GAZETECİLİK BÖLÜMÜ – MESLEKİ İNGİLİZCE-1
(4. HAFTA DERS NOTU)

ETHICS – KEY TERMS

No	Term	Türkçe Karşılığı	Example Sentence (Passive Voice)
1	Accuracy	Doğruluk	The article was checked for accuracy before publication.
2	Accountability	Hesap verebilirlik	Journalists are expected to be held accountable for their actions.
3	Objectivity	Nesnellik	The report was written to be perceived as completely objective.
4	Fairness	Adillik	Both sides of the story were represented to ensure fairness.
5	Truthfulness	Doğruluk / Gerçeklik	The truthfulness of the story was later confirmed by independent sources.
6	Transparency	Şeffaflık	Transparency was demanded from the newsroom after the error was revealed.
7	Credibility	Güvenilirlik	The paper's credibility was damaged by false reporting.
8	Integrity	Dürüstlük / Bütünlük	The journalist's integrity was praised by the audience.
9	Impartiality	Tarafsızlık	Impartiality is required when political issues are covered.
10	Bias	Önyargı / Taraflılık	The news coverage was criticized for being biased.
11	Conflict of interest	Çıkar çatışması	A conflict of interest was identified in the journalist's sources.
12	Privacy	Mahremiyet	The victim's privacy was respected throughout the investigation.
13	Public interest	Kamu yararı	The decision to publish was justified as being in the public interest.
14	Harm minimization	Zararın azaltılması	Sensitive details were removed to minimize potential harm.
15	Source protection	Kaynak koruma	The whistleblower's identity was protected by the newsroom.
16	Plagiarism	İntihal	The article was withdrawn after plagiarism was discovered.
17	Defamation	İftira / Hakaret	The newspaper was sued for defamation.
18	Libel	Yazılı iftira	Legal action was taken because a libel was printed.
19	Slander	Sözlü iftira	The broadcaster was fined after slander was detected.
20	Fabrication	Uydurma içerik	The interview was proven to be fabricated.
21	Sensationalism	Sansasyonellik	The headline was criticized for promoting sensationalism.
22	Censorship	Sansür	Several reports were censored before reaching the public.
23	Gatekeeping	Haber seçiciliği	Information was filtered through editorial gatekeeping.
24	Misrepresentation	Yanlış sunum	The data was misrepresented to create a false impression.
25	Misleading information	Yanıltıcı bilgi	The audience was misled by incomplete information.
26	Verification	Doğrulama	Every photo was verified before being uploaded.
27	Retraction	Geri çekme	A public retraction was issued after the error was found.
28	Correction	Düzeltme	A correction was printed in the next edition.
29	Anonymous source	İsimsiz kaynak	The article was based on information given by an anonymous source.
30	Editorial independence	Editoryal bağımsızlık	Editorial independence was threatened by corporate pressure.
31	Freedom of the press	Basın özgürlüğü	Freedom of the press was defended in the court ruling.
32	Freedom of expression	İfade özgürlüğü	Freedom of expression was restricted by the new law.

