

IDIOMA: INGLÊS

Área 3

***Obrigatório**

1. E-mail *

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Marque todas que se aplicam.

3-CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS, CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS APLICADAS

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Leia o texto e responda as questões a seguir em Português. Todas as questões dever ser respondidas de acordo com o texto. As respostas digitadas neste formulário eletrônico constituirão o ÚNICO documento válido para correção da prova.

SCIENCE & SOCIETY

How to detect, resist and counter the flood of fake news

Although most people are concerned about misinformation, few know how to spot a deceitful post

By Alexandra Witze MAY 6, 2021 AT 6:00 AM

From lies about election fraud to QAnon conspiracy theories and anti-vaccine falsehoods, misinformation is racing through our democracy. And it is dangerous. Awash in bad information, people have swallowed hydroxychloroquine hoping the drug will protect them against COVID-19 — even with no evidence that it helps. Others refuse to wear masks, contrary to the best public health advice available. In January, protestors disrupted a mass vaccination site in Los Angeles, blocking life-saving shots for hundreds of people. “COVID has opened everyone’s eyes to the dangers of health misinformation,” says cognitive scientist Briony Swire-Thompson of Northeastern University in Boston.

The pandemic has made clear that bad information can kill. And scientists are struggling to stem the tide of misinformation that threatens to drown society. The sheer volume of fake news, flooding across social media with little fact-checking to dam it, is taking an enormous toll on trust in basic institutions. In a December poll of 1,115 U.S. adults, by NPR and the research firm Ipsos, 83 percent said they were concerned about the spread of false information. Yet fewer than half were able to identify as false a QAnon conspiracy theory about pedophilic Satan worshippers trying to control politics and the media. Scientists have been learning more about why and how people fall for bad information — and what we can do about it. Certain characteristics of social media posts help misinformation spread, new findings show.

Take a breath

Sometimes it doesn’t take very much of an intervention to make a difference. Sometimes it’s just a matter of getting people to stop and think for a moment about what they’re doing, says Gordon Pennycook, a social psychologist at the University of Regina in Canada. In one 2019 study, Pennycook and David Rand, a cognitive scientist now at MIT, tested real news headlines and partisan fake headlines, such as “Pennsylvania federal court grants legal authority to REMOVE TRUMP after Russian meddling,” with nearly 3,500 participants.

The researchers also tested participants’ analytical reasoning skills. People who scored higher on the analytical tests were less likely to identify fake news headlines as accurate, no matter their political affiliation. In other words, lazy thinking rather than political bias may drive people’s susceptibility to fake news, Pennycook and Rand reported in *Cognition*.

When it comes to COVID-19, however, political polarization does spill over into people’s behavior. In a working paper first posted online April 14, 2020, at PsyArXiv.org, Pennycook and colleagues describe findings that political polarization, especially in the United States with its contrasting media ecosystems, can overwhelm people’s reasoning skills when it comes to taking protective actions, such as wearing masks.

How to debunk

Debunking bad information is challenging, especially if you’re fighting with a cranky family member on Facebook. Here are some tips from misinformation researchers:

- 1) Arm yourself with media-literacy skills, at sites such as the News Literacy Project (newslit.org), to better understand how to spot hoax videos and stories.
- 2) Don’t stigmatize people for holding inaccurate beliefs. Show empathy and respect, or you’re more likely to alienate your audience than successfully share accurate information.
- 3) Translate complicated but true ideas into simple messages that are easy to grasp. Videos, graphics and other visual aids can help.
- 4) When possible, once you provide a factual alternative to the misinformation, explain the underlying fallacies (such as cherry-picking information, a common tactic of climate change deniers).
- 5) Mobilize when you see misinformation being shared on social media as soon as possible. If you see something, say something.

Adaptado de: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/fake-news-misinformation-covid-vaccines-conspiracy> (para fins educacionais)

6. QUESTÃO 01 - Qual a ligação entre a COVID e o assunto principal do texto segundo Briony Swire-Thompson? *

7. QUESTÃO 02 - Qual foi a resposta dada pela maioria dos participantes entrevistados na pesquisa feita pelo NPR e pela firma Ipsos? *

8. QUESTÃO 03 - O que os dados do estudo conduzido por Gordon Pennycook e David Rand apontaram com relação às pessoas que tiveram as maiores pontuações nos testes analíticos? *

9. QUESTÃO 04 - O que foi descrito por Pennycook e outros cientistas em artigo postado online no ano de 2020? *

10. QUESTÃO 05 – O que é sugerido pelos pesquisadores da desinformação na dica de número 2? *

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