

### VOCABULARY

#### 1. Study the sentences and complete the definitions below with the underlined adjectives.

- We should not tolerate this biased media coverage.
- The newspaper has been accused of publishing sensationalist stories of the murders.
- The report presented fabricated evidence which was really ridiculous.
- There are so many pseudoscientific beliefs, for example astrology.
- Judges need to be impartial to make objective decisions.

- a) pseudoscientific : falsely or mistakenly claimed or regarded as being based on scientific method
- b) fabricated : something false which is invented or produced in order to deceive someone
- c) biased : preferring one person, thing, or idea to another in a way that is unfair
- d) impartial : not connected to or influenced by one particular person or group
- e) sensationalist : presenting events in a way that makes them seem as exciting or shocking as possible

#### 2. Discuss the following questions?

- How do you keep up with the news?
- Do you trust the information you get?  
Are media in your country biased?
- How can you know that the information you've read/heard is not fabricated?
- What do you know about fake news?



*I read each day newspapers titles, and read only articles that seems interesting (i read it online on the website "Lemurdelpresse")*

*Globally, i trust the fact (depending on the source) but i don't trust an argumentation if it is not basically explained. I try to be careful about the idea conveyed in an article. For example, sometimes when you see a fact like unemployment is really low, it just can be because the unemployment rate is determined in a new method that give a better unemployment rate.*

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**3. Read the text below and answer the questions below.**

Circular reporting can occur when:

" (...) publication A publishes misinformation, publication B reprints it, and publication A then cites B as the source for the information. It's also considered a form of circular reporting when multiple publications report on the same initial piece of false information, which then appears to another author as having been verified by multiple sources."

source: <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-false-news-can-spread-noah-tavlin#watch>

1. In your own words, what is circular reporting? *It's when a few sources quote each other about a false information : the number of quotes give credibility to the information but it's false.*
2. How do you think it can be avoided? *By checking the origin of the new information, checking the publications of other sources and checking the fact itself*
3. How can it affect our everyday lives?

**VIDEO & DISCUSSION**

*We can hear a same false information a lot of time and think it is true, just because a lors of people have spread it.*

**4. Before watching the video, explain what a quote attributed to Mark Twain means.**

*"A lie can travel half way around the world  
while the truth is putting on its shoes."*

*False informations are spreading way faster than true facts, I think it is because understanding the truth or searching for it takes time and efforts, whereas spreading fake news is easier.*

**5. Watch the video and answer the questions.**

- What examples of circular reporting does the speaker mention?
- How do wikis contribute to circular reporting?
- What should we do to avoid circular reporting according to the video?
- Have you seen people sharing fake news on social media pages? What types of behaviors did you notice when it happened?
- What impact do you think fake news has had on you, or on people in your life?
- What impact do you think fake news sites have on elections?