No	Term	Türkçe Karşılığı	Example Sentence (Passive Voice)
33	Accountability journalism	Hesap verebilir gazetecilik	The mayor's actions were investigated through accountability journalism.
34	Ethical dilemma	Etik ikilem	An ethical dilemma was faced when private data was leaked.
35	Media ethics	Medya etiği	Media ethics are taught in all journalism programs.
36	Professional conduct	Mesleki davranış	Professional conduct was emphasized during training.
37	Press Council	Basın konseyi	The complaint was reviewed by the Press Council.
38	Ombudsman	Okur temsilcisi	The issue was handled by the ombudsman.
39	Editorial policy	Editoryal politika	The decision was made according to the editorial policy.
40	Code of ethics	Etik kod / ilke	The code of ethics was violated by the reporter.
41	Confidentiality	Gizlilik	The interview was conducted under strict confidentiality.
42	Consent	Rıza / Onay	Consent was obtained from all participants.
43	Stereotype	Kalıp yargı	Gender stereotypes were avoided in the campaign.
44	Prejudice	Önyargı	Prejudices were challenged by the editor.
45	Hate speech	Nefret söylemi	The post was deleted because hate speech was detected.
46	Discrimination	Ayrımcılık	Discriminatory language was removed from the article.
47	Propaganda	Propaganda	The content was accused of being used as propaganda.
48	Manipulation	Manipülasyon	The photo was manipulated to alter public perception.
49	Spin	Çarpıtmak	The politician's statement was spun in the news.
50	Bribery	Rüşvet	The journalist was dismissed after bribery was reported.
51	Transparency report	Şeffaflık raporu	A transparency report was released by the organization.
52	Editorial bias	Editoryal önyargı	Editorial bias was noticed in political coverage.
53	Agenda setting	Gündem belirleme	The topic was prioritized through agenda setting.
54	Framing	Çerçeveleme	The event was framed as a political scandal.
55	Ethical breach	Etik ihlal	An ethical breach was found in the coverage.
56	Accountability mechanism	Hesap verme mekanizması	New accountability mechanisms were established by management.
57	Public apology	Kamu özrü	A public apology was issued by the editor-in-chief.
58	Correction policy	Düzeltme politikası	The correction policy was updated last year.
59	Cyber ethics	Siber etik	Cyber ethics are being discussed in digital media courses.
60	Digital footprint	Dijital ayak izi	The user's digital footprint was analyzed by researchers.
61	Deepfake	Sahte video (deepfake)	The deepfake video was removed after verification.
62	Fact-checking	Doğruluk kontrolü	The claim was debunked after fact-checking.
63	Fake news	Sahte haber	The fake news was widely shared before being corrected.
64	Misinformation	Yanlış bilgi	Misinformation was spread on social media.
65	Disinformation	Bilinçli yanlış bilgi	Disinformation was produced by a foreign network.
66	Clickbait	Tıklama tuzağı başlık	Clickbait headlines were replaced with neutral ones.
67	Algorithmic bias	Algoritmik önyargı	Algorithmic bias was detected in news recommendations.
68	Source verification	Kaynak doğrulama	Each source was verified before publication.
69	Ethical training	Etik eğitimi	Ethical training was provided to all new reporters.
70	Editorial responsibility	Editoryal sorumluluk	Editorial responsibility was emphasized in the newsroom.
71	Whistleblower	İhbarcı	The whistleblower's safety was ensured by the paper.
72	Media accountability	Medya sorumluluğu	Media accountability was discussed at the conference.
73	Conflict resolution	Çatışma çözümü	The conflict was resolved through mediation.
74	Social responsibility	Sosyal sorumluluk	Social responsibility was highlighted in the campaign.
75	Civic journalism	Yurttaş gazeteciliği	Civic journalism was encouraged through online platforms.
76	Citizen reporter	Yurttaş muhabir	The footage was captured by a citizen reporter.

No	Term	Türkçe Karşılığı	Example Sentence (Passive Voice)
77	Ethical guidelines	Etik rehber ilkeler	Ethical guidelines were followed during the investigation.
78	Tabloidization	Magazinleşme	Journalism was criticized for being tabloidized.
79	Media literacy	Medya okuryazarlığı	Media literacy was promoted in schools.
80	Photo manipulation	Fotoğraf manipülasyonu	The photo was manipulated before release.
81	Copyright infringement	Telif hakkı ihlali	The company was sued for copyright infringement.
82	Fair use	Adil kullanım	The video was shared under fair use terms.
83	Attribution	Atıf	Proper attribution was given to the original source.
84	Retouching	Rötuş / düzeltme	The image was retouched for clarity.
85	Data privacy	Veri gizliliği	User data was protected by encryption.
86	Surveillance	Gözetim	Journalists were monitored during protests.
87	Embedded journalism	Gömülü gazetecilik	The report was produced by embedded journalists.
88	Propaganda model	Propaganda modeli	The media system was analyzed through the propaganda model.
89	Ethical journalism	Etik gazetecilik	Ethical journalism was promoted by the association.
90	Editorial oversight	Editoryal denetim	The error was missed due to lack of editorial oversight.
91	Sensitivity	Duyarlılık	Sensitive images were withheld from publication.
92	Balanced reporting	Dengeli haber yapma	Balanced reporting was ensured by including multiple voices.
93	Source reliability	Kaynağın güvenilirliği	Source reliability was double-checked by editors.
94	Anonymous tip	İsimsiz ihbar	The story was started after an anonymous tip was received.
95	Media bias	Medya önyargısı	Media bias was studied by university researchers.
96	Audience trust	İzleyici güveni	Audience trust was damaged by repeated errors.
97	Ethical accountability	Etik sorumluluk	Ethical accountability was enforced by new policies.
98	Hate incident	Nefret olayı	The hate incident was documented by reporters.
99	Ethical code violation	Etik kod ihlali	Several code violations were found in the audit.
100	Ethical review	Etik inceleme	The article was subjected to ethical review.
101	Editorial ethics	Editoryal etik	Editorial ethics were discussed in the newsroom meeting.
102	Transparency initiative	Şeffaflık girişimi	A transparency initiative was launched by the paper.
103	Investigative journalism	Araştırmacı gazetecilik	The scandal was revealed through investigative journalism.
104	Whistleblower protection	İhbarcı koruması	Whistleblower protection was guaranteed by law.
105	Data journalism	Veri gazeteciliği	The report was produced using data journalism techniques.
106	Human rights	İnsan hakları	Human rights were violated during the coverage.
107	Ethical awareness	Etik farkındalık	Ethical awareness was raised among young journalists.
108	News ethics committee	Haber etiği komitesi	The case was reviewed by the news ethics committee.
109	Public accountability	Kamuya hesap verme	Public accountability was demanded after the scandal.
110	Editorial integrity	Editoryal dürüstlük	Editorial integrity was questioned by critics.
111	Deceptive editing	Aldatıcı kurgu	The footage was deceptively edited to mislead viewers.
112	Fair trial reporting	Adil yargı haberciliği	The report was reviewed to ensure a fair trial was not affected.
113	Ethical responsibility	Etik sorumluluk	Ethical responsibility was stressed during orientation.
114	Inclusive language	Kapsayıcı dil	Inclusive language was encouraged in all publications.
115	Respect for sources	Kaynaklara saygı	Respect for sources was maintained at every stage.
116	Public trust	Kamu güveni	Public trust was restored through honest reporting.
117	Hate propaganda	Nefret propagandası	Hate propaganda was removed from the website.

