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True

NEWS



Media is anything that acts as a channel for information.

True

False



Media can be anything which transmits information from one person or place to another.

True

False



News has three main characteristics: Verification, Independence and Accountability.

True

False



Verification is one of the main characteristics of news.

True

False



Independence is one of the main characteristics of news.

True

False



Accountability is one of the main characteristics of news.

True

False





Verification is a process which establishes or confirms the accuracy or validity of journalistic reporting.

True

False



Accountability is taking responsibility, by name, for the truthfulness and reliability of a news report.

True

False



News is timely information of some public interest that is shared and subject to a journalistic process of verification.

True

False



News should inform the audience through impartial reporting.

True

False



News should be unbiased by  
the personal opinions  
of the author.

True

False



Verification is the essential standard of journalism.

True

False



Journalistic activities should be conducted completely independently of any funder or government agency.

True

False



Editorial Judgement is the process by which editors of a news outlet determine which story will be featured, and how and where they will be presented.

True

False





News can be originated from events happened naturally, such as accidents, disasters, etc.

True

False



News can be originated from programmed occasions, such as meetings, conferences, etc.

True

False



Today news content can be distributed across multiple delivery platforms in a much faster way.

True

False



Today news content can be made interactive.

True

False



Today news content from different platforms can be included in a single news report.

True

False



With the development of tools of media production, the lines between media production and consumption are blurred.

True

False



The term new media is used to define mobile technologies and internet based media.

True

False



Because journalists today have their own social media accounts to broadcast and they do not wait for an official newsroom to approve the story, their way of writing could be more subjective and opinion based.

True

False





Promotion includes  
Advertising, Publicity  
and Propaganda.

True

False



The purpose of Promotion is to persuade people by manipulating the presentation of the information in order to influence their opinion of that information.

True

False



The goal of the Promotion is to create interest and positive thinking about a person, event, product, or idea.

True

False



The goal of Advertising is to create a commercial transaction between a seller and a consumer.

True

False



Publicity is the act of attempting to secure public attention for a product, person or group of people, or an event with information designed to enhance the image of that person or product.

True

False



Propaganda is provocative information spread widely in order to influence opinion about larger social entities such as political movements, ethnic groups, or entire nations, in order to help or harm the targeted entity.

True

False



Propaganda is necessarily biased and misleading, in order to promote a point of view or ideological agenda.

True

False



Journalists verify raw information about an incident, remove complexities, create context, and report them.

True

False





Raw information is content which has NOT been analyzed, checked, edited, explained or placed in the context.

True

False



Timelines as a news driver  
means story's timing makes  
it newsworthy.

True

False



If something happened recently, this can make it newsworthy.

True

False



Information that reveals something that is rare, unusual or even bizarre is potentially newsworthy.

True

False



If a famous person is involved in an event, even if it is an ordinary thing, this can become news.

True

False



Conflict can make something newsworthy.

True

False

False

NEWS



Accountability is a process which establishes or confirms the accuracy or validity of journalistic reporting.

True

False





Verification is taking responsibility, by name, for the truthfulness and reliability of a news report.

True

False



News should inform the audience through partial reporting.

True

False



News could be biased by the  
personal opinions  
of the author.

True

False



Journalistic activities should be conducted dependently of a funder or government agency.

True

False



With the development of tools of media production, the lines between media production and consumption are very clear today.

True

False



The term new media is used to define media producer who recently started broadcasting.

True

False



Because journalists today have their own social media accounts to broadcast and they do not wait for an official newsroom to approve the story, their way of writing is more objective.

True

False



Today producing and delivering news is still the monopoly of media professionals.

True

False





Publicity includes Advertising,  
Promotion and Propaganda.

True

False



Advertising includes  
Promotion, Publicity  
and Propaganda.

True

False



The goal of Propaganda is to create a commercial transaction between a seller and a consumer.

True

False



Propaganda is a media content that is primarily designed to sell someone a consumer product.

True

False



Raw information is content which has been analyzed, checked, edited, explained or placed in the context.

True

False

True

NEWS



Primary sources are materials that serve as original evidence documenting a time period, event, people, idea, or work.

True

False



Archival materials are primary information sources.

True

False





Government documents are primary information sources.

True


False



Primary sources contain original, firsthand information and are important sources for researchers.

True

False



Secondary information sources describe, explain, analyze or evaluate the contents of primary information sources.

True

False



Abstracts are secondary information sources.

True

False



Catalogues are secondary information sources.

True

False



Reference sources provide a short overview and basic understanding of a topic.

