The media: internet and email

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE | B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each online-information term with its meaning.

1 domain name	____	a saved version stored for faster access or recovery
2 URL parameter	____	b stable address intended to remain usable
3 cached copy	____	c data describing a file, message or page
4 timestamp	____	d website address label identifying a domain
5 permalink	____	e automatic transfer from one address to another
6 metadata	____	f characters added to a URL to pass information
7 redirect	____	g duplicate site hosting the same or similar content
8 mirror site	____	h recorded date and time of an event

2 Complete the source-checking collocations.

cached | domain | metadata | mirror | parameter | permalink | redirect | timestamp

1 inspect the _____ name

2 remove a tracking URL _____

3 find a _____ copy

4 verify the publication _____

5 save the article's _____

6 examine file _____

7 follow a _____

8 compare a _____ site

3 Choose the most precise source-checking action.

1 To identify the site owner, inspect the *domain name / timestamp*.

2 To remove tracking information, delete a URL *parameter / permalink*.

3 To recover an earlier page, look for a *cached copy / redirect*.

4 To establish when content appeared, verify its *timestamp / mirror*.

5 To cite a stable page, prefer a *permalink / URL parameter*.

6 To learn about a file's origin, examine its *metadata / domain name*.

7 If one address sends you elsewhere, note the *redirect / cached copy*.

8 To compare duplicated content, inspect a *mirror site / timestamp*.

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4 Complete the verification log with words from the box.

cached copy | domain name | metadata | mirror site | permalink | redirect | timestamp | URL parameter

The suspicious post used a familiar-looking **1** _____. Its shared address included a tracking **2** _____. A **3** _____ showed that the text had changed. The visible **4** _____ did not match the first publication time. We saved a stable **5** _____ and examined image **6** _____. One link used a **7** _____ to conceal its destination. Finally, a **8** _____ reproduced the claim without identifying the original source.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

A link is not a source

Online material can be copied, redirected and updated without obvious signs. A shared link may point to a repost rather than the original publication, and a current page may differ from the version first cited. Verification follows the chain backwards: inspect the domain, author, timestamp, embedded links and archived versions. It also records what was checked, because digital evidence can change after the investigation.

1 Why can online changes be hard to notice? _____

2 Where may a shared link point? _____

3 How may the current page differ? _____

4 In which direction does verification follow the chain? __

5 Name three elements to inspect. _____

6 Why should investigators record their checks? _____

6 Rewrite using the analytical term in capitals.

1 The address transferred us to another site. **REDIRECT** _

2 The file contains descriptive information. **METADATA** _

3 We found an earlier stored version. **CACHED** _____

4 The date and time confirm publication. **TIMESTAMP** ____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **120-150 word** verification log for an online claim received by email. Explain each check and your conclusion.

[ ] Use at least eight analytical terms. [ ] Trace the original source. [ ] Preserve a transparent audit trail.

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ANSWER KEY

1 Online-information terms

1 **d** 2 **f** 3 **a** 4 **h** 5 **b** 6 **c** 7 **e** 8 **g**

2 Source-checking collocations

1 **domain** 2 **parameter** 3 **cached** 4 **timestamp** 5 **permalink** 6 **metadata** 7 **redirect** 8 **mirror**

3 Verification actions

1 **domain name** 2 **parameter** 3 **cached copy** 4 **timestamp**
5 **permalink** 6 **metadata** 7 **redirect** 8 **mirror site**

4 Verification log

1 **domain name** 2 **URL parameter** 3 **cached copy** 4 **timestamp** 5 **permalink** 6 **metadata** 7 **redirect** 8 **mirror site**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 Content can be copied, redirected and updated. 2 A repost. 3 It may differ from the cited version. 4 Backwards.
5 Any three: domain, author, timestamp, links, archives. 6 Digital evidence can change.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 The address used a **redirect**. 2 The file has **metadata**. 3 We found a **cached copy**. 4 The **timestamp** confirms publication.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check provenance, chronology and the audit trail.