No	Term	Türkçe Karşılığı	Example Sentence (Passive Voice)
118	Unethical conduct	Etik dışı davranış	Unethical cnduct was punished by suspension.
119	Media manipulation	Medya manipülasyonu	Media manipulation was exposed by watchdog groups.
120	Transparency standards	Şeffaflık standartları	Transparency standards were applied to all reports.
121	Ethical leadership	Etik liderlik	Ethical leadership was shown by senior editors.
122	Editorial guidelines	Editoryal yönergeler	Editorial guidelines were updated this year.
123	Right of reply	Cevap hakkı	The right of reply was granted to the accused.
124	Conflict sensitivity	Çatışma duyarlılığı	Conflict sensitivity was promoted during coverage.
125	Sensational headline	Sansasyonel başlık	The sensational headline was replaced with a neutral one.
126	Media ownership	Medya sahipliği	Media ownership was investigated by watchdogs.
127	Press freedom index	Basın özgürlüğü endeksi	The country was ranked low in the Press Freedom Index.
128	Ethical lapse	Etik zafiyet	An ethical lapse was admitted by the reporter.
129	Source confidentiality	Kaynak gizliliği	Source confidentiality was maintained at all times.
130	Journalism ethics board	Gazetecilik etik kurulu	The case was reviewed by the Journalism Ethics Board.
131	Accountability report	Hesap verebilirlik raporu	An accountability report was issued annually.
132	Respect for privacy	Mahremiyete saygı	Respect for privacy was ensured in all photos.
133	Victim protection	Mağdur koruması	Victim protection was prioritized in the coverage.
134	Ethical standards	Etik standartlar	Ethical standards were clearly outlined in the manual.
135	Bias detection	Önyargı tespiti	A bias detection tool was used during content analysis.
136	Public service journalism	Kamu hizmeti gazeteciliği	Public service journalism was encouraged by the institution.
137	Ethical guideline violation	Etik rehber ihlali	Several ethical guideline violations were reported.
138	Digital ethics policy	Dijital etik politikası	A digital ethics policy was implemented in the newsroom.
139	Cultural sensitivity	Kültürel duyarlılık	Cultural sensitivity was practiced in international reporting.
140	Anonymous publication	İsimsiz yayın	The anonymous publication was later identified.
141	Sensational reporting	Sansasyonel habercilik	Sensational reporting was condemned by ethics committees.
142	Ethical oversight	Etik denetim	Ethical oversight was improved after the scandal.
143	Fact distortion	Gerçeklerin çarpıtılması	Fact distortion was detected during verification.
144	Ethical principles	Etik ilkeler	Ethical principles were emphasized throughout the curriculum.
145	Public ethics	Kamu etiği	Public ethics were discussed in the newsroom debate.
146	Integrity check	Dürüstlük denetimi	An integrity check was carried out before hiring.
147	Accountability framework	Hesap verebilirlik çerçevesi	An accountability framework was introduced by regulators.
148	Press ethics	Basın etiği	Press ethics were reinforced through continuous training.
149	Media transparency	Medya şeffaflığı	Media transparency was promoted through open data.
150	Ethical journalism initiative	Etik gazetecilik girişimi	An ethical journalism initiative was launched by UNESCO.

