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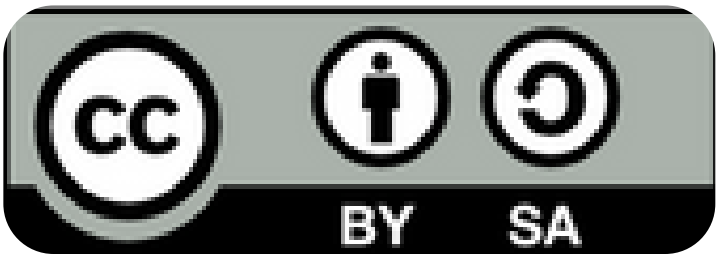
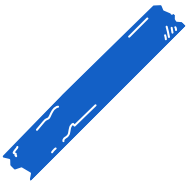
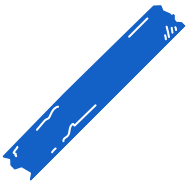


True
NEWS



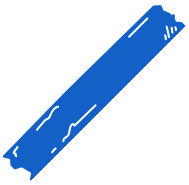
For-profit industries collect data from people's interaction with computers to personalize outcomes, predict and direct behaviour, targeted advertising, political persuasion.

True False



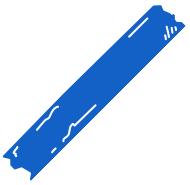
The technical infrastructure that influences how people acquire information and shapes their knowledge and beliefs are largely invisible, by design, to the public.

True False



Today, algorithms can be designed to assist and sometimes completely replace human intervention in decision-making tasks.

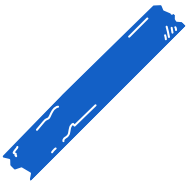
True False



Since algorithms are designed by humans, the data on which the algorithm is trained can carry human biases.

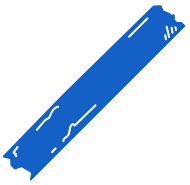
True

False



The effects of algorithms depend on what they are programmed to do, who does the programming, how the algorithms work in practice, how users interact with them.

True False

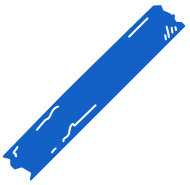


Algorithms have the potential to shape users' experiences and even their perceptions of the world.

True False

Algorithms can be used to influence people's decisions about what they watch, what they buy and even how they vote.

True False



One of the applications where algorithms play an active role is news feeds that provide users with frequently updated news.

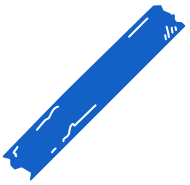
True False

Filter bubbles are the result of curation of information about the user, such as browsing and search history, location and social media feeds.

True False

Personalized search results from Google are an example of a filter bubble.

True False

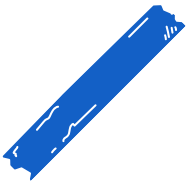


The echo chamber is a metaphorical description of a situation in news media where beliefs are reinforced by repetitive communication within a closed system.

True False

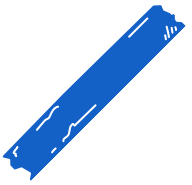
The echo chamber refers to the general phenomenon where individuals are only exposed to information from like-minded individuals.

True False



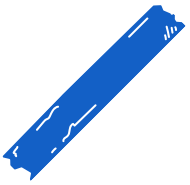
Filter bubbles are the result of algorithms that select content based on previous online behaviour.

True False



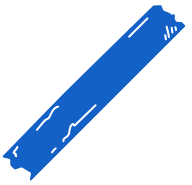
Filter bubbles contribute to the creation of echo chambers with political and social consequences.

True False



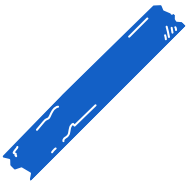
Echo chambers provide safe spaces for sharing beliefs and worldviews with others, with little fear of confrontation or division.

True False



Repetition theory lies behind the filter bubble and echo chamber phenomena.

True False

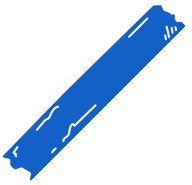


The data collected by the platforms based on our past usage and the data we voluntarily provide to the platforms may be used for personalization and recommendation purposes.

