12. Sınıf İngilizce Okuma Metni: Can You Trust the Headline? – Online

Konu: 12. Sınıf İngilizce Okuma Metni: Can You Trust the Headline? · 11 soru

Ad Soyad		Sınıf / No	
Tarih		Puan	

Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. A shocking headline appears on your screen: a famous scientist has discovered that chocolate cures the common cold. Within minutes, thousands of people have shared it. But is it true? In an age when anyone can publish anything, the ability to judge information has become an essential life skill. False or misleading stories spread for several reasons. Some are created deliberately to make money, because sensational headlines attract clicks, and clicks bring advertising income. Others are designed to influence people's political opinions. Many, however, are shared innocently by people who simply believe them and want to warn or entertain their friends. Studies of social media have suggested that false news can travel faster than accurate news, probably because it is more surprising and emotional.
Fortunately, there are simple steps that anyone can take before sharing a story. First, look beyond the headline. Headlines are written to grab attention, and the article itself may say something quite different. Second, check the source. Is it a well-known news organisation, or a website you have never heard of with a strange address? Third, ask whether the story is reported anywhere else. If a discovery is genuinely important, several reliable outlets will cover it. Fourth, pay attention to dates and images. Old photos are often reused out of context, and a reverse image search can reveal where a picture first appeared. Finally, notice your own emotions. If a story makes you extremely angry or excited, that is exactly the moment to slow down. Media literacy is not about trusting nothing; it is about knowing which questions to ask. By pausing for just a few seconds before clicking 'share', each of us can help stop the spread of misinformation.

Why are some false stories created deliberately?

a) To teach people science

b) To make money from clicks and advertising

c) To help journalists

d) To warn friends

e) To test new websites

2. Why might false news travel faster than accurate news?

a) It is shorter.

b) It is written by famous people.

c) It is more surprising and emotional.

d) It is always published first.

e) It contains more images.

3. What can a reverse image search show?

a) Where a picture first appeared
b) Who shared the story
c) How many people liked the photo
d) Whether the headline is long
e) The writer's political opinion

4. What should you do if a story makes you very angry?

a) Share it immediately
b) Comment on it
c) Ignore all news
d) Report the website to the police
e) Slow down and think

5. According to the writer, media literacy means...

a) trusting nothing you read
b) reading only one newspaper
c) knowing which questions to ask
d) never using social media
e) believing famous scientists

Fill in the blanks. *(Boşlukları doldurun.)*

6. The ability to judge information has become an _____ life skill.

7. Many, however, are shared _____ by people who simply believe them.

8. Headlines are written to grab _____.

9. If a discovery is _____ important, several reliable outlets will cover it.

Match the items. *(Eşleştirin.)*

10. Match the words from the text with their Turkish meanings.

1. misleading ( )	a) güvenilir
2. deliberately ( )	b) bağlamından koparılmış
3. sensational ( )	c) yanlış bilgi
4. reliable ( )	d) yanıltıcı
5. out of context ( )	e) çarpıcı, abartılı
6. misinformation ( )	f) kasıtlı olarak

Write your answers. *(Cevaplarınızı yazın.)*

11. Have you ever seen a news story online that turned out to be false? What happened? If not, explain how you check information.

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