



# CBC NEWS FOR TEENS



**PART 1**

01

CAN YOU TRUST THE NEWS?

[Click here to watch the news clip](#)

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# I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

*It's good to be **skeptical** when checking the news.*

1. If you are **skeptical**, you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. believe other people quickly
  - B. are not sure that something is true

*Sometimes false information is spread **on purpose**.*

2. "**On purpose**" means " \_\_\_\_\_."
  - A. by accident
  - B. in a planned way

*Does the news organization have a good **track record**?*

3. An organization's **track record** includes all of its past \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. investors, officers, and employees
  - B. achievements, successes, or failures

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# I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Reporters have preferences and **prejudices** just like everybody else.

4. **Prejudices** are \_\_\_\_\_ opinions or feelings.
- A. unfair
  - B. temporary

Those kinds of standards are **mandatory** for professional journalists.

5. Something is **mandatory** if it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is usually difficult or tiring to do
  - B. must be done because of a law or rule

## II. FILL IN THE BOXES WITH THE CORRECT LETTERS. (NOTE: THE MISSING WORDS ARE ALL USED IN THE VIDEO.)

### HOW TO IDENTIFY FAKE NEWS



#### TIP 1:

Use a  website to see if a news story is fake.



#### TIP 2:

Find out if other  are reporting the same story.



#### TIP 3:

Check if the organization that published the story is .

## II. FILL IN THE BOXES WITH THE CORRECT LETTERS. (NOTE: THE MISSING WORDS ARE ALL USED IN THE VIDEO.)

### ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR JOURNALISTS

**STANDARD 1:** Journalists have to aim for . This means that they should always report correct and exact details about a story.

**STANDARD 2:** Journalists must publish news stories with . They can do this by showing all sides of a story.

**STANDARD 3:** Journalists should not let their own opinions affect the way they report a story. This way, they can achieve .

# III. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.

1. According to the video, why do people spread fake news? Give TWO reasons.
2. Where do you often see fake news these days?
3. What are some examples of fake news you have seen recently? Give at least TWO examples.
4. Based on what you learned from the video, what do you think of a journalist's job? Explain your answer.
5. In your country, which news organization can be trusted the most? Why do you say so?
6. What will you do if someone in your family or one of your friends is spreading fake news? Explain your answer.



# IV. USE THE GUIDE QUESTIONS BELOW TO IDENTIFY IF STORY A AND STORY B ARE FAKE OR NOT.

1. What organizations published the news stories?

2. Can the organizations be trusted? Why or why not?

3. Based on your answers to Questions 1 and 2, which of the two stories is fake?

https://theknittingspace.com/clever-gorilla-learns-knit/ **STORY A**

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 Business Focus

## CLEVER GORILLA LEARNS HOW TO KNIT



**THE RESOURCEFUL PRIMATE WAS FOUND KNITTING A SCARF FOR HERSELF**

Gorillas are known to be pretty smart primates, but who would have thought that they are capable of knitting? Although not the product of some science experiment, Penny the gorilla, from the National Zoo, managed to surprise her caretakers.

The whole thing happened by accident. Someone who loves knitting forgot their yarn and needles in the gorilla's habitat. Penny, who thought the items looked pretty funny, fiddled around with them. Next thing, she was making stitches and starting to make herself a scarf.

Just how intelligent are gorillas? This is a question that scientists may have started answering through Penny's case. No matter what pushed Penny to knit a scarf, it is clear that gorillas are much smarter than we think they are.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/55920067 **STORY B**

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newsround

## Nanobionics: Spinach that can send emails and plants that detect poison!

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GETTY IMAGES

Plants are amazing. They can use light from the Sun to make food for themselves and produce seeds to make new plants. Most importantly, they take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen, which humans and animals need to breathe.

But now, scientists have been adding tiny nanobionic sensors to plants so they can do even more incredible things, from detecting explosives to discovering dangerous elements underground.

The experiments are part of a big research project into plant nanobionics, a technology that gives plants new skills.