

- Passer des lignes
- Trait VERTICAL tous les 50 mots
- Souligner les sources
- Savoir comment faire référence aux documents
- Respecter le nombre de mots
- Pas de titre / Pas de paragraphes / conclusion à rallonge 😭
- Éléments extérieurs INTERDITS 🚫
- Citations INTERDITES 🚫
- Avis personnel INTERDIT 🚫

- FAITES DES PHRASES

- ~~≠* For example, the Internet. (Blacklist)~~

- Une phrase commence par une **MAJUSCULE** et finit par un **POINT**.

~~= *It was wrote on may 2023~~

~~= *It's an extract~~

~~= *It deals about~~

~~= *We have to / *in what extend / *american / *The doc 4~~

- **Misinformation** refers to false or inaccurate information that is spread without intent to deceive. People who spread misinformation often believe it's true, even if it's not.
- **Disinformation**, on the other hand, involves deliberately false or misleading information spread with the intention to deceive or manipulate others.

Document 1: Main Source of News	Document 2: CNN 2021	Document 3: The Economist 2023	Document 4: The NYT, 2020
<p>Bar Chart</p> <p>UK / 2022 / Reuters</p> <p>Different age groups rely on different news sources.</p> <p>The way people access news is evolving due to technological changes.</p> <p>Online media, including social media, is a dominant news source, especially for younger generations.</p> <p>Traditional media like TV and print are more popular among older groups.</p> <p>Very few people read the printed press?</p>	<p>Most Americans (3/4) believe they can spot fake news but often overestimate their ability.</p> <p>Political bias affects susceptibility to fake news; Republicans tend to fall for it more than Democrats.</p> <p>Overconfidence leads people to trust and share misinformation, particularly when it aligns with their beliefs.</p> <p>People who think they are good at spotting fake news are often the ones who share it the most.</p>	<p>USA</p> <p>Disinformation has always existed, but AI may amplify its spread.</p> <p>Many elections in 2024 : worrying?</p> <p>2020 : fake news was spread using “conventional means”</p> <p>2024 : new characteristics</p> <p>Quantity : AI can generate massive amounts of false content, making it harder to detect.</p> <p>Quality: hyper-realistic deepfakes</p> <p>Microtargeting : personalized propaganda</p> <p>BUT : AI is not going to destroy democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is still hard to make voters change their mind - The technology isn't perfect <p>Social media and AI firms are trying to prevent political manipulation.</p> <p>Despite AI's potential, traditional disinformation remains a bigger issue.</p> <p>2024 election : the source of disinformation will be D Trump / not ChatGPT</p>	<p>USA</p> <p>Students are being trained to analyze news critically.</p> <p>News literacy is increasingly necessary as misinformation spreads online and screen time is increasing</p> <p>Inability to detect fake news → 2 consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - believe information that reinforces your existing beliefs. - or don't believe anything <p>Youngsters / “digital natives” are also easily deceived by fake news.</p> <p>So fact-checking strategies like lateral reading and click restraint are being taught.</p> <p>It actually works : Students are now correcting misinformation shared by their own families.</p>

PLAN

1- Facts / Fake news is spreading like wildfire

2- Consequences / Concerns

3- Glimmer of hope / Solutions

Firstly, Facts / Fake news is spreading like wildfire

Secondly, Consequences / Concerns

Finally, Glimmer of hope / Solutions

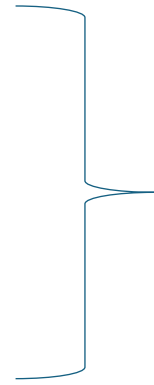


Facts / Fake news is spreading like wildfire

CONSEQUENTLY / THEREFORE / AS A RESULT →

Consequences / Concerns

BUT / HOWEVER → Glimmer of hope / Solutions



TITRES

Countering fake news in the digital age

The problem of fake news

Fake news and politics

Fake news and technology

The impact of fake news

Fake news and disinformation for everyone

The rise of fake news in modern society

Disinformation is more worrying than ever

PROBLEMATIQUES

What are the causes and consequences of fake news

To what extent do new technologies affect people's relationship with news?