True False

Pre-selected personalisation is personalisation to individuals, sometimes with algorithms and sometimes without their knowledge.

True False



Pre-selected personalisation is directly related to filter bubbles.

True

False

Social media platforms often combine self-selected personalisation with pre-selected personalisation.

True

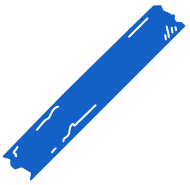
False

Information about the algorithms and filters that most social media platforms use in the background is not shared transparently with users.

True False

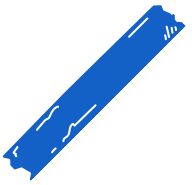
When you search for a particular topic, search engines can apply algorithmic selection based on data collected about your past usage.

True False



Focusing on providing and consuming content that is closely aligned with your preferences can create a bubble or chamber that limits your view of the bigger picture.

True False

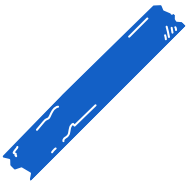


The applied algorithms reduce the variety of information available to individuals through filter bubbles.

True False

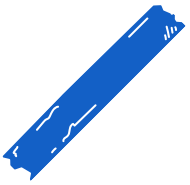
To overcome filter bubbles, users can feed from different information sources.

True False



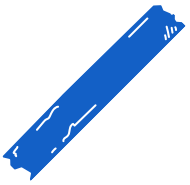
The cookies (small text files) that websites apply during a visit are then used to determine what content is shown to us.

True False



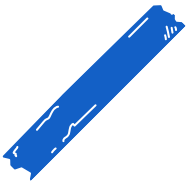
Deleting or blocking browser cookies is one of the methods users can implement to bypass filter bubbles.

True False



Setting up a reliable VPN (virtual private network) program is one way users can bypass filter bubbles.

True False

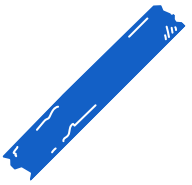


To bypass filter bubbles, users can choose browsers and search engines that focus on privacy or do not mine their data.

True False

Using ad-blocking browser extensions is one way users can bypass filter bubbles.

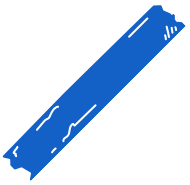
True False



To overcome filter bubbles, platforms can make their filtering systems more transparent.

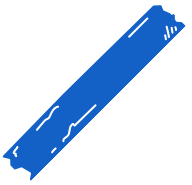
True False

False
NEWS



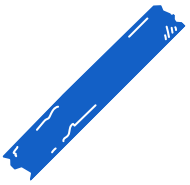
Although algorithms are designed by humans, the data on which the algorithm is trained will never carry human biases.

True False



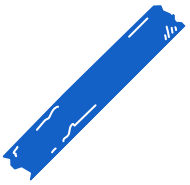
Algorithms play no role in shaping users' experiences and perceptions of the world.

True False



Determining what people watch or buy is not one of the uses of algorithms.

True False



News feeds that provide users with frequently updated news are not among the applications where algorithms are used effectively.

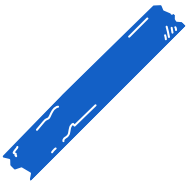
True False

Facebook's personalized news feeds are an example of an echo chamber.

True False

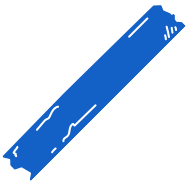
The filter bubble is a metaphorical description of a situation in news media where beliefs are reinforced by repetitive communication within a closed system.

True False



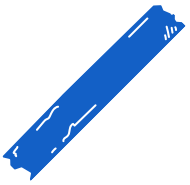
The filter bubble refers to the general phenomenon where individuals are only exposed to information from like-minded individuals.

True False



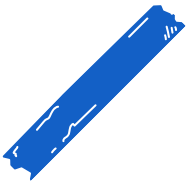
The echo chamber is the result of algorithms that select content based on previous online behaviour.

True False



Echo chambers contribute to the creation of filter bubbles with political and social consequences.

True False



Filter bubbles provide safe spaces for sharing beliefs and worldviews with others, with little fear of confrontation or division.

True False

Pre-selected personalisation refers to personalisation that users themselves make voluntarily.

