Lecture 12: Participatory News on the Net & the Consumer's New Role/Responsibility

- 1. What is confirmation bias?
 - a. The tendency for news organizations to confirm rather than debunk breaking news
 - b. The bias of cable news opinion shows
 - c. Believing things that reinforce our preconceptions
 - d. Attributing information to more reliable sources than initially provided
- 2. When evaluating the reliability of news web pages, one should consider: a. AuthorityHas this information been verified?

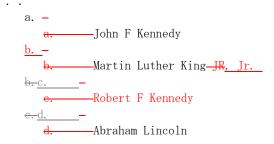
a. <u>CurrencyIs this information being provided by an independent source?</u> b. c.b. <u>Point of ViewWill this source stand behind their work?</u>

- d.<u>c.</u> All of the above
- 3. What is a good website for detecting Internet hoaxes?
 - a. Factcheck.org
 - b. Wikipedia.org
 - c. Snopes.com
 - d. Truenews.com

4. What is one way to check the reliability of a webpage?

- a. Look at the "About Us" page
- b. Look at its Google rank
- c. Look at how many links connect to it
- d. Look for an .edu domain name

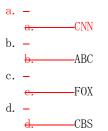
5. John Seigenthaler was mistakenly identified as a suspect in the slaying of .



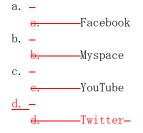
6. This allows you to choose the news that comes to you on the internet:



6.7. What news network's i-report - which uses citizen journalists - falsely reported that Steve Jobs of Apple was dead?

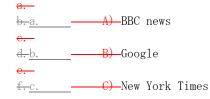


7.<u>8.</u> What internet social <u>networking media</u> site was responsible for first reporting a plane landing in the Hudson River in NYC and the bombings in Mumbai India?



8. -

9. 9. According to the lecture, what is the number-one most visited news website on the world wide web?



g. d. X D) Yahoo news	- Formatted
10	
11. 12.10. 10. What is "typo-squatting"?	
8	
b.a. A) The identification of plagiarized news stories by identifying the same typographical errors in multiple stories which do not cite one another.	
c. <u>b. X. B)The practice of misrepresenting the source of a website by using</u>	- Formatted
domain names that are similar to and easily mistaken for official websites which are maintained by another group or individual.	
$\frac{d}{d}$	
e. <u>c.</u> <u>C)</u> The practice of using short, relatively wide fonts, resulting in a tendency for readers to skim the text, rather than reading carefully.	
f_{\cdot}	
dD A psychological effect in which people dissociate the content of some piece of information from its source over time, usually	
resulting in their tendency to attribute an increased legitimacy to that information.	
13	
14.<u>11.</u>	
a.	
b.<u>a.</u>A)_ an unreliable source for information.	
d. b. B) incapable of monitoring current events due to the difficulty moderators face in keeping up with the tremendous amount of new content posted daily.	
c. X C) a great place to start gathering information, though one would	- Formatted
be wise to look "deeper."	
<u>d.</u> <u>D</u> the unerring repository of truth in today's world, given that we understand "truth" to be provisional.	
15	
16.12. <u>12.</u> Which of the following is NOT a negative aspect of the internet	

revolution in news?

a. -

<u>e</u>___

e. –

g.

b.a. <u>A)</u> Too much information causes many news consumers to simply "check out" and give up on staying up to date with news.

d. b. _____B) False information, in addition to true or verified information, spreads rapidly.

f.<u>c.</u> <u>C)</u> There is a blurring of the lines between news, opinion, and advertising, as well as who is and isn't a journalist.

<u>d. X</u> D) The global aspect of the internet takes our focus away from our immediate geographical community, where it belongs.—

Formatted

17.13. True or false: When you search for information on the internet, higher ranked search results indicate that the information is more reliable.