

WEEKLY LISTENING



I. Vocabulary

1) Find the following words and the sentences containing them in the video:

a. Evaluate

b. Reliable

c. Apparent

d. Narrative

e. Interpret

f. Accusation

g. Emerge

h. Refute

i. Crucial

j. Unaccountable

k. Rumor

l. Curate

m. Broad-based

2) Read the definitions below and write the corresponding words in the blanks.

- a. Information, a story, or a piece of news that is spread from person to person but is not confirmed as true or verified. - _____.
- b. To prove that a statement, argument, or claim is false or incorrect. - _____.
- c. To assess or examine something carefully in order to determine its value, quality, significance, or effectiveness. - _____.
- d. To become known. - _____.
- e. Can be trusted or depended upon - _____.
- f. Involving or including many different things or people. - _____.
- g. To explain the meaning of something, to understand or analyze something in a particular way, or to translate spoken or written language from one language to another. - _____.
- h. Clearly visible, obvious, or easily understood. - _____.
- i. Extremely important or essential. - _____.
- j. Not required to give an explanation or take responsibility for your/their actions. - _____.
- k. A description of events - _____.

l. To collect, select and present information or items such as pictures, video, music, etc. for people to use or enjoy, using your professional or expert knowledge. - _____.

m. A statement saying that you think a person is guilty of doing something wrong or illegal. - _____.

3) Provide an example sentence for every new vocabulary word.

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II. True, False or Not Given:

- 1) All the information in the world is completely useful.
- 2) The problems with the news system soon became apparent as mass media spread.
- 3) Only authoritarian countries controlled and censored information
- 4) Revelations of covert wars, secret assassinations, and political corruption were spread by fringe sources.
- 5) The Internet has turned every citizen into a potential reporter.
- 6) One of the best ways to get close to the truth is to read more books and expand your worldview.
- 7) You should read the actual material about a scientific study or a political speech instead of reading the interpreted articles.
- 8) The polished versions of an event always combine the voice of the person who was not there.
- 9) The more chaotic the story, the less you should try to follow it in real time.
- 10) You should check for the latest information every few minutes.
- 11) There's absolutely no newspaper that doesn't have media bias.
- 12) Words like think, likely, or probably are completely reliable.
- 13) All anonymous sources are unreliable.
- 14) People never verify news before spreading it.
- 15) Before you share that unbelievable or outrageous news item, you should do a web search to find any additional information or context you might have missed and what others are saying about it.

III. Answer the questions below:

- 1) What were the primary sources of news and information for people a few decades ago?

- 2) What undermined public faith in official narratives presented by mainstream sources?

- 3) Why do alternative newspapers, radio shows, and cable news appear?
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- 4) What has the Internet done to the news industry?
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- 5) How should you get the information of a political speech or a scientific study?
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- 6) Who posted updates and recordings during major events, such as the Arab Spring or the Ukrainian protests?
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- 7) What does today's media attempt to do when there are events like terrorist attacks and natural disasters?
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- 8) What do good journalists do?
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- 9) What should you do when you can't get the direct story?
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- 10) Why should you be careful with anonymous sources?
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- 11) What should you do before you share some of your hot news?
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- 12) What responsibility comes with the freedom of speech?
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