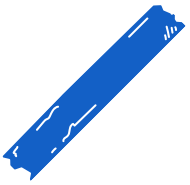
True False

Self-selected personalisation is personalisation applied to individuals through algorithms.

True False

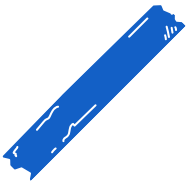
Most social media platforms are willing to provide transparent information about their algorithms running in the background.

True False



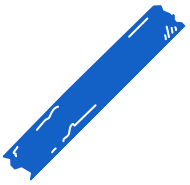
Focusing on providing and consuming content that is closely aligned with your preferences can create an echo chamber that allows you to better see the bigger picture.

True False



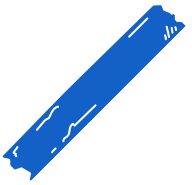
The applied algorithms increase the variety of information available to individuals through filter bubbles.

True False



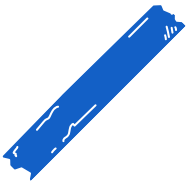
To bypass filter bubbles, users can rely on one source only.

True False



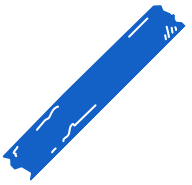
Allowing browser cookies to be applied is one of the methods users can implement to bypass filter bubbles.

True False



Using browser extensions that allow ads is one way users can bypass filter bubbles.

True False



To overcome filter bubbles, platforms can make information about how their filtering systems work non-public.

True False

True
NEWS

Fact-checking is a process that compares a published and publicly available claim against reliable and original sources.

True False

Content such as personal opinions, which are based on people's own feelings, thoughts and ideas, cannot be verified because they are subjective.

True False

In order to investigate the accuracy of any claim, it is necessary to find evidence related to that claim.

True False

The ideal approach to fact-checking is to combine traditional journalistic techniques with technology.

True False

In the fact-checking process, it is indispensable to compare the information accessed by cross-checking from different sources.

True False

Google Fact Check Explorer can be used to check whether suspicious content encountered has been previously verified.

True False

When individuals' verification skills are insufficient to verify the content at hand, they can consult librarians and fact-checking platforms that professionally engage in fact-checking.

True False

The image verification process focuses on still images as well as photographs, composite images, memes, graphics and screenshots.

True False

Reverse image search can be used to find information such as who uploaded or took an image.

True False

Reverse image search can be used to investigate the origin and source of images.

True False

Reverse image search can be used to compare similar images.

True False

EXIF data of images can be checked with the reverse image search method.

True

False

Reverse image search can be used to find the oldest version of a video.

True False

TinEye is one of the tools used for reverse image search.

True False

The RevEye Chrome extension can be used to search for similar images on multiple search engines at the same time.

True False

The EXIF data of the image can be checked to investigate whether there is any montage on the image.

True

False

The tool called “Foto Forensics” can be used to check EXIF data of images.

True False

The tool called “Jeffrey's Image Metadata Viewer” can be used to check EXIF data of images.

True False

The tool called "Foto Forensics" allows to find the EXIF of an image and see the error level analysis (ELA) of the image.

True

False

One of the methods that can be used especially when investigating the profile photo on a social media account is to check the possibility that the two photos belong to the same person.

True False

Google Street View can be used to verify any location information.

True False

Yandex Maps can be used to verify any location information.

True False

Google Earth can be used to verify any location information.

True False

A tool called Namechk can be used to check and compare the usernames a person uses on multiple social media accounts.

True False

A tool called Spokeo can be used to check and compare usernames used by a person on multiple social media accounts.

True False

LinkedIn can be used to get information about a person's identity and to see their professional connections.

True False

The X Advanced Search feature can be used to find the first tweets of an account on X or to review tweets sent over a specific time period.

True False

Even if a link to any content on a website is deleted, if these links are stored on sites that provide archive services, the deleted content can be accessed through these sites.

True False

Sites that provide archiving services help prevent direct links to sites/accounts that spread mis/disinformation.

True False

The platform called ICANN LookUp can be used to search for information about a website's domain name.

True False

Bots are software applications that can automatically perform tasks assigned to them by humans.

True False

Trolls are people who deliberately initiate online conflict by posting inflammatory or off-topic posts on social networks.

True False

The goal of trolls is to provoke others into an emotional response and derail discussions.

