

Read the following sentences. Find and correct errors in subject-verb agreement.

1. Social media ~~is-are~~ among the primary sources of news in the U.S. and across the world. (1 error)

2. It's not surprising that there ~~are-is~~ so much disinformation published: Spam and online fraud ~~is-are~~ lucrative for criminals, and government and political propaganda yield both partisan and financial benefits. But the fact that low-credibility content spreads so quickly and easily suggