

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?

4) What has the Internet done to the news industry?

5) How should you get the information of a political speech or a scientific study?

6) Who posted updates and recordings during major events, such as the Arab Spring or the Ukrainian protests?

7) What does today's media attempt to do when there are events like terrorist attacks and natural disasters?

8) What do good journalists do?

9) What should you do when you can't get the direct story?

10) Why should you be careful with anonymous sources?

11) What should you do before you share some of your hot news?

12) What responsibility comes with the freedom of speech?
