

Read the following abstract and answer questions 1 to 5.

Online social media has emerged as one of the prominent channels for dissemination of information during real world events. Malicious content is posted online during events, which can result in damage, chaos and monetary losses in the real world. We analyzed one such media i.e. Twitter, for content generated during the event of Boston Marathon Blasts, that occurred on April, 15th, 2013. A lot of fake content and malicious profiles originated on Twitter network during this event. The aim of this work is to perform in-depth characterization of what factors influenced in malicious content and profiles becoming viral. Our results showed that 29% of the most viral content on Twitter, during the Boston crisis were rumors and fake content; while 51% was generic opinions and comments; and rest was true information. We found that large number of users with high social reputation and verified accounts were responsible for spreading the fake content. Next, we used regression prediction model, to verify that, overall impact of all users who propagate the fake content at a given time, can be used to estimate the growth of that content in future. Many malicious accounts were created on Twitter during the Boston event, that were later suspended by Twitter. We identified over six thousand such user profiles, we observed that the creation of such profiles surged considerably right after the blasts occurred. We identified closed community structure and star formation in the interaction network of these suspended profiles amongst themselves.

1. What is the aim of the research described by the abstract?
 - a. To automatically detect fake information spread on Twitter
 - b. To characterize what factors influence the virality of malicious content, profiles**
 - c. To model malicious content spread on Twitter during crisis events
 - d. To identify communities of user spreading fake images on Twitter

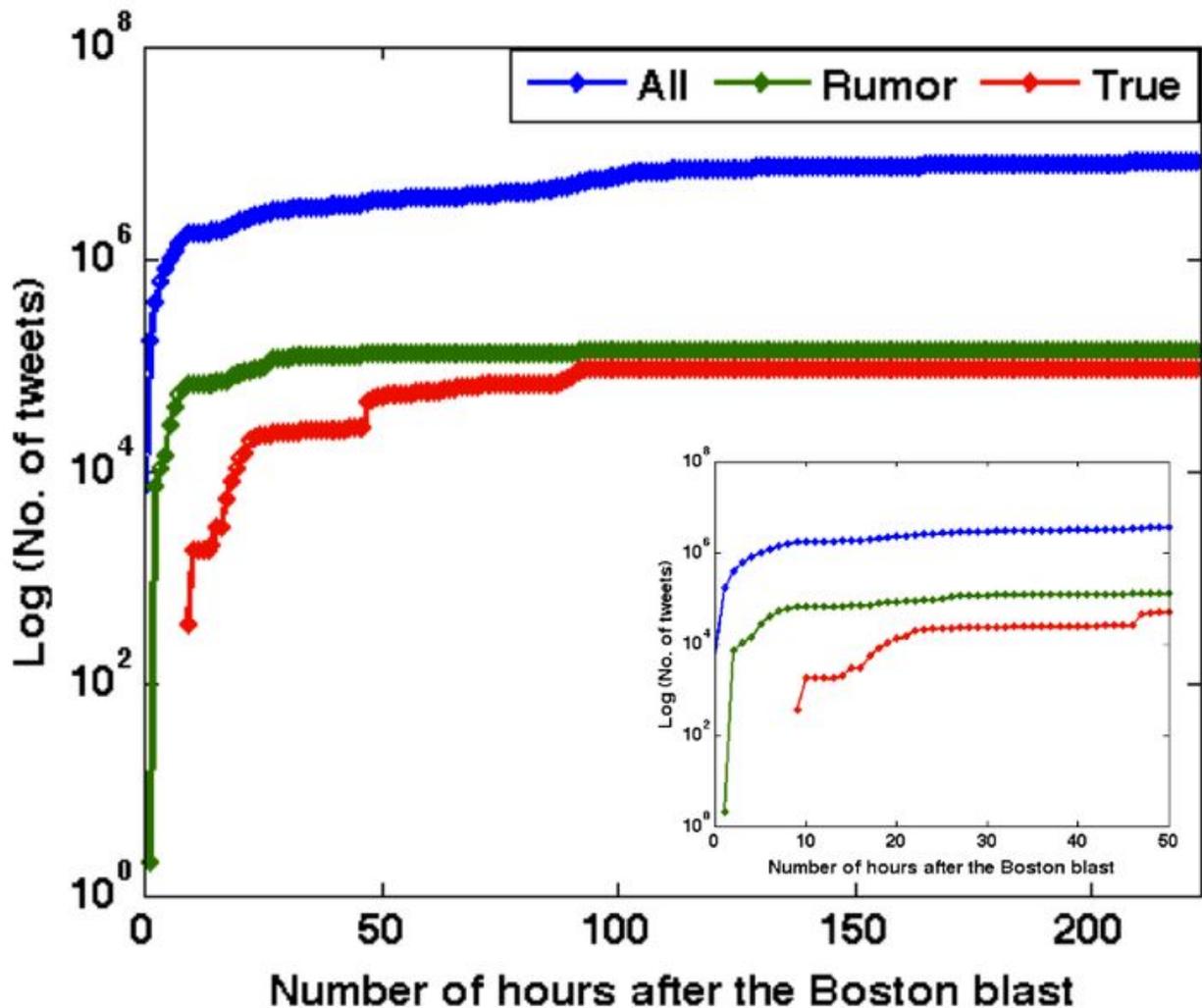
2. What percentage of the most viral content on Twitter was rumors and fake during the event?
 - a. 51%
 - b. 12%
 - c. 29%**
 - d. 77%

3. What technique was used to estimate the growth of fake content in future?
 - a. Regression prediction**
 - b. Unsupervised clustering
 - c. Time series analysis
 - d. Survival analysis

4. Researchers found that a high number of users with high social reputation and verified accounts _____ .
 - a. Posted frequent updates and became the most active users
 - b. Posted condolence messages for victims of the blasts
 - c. Posted or spread fake content**
 - d. Posted content to request to audience to keep calm and help identify the perpetrators

5. Approximately how many user accounts were identified by researchers which were created during the event and later suspended by Twitter?
 - a. 51
 - b. 4 thousand
 - c. 650
 - d. 6 thousand**

Study the graph below and answer questions 6 to 10.



6. After how many hours of the Boston blast did true information tweets appear on the network?
- 100
 - 50
 - 1
 - 9**
7. What happened to the number of rumor tweets after true information tweets appeared?
- No. of rumor tweets decreased
 - No. of rumor tweets became almost stagnant**
 - No. of rumor tweets grew exponentially
 - There was no distinct pattern
8. Why is the number of rumor tweets always greater than the number of true information tweets?
- True information tweets are a subset of all tweets
 - Rumors are more believable than true information and thus became more popular
 - Most users tend to post rumors during crisis events in general
 - None of the above**
9. What is the approximate number of all the tweets after 200 hours of the event?
- 10^5
 - 10^6
 - 10^7**
 - 10^8
10. In which category were the number of tweets the maximum?
- All**
 - Rumor
 - True information
 - None of the above