EXERCISES

MATCHING EXERCISE (Eşleştirme Alıştırması)

SET 1 – Truth, Fairness & Objectivity

1 Accuracy__   ----a. Tarafsızlık
2 Objectivity   ----b. Gerçeklik / doğruluk
3 Fairness   ----c. Şeffaflık
4 Truthfulness   ----d. Adillik
5 Transparency   ----e. Güvenilirlik
6 Credibility   ----f. Dürüstlük / bütünlük
7 Integrity   ----g. Hesap verebilirlik
8 Accountability   ----h. Yanlış sunum
9 Bias   ----i. Önyargı / taraflılık
10 Misrepresentation ----j. Nesnellik

SET 2 – Privacy, Harm & Responsibility

1 Privacy   ----a. Zararın azaltılması
2 Public interest   ----b. Mahremiyet
3 Harm minimization   ----c. Kamu yararı
4 Source protection   ----d. Geri çekme
5 Retraction   ----e. Kaynak koruma
6 Correction   ----f. Düzeltme
7 Consent   ----g. Rıza / onay
8 Confidentiality   ----h. Gizlilik
9 Defamation   ----i. İftira / hakaret
10 Libel   ----j. Yazılı iftira

SET 4 – Professional Conduct & Editorial Ethics

1 Code of ethics   ----a. Editoryal politika
2 Editorial policy   ----b. Etik dışı davranış
3 Professional conduct   ----c. Mesleki davranış
4 Ombudsman   ----d. Etik kod / ilke
5 Press Council   ----e. Okur temsilcisi
6 Editorial independence ----f. Editoryal bağımsızlık
7 Unethical conduct   ----g. Basın konseyi
8 Editorial oversight   ----h. Etik denetim
9 Ethical standards   ----i. Etik standartlar
10 Ethical oversight   ----j. Editoryal denetim

SET 3 – Digital Ethics & Information Integrity

1 Fake news   ----a. Bilinçli yanlış bilgi
2 Disinformation   ----b. Yanlış bilgi
3 Misinformation   ----c. Sahte haber
4 Fact-checking   ----d. Dijital ayak izi
5 Digital footprint ----e. Doğruluk kontrolü
6 Algorithmic bias   ----f. Algoritmik önyargı
7 Cyber ethics   ----g. Siber etik
8 Deepfake   ----h. Sahte video
9 Clickbait   ----i. Tıklama tuzağı başlık
10 Data privacy   ----j. Veri gizliliği

SET 5 – Bias, Manipulation & Accountability

1 Media bias   ----a. Nefret söylemi
2 Propaganda   ----b. Medya manipülasyonu
3 Manipulation   ----c. Çıkar çatışması
4 Conflict of interest ----d. Basın özgürlüğü
5 Hate speech   ----e. Medya önyargısı
6 Censorship   ----f. Sansür
7 Freedom of the press ----g. Propaganda
8 Media manipulation   ----h. Manipülasyon
9 Accountability report ----i. Hesap verebilirlik raporu
10 Ethical breach   ----j. Etik ihlal

TRUE – FALSE EXERCISES

SET 1 – Truth & Accuracy

1. Accuracy ensures that all information published is factual and verified.____
2. Bias is acceptable in journalism as long as the reporter clearly states their opinion. ____
3. Objectivity requires journalists to present information fairly and without personal opinions. ____
4. Misrepresentation is an ethical practice used to simplify complex information. ____
5. Transparency in reporting means hiding editorial processes from the public. ____
6. Credibility is earned by consistently publishing accurate and reliable information. _____
7. Integrity is unrelated to ethical journalism. ____
8. Accountability ensures that journalists can be held responsible for their reporting. ____
9. Fairness requires only representing one side of a controversial story. ____
10. Truthfulness in journalism involves reporting facts accurately and honestly. ____

