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IV. WE'RE ON OUR WAY

Quiz 3.1- TRUE OR FALSE

Direction: Read each statement carefully, and indicate whether it is TRUE or FALSE.

(5points)

FALSE 1. There is clearly little to no value in learning the information needs.

TRUE 2. To be information literate, one must be open to learn what the power of proper information dissemination is either with the use of media or not.

FALSE 3. Information is the supply of communication; it makes talking and sharing opinion with others much more meaningful specially when answered with sense.

TRUE 4. Communication is giving or gaining information by speaking, reading writings or discerning non-verbal messages such as gestures and images.

FALSE 5. With the growing number of information available to us, we clearly don't need to be cautious of what we expose ourselves to online.

V. HOW FAR HAVE WE GONE

Quiz 3.2- MULTIPLE CHOICE

Direction: Choose the best answer for the given statements below. (5 points)

A 1. Objectives of doing the communication vary from as simple as letting someone know your current location to reminding your parents for the next family vacation plans.

- a. Intent
- b. Privacy
- c. Cost
- d. Receiver

D 2. Each are a part of the communication process EXCEPT for:

- a. Information
- b. Source or Sender
- c. Channel
- d. Mode

C 3. "Using this thresh out information in making the decision or position to an issue to which it was purposely sought". This is definition is for:

- a. Find
- b. Apply
- c. Evaluate
- d. Identify

A 4. _____ is a passageway, the medium of access for a thing, a communication, or an idea.

- a. Channel
- b. Information
- c. Source or Sender
- d. Recipient or Receiver

C 5. To protect yourself from trouble online; you should practice the following EXCEPT:

- a. Be mindful of what you download online.
- b. Be cautious of the websites you visit.
- c. Never log out of any of your social media accounts.
- d. Never give out your passwords or personal information with anyone online

ESSAY.

Direction: Base on your experience, answer the following questions in sentence/paragraph form. Write your answer not less than 10 sentences.

1. How will you define “misinformation” and disinformation”? You can cite examples of situations to help you build your own definition.

ANSWER:

Misinformation and disinformation are two terms often used in the context of information literacy and communication. Misinformation refers to the dissemination or sharing of inaccurate or misleading information, often unintentionally. It occurs when individuals or sources unknowingly pass on false details, either due to a lack of awareness or misinformation they have received themselves. An example of misinformation could be the rapid spread of false health-related advice on social media platforms, leading people to make decisions based on incorrect information.

On the other hand, disinformation involves the deliberate creation and spread of false or misleading information with the intent to deceive or manipulate. It is a more malicious form of misinformation, often employed for political, ideological, or personal gains. An example of disinformation could be the intentional spreading of false rumors during an election campaign to influence public opinion. In such cases, the primary motive is to sow confusion or manipulate beliefs.

In summary, while misinformation stems from a lack of accurate knowledge, disinformation is a deliberate and strategic effort to distort the truth for specific purposes. Both contribute to the challenges of navigating an increasingly complex information landscape, highlighting the importance of media and information literacy in discerning reliable sources and verifying information.

2. What are the potential dangers of misinformation and disinformation?

ANSWER:

The potential dangers of misinformation and disinformation are significant and far-reaching, impacting individuals, societies, and even global affairs. Firstly, misinformation can lead to uninformed decision-making, as individuals may base their choices on inaccurate or incomplete information. This is particularly critical in areas such as health, where false information can contribute to the spread of diseases or hinder appropriate medical responses.

Secondly, misinformation and disinformation can undermine trust in institutions, including media, government, and scientific organizations. When people are exposed to conflicting or false narratives, it

erodes the foundation of trust, making it challenging for individuals to make informed judgments about societal issues or public policies.

In the context of social cohesion, misinformation and disinformation can contribute to the polarization of communities. False narratives can fuel divisiveness, amplify existing biases, and foster hostility among different groups, whether it be on political, religious, or cultural grounds.

Moreover, misinformation has the potential to incite panic and fear, as seen in situations where false reports about natural disasters or public safety threats rapidly spread. This not only creates unnecessary chaos but can also impede the effectiveness of emergency response efforts.

In the digital age, the speed at which information travels amplifies the dangers of misinformation and disinformation. Viral spread through social media platforms can result in the rapid dissemination of false content to a wide audience, making it challenging to contain or correct.

Lastly, on a global scale, disinformation campaigns can manipulate geopolitical narratives, influence elections, and exacerbate international tensions. State-sponsored disinformation, for instance, can have severe consequences on diplomatic relations and geopolitical stability.

In conclusion, the potential dangers of misinformation and disinformation are multifaceted, ranging from individual decision-making and societal trust to social cohesion and international relations. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort involving media literacy education, fact-checking initiatives, and responsible information-sharing practices.

3. How to ethical standards minimize the occurrence of misinformation and disinformation?

ANSWER:

Ethical standards play a crucial role in minimizing the occurrence of misinformation and disinformation by promoting responsible behavior in information dissemination and consumption. Firstly, adherence to accuracy and truthfulness is fundamental. Journalists, content creators, and information disseminators must prioritize verifying information from reliable sources before sharing it. Ethical reporting standards in journalism, for instance, emphasize fact-checking and providing a balanced perspective to avoid the spread of false narratives.

Secondly, transparency in communication helps build trust. Ethical standards encourage individuals and organizations to disclose their sources, methodologies, and potential conflicts of interest. This transparency allows consumers of information to assess the credibility of the source and make informed judgments.

Thirdly, ethical communication involves respect for diverse perspectives. By avoiding the distortion or manipulation of information to fit specific agendas, ethical standards contribute to a more inclusive and open discourse. This helps prevent the intentional spread of disinformation to manipulate public opinion.

Furthermore, responsible use of technology is crucial in upholding ethical standards. Social media platforms and tech companies can implement algorithms and policies that prioritize the promotion of accurate information while limiting the virality of misleading content. Ethical considerations in

technology design can include features that encourage users to critically evaluate information before sharing.

Education is a key component of minimizing misinformation and disinformation. Ethical standards can be integrated into media literacy programs, teaching individuals how to critically assess information, identify reliable sources, and understand the potential consequences of spreading false information.

Institutional accountability is another aspect of ethical standards. Organizations, whether media outlets, tech companies, or educational institutions, should enforce policies that discourage the creation and dissemination of false information. Clear consequences for ethical breaches can serve as a deterrent.

In conclusion, ethical standards act as a safeguard against misinformation and disinformation by promoting accuracy, transparency, respect for diverse perspectives, responsible technology use, education, and institutional accountability. Upholding these standards creates an environment where information can be trusted, fostering a more informed and resilient society.