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True

NEWS



Disinformation may form the basis for political and societal decisions that run counter to a society's best interest.

True

False



Disinformation is seen as a serious threat to democracies and the well-being of societies and individuals.

True

False



Post-truth is related to circumstances in which emotion and personal belief are more influential in shaping public opinion than objective facts.

True

False



In the post truth era,
information consumption is
mainly guided by people's
emotions.

True

False



Fake news reinforces political and social polarizations.

True

False



Fake news is news articles that are intentionally and verifiably false, and could mislead readers.

True

False



False news diffuses faster
than the truth.

True

False



The term infodemic, which is a blend of "information" and "epidemic", refers to the proliferation of disinformation.

True

False



Disinformation is content that is intentionally false and shared to cause harm.

True

False



Fabricated or manipulated audio-visual content is an example for disinformation.

True

False



Misinformation is content that is false, however when it is shared no harm is intended.

True

False



When disinformation is shared by a person who doesn't realise that it is false or misleading, it turns into misinformation.

True

False



Malinformation is sharing genuine information to cause harm often by moving information that should remain private to the public sphere.

True

False



Manipulated Content is a genuine content an aspect of which is in some way altered or tampered to deceive.

True

False



An image which has some elements inserted later on is called Manipulated Content.

True

False



Deepfake is an example of
Fabricated Content.

True

False



Content that is genuine but has been reframed and shared with false contextual information is called False Context.

True

False



When old imagery is re-shared during a breaking news event it is called False Context.

True

False



Clickbait is attracting attention and driving clicks through rather misleading and sensational headlines, visuals, or captions.

True

False



Conspiracy Theories attempt to explain significant events and circumstances as the malicious acts of secret and powerful people and groups without solid evidence.

True

False



News Parody has no intention
to mislead or cause harm,
however has the potential to
fool people.

True

False



News Satire mocks news programs and uses humor or exaggeration to present audiences with news updates.

True

False



News Parody mimics mainstream news media and their presentation format, however uses non-factual (fictitious) information to inject humor.

True

False



Sponsored Content is advertising material in the guise of genuine news reports and press releases.

True

False



Propaganda refers to news stories which are created often by a political entity to influence public perceptions.

True

False



Propaganda is often based on facts, but includes bias that promotes a particular side or perspective.

True

False



One of the main motivations behind sharing false or misleading content is to shape and influence public opinion and promote particular ideas, ideology, party or people.

True

False



A need to be liked, instant gratification and a need for attention are among psychological motivations behind sharing false information.

True

False

False

NEWS



Post-truth is related to circumstances in which emotion and personal belief are less influential in shaping public opinion than objective facts.

True

False



The term infodemic, which is a blend of "information" and "epidemic", refers to the proliferation of information.

True

False



Fake news is an adequate term to describe the complexity of information pollution.

True

False



False information spreads
only due to actions
of the trolls.

True

False



Misinformation is content that is intentionally false and shared to cause harm.

True

False



Fabricated or manipulated audio-visual content is an example for malinformation.

True

False



Disinformation is content that is false, however when it is shared no harm is intended.

True

False



When misinformation is shared by a person who doesn't realise that it is false or misleading, it turns into disinformation.

True

False



When disinformation is shared by a person who doesn't realise that it is false or misleading, it turns into malinformation.

True

False



Intentional errors in statistics
are considered
misinformation.

True

False



Unintentional errors in translations are considered disinformation.

True

False



Fabricated Content is a genuine content an aspect of which is in some way altered or tampered to deceive.

True

False



An image which has some elements inserted later on is called Fabricated Content.

True

False



Manipulated Content describes content which has no factual basis and is 100% fabricated.

True

False



Deepfake is an example of
Misleading Content.

True

False



A photo which is cropped to frame an event in a particular way is called Fabricated Content.

True

False



Content that is genuine but has been reframed and shared with false contextual information is called Misleading Content.

True

False



Misleading Content describes impersonation of genuine sources.

True

False



Imposter Content has no intention to mislead or cause harm.

True

False



Sponsored Content mocks news programs and uses humor or exaggeration to present audiences with news updates.

True

False



Propaganda is the practices and/or appearance of journalists in order to insert marketing or other persuasive messages into news media.

True

False



The goal of Propaganda is often to inform rather than persuade.

True

False

True

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The psychology of misinformation is about the mental shortcuts, confusions, and illusions that encourage people to believe things that aren't true.

True

False



Human psychology makes people vulnerable to disinformation and affects whether corrections work or not.

True

False



Intellectual Laziness is the psychological mechanism that economise on the time and effort spent on information processing by simplifying social reality.