True False

A random twelve-character X username such as fH23pGr50LaX raises suspicion that the account may be a bot.

True False

When a X account consistently posts on certain days and hours and remains silent on other days, this constitutes a suspicious tweet pattern.

True False

False
NEWS

People's own feelings, thoughts and ideas can be verified because they are subjective.

True False

In order to investigate the accuracy of any claim, it is necessary to consult personal feelings, thoughts and ideas about that claim.

True False

Focusing only on the titles of the information accessed during the fact-checking process helps to make a correct judgment about the content.

True False

The image verification process focuses only on still images.

True

False

The reverse image search method does not allow comparing similar images.

True False

Reverse image search is not used to verify videos.

True

False

The tool called TinEye can be used to search for similar images on multiple search engines at the same time.

True

False

Location information is not useful in the process of verifying photos.

True False

In the process of verifying videos, descriptions, tags and comments related to the video can be traced.

True False

The tool called “Face++” can be used to check EXIF data of images.

True False

Wikimapia is not one of the tools to verify any location information.

True False

A tool called InVID can be used to check and compare usernames used by a person on multiple social media accounts.

True False

It is never possible to find the first tweets of an account on X or to review tweets sent during a specific time period.

True False

Sites that provide archive services operate solely to enable access to archived content/links.

True False

Bots are people who deliberately initiate online conflict by posting inflammatory or off-topic posts on social networks.

True False

True
NEWS

Fact-checking can be defined as a process that compares a published and publicly available claim with reliable and original sources.

True False

A fact-checker is someone who compares a published and publicly available claim with reliable and original sources.

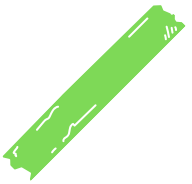
True False

The person who does the fact-checking and handles this work is called a fact-checker.

True False

Anyone who searches for verifiable facts and has the knowledge and skills to verify them has the potential to become a fact-checker.

True False



Fact-checkers' work should not involve partisanship, advocacy, or rhetoric.

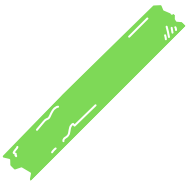
True False

The goal of all the different fact-checking platforms is to promote truth in public discourse.

True False

The goal of the International Fact-Checking Network is to bring together the growing worldwide community of fact-checkers and advocates of factual information in the global fight against dis/misinformation.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network team monitors trends in the fact-checking field to provide resources for fact-checkers.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network team monitors trends in fact-checking to contribute to public discourse.

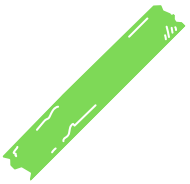
True False

International Fact-Checking Network team monitors trends in the field of fact-checking to provide support to new projects/initiatives that improve accountability in journalism.

True False

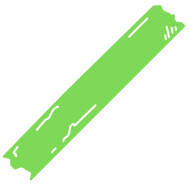
International Fact-Checking Network has developed and published a "Code of Principles" as a result of consultations with fact-checkers around the world.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network's "Code of Principles" are addressed to organizations that regularly publish impartial reports on the accuracy of statements made by public figures and prominent institutions.

True False

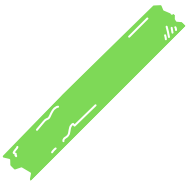


International Fact-Checking Network's "Code of Principles" are addressed to organizations that regularly publish impartial reports on the accuracy of widely circulated allegations about matters of public concern.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network signatories use the same standard for each verification and verify claims following the same process.

True False

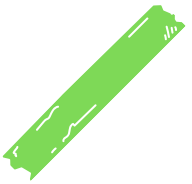


International Fact-Checking Network signatories do not concentrate their fact-checking around any particular view.

True False

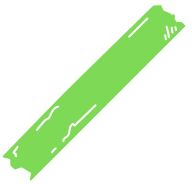
International Fact-Checking Network signatories rely on evidence to determine conclusions.

True False



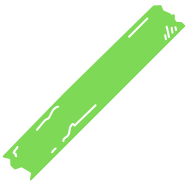
International Fact-Checking Network signatories do not advocate on the issues they verify.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network signatory organizations do not take a political stance on the issues they endorse.