SET 2 – Privacy & Responsibility

1. Privacy is irrelevant when reporting on public figures. ____
2. Harm minimization means reducing potential harm to subjects and the audience. ____
3. Source protection is an unethical practice that hides important information from readers. ____
4. Confidentiality protects the identity of sensitive sources or informants. ____
5. Retraction is issued when an error or false information is published. ____
6. Consent is only required for publishing photos of public events. ____
7. Public interest always overrides individual privacy concerns. ____
8. Defamation occurs when false statements harm someone's reputation. ____
9. Libel is spoken defamation that harms a person's reputation. ____
10. Correction of mistakes in reporting demonstrates ethical responsibility. ____

SET 3 – Digital Ethics & Information Integrity

1. Fake news refers to intentionally false information presented as news. ____
2. Misinformation is deliberately spread to mislead the public. ____
3. Disinformation is inaccurate information spread unintentionally. ____
4. Fact-checking verifies the accuracy of claims before publication. ____
5. Digital footprint is irrelevant to ethical journalism. ____
6. Algorithmic bias can affect which news stories are promoted online. ____
7. Cyber ethics relates to moral principles in digital reporting. ____
8. Deepfake technology can be used to produce manipulated video content. ____
9. Clickbait is an ethical headline practice that accurately represents content. ____
10. Data privacy ensures that sensitive user data is protected. ____

SET 4 – Professional Conduct & Editorial Ethics

1. Code of ethics guides journalists in making ethical decisions. ____
2. Editorial independence is compromised when reporting is influenced by owners. ____
3. Unethical conduct is acceptable if it increases readership. ____
4. Professional conduct includes honesty, fairness, and integrity. ____
5. Ombudsman handles complaints about ethical violations in a publication. ____
6. Press Council ensures accountability and ethical standards in journalism. ____
7. Ethical oversight is unnecessary in modern newsrooms. ____
8. Editorial policy defines guidelines for reporting and publication. ____
9. Ethical standards are optional recommendations for journalists. ____
10. Editorial oversight ensures mistakes are minimized and standards are maintained. ____

1. Media bias occurs when reporting favors one perspective unfairly. _____
2. Propaganda can be used to manipulate public opinion. _____
3. Manipulation in news reporting is an ethical practice. _____
4. Conflict of interest arises when personal or financial interests affect reporting. _____
5. Hate speech in journalism is considered unethical and harmful. _____
6. Censorship always supports ethical journalism. _____
7. Freedom of the press allows journalists to report without undue interference. _____
8. Media manipulation refers to intentionally altering content to mislead audiences. _____
9. Accountability report documents the transparency and responsibility of media organizations. _____
10. Ethical breach refers to behavior that violates journalism ethics. _____

FILL IN THE BLANKS

SET 1:   *objectivity   accuracy   integrity   confidentiality accountability*

1. Journalists must ensure the _____ of all facts before publishing.
2. The editor emphasized the importance of _____ when handling sources.
3. A journalist's _____ __ is questioned if they deliberately misrepresent information.
4. The public expects _____ from the media on errors or mistakes.
5. Reporting should always be conducted with fairness and _____.

SET 2:   *public interest   retraction   privacy   bias   defamation*

1. The victim's identity was protected to respect their _____.
2. Any false statement that harms a person's reputation is considered _____.
3. A correction or _____ is issued when inaccurate information is published.
4. Ethical journalists avoid _____ when covering sensitive stories.
5. Publishing information that serves the common good is in the _____.

SET 3:   *misinformation   credibility   disinformation   deepfake   verification*

1. False information deliberately spread to mislead people is called _____.
2. Sharing inaccurate information unintentionally is known as _____.
3. All sources should undergo _____ before they are cited in an article.
4. The journalist's _____ was praised after multiple truthful reports.
5. A manipulated video intended to deceive viewers is called a _____.

SET 4:   *code of ethics   editorial independence   ombudsman   editorial oversight   unethical conduct*

1. The newsroom's _____ ensures that decisions are made independently of owners.
2. Following a formal _____ helps journalists make ethical choices.
3. The _____ handles complaints about journalistic misconduct.
4. Unethical behavior in reporting is considered _____.
5. Editors maintain _____ to ensure all publications meet professional standards.

SET 5:   *accountability*   *clickbait*   *media bias*   *accountability report*   *manipulation*

1. Using a sensational headline to attract clicks is called _____.
2. The media organization published a(n) _____ documenting its transparency.
3. Showing favoritism toward one side of a story is an example of _____.
4. Deliberately altering information to influence public opinion is _____.
5. The principle of _____ requires that journalists can be held responsible for their work.

