.1 (5.12) **Listen to the recording and decide if these statements refer to native apps (NA), web apps (WA) or hybrid apps (HA).**

NA WA HA

1. The browser is embedded within the app. ☐ ☐ ☐
2. They allow cross platform development. ☐ ☐ ☐
3. They are accessed through icons on the device's home screen. ☐ ☐ ☐
4. They are built as wrappers for web pages. ☐ ☐ ☐
5. They are developed specifically for one platform. ☐ ☐ ☐
6. They are incorrectly called web apps. ☐ ☐ ☐
7. They are installed through an application store. ☐ ☐ ☐
8. They are not real applications. ☐ ☐ ☐
9. They are run by a browser. ☐ ☐ ☐

NA WA HA

10. They are written in HTML5. ☐ ☐ ☐
11. They can take full advantage of the device features. ☐ ☐ ☐
12. They can work offline. ☐ ☐ ☐
13. They live on the device. ☐ ☐ ☐
14. The same components can be reused on different mobile operating systems. ☐ ☐ ☐
15. They look and feel like native applications. ☐ ☐ ☐
16. They use the device's notification system. ☐ ☐ ☐
17. Users access them as they would access a web page. ☐ ☐ ☐
18. Users install them on the home screen and create a bookmark to the page. ☐ ☐ ☐

2 (5.11) **Listen to a short recording about common microblogging applications**

Choose only the correct statements

1. Twitter allows users to share a variety of media formats beyond just text.

2. Tumblr is more restrictive than Twitter in terms of the types of content that can be posted.

3. Instagram functions primarily as a platform for sharing single images rather than albums.

4. The speaker suggests that Twitter is the most popular social media platform available today.

5. Users on Tumblr typically prefer to create lengthy blog posts rather than short visual content.

6. The character limit on Twitter is significantly higher than that of traditional blogging platforms.

7. Instagram is described as a tool for documenting one's experiences through photographs.

► What's the difference between content aggregation and content curation? *posted by* Vable

1. According to the video, what is the fundamental difference between content aggregation and content curation?

A. Content aggregation is for libraries, whilst content curation is for businesses

B. Content aggregation brings different types of content together, whilst curation involves selection based on user needs

C. Content aggregation is automated, whilst content curation requires human intervention

D. Content aggregation is chaotic, whilst content curation brings order

2. What metaphor does the video use to illustrate how some users interact with aggregated content?

A. A digital tunnel
B. A dashboard
C. A Venn diagram
D. A whiteboard with sticky notes

3. Which of the following best describes the video's characterisation of the internet without proper aggregation or curation?

A. Overwhelming
B. Chaotic
C. Disorganised
D. Incomprehensible

4. The video suggests that information professionals are particularly effective at curation because they:

A. Are embedded within teams

B. Have access to exclusive content

C. Can develop sophisticated algorithms

D. Have formal qualifications in information management

5. Which of the following is presented as a benefit of content curation that goes beyond mere accuracy and focus?

A. Enhanced revenue generation
B. Improved team collaboration
C. Potential to spark inspiration
D. Faster content delivery

6. What percentage of libraries use current awareness products, according to the BIALL Law Firm Library Survey cited in the video?

A. 75%
B. 80%
C. 85%
D. 90%

7. The visual representation used to illustrate the relationship between internet chaos, aggregated content, and curated content is:

A. A bar chart with increasing green bars
B. A digital tunnel with light rays
C. A concentric circle Venn diagram
D. A globe made of interconnected blue lines