媒體素養與資訊戰
Practice Worksheet

A. Vocabulary - Write the English word

Write the correct English word for each Chinese meaning.

1. 媒體素養 (n.) _____

2. 資訊戰 (n.) _____

3. 假訊息 (n.) _____

4. 錯誤資訊 (n.) _____

5. 政治宣傳 (n.) _____

6. 審查 (n.) _____

7. 事實查核 (n.) _____

8. 深偽技術 (n.) _____

9. 機器人帳號 (n.) _____

10. 網軍工廠 (n.) _____

11. 同溫層 (n.) _____

12. 過濾泡泡 (n.) _____

13. 演算法 (n.) _____

14. 點擊誘餌 (n.) _____

15. 煽情主義 (n.) _____

B. Grammar - Choose the correct answer

1. _____ chambers reinforce existing beliefs by limiting exposure to different viewpoints.
   (A) Echo   (B) Filter
   (C) Sound   (D) Chamber

2. _____ refers to the practice of using fake grassroots campaigns.
   (A) Astroturfing   (B) Gaslighting
   (C) Clickbaiting   (D) Doxing

3. A _____ argument misrepresents the opponent's position to make it easier to attack.
   (A) straw man   (B) bandwagon
   (C) ad hominem   (D) red herring

4. Never before _____ misinformation spread so rapidly.
    (A) has   (B) had
    (C) have   (D) did

5. If the algorithm _____ not biased, users would see more diverse content.
    (A) is   (B) was
    (C) were   (D) be

6. Even though the story was debunked, many people _____ believe it.
    (A) still   (B) yet
    (C) already   (D) never

7. _____ technology creates realistic but fabricated videos.
    (A) Deepfake   (B) Blockchain
    (C) Cloud   (D) Quantum

8. The _____ economy monetizes human focus and cognitive resources.
    (A) attention   (B) sharing
    (C) gig   (D) circular

9. Media _____ teaches people to critically analyze information.
    (A) literacy   (B) literature
    (C) liberal   (D) literal

10. Not only did the platform fail to act, _____ it also profited from the content.
    (A) and   (B) so
    (C) but   (D) or

C. Listening - Go to learn.chparenting.com to listen

1. 深偽技術對民主有什麼威脅？
    (A) Deepfakes are easy for everyone to detect.
    (B) Deepfakes pose serious threats to democracy as they become more sophisticated.
    (C) Deepfake technology has no legitimate uses.

2. 社群媒體的同溫層如何影響社會？
    (A) Echo chambers expose users to diverse viewpoints.
    (B) Algorithms contribute to echo chambers and political polarization.
    (C) Social media has no effect on political views.

3. 媒體素養教育能達到什麼效果？
    (A) Media literacy education is ineffective.
    (B) Even brief media literacy training can help people spot misinformation.
    (C) Only experts can learn to identify bias.

4. 國家資訊戰的主要目標是什麼？
    (A) Information warfare only promotes specific political parties.
    (B) The goal of information warfare is often to sow confusion and erode trust.
    (C) Only democratic countries engage in information warfare.

5. 注意力經濟如何影響資訊品質?

    (A) Social media platforms prioritize accuracy over engagement.
    (B) The attention economy rewards outrage over accuracy.
    (C) Social media has no business incentives affecting content.

D. Reading - Go to learn.chparenting.com to read the passage

1. What did the 2016 US election reveal about misinformation?

    (A) It was not a problem.
    (B) Foreign actors used social media to spread divisive content.
    (C) Social media companies prevented all misinformation.
    (D) Only domestic actors were involved.

2. Why have social media countermeasures been criticized?

    (A) They were too strict.
    (B) They have been insufficient and inconsistent.
    (C) They completely solved the problem.
    (D) They violated free speech.

3. What happened in Myanmar related to misinformation?

    (A) Social media had no impact.
    (B) Social media was used to incite hatred against the Rohingya.
    (C) Myanmar banned all social media.
    (D) Misinformation decreased violence.

4. What solutions have researchers proposed?

    (A) Only stricter laws are needed.
    (B) A combination of technological, educational, regulatory, and journalistic approaches.
    (C) Banning social media entirely.
    (D) Ignoring the problem.

5. What is the fundamental tension described in the passage?

    (A) Between profit and loss
    (B) Between combating misinformation and preserving free expression
    (C) Between technology and tradition
    (D) Between domestic and foreign policy