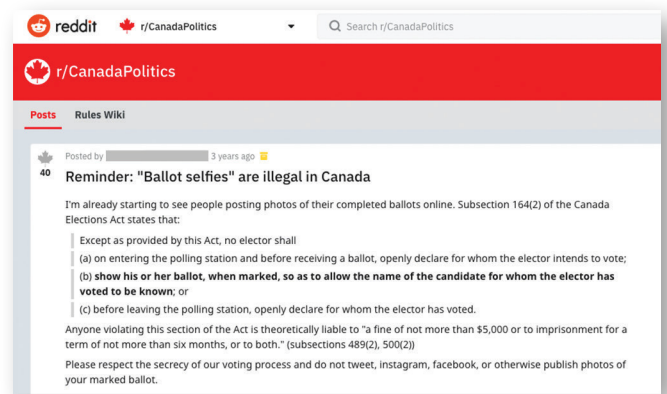
Card B



You follow the link to an article on a site called Democracy Law Blog.

Round 2 – Selfie scenario

Card A



You're looking forward to sharing your first time voting with everyone in your social media network. Then you see a Reddit post saying it's illegal to post a selfie of your ballot. How do you know if that's true?

Round 2 – Selfie scenario

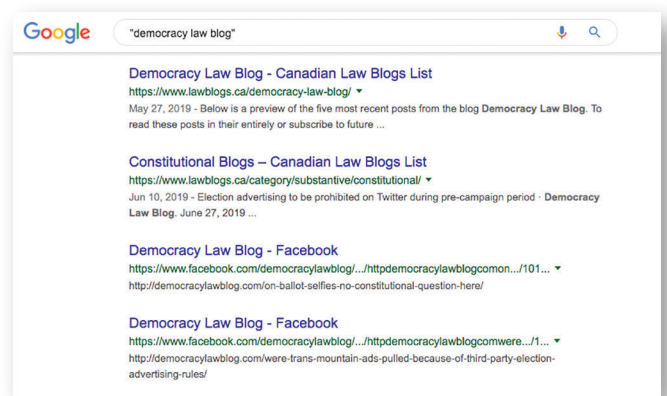
Card D



You go to the Elections Canada Twitter account and see a tweet saying you can't take a photo of a marked ballot. You double-check the profile to make sure this is the real Elections Canada Twitter account.

Round 2 – Selfie scenario

Card C



You do a search on Democracy Law Blog, but you only find links to the blog itself. The blog's author is a lawyer who publishes news and opinion on election law. There is no Wikipedia article on this topic.

Round 2 – Selfie scenario



Answer

Round 2 – **Selfie scenario**

It is against the law to take a photo of a marked ballot in federal elections.

If you want to show that you voted in a federal election, take a selfie outside the polling station before or after voting. Don't post pictures of your marked ballot.

Round 2 – **Selfie scenario**

Card A

Card B



Texting scenario

Round 2



Strategy:
Find the original

Round 2 – Texting scenario

Card C

Card D



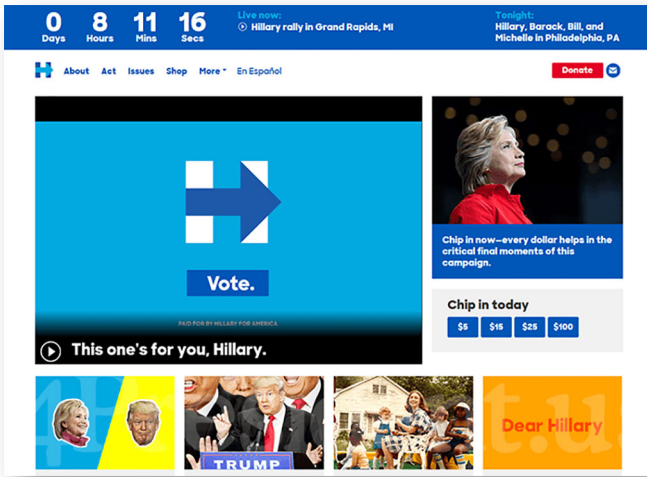
Strategy:
**Turn to places
you trust**

Round 2 – Texting scenario



Strategy:
**Read fact-checking
articles**

Round 2 – Texting scenario



You go to Hillary Clinton’s website. You can’t find the ad on the site, or any mention of voting from home. You wonder if the photo about voting by text is a hoax.

Round 2 – Texting scenario



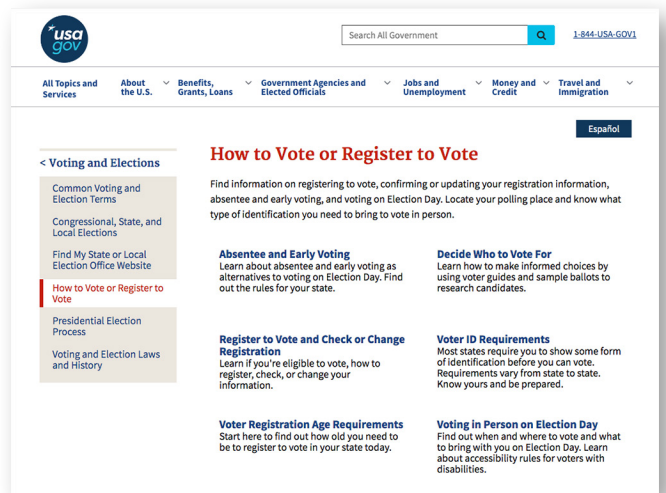
In the lead-up to the 2016 US presidential election, many tweets were shared saying that you can vote from home by text. The photos contained Hillary Clinton’s official logo and image. Was it true?

Round 2 – Texting scenario



When you search for “vote by text hoax,” you find an article from the Washington Post. It says that there is no such thing as voting by text. According to the article, the ads are targeting Hillary Clinton’s supporters.

Round 2 – Texting scenario



You go to the US government website and find voting information. You find a lot of information about how to vote, but nothing about voting by text.

Round 2 – Texting scenario



Answer

Round 2 – **Texting scenario**

During the 2016 US federal election, many fake posts like this one went around.

Their aim was to make people think they had cast their ballot when in reality, they hadn't. Hoaxes like this have targeted candidates from all political sides.

Even if a post looks real, when it's about an important issue like your vote, you should validate the information. Double-check and consult sources you know you can trust.