Is fake news representing a threat to democracies?

To what extent can the evolution of information lead to the downfall of democracy?

To what extent is disinformation concerning?

The dossier show that disinformation is not only due to the spread of fake news but also to people's inability to detect it.

To what extent should - and can - people trust their main sources of information?

Given the rapid advances in technology, is it still possible to stem the rise of misinformation?

Can the future be safe from "fake news" despite the rise of new technologies?

To what extent can information be made reliable again?

CONCLUSION

Pas obligatoire MAIS on finit sur une phrase conclusive qui est l'aboutissement de la synthèse **et répond à la problématique**

* ~~And document 4 shows that children can also educate their parents.~~

* ~~We should / We have to / People must~~ → voir correction du DS3

Although technology is a cause for concern when it comes to disinformation, the causes of the problem are human-related so it can still be solved.

Misinformation is difficult to combat, and progress can be made provided widespread awareness-raising and education are put in place.

Provided people are educated and companies keep a close oversight of it, misinformation can remain under control.

There is a lot of misinformation.

~~Also~~, people think they can spot fake news 🙄

There is a lot of misinformation.

Worse still, people think they can spot fake news. So they

Disinformation has always existed. Humans tend to spread conspiracy theories, political propaganda, as said in

Doc 3. But the reason ^{BL} of this being a problem is

behaviours. The bar chart shows that 84% of youngs read news online, and despite their knowledge of social

media they fail ¹⁵⁰ to debunk fake news, as said in Doc 4.

This is explained in doc 2, the majority of America believe they are skilled in detecting fake news. But ¹⁷ an

this overconfidence leads to them going on less

reliable sources or liking, sharing ^{and} false informations.

This overconfidence leads to trusting blindly their judgments even ²⁰⁰ when it is wrong.

nb

Countering fake news in the digital age

Access to information is evolving with technological change, as a 2022 Reuters Institute bar chart (Document 1) shows. But this is not without its drawbacks. A CNN article dated 2021 (Document 2) reveals that Americans are not careful enough when it comes to fake news. An opinion piece from *The Economist* published before the 2024 US election (Document 3) asks whether the rise of AI-generated fake news should be a cause for concern. Finally, a *New York Times* article published in 2020 (Document 4) examines the role of schools in the fight against fake news. Given the rapid advances in technology, is it still possible to stem the rise of misinformation?

The Economist recalls that misinformation is hardly new, especially in politics. But more and more fake news is being spread, particularly on social media, as pointed out by CNN. And the chart suggests that things are not likely to get any better, with an overwhelming majority of youngsters using online news outlets and social networks as their main sources of information. Dealing with this mass of online information can be extremely difficult, as can distinguishing the true from the false (Document 4).

The rise of misinformation is not only due to increasing screen time, as shown in *The New York Times*, but also to the development of artificial intelligence, according to *The Economist*. The amount of extremely realistic and highly personalized AI-generated fake news makes it compelling. As a result, many people tend to blindly believe any information that reinforces their existing beliefs (Documents 2 & 3). Yet few seem to be aware of this. As CNN shows, ninety percent of Americans believe they are better than most at detecting fake news. This “overconfidence” leads them to unintentionally contribute to misinformation.

This shows that humans, not technology, are at the heart of the problem. For example, *The Economist* blames Donald Trump, not artificial intelligence, for the spread of fake news during the 2024 campaign, not surprisingly since CNN shows that Republican voters are more receptive to fake news. But, there are signs of hope. Companies specializing in social media and AI say they are trying to prevent political manipulation. And so-called media literacy courses are on the increase in American middle and high schools (Document 4). Not only does this work, as students learn how to analyze the news critically and check the facts they read, but it also enables youngsters to educate and inform their own parents, who may be less familiar with the way information circulates online (Document 1). In short, although the task seems daunting it is up to companies and schools to adopt the right approaches to curb misinformation, while it/there is still time.

NEWS & INFORMATION are SINGULAR AND UNCOUNTABLE

~~It tackles the question of can it be solved.~~

~~It raises the question of is it a cause for concern.~~



"Hey, that line's moving a lot faster!"