SET 6:   *fairness*   *harm minimization*   *truthfulness*   *privacy*   *source protection*

1. The act of protecting the identities of sources is called _____.
2. Ethical reporting requires minimizing potential harm, also known as _____.
3. Publishing information about someone without their consent violates _____.
4. _____ in journalism refers to presenting both sides fairly and without prejudice.
5. A journalist who fabricates quotes violates the principle of _____.

SET 7:   *correction*   *ethical training*   *libel*   *ethical standards*   *digital ethics*

1. Lawsuits may occur if a journalist commits _____ against an individual.
2. The organization provided _____ to ensure staff understood ethical standards.
3. The ethical use of data and respecting user rights is part of _____.
4. Journalists are expected to follow _____ to guide professional behavior.
5. The removal of misleading images or text to protect accuracy is part of _____.

SET 8: *ethical breach*   *cultural sensitivity*   *victim protection*   *editorial independence*   *consent*

1. Ethical journalists practice _____ when handling diverse cultural contexts
2. The principle of _____ ensures victims are not exposed to unnecessary harm.
3. _____ is required when publishing images or private content.
4. Reports influenced by owners or advertisers violate _____.
5. _____ is the violation of journalistic moral or professional rules.

SET 9: *censorship*   *audience trust*   *public service journalism*   *freedom of the press*   *embedded journalism*

1. _____ allows journalists to report without government interference.
2. Removing content or blocking reports is considered _____.
3. Publishing information to inform and educate the public is a part of _____.
4. Reporting through embedded positions, like with troops, is called _____.
5. Ensuring stories are accurate and reliable helps maintain _____.

SET 10:   *ethical journalism initiative*   *editorial guidelines*

          photo manipulation   *sensationalism*   *whistleblower protection*

1. Deliberately creating sensationalized news is known as _____.
2. Protecting whistleblowers is called _____.
3. Guidelines that set professional expectations for journalists are called _____.
4. Using manipulated photos to mislead the public is _____.
5. Promoting honesty, integrity, and transparency in reporting is called _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which term refers to the accuracy and truthfulness of published information?

A) Bias   C) Manipulation
B) Accuracy   D) Censorship

2. What is the protection of a source's identity called?

A) Privacy   C) Transparency
B) Confidentiality   D) Fairness

3. What principle requires journalists to be responsible for their actions?

A) Accountability   C) Sensationalism
B) Editorial oversight   D) Fabrication

4. Deliberately spreading false information to mislead the public is called:

A) Misinformation   C) Disinformation
B) Propaganda   D) Clickbait

5. Which term refers to reporting without favoritism or personal opinion?

A) Libel   C) Retraction
B) Ethical breach   D) Objectivity

6. The act of issuing a public apology after publishing false information is called:

A) Correction   C) Fabrication
B) Deepfake   D) Retraction

7. Which term describes a journalist's moral and professional honesty?

A) Sensationalism   C) Integrity
B) Bias   D) Editorial policy

8. What is intentionally altering content to mislead the audience?

A) Manipulation   C) Accuracy
B) Freedom of the press   D) Source protection

9. The act of removing misleading or harmful information after publication is:

A) Verification   C) Misinformation
B) Disinformation   D) Retraction

10. Which term refers to legal harm caused by false written statements?

A) Plagiarism   C) Libel
B) Defamation   D) Ethical oversight

11. A principle that requires respecting people's private information:

A) Privacy   C) Accountability
B) Fairness   D) Propaganda

12. Unethical behavior by journalists is referred to as:

A) Ethical oversight   C) Transparency
B) Unethical conduct   D) Cultural sensitivity

13. The act of verifying all information before publishing is:

A) Embedded journalism   C) Bias
B) Misinformation   D) Verification

14. Providing consent before using someone's personal data is:

A) Consent   C) Ethical training
B) Accuracy   D) Fabrication

15. Representing both sides of a story fairly is called:

A) Fairness   C) Retraction
B) Credibility   D) Media bias

16. Which term refers to intentionally exaggerating news to attract attention?

A) Objectivity   C) Sensationalism
B) Transparency   D) Deepfake

17. Deliberately creating fake videos to mislead viewers is:

A) Source protection   C) Deepfake
B) Clickbait   D) Editorial independence

18. Protecting whistleblowers is called:

A) Ethical breach   C) Accountability report
B) Editorial policy   D) Whistleblower protection