True False

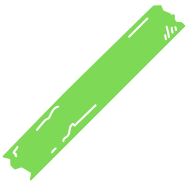


International Fact-Checking Network signatory organizations want their readers to be able to verify the findings themselves.

True False

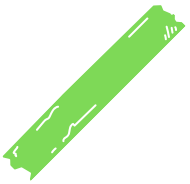
International Fact-Checking Network signatories provide all resources in detail so that readers can verify in the same way.

True False



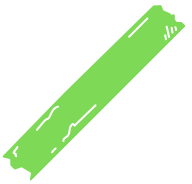
International Fact-Checking Network signatory organizations are transparent about their funding sources.

True False



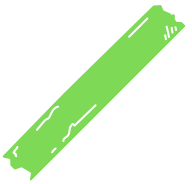
International Fact-Checking Network signatories detail the professional background of individuals working in the organization.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network signatories clearly state their organizational structure and legal status.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network signatories provide information that readers can easily contact them.

True False

In accordance with their correction policies, International Fact-Checking Network signatories carry out correction in an open and transparent manner.

True False

Google Fact Check Explorer tool helps us to access the relevant analyses if a topic has been checked by different fact checking platforms.

True False

Automation can help disseminate fact-checking analytics.

True False

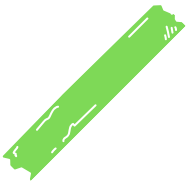
False
NEWS

A process that compares a published and publicly available claim with reliable and original sources is called confirmation bias.

True False

Not everyone with the knowledge and skills to verify can be a fact-checker, even if they search for verifiable facts.

True False



Fact-checkers' work should be biased, activist, and rhetorical.

True

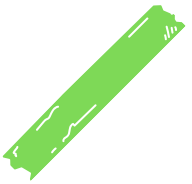
False

The first examples of verification and fact-checking sites emerged with the concept of post-truth.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network is an organization created to divide the fact-checker community.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network is an organization that exists to encourage the spread of misinformation.

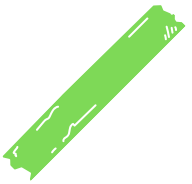
True False

The goal of the International Fact-Checking Network is to advocate for all kinds of activities of the growing community of fact-checkers around the world.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network is an organization that aims to block the sources of information that fact-checkers can access.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network team monitors trends in fact-checking to manipulate public discourse.

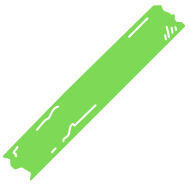
True False

International Fact-Checking Network team monitors trends in the fact-checking field to provide support to new projects/initiatives that promote censorship in journalism.

True False

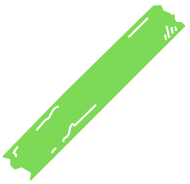
International Fact-Checking Network has developed and published a "Code of Principles" as a result of consultations with government leaders.

True False



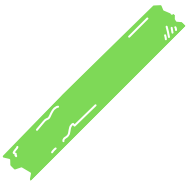
International Fact-Checking Network's "Code of Principles" is addressed to organizations that report on statements made by prominent institutions to spread fake news.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network's “Code of Principles" is addressed to organizations that report on statements made by public figures to distort the truth.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network signatories do not adhere to a specific standard for each verification and verify claims by following different processes.

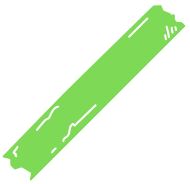
True False

International Fact-Checking Network signatories perform fact-checking based on a particular opinion.

True False

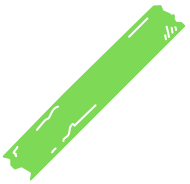
International Fact-Checking Network signatories adhere to their own views in determining conclusions.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network signatories may take a political stance on the issues they verify.

True False

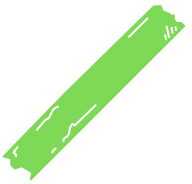


International Fact-Checking Network signatories are not in favor of their readers being able to verify findings themselves.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network signatories avoid providing all sources in detail to prevent readers from verifying in the same way.

True False



International Fact-Checking Network signatory organizations do not have to be transparent about their sources of funding.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network signatories do not fully detail the professional background of the people working in the organization and may hide some important information.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network signatories do not have to clearly state their organizational structure and legal status.

True False

International Fact-Checking Network signatories are not required to have a correction policy.

True False