

Suggested Answers

Q1. What did the author imply about the example of David Cameron in her introduction? [2]

She implied that fake news can target anybody, without presenting any substantial evidence.

Q2. What does the author imply when she says that it was an "unusually brazen" defence to describe the action of the journalist (line 10)? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

She implied that journalists typically are accountable for their own stories and answer for their own mistakes.

She implies ^{the} journalists was systematically shirked and held in denying her accountability.

Q3. Explain what the author imply about the world that we live when he says that "we are living through a period of dizzying transition" in paragraph 3. Use your own words as far as possible. [3]

She implies that the world is going through rapid changes, citing the relative recovery on the gain of human history ~~as~~ the invention of the newspaper press, and the transition from trusted reliable media in newspapers to comparatively dubious sources and the conflict of the internet and the documented.

The author implies that we're living in a very confusing era & surely with no consensus over the correct decisions, creating the advent of fake news, changing our norms and values.

Q4. From paragraph 7, explain the possible impact of the idea of a "filter bubble". [2]

Paragraph 7 notes that a "filter bubble" can ~~personalise~~ individualise one's online queries, thereby limiting their exposure to contrasting ideas & debates, reducing the accuracy of one's information due to less availability of variation.

personal values and beliefs form our biased viewpoint and values

Q5. Explain how the "originally envisioned" world wide web has changed and what are the impacts on the youths. Use your own words as far as possible. [3]

Q6. What does the author imply when she comments that the news organization are producing news "like junk food", and "you hate yourself when you have indulged in it" (line 58)? [2]

Q7. From paragraph 10, what can be implied about the journalists' reporting today and in the past? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

Q8. Suggest why it is justified to have public interest journalism today (line 80-81). [1]

5) The "originally envisioned" world wide web had changed from providing a large variety of information to the manipulation of news by several media companies, reducing our public control over governance and the free market.

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6) She implies that such "news" is detrimental to one's mental capacity, reducing the ~~act~~ and is unhealthy for the psyche.

She implies that the news produced by news organization are complex and debasing the thinking capacity of consumers, causing disgust over our responsible consumption of these articles.

7) Paragraph 10 suggests ~~that~~ reporters previously ~~valued~~ valued honesty, but errors caused their downfall in popularity to crowds desiring reliable information. Despite this, modern reporters continue to go for truth, implying that modern journalists do not value honesty in reporting.

8) Because it renders leaders accountable, keeping people grounded to reality.

implication on

→ quote means
→ meaning implication

Summary

Q10. Using material from paragraphs 4 to 6 only, summarize the author's view about how journalism is conducted in respect to true reporting in the past and today and the role of the false news in our society.

Write your summary in no more than 120 words, not counting the opening words which are printed below. Use your own words as far as possible. [8]

1. When Newspapers ruled, their articles called truthfully, regardless of fact,
2. before mistakes were noted, providing a singular truth determined by
3. authority. Implications included fairness, correct conditions and debate to power,
4. preventing regular citizens from opposing the newspaper's influence. Today, groups
5. are constructed as reality with media exposure in public opinion.
6. In modern times, deceptive articles are spread efficiently and broadly,
7. typically in emerging stories with dramatic scenarios. Groups occasionally engage
8. via emotional marketing wherein powerful articles, whether business or political
9. actions bribe newsmen to spread propaganda. Individuals subscribe to the
10. opinions of peers, despite possible unreliability in their sources as
11. they consider it beneficial information. This process repeats itself when
12. one reports articles to virtue signal, raising the article's exposure.

10 words/line

