

Au-delà de l'introduction qui est à revoir, la synthèse est clairement construite, avec des topics sentencés efficaces, une expression riche et un message fluide et lui aussi très efficace grâce entre autre à la clarté des explications PSI

FRANÇOIS

Alexis

et à la grande cohérence du propos.

Ce sont des qualités qui doivent vous permettre désormais de mieux en voir ouvrir le CCBA Synthèse contenu du dossier; il reste ici des éléments importants ayant été laissés de côté, notamment sur la question du sujet de "l'Establishment" et l'attrait par la "nostalgie" de "avant" mais vous êtes en très bonne voie.

Take OK, même Misinformation is gaining momentum si le terme TRUTH était attendu.

Ceci n'est pas exact
Attention à la façon de formuler qui peut déformer votre propos.

non ce n'est pas un opinion piece
de qui parle-t-ils?
répétition des mots

With the advent of social media, accessing information has now become a major concern. The dossier under study addresses this new type of problem through ~~two~~ opinion pieces ~~at~~ dated 2016, one from Grant searching for clues and another from The Telegraph relating Britain's emotion prior to the election while an extract from How technology disrupted the truth focuses on the place of technology in this misinformation, while an humorous cartoon illustrates how easy it is to access misinformation. All these documents raise the following question: Are misinformation can be eradicated or is it too late to act against its expansion?

GRAN

publique n'absorbent pas les choses par le bon angle.

All documents acknowledge that misinformation is ubiquitous. Indeed, we are currently in an era of 'post-truth' in which knowing what is true or false is harder than ever. By contrast, back then, things were crystal-clear owing to

seulement à condition que l'on ait déjà indiqué avant quel du type "in the past" - "in the 1950s" - etc.

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information / lies on ^{ried} printed paper which gave somehow a felt of truth and ~~shared~~ ^{asked by} everyone according to the extract. However, now, both truth and falsehood seem to be equal. ~~The~~ Granta claims that the meaning of the Nietzsche's maxim is as clear as possible: everyone has their own truth.

LOCAS

~~The~~ Granta and the extract are adamant; technology is held responsible for this 'post-erg'. Indeed, all this widespread misinformation holds sway over people's ideology thinks due to the phenomenal amount of misinformation online, hence fact-checkers can't do anything about this plague, especially during emergency situations where information are spread faster than ever and often completely untrue. Both maintain As expressed by the humanistic cartoon, showing people wait for their turn so as to get information. However, the misinformation line starts to get credit because it is a faster line - thereby illustrating how easy people fall into the lap of misinformation and relating how it works on the Internet where accessing misinformation is ubiquitous. Furthermore, both ~~The~~ Granta and the extract maintain that algorithms such as the ones of Facebook and Google are a key actor in this misinformation. Indeed,

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they restrain our own source of information hence our vision of the world is biased - thus not proposing any/or rarely new information reinforces our perspectives despite being absolutely untrue.

de qui parle-on ?

people

Those persons who use "filter bubble" need to get quickly aware of the power of these algorithms.

As all documents expressed, people are main actors in this 'post-truth'. Indeed, according to ~~the~~ Granta, social media has become the most common source of information for Americans and as a result it drives people to thinking the same whether it is non-sense or not.

genus

A viewpoint actually supported by the world's most influential psychologist Daniel Kahneman claiming that even if people are certain of their beliefs, this belief has nothing to do with the veracity of the information. Indeed, according to the extract, people will act something as true if it seems true to them or if it goes in their own ideas - thereby not considering uncomfortable information. Both the Granta and the extract

rephraser

argue about the (dis)information cascade" which means that people by getting to know other people's stance will share these ideas in a consecutive process, ^{potentially} sharing misinformation. To conclude, people have difficulties to learn from their mistakes, ~~searching explanation for our faults~~ creating false alternatives in which everything goes well rather than ~~searching for this~~ accepting what is uncomfortable to them.

un peu confus

Gedanken
un peu trop étroit sur le sens qu'elle

évoque un point précis au lieu d'englober l'ensemble

531 words

de ce que le dernier évoque. Une Gedanken - plus explorante

is required.

incompréhensible