True

False



Satisficing is selecting information that is 'good enough' to satisfy basic needs.

True

False



The Dual Process Theory claims that two different systems of thought co-exist, namely fast thinking and slow thinking.

True

False



Motivated Reasoning is
mental shortcuts that ease
the cognitive load of
making a decision.

True

False



While Heuristics are helpful to speed up the problem solving and the decision-making process, they can lead to cognitive biases, inaccurate judgments and incorrect conclusions.

True

False



Cognitive Dissonance describes a person's mental discomfort that is triggered by a situation in which he is confronted with facts that contradict his beliefs, ideas, and values.

True

False



Cognitive Dissonance can lead people to reject credible information to reduce the dissonance.

True

False



Confirmation Bias connotes the seeking or interpreting of evidence in ways that are partial to existing beliefs and expectations.

True

False



Confirmation Bias is the tendency to seek and believe information that already confirms one's existing mental models, prior knowledge, and beliefs.

True

False



Motivated Reasoning is a form of reasoning in which people access, construct, and evaluate arguments in a biased fashion to arrive at a preferred conclusion.

True

False



People are more likely to believe something to be true if they can process it fluently.

True

False



When people hear or see a statement repeatedly, they believe that this statement is more likely to be true than new statements which they have never encountered before.

True

False



Even if something is debunked, the sheer repetition of the original claim can make it more familiar, fluent, and believable.

True

False



Selective Exposure describes the behaviour in which a person actively seeks for information that supports his views.

True


False



Selective Avoidance describes the behaviour in which a person avoids information that challenges him.

True

False



In social media, Selective Exposure can be performed by filtering.

True

False



Pluralistic Ignorance is a lack of understanding about what others in society think and believe.

True

False



The False Consensus Effect is
overestimating how many
other people
share one's views.

True

False



The Third-Person Effect describes individuals who perceive media messages to have greater effects on other people than on themselves.

True

False



Disinformation is persistent
and difficult to correct.

True

False



The Continued Influence Effect is the failure of corrections because misinformation continues to influence people even after it has been corrected.

True

False



The Implied Truth Effect is
when something seems true
because it hasn't been
corrected.

True

False



The Tainted Truth Effect is where corrections make people start to doubt true information.

True

False



Repetition causes familiarity and therefore is an effective technique for getting people to accept misinformation.

True

False



The Illusory Truth Effect
occurs when familiarity makes
something seem
true when it isn't.

True

False



When a correction can strengthen belief in misinformation it is called The Backfire Effect.

True

False



Scepticism is the awareness
of the potential for
manipulation and a desire to
accurately understand the
truth.

True

False



Analytic thinking is a cognitive process that involves thoughtful evaluation (reasoning) rather than quick, intuitive judgements.

True

False



Friction is the opposite of fluency, when something is difficult to process or perform.

True

False



Inoculation refers to techniques that build resistance to misinformation.

True

False

False

NEWS



Cognitive Miserliness is the tendency to think and solve problems with sophisticated cognitive effort.

True

False



Motivated Reasoning is the tendency to think and solve problems in simpler ways and avoid spending sophisticated cognitive effort.

True

False



Confirmation Bias is the tendency to economise on the time and effort spent on information processing by simplifying social reality.

True

False



Motivated Reasoning is choosing the first 'acceptable answer' to a question or solution to a problem.

True

False



Heuristics describes a person's mental discomfort that is triggered by a situation in which he is confronted with facts that contradict his beliefs, ideas, and values.

True

False



Fluency allows people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently.

True

False



Cognitive Dissonance connotes the seeking or interpreting of evidence in ways that are partial to existing beliefs and expectations.

True

False



Satisficing is the tendency to seek and believe information that already confirms one's existing mental models, prior knowledge, and beliefs.

True

False



Confirmation Bias allow
people to draw the
conclusions they want to draw
and believe what they
want to believe.

True

False



Confirmation Bias is a lack of understanding about what others in society think and believe.

True

False



Motivated Reasoning is
overestimating how many
other people share
one's views.

True

False



Pluralistic Ignorance describes individuals who perceive media messages to have greater influence on other people than on themselves.

True

False



The Implied Truth Effect is the failure of corrections because misinformation continues to influence people even after it has been corrected.

True

False



The Tainted Truth Effect is
when something seems true
because it hasn't been
corrected.

True

False



The Implied Truth Effect
occurs when familiarity makes
something seem true
when it isn't.

True

False



When a correction strengthen
belief in misinformation
it is called
The Illusory Truth Effect.

True

False



Friction is the awareness of the potential for manipulation and a desire to accurately understand the truth.

True

False



Scepticism refers to techniques that build resistance to misinformation.

