

News & Media-Literacy Quiz

1. Identify three ways to spot fake news.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

2. Which of the following are things not to do in order to validate a site? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a) Use search order to determine credibility | d) Identify who supports the site |
| b) Check what other sites are saying | e) Verify the URL |
| c) Research the sources of the site | |

3. Which of the following are not reputable sites to help fact-check? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) www.snopes.com | d) www.checkthefacts.gov |
| b) www.factcheck.com | e) www.washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker/ |
| c) www.politifact.com | |

4. Short answer: Describe a historical example of fake news.

5. Who can publish a news story online?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| a) Only experts | d) Journalists |
| b) Anyone | e) Researchers |
| c) Accredited professors | |

6. In order to verify the credibility of an article, what are some key questions you should ask yourself?

Open-Ended Questions

7. What is confirmation bias, and why is it important to pay attention to?

8. Why would one normally leave a site to verify it?

9. Why is “fake news” problematic, and what is the value of accurate news?

10. Definitions

Match each term in the word bank to the definitions below.

Word Bank:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Clickbait | D. Imposter content | G. Misinformation | J. Validate |
| B. Fabricated content | E. Manipulated content | H. Propaganda | |
| C. False connection | F. Media literacy | I. Satire | |

_____ The use of attention-grabbing headlines and outrageous claims to lure readers into clicking on what would normally be uninteresting content.

_____ The ability to access, analyze, evaluate, create, and communicate using information in all media forms.

_____ False or incorrect information that is spread intentionally or unintentionally.

_____ Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

_____ To check or prove the validity or accuracy of (something).

_____ To imitate or make fun of original news events, with no intent to deceive the reader.

_____ When headlines, images, or captions don't accurately connect to the content or main story.

_____ When genuine news sources are imitated.

_____ When real information/images are manipulated to deceive the reader.

_____ Completely fabricated information manipulated to resemble credible journalism. The purpose and intent are to drive traffic or clicks to hoax sites, hyperpartisan blogs, and the like (also known as “fake news”).

News & Media-Literacy Quiz

1. Identify three ways to spot fake news.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Answer feedback: Students' answers may vary. Sample responses include:

- Look for unusual URLs (such as ".com.co").
- Grammatical errors, incorrect dates, no sources.
- Check the About Us section — who wrote it, who supports the site.
- Cross-check — what do other news outlets say?
- Clickbait and fake news aim to get big reactions out of people.

2. Which of the following are things not to do in order to validate a site? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a) Use search order to determine credibility | d) Identify who supports the site |
| b) Check what other sites are saying | e) Verify the URL |
| c) Research the sources of the site | |

Answer feedback: a) Use search order to determine credibility.

3. Which of the following are not reputable sites to help fact-check? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) www.snopes.com | d) www.checkthefacts.gov |
| b) www.factcheck.com | e) www.washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker/ |
| c) www.politifact.com | |

Answer feedback: b) www.factcheck.com ; the correct addresses are www.factcheck.org and www.checkthefacts.gov.

4. Short answer: Describe a historical example of fake news.

Answer feedback: Students' answers may vary. For sample responses see the *FAKE NEWS: HISTORICAL TIMELINE*.

5. Who can publish a news story online?

- a) Only experts
- b) **Anyone**
- c) Accredited professors
- d) Journalists
- e) Researchers

Answer feedback: b) Anyone.

6. In order to verify the credibility of an article, what are some key questions you should ask yourself?

Answer feedback: Students' answers may vary. Sample responses should look to include:

- Who created this?
- Who is the message for?
- What techniques are being used to make this message credible or believable?
- What details were left out, and why?
- Why did they create it?
- How did the message make me feel?
- Where was the article published?

Open-Ended Questions

7. What is confirmation bias, and why is it important to pay attention to?

Answer feedback: Students' answers may vary. Sample responses include:

Confirmation bias is the idea that we are more likely to believe something (whether it is true or not) if it confirms a belief we already hold.

8. Why would one normally leave a site to verify it?

Answer feedback: Students' answers may vary. Sample responses include:

- Check what other sites are saying.
- Check the sources of the site.
- Check who supports the site.

9. Why is "fake news" problematic, and what is the value of accurate news?

Answer feedback: Students' answers may vary. Sample responses include:

Media literacy is an important skill. Being able to clearly evaluate and validate a news source can help you make important decisions about your stance on current events. It can also help prevent the spread of false information.

10. Definitions

Match each term in the word bank to the definitions below.

Word Bank:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Clickbait | D. Imposter content | G. Misinformation | J. Validate |
| B. Fabricated content | E. Manipulated content | H. Propaganda | |
| C. False connection | F. Media literacy | I. Satire | |

Answer feedback:

- A The use of attention-grabbing headlines and outrageous claims to lure readers into clicking on what would normally be uninteresting content.
- F The ability to access, analyze, evaluate, create, and communicate using information in all media forms.
- G False or incorrect information that is spread intentionally or unintentionally.
- H Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
- J To check or prove the validity or accuracy of (something).
- I To imitate or make fun of original news events, with no intent to deceive the reader.
- C When headlines, images, or captions don't accurately connect to the content or main story.
- D When genuine news sources are imitated.
- E When real information/images are manipulated to deceive the reader.
- B Completely fabricated information manipulated to resemble credible journalism. The purpose and intent are to drive traffic or clicks to hoax sites, hyperpartisan blogs, and the like (also known as "fake news").