19. A person or institution ensuring journalists follow ethics is:

A) Bias
B) Freedom of the press
C) Privacy
D) Ombudsman

20. Which term describes favoritism toward one side of a story?

A) Accuracy
B) Objectivity
C) Bias
D) Ethical oversight

21. Publishing headlines designed to attract clicks is:

A) Clickbait
B) Editorial guidelines
C) Transparency
D) Censorship

22. Deliberate misrepresentation of information in reporting is:

A) Correction
B) Fairness
C) Fabrication
D) Integrity

23. Ensuring errors are corrected publicly is:

A) Retraction
B) Privacy
C) Sensationalism
D) Deepfake

24. A principle ensuring that journalists' actions are scrutinized:

A) Propaganda
B) Accountability
C) Editorial independence
D) Freedom of expression

25. Which term refers to false spoken statements harming reputation?

A) Bias
B) Libel
C) Ethical breach
D) Slander

26. Following professional rules of conduct is:

A) Professional conduct
B) Manipulation
C) Censorship
D) Misinformation

27. Using data in journalism ethically refers to:

A) Sensationalism
B) Clickbait
C) Retraction
D) Digital ethics

28. Guidelines that dictate proper newsroom behavior are:

A) Editorial guidelines
B) Accuracy
C) Libel
D) Bias

29. Respecting cultural differences in reporting is called:

A) Fabrication
B) Ethical breach
C) Cultural sensitivity
D) Transparency

30. Which term refers to online traces of a journalist or user?

A) Digital footprint
B) Misinformation
C) Bias
D) Accountability

31. Protecting the victim in reporting is:

A) Victim protection
B) Fairness
C) Retraction
D) Credibility

32. Monitoring and removing false content from platforms is:

A) Deepfake
B) Censorship
C) Clickbait
D) Ethical oversight

33. Journalism that serves the public good is:

A) Sensationalism
B) Propaganda
C) Fabrication
D) Public service journalism

34. Reporting embedded within organizations (like military units) is:

A) Accountability report
B) Embedded journalism
C) Libel
D) Bias

35. Trust that readers place in a publication is:

A) Editorial oversight
B) Ethical training
C) Accuracy
D) Audience trust

36. Upholding honesty, integrity, and standards in journalism is:

A) Deepfake
B) Retraction
C) Propaganda
D) Ethical journalism initiative

37. Ensuring media operations are open and accountable is:

A) Clickbait
B) Bias
C) Fabrication
D) Transparency

38. Ethical evaluation of content before publication is:

A) Ethical review
B) Slander
C) Retraction
D) Manipulation

39. Avoiding harm and minimizing negative impact is:

A) Deepfake   C) Censorship
B) Harm minimization   D) Clickbait

40. Publishing false material without verification is:

A) Fabrication   C) Accuracy
B) Audience trust   D) Credibility

41. Protecting confidential sources is:

A) Source protection   C) Censorship
B) Bias   D) Sensationalism

42. Lawsuit caused by false written statements is:

A) Deepfake   C) Libel
B) Plagiarism   D) Digital ethics

43. Guidelines for maintaining professional ethical standards:

A) Clickbait   C) Code of ethics
B) Retraction   D) Manipulation

44. Ensuring victims are not harmed during coverage is:

A) Victim protection   C) Sensationalism
B) Bias   D) Ethical breach

45. Ethical education provided to journalists is:

A) Fabrication   C) Propaganda
B) Ethical training   D) Retraction

46. Avoiding favoritism in reporting is:

A) Impartiality   C) Deepfake
B) Bias   D) Manipulation

47. Journalists ensure that facts are checked. This is:

A) Fact-checking   C) Propaganda
B) Clickbait   D) Unethical conduct

48. Reporting influenced by media owners or advertisers violates:

A) Accountability report C) Transparency
B) Editorial independence D) Accuracy

49. Using misleading images or captions is:

A) Objectivity   C) Fairness
B) Photo manipulation   D) Audience trust

50. Ethical journalism requires reporting in the:

A) Fabrication   C) Sensationalism
B) Bias   D) Public interest

ANSWER KEY

MATCHING EXERCISE

SET 1 – Truth, Fairness & Objectivity

1	Accuracy	b. Gerçeklik / doğruluk
2	Objectivity	j. Nesnellik
3	Fairness	d. Adillik
4	Truthfulness	b. Gerçeklik / doğruluk
5	Transparency	c. Şeffaflık
6	Credibility	e. Güvenilirlik
7	Integrity	f. Dürüstlük / bütünlük
8	Accountability	g. Hesap verebilirlik
9	Bias	i. Önyargı / taraflılık
10	Misrepresentation	h. Yanlış sunum