True

False



Reference sources are always  
secondary information  
sources.

True

False



Almanac is an annual compendium of useful data and statistics relating to countries, personalities, events, subjects.

True

False





Bibliography is a list of works, documents, and/or bibliographic items, usually with some relationship between them (e.g., by a given author, on a given subject).

True

False



Biographies include  
information about a  
person's life.

True

False



A dictionary is a collection of entries for words giving definitions, etymology, foreign-language equivalents, grammar, synonyms, and usage.

True

False



An encyclopedia is a collection of entries which give background information, definitions, explanations on a variety of topics in a discipline or subject.

True

False



Encyclopedias provide satisfactory and fundamental information about key aspects of a topic or concept.

True

False



A yearbook is an annual publication providing brief, up-to-date information about a country, organization, discipline, or subject.

True

False



Books cover their topic in detail, giving information to a more extensive degree than reference sources.

True

False



The purpose of databases is providing access to the published literature of any discipline.

True

False





Bibliographic databases do not include actual sources, but include the description and the abstract of them.

True

False



Full-Text databases provide the complete text of the documents.

True

False



Contents of databases are primarily authoritative, scholarly materials which are generally peer-reviewed, and selected by professionals.

True

False



Web sources provide access to information of which many are not verified or not written by qualified professionals.

True

False



Contents of databases are well-organized, and use standardized subject headings, descriptors, and other fields, such as keywords, publication name, etc.

True

False



Search results of databases are much more efficient and precise than the web.

True

False



Conference papers provide information about the latest advances and research progress in various academic disciplines.

True

False



Institutional repositories are digital collections capturing and preserving the intellectual output of a single university or a group of universities.

True

False



False


NEWS



Secondary sources are materials that serve as original evidence documenting a time period, event, people, idea, or work.

True

False



Academic journals are  
secondary information  
sources.

True

False



Books are secondary information sources.

True


False



Dissertations and theses are  
secondary information  
sources.

True

False



Science and technology reports are secondary information sources.

True

False



Secondary sources contain original, firsthand information and are important sources for researchers.

True

False



Primary information sources describe, explain, analyze or evaluate the contents of secondary information sources.

True

False





Bibliographies are primary information sources.

True

False



Guides are primary information sources.

True

False



Indexes are primary information sources.

True

False



Reference sources are always primary information sources.

True

False



Encyclopedia is an annual compendium of useful data and statistics relating to countries, personalities, events, subjects.

True


False



Biography is a list of works, documents, and/or bibliographic items, usually with some relationship between them (e.g., by a given author, on a given subject).

True

False



Bibliographies include  
information about a  
person's life.

True

False



An encyclopedia is a collection of entries for words giving definitions, etymology, foreign-language equivalents, grammar, synonyms, and usage.

True

False





An almanac is a collection of entries which give background information, definitions, explanations on a variety of topics in a discipline or subject.

True

False



Reference sources have greater depth and narrower scope than books.

True

False



Reference sources cover their topic in detail, giving information to a more extensive degree than books.

True

False



Journals are periodical which contain scholarly articles and disseminate current information on research and development in a particular subject.

True

False



Yearbooks are periodical which contain scholarly articles and disseminate current information on research and development in a particular subject.

True

False



Bibliographic databases  
provide the complete text of  
the documents.

True

False



Web sources are primarily authoritative, scholarly materials which are generally peer-reviewed, and selected by professionals.

True

False



Databases provide access to information of which many are not verified or not written by qualified professionals.

True

False





Search results of web are much more efficient and precise than the databases.

True

False

True

NEWS



News literacy includes an understanding of the role of news in society, the motivation to seek out news, and the ability to find, identify, recognize, critically evaluate, and create news.

True


False



An effective search strategy is important in order to find information relevant to research topics.

True

False



A search strategy is a comprehensive plan for meeting research goals.

True

False



A known-item search is a query which uses information such as author's name, title, etc.

True

False



A subject search is a query for information on a topic.

True

False



Boolean operators provide the ability to combine synonyms and variant concepts together to access relevant items.

True

False





Boolean operator AND tells the search system to find sources bearing both terms. Thus, it narrows the search.

True

False



Boolean operator OR tells the search system to find sources bearing either terms. Thus, it expands the search.

True

False



Boolean operator NOT tells the search system to exclude sources containing the search term associated with NOT.

True

False



With the Propaganda NOT Political query the database will find records on the topic of propaganda, but will exclude records on the topic of political.

True

False



Nesting is used to organize search logic, and the order in which Boolean commands will be performed.

True

False



Nesting uses parentheses to keep concepts that are alike together, and command the database to look for search terms in the parentheses first.

True

False



Databases use controlled vocabularies to index records.

True

False



A controlled vocabulary is an organized arrangement of words and phrases used to index content and/or to retrieve content through browsing or searching.

True

False





Using controlled vocabulary terms maximize search efficiency and increase the possibility of retrieving related records.

True

False



Use of control vocabulary  
saves one from thinking  
about all possible synonyms  
or alternative spellings  
of a term.

True

False



For author names, authority control lists provide one way to look up an author known by more than one name (e.g., Mark Twain/Samuel Clemens).

True

False



Field searching allows the searcher to confine search terms and phrases to particular fields, providing more concise and relevant search results.

True

False



Database records use fields to designate information about sources, and describe a particular kind of data, like author, title, or abstract.

True

False



Broader terms (BT) show a hierarchical relationship between two terms in a thesaurus that expresses a whole-part relationship, the broader term designating the whole.

True

False



Narrower terms (NT) show a hierarchical relationship between two terms in a thesaurus that expresses a whole-part relationship, the narrower term designating the part.

True

False



Proximity searching allows searcher to specify how close two words should appear to each other.

True

False





A proximity operator in a search system specifies how close the words should occur in the text as well as whether word order matters.

True

False



Phrase searching is denoted by enclosing the terms one wishes to search as an exact phrase (e.g., "digital literacy") between quotation marks.

True


False



In a search, the use of proximity operator as in the example in the parenthesis (disadvantaged NEAR/5 children) means that disadvantaged and children must occur within no more than five words of each other.

True

False



In a search, the use of proximity operator as in the example in the parenthesis ("European Union" PRE/5 framework) means that the search term European Union must come first, and must precede framework by no more than five words.

True

False



Truncation is an effective way of extending a search by searching for variants of the same term, such as plural forms.

True

False



Truncation allows searching with a word stem, which allows retrieval of any word beginning with those letters.

True

False



Wildcard is a symbol which is usually inserted within the word to replace a single letter.

True

False



In some databases plurals and spelling variants are included automatically in the search.

True

False





In a search the use of wildcard as in the example in the parenthesis (licen?e) returns the results including both licence and license.

True

False



In a search the use of wildcard as in the example in the parenthesis (wom?n) returns the results including both woman and women.

True

False



In a search the use of truncation as in the example in the parenthesis (journal\*) brings records containing the words journal, journals, journalism, journalist, journalists, journalists', journalistic, journaling, etc.

True

False



In a search the use of truncation as in the example in the parenthesis (cat\*) brings records containing the words cat, catalog, caterpillar, etc. . .

True

False

False

NEWS



A subject search is a query which uses information such as author's name, title, etc.

True

False



Boolean operator OR tells the search system to find sources bearing both terms. Thus it narrows the search.

True

False



Boolean operator AND tells the search system to find sources bearing either terms. Thus, it expands the search.

True

False





With the Propaganda NOT Political query the database will find records on the topic of political, but will exclude records on the topic of propaganda.

True

False



Web uses controlled vocabularies to index records.

True

False



Using controlled vocabulary terms minimize search efficiency and reduce the possibility retrieving related records.

True

False



Phrase searching allows the searcher to confine search terms and phrases to particular fields, providing more concise and relevant search results.

True

False



Broader terms (BT) show a hierarchical relationship between two terms in a thesaurus that expresses a whole-part relationship, the broader term designating the part.

True

False



Narrower terms (NT) show a hierarchical relationship between two terms in a thesaurus that expresses a whole-part relationship, the narrower term designating the whole.

True

False



Phrase searching specifies how close the words should occur in the text as well as whether word order matters.

True

False



In a search, the use of NEAR operator as in the example in the parenthesis (disadvantaged NEAR/5 children) means that the search term disadvantaged and children must occur at least 5 times each, in the record.

True

False





In a search, the use of proximity operator as in the example in the parenthesis ("European Union" PRE/5 framework) means that the search term framework must come first, and must precede European Union by no more than five words.

True

False



Wildcard allows searching with a word stem, which allows retrieval of any word beginning with those letters.

True

False



Truncation is a symbol which is usually inserted within the word to replace a single letter.

True

False



In a search the use of wildcard as in the example in the parenthesis (licen?e) returns the results including both the singular and plural versions of the word license.

True

False



In a search the use of truncation as in the example in the parenthesis (informat\*) brings records containing the words inform and informal.

True

False