**EXERCISE 1 (in green the correct answers)**

Tick the correct answer

1. **Which of these is a recommended way to help determine if a photo is real or fake?**
* YouTube Red
* Rev-Eye plug-in
* Snapchat
1. **When assessing the value of sources for your fact-checking work, why is proximity a good characteristic?**
* Sources that had a direct role in establishing the work that you’re checking are more knowledgeable about it.
* It’s easier to assess the value of sources who live within driving distance from you.
* "Proximity" refers to a source who lives in the same country where the data was collected.
1. **When fact-checking large datasets that pertain to several countries, one of the steps you should take is to:**
* Deconstruct the data and ensure that it was collected in the same way by every entity that provided input.
* Use only the data that helps prove your point and discard any data that looks suspicious to you.
* Take an average of all the data and use that figure in your story, with an explanation to readers.
1. **Which of these is not true about debunking a fake news story?**
* Both
* You will likely require both verification skills and fact-checking skills
* You should never start by checking its photo or video because deep fake technology is impossible to detect
1. **Is this a fact-checkable claim? Africa “is endowed with mineral resources, but it still has the highest number of least developed countries.”**
* No
* Yes
* It depends
1. **Which of these is an example of a “reliable source” in a story about reported environmental dangers of wind turbines?**
* A university researcher who studies alternative energy
* A protester holding a sign outside the wind turbine site
* A lawyer who works for a birdwatchers organization
1. **Which of these potential sources for your fact-checking would pose a conflict-of-interest?**
* A research paper about the Korean War by a historian whose great-uncle served in the Korean War.
* A study about the health impact of marijuana that was paid for by the medical marijuana industry.
* A study about children’s health conducted by scientists who have children.
1. **What’s a clue that this Twitter account might be a fake?**

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* There is no blue check mark that might verify the account.
* The tweets are written in Spanish, which is not the native language of the alleged account owner.
* Both
1. **Is this a fact-checkable claim? “Without my government, we wouldn’t have seen unemployment fall by two points.”**
* No
* Yes
* It depends
1. **Which of these could you use as an “original source” in your fact-check?**
* Quote from an interview with a scientist you heard on a national television news program.
* Court testimony from a witness
* Data from a story in the New York Times

**EXERCISE 2**

**Finding fact-checkable claims**

Fact-checking concentrates on claims that contain at least one fact or figure whose truthfulness can be objectively verified. Fact-checking does not assess the truthfulness of opinions and predictions, hyperbole, satire and jokes.

Read the following excerpts of speeches by four public figures and highlight in GREEN the factual statements that could be fact-checked, in RED the opinions that can’t be and in YELLOW the parts that lie somewhere in between.



**GUIDE**

* Red – statements can’t be fact checked
* Yellow – statements are in between
* Green – statements can be fact checked

**Text 1 - Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile**

Plain text

While we have made significant progress in that direction, we are aware that we must address another threat to marine ecosystems — plastics. Year after year, 8 million tons of plastic make their way to the ocean, remaining there for hundreds of years and making a huge negative impact. To tackle that problem, we participate in the Clean Seas campaign of the United Nations Environment Programme. Meanwhile, at the local level, we will present a draft bill to ban the use of plastic bags in coastal cities within 12 months. That law will permit citizens to contribute to the protection of the oceans.

We will thus be the first country in America to implement that type of law, and we call on other countries to assume that responsibility. Additionally, it is now 30 years since the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which enabled the ozone layer to recover. On this thirtieth anniversary, I would like to announce that my country has just deposited its ratification of the 2016 Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which aims to prevent 0.5°C of global warming. Chile thereby becomes one of the first countries to ratify that new agreement. But that is not all. With the creation of a network of parks in Patagonia, we have also added 4.5 million hectares of green areas, rich in biodiversity, which will now be protected by the

State for public use.

Exercise executed:

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State for public use.

**Text 2 Jacob Zuma, former President of South Africa**

Plain text:

The current structure of the global economy continues to deepen the divide between the global north and global south. While a few enjoy the benefits of globalisation, the majority of the peoples of the world still live in abject poverty and hunger, with no hope of ever improving their living conditions. Even within the developed countries, the gap between rich and poor remains wide and is of serious concern. We need the political will and commitment from global leaders to address the challenges and obstacles posed by this untransformed structure of the global economy, if we hope to achieve the goals and ambitions of Agenda 2030. These unequal and unjust economic power relations manifest themselves sharply in Africa. For example, our continent is endowed with mineral resources, but it still has the highest number of least developed countries.

Exercise executed:

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**Text 3 Sigmar Gabriel, former Foreign Minister of Germany**

Plain text:

We have to provide the United Nations with the means it needs to fulfil its mandate. At present, however, the figures tell a different story:

The World Food Programme receives less than 50% of the funding needed to combat the world’s hunger crises today.

The World Development Programme receives a mere 15% of its contributions as voluntary, non-tied payments today, in 2011 it was still 50%.

And things do not look any better with respect to other UN aid programmes.

It cannot be that those in positions of responsibility at the United Nations spend more time distributing begging letters to find the necessary funding than in organizing effective assistance. We have to change course here. We have to grant the United Nations the right level of funding as well as more freedom. In return, we need more efficiency and transparency with regard to how the funding is used.

Germany, at any rate, intends to maintain its financial support for the United Nations.

As the fourth biggest provider of assessed contributions and far beyond that, for example as one of the biggest donors of humanitarian assistance around the world, we want to continue making a substantial input.

Exercise executed:

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**Text 4 Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of Facebook**

Plain text:

Facebook is an idealistic and optimistic company. For most of our existence, we focused on all the good that connecting people can bring. As Facebook has grown, people everywhere have gotten a powerful new tool to stay connected to the people they love, make their voices heard, and build communities and businesses. Just recently, we’ve seen the #metoo movement and the March for Our Lives, organized, at least in part, on Facebook. After Hurricane Harvey, people raised more than $20 million for relief. And more than 70 million small businesses now use Facebook to grow and create jobs.

Exercise executed:

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