

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**“On Twitter, Fake News...”**  
**Text-Dependent Questions**

***Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.***

1. In paragraph 4, what are scientists studying about fake news?
  - A. How fast and how far it spreads
  - B. How it affects people’s actions
  - C. What people are saying about it
  - D. How many people believe it
  
2. In paragraph 8, what did scientists learn from their study?
  - A. Fake news reaches the same number of people as true news stories
  - B. Fake news receives more comments from people than true news stories
  - C. Fake news travels more quickly than true news stories but doesn’t reach as many people
  - D. Fake news travels to more people and more quickly than true news stories
  
3. According to paragraph 11, people likely spread false news because they...
  - A. Want to mislead others
  - B. Find the news more interesting
  - C. Want to keep people informed
  - D. Want to become more popular on social media
  
4. In the last paragraph, how do experts suggest the spread of fake news be combatted?
  - A. Delete people’s accounts who spread fake news
  - B. Discourage spreading fake news and emphasize true news
  - C. Employ bots that spread additional true news
  - D. Prevent people from spreading any types of news
  
5. PART A: Which statement best expresses the central idea of the text?
  - A. False news stories will likely never be completely removed from Twitter as people are more interested in false news than true news.
  - B. By studying how false news spreads on Twitter, scientists can better understand why false news is being spread more than true news and how to prevent its distribution.
  - C. While some false news stories can cause problems, a majority of false news is harmless and merely meant to entertain the public.
  - D. False news stories are usually easy to spot and don’t have a large impact on a majority of the users on Twitter.

6. PART B: Which TWO details from the text best support the answer to Part A?

- A. “Some might try to make public figures look bad or claim people did something they didn’t. Others might try to discredit scientific findings.” (Paragraph 2)
- B. “They examined about 126,000 cascades centered on any of about 2,400 news stories. Each of those original news stories had been independently confirmed as true or false.” (Paragraph 5)
- C. “These so-called web robots, or bots, are computer programs that pretend to be human. They have been designed to find and spread certain types of stories.” (Paragraph 8)
- D. “fake-news topics were more different from other tweets that users had viewed in the two months before they retweeted a story. Tweet replies to the false news stories also used more words indicating surprise. (Paragraph 11)
- E. “The study also could guide strategies for fighting the spread of fake news, says Paul Resnick. He works at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.” (Paragraph 13)
- F. ““We’re barely starting to scratch the surface on the scientific evidence about false news, its consequences and its potential solutions.”” (Paragraph 15)

7. What is the author’s main purpose in the text?

- A. to show readers how they can identify false news online
- B. to provide evidence for how false news is spread more than true news
- C. to explore the consequences of false news being spread more than true news
- D. to encourage readers to expose false news online rather than share it

8. Which statement best describes the relationship between the content of news stories and how they spread?

- A. Fake news stories that closely resemble real news stories spread more quickly than wild or exciting stories.
- B. True news stories are usually more advanced and difficult to understand and are therefore shared less often.
- C. True news stories often include repeated content that no longer interests users and are therefore not spread.
- D. Fake news stories usually contain more exciting tales that appeal to users and are therefore spread more quickly.