SET 2 – Privacy, Harm & Responsibility

1	Privacy	b. Mahremiyet
2	Public interest	c. Kamu yararı
3	Harm minimization	a. Zararın azaltılması
4	Source protection	e. Kaynak koruma
5	Retraction	d. Geri çekme
6	Correction	f. Düzeltme
7	Consent	g. Rıza / onay
8	Confidentiality	h. Gizlilik
9	Defamation	i. İftira / hakaret
10	Libel	j. Yazılı iftira

SET 3 – Digital Ethics & Information Integrity

1	Fake news	c. Sahte haber
2	Disinformation	a. Bilinçli yanlış bilgi
3	Misinformation	b. Yanlış bilgi
4	Fact-checking	e. Doğruluk kontrolü
5	Digital footprint	d. Dijital ayak izi
6	Algorithmic bias	f. Algoritmik önyargı
7	Cyber ethics	g. Siber etik
8	Deepfake	h. Sahte video
9	Clickbait	i. Tıklama tuzağı başlık
10	Data privacy	j. Veri gizliliği

SET 4 – Professional Conduct & Editorial Ethics

1	Code of ethics	d. Etik kod / ilke
2	Editorial policy	a. Editoryal politika
3	Professional conduct	c. Mesleki davranış
4	Ombudsman	e. Okur temsilcisi
5	Press Council	g. Basın konseyi
6	Editorial independence	f. Editoryal bağımsızlık
7	Unethical conduct	b. Etik dışı davranış
8	Editorial oversight	j. Editoryal denetim
9	Ethical standards	i. Etik standartlar
10	Ethical oversight	h. Etik denetim

SET 5 – Bias, Manipulation & Accountability

1	Media bias	e. Medya önyargısı
2	Propaganda	g. Propaganda
3	Manipulation	h. Manipülasyon
4	Conflict of interest	c. Çıkar çatışması
5	Hate speech	a. Nefret söylemi
6	Censorship	f. Sansür
7	Freedom of the press	d. Basın özgürlüğü
8	Media manipulation	b. Medya manipülasyonu
9	Accountability report	i. Hesap verebilirlik raporu
10	Ethical breach	j. Etik ihlal

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

SET 1

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. TRUE

SET 2

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. FALSE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE
6. FALSE
7. FALSE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. TRUE

SET 3

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. FALSE
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. TRUE

SET 4

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. FALSE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. TRUE

SET 5

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. FALSE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE
6. FALSE
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. TRUE
10. TRUE

FILL IN THE BLANKS

SET 1: 1. Accuracy | 2. Confidentiality | 3. Integrity | 4. Accountability | 5. Objectivity
SET 2: 1. Privacy | 2. Defamation | 3. Retraction | 4. Bias | 5. Public interest
SET 3: 1. Disinformation | 2. Misinformation | 3. Verification | 4. Credibility | 5. Deepfake
SET 4: 1. Editorial independence | 2. Code of ethics | 3. Ombudsman | 4. Unethical conduct
      5. Editorial oversight
SET 5: 1. Clickbait | 2. Accountability report | 3. Media bias | 4. Manipulation | 5. Accountability
SET 6: 1. Source protection | 2. Harm minimization | 3. Privacy | 4. Fairness | 5. Truthfulness
SET 7: 1. Libel | 2. Ethical training | 3. Digital ethics | 4. Ethical standards | 5. Correction
SET 8: 1. Cultural sensitivity | 2. Victim protection | 3. Consent | 4. Editorial independence | 5. Ethical breach
SET 9: 1. Freedom of the press | 2. Censorship | 3. Public service journalism | 4. Embedded journalism
      5. Audience trust
SET 10: 1. Sensationalism | 2. Whistleblower protection | 3. Editorial guidelines | 4. Photo manipulation
      5. Ethical journalism initiative

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

1. B	18. D	35. D
2. B	19. D	36. D
3. A	20. C	37. D
4. C	21. A	38. A
5. D	22. C	39. B
6. D	23. A	40. A
7. C	24. B	41. A
8. A	25. D	42. C
9. D	26. A	43. C
10. C	27. D	44. A
11. A	28. A	45. B
12. B	29. C	46. A
13. D	30. A	47. A
14. A	31. A	48. B
15. A	32. B	49. B
16. C	33. D	50. D
17. C	34. B	