True

False

True

NEWS



New media is any media from a website or blog to mobile phones, streaming apps or any internet-related form of communication that are delivered digitally.

True

False



A blog is an example
of new media.

True

False



The term “new media” is usually used to refer to technological, textual, conventional and cultural changes in media production, distribution and use.

True

False



Concepts such as digital, interactive, hypertextual, virtual, networked, and simulated are among the characteristics of new media.

True

False



Traditional television is NOT an example of new media. Although it is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, it is not interactive or based on digital code.

True

False



The analog telephone is NOT an example of new media. Although it is interactive, it is not integrated as it only transmits speech and sounds and it does not work with digital code.

True

False



Integration, interactivity and digital code are the three main mandatory characteristics of new media.

True

False



Interactivity of the media is the possibility of establishing two sided or multilateral communication with the ability of the sender and the receiver to switch roles at any moment.

True

False



Journalism is the practice of gathering, recording, verifying, and reporting on information of public importance.

True

False



Journalists are expected to keep an objective mindset during interviews, their research for the news, and reporting their stories.

True

False



Journalists are expected NOT to persuade their readers but instead to inform them.

True

False



Journalists are expected to track the primary sources in order to gain insight (such as, interviewing people primarily affected by an incident, written evidence, archive documents, etc).

True

False



Opinions can also be included
in the journalism practices.

True

False



Journalists' subjectivity should be kept limited with editorials, columns or other opinion-based content.

True

False



Today's journalists not only write traditional news texts but also produce podcasts or YouTube videos, film documentaries, and help run 24-hour broadcasts.

True

False



Informed citizens are the backbone of democracies.

Journalists and the news media is a primary source for that information.

True

False



To assure that journalists are able to do their job as desired, many countries have established legal protections for a free press.

True

False



Journalists in a free society also have the responsibility to keep citizens informed.

True

False



Journalists must provide accurate information, report that information fairly, completely, independently from outside influences.

True

False



Today, anyone with a device connected to the Internet is able to disseminate any information with a blog, web site or social media and can reach vast amount of audience.

True

False



Huge amount of information makes the “truth” fuzzy for most people. Therefore, the role of the journalists has become more important than ever for a democratic society.

True

False



The nature of the profession forces the journalist to select the reliable source and information.

True


False



The nature of the profession
forces the journalist to
determine information's value
before passing it on to public.

True

False



The nature of the profession
forces the journalist to report
accurately, objectively
and fairly.

True

False



Public enlightenment is the journalist's duty and this is important for the foundation of democracy.

True

False



Journalists should be honest and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.

True


False



Ethical journalism treats sources, subjects, colleagues and members of the public as human beings deserving of respect.

True

False



The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.

True

False



Ethical journalism means taking responsibility for one's work and explaining one's decisions to the public.

True

False



Multimedia journalism is the journalism where journalists use digital platforms (blogs, social networks) both to obtain information in order to produce the news and disseminate it to public.

True

False



Citizen journalism focuses on the needs of the community it serves by allowing them actively be a part of the newsmaking process.

True

False



The amount of information available today makes it harder than ever to distinguish reliable information from fabricated ones.

True

False



It is possible and easier to create and spread disinformation that looks authentic with new technologies.

True

False



People's desire to obtain information as quickly as possible increases the chances that the information will not be accurate.

True

False



People tend to consume and believe the information that supports their already existing ideas.

True

False



The evolution of the news consumer to news producer has increased the spread of misinformation.

True

False

False

NEWS



New media is any newspaper including both printed and online versions.

True

False



New media should have all the following characteristics such as digital, interactive, hypertextual, virtual, networked, and simulated at the same time.

True

False



Traditional television is an example of new media because it is integrated as it contains images, sound and text.

True

False



The analog telephone is an example of new media because it is interactive.

True

False



Journalists are expected to keep a subjective mindset during interviews, their research for the news, and reporting their stories.

True

False



Journalists are expected to persuade their readers with their reports and articles.

True

False



The nature of the profession forces the journalist to rely on second-hand observations (observations of others).

True


False



The nature of the profession
forces the journalist to
consult one single source to
verify the information.

True

False



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

True

False



Participatory journalism is the journalism where journalists use digital platforms (blogs, social networks) both to obtain information in order to produce the news and disseminate it to public.

True

False



Multidimensional journalism focuses on the needs of the community it serves by allowing them actively be a part of the newsmaking process.

True

False



The evolution of the news consumer to news producer has decreased the spread of misinformation.

True

False



The rank and popularity in social media can be used as a proxy for reliability of an information.

True

False



In social media the sender of information/news is its source.

True

False