

BP-61 • Bigger Picture • Class Kit

Spotting AI Fakes and Misinformation

A teacher-facing discussion catalyst on AI-faked images, audio, and quotes. Students learn how fakes are made and practise three verification moves using non-political examples.

Teacher note

This kit is deliberately non-partisan. Use examples like a fake celebrity quote, an AI-generated photo of an impossible event, a synthetic voice clip, or a fake poster for a school concert.

Do not use candidates, parties, elections, communal claims, private individuals, or real student faces. The goal is verification skill, not shock value.

1 40-minute discussion flow

Teacher-led. Students practise checking before sharing.

0–5 min Hook

Ask: “Could a fake quote or image fool you if it looked real?”

5–15 min Show safe

examples

Use non-political examples of fake quote, AI image, or altered audio.

15–30 min 3

verification moves

Original source, reverse-search image, look for tells.

30–40 min Discussion

+ exit

Why fakes spread and what students should do before sharing.

☐ Class examples are non-political, non-personal, and school-safe.

2 Teacher prompt: prepare safe examples

Use AI to prepare discussion material, not to create harmful or targeted fakes.

COPY-PASTE TEACHER PROMPT

Create a classroom discussion plan for Grades 9-12 on spotting AI fakes and misinformation.

Use only non-political, school-safe examples:

1. a fake celebrity-style quote,
2. an AI-generated image of an impossible everyday scene,
3. a synthetic audio/deepfake-style example described in words.

Do not include candidates, parties, elections, communal claims, private individuals, or real student faces.

For each example, explain:

- how someone might be fooled,
- what checks students should do,
- what clues or "tells" they should look for.

CAUTION BOARD

Do not ask students to create fake media of real people. This lesson is about detecting fakes, not making convincing fakes.

☐ Class understands how AI fakes can be made and why they can fool people.

3 Show the three fake types

Keep examples light, safe, and clearly labelled as teaching examples.



Fake quote

A famous actor is shown with a quote they never said. It spreads because the quote feels believable.

Skill: find original source.



AI-generated image

A photo shows a tiger calmly sitting in a classroom. It looks polished but the scene is unlikely.

Skill: reverse-search and inspect details.



Deepfake-style audio

A voice sounds like a famous person announcing a fake concert. The voice may be synthetic.

Skill: check official channels.

THOUGHT BULB

AI fakes are dangerous because they borrow trust: a familiar face, familiar voice, famous name, or official-looking design.

4 Verification move 1: check the original source

Do not start by asking whether it “looks real.” Ask where it came from.

1

Find the source

Where was it first posted? Official account, news site, fan page, random forward, meme page?

2

Check official channels

If it is a quote, announcement, poster, or audio, look for the person’s or organisation’s verified page.

3

Check date + context

Old clips can be reposted as new. Real quotes can be cut to mean something different.

ORIGINAL-SOURCE PROMPT

I saw this quote/image/audio claim:
[paste description]

Help me make an original-source checklist:

1. Who is claimed to have said or shown it?
2. Where should the original appear if it is real?
3. What official or reliable source should I check?
4. What would make this suspicious?

Do not declare it real unless there is a clear source.

☐ Class practised checking the original source before believing or sharing.

5 Verification move 2: reverse-search the image

Useful for fake photos, old photos, and images used out of context.

TEACHER DEMONSTRATION

Describe the steps without requiring every student to upload anything: take the image or screenshot, use a reverse image search tool, compare earlier appearances, check whether the image appeared before with a different story.

What to check	Why it matters	What students may find
Earlier copies	The image may be old.	Same image from years ago with a different caption.
Original context	A real image can be used falsely.	Different location, event, or date.
Similar AI images	Fake images may have repeated styles.	Multiple versions of the same impossible scene.

☐ Class understands how reverse image search helps detect reused, altered, or AI-made images.

6 Verification move 3: look for tells

Tells are clues. They are not final proof, but they tell you to slow down.

Fake type	Possible tells	What to do next
AI image	Odd hands, warped text, strange shadows, impossible reflections, messy background, objects blending.	Reverse-search and check source.
Fake quote	No date, no original interview, dramatic wording, only appears on meme pages.	Search exact quote with quotation marks and check official/source pages.
Deepfake audio/video	Odd lip sync, unnatural pauses, robotic rhythm, no official posting, emotional call to share fast.	Check official channel and trusted reporting before believing.

THOUGHT BULB

A tell is not a courtroom verdict. It is a brake pedal. It says: stop, check, then decide.

☐

Class can name at least three tells and the next verification step.

7 Discussion: why do fakes spread?

Choose 3–5 questions depending on time.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why do people share fake quotes if they are not sure?
2. Why is a familiar face or voice more convincing than plain text?
3. What is the difference between “looks real” and “has a source”?
4. When should you pause before forwarding something?
5. What is one rule our class can use before sharing media?

CLASS BOUNDARY

Keep examples non-partisan and non-personal. Do not ask students to name classmates, local individuals, candidates, parties, or election examples.

8 **Four-page class kit preview**

Use this as a printable lesson structure.

Page 1 • Hook + Boundaries

Could this fool you?

Teacher sets safe examples: fake quote, AI image, deepfake-style audio. No politics, elections, parties, candidates, private people, or student faces.

Page 2 • How fakes work

Borrowed trust

Students learn how fake media uses familiar faces, voices, names, or official-looking design to feel trustworthy.

Original source · reverse-search · tells

Students practise the three verification moves and learn that “looks real” is not enough.

My before-sharing rule

Students complete: “Before I share a quote, image, or audio clip, I will _____.”

9 Exit ticket

End with one before-sharing rule.

Before I share a quote, image, or audio clip, I will...

Example: check the original source, reverse-search the image if needed, and look for tells before believing it.

CLASS CLOSER

AI-made media can look real. A smarter user slows down and asks: where did this come from, can I find the original, and what clues say I should check?

☐ Students completed the before-sharing exit ticket.

Teacher wrap

Final board line: “**Looks real is not enough. Check the source before you share.**”

☐ Class used only non-political, non-personal examples.

☐ Class practised original source, reverse-search, and tells.

☐ Class ended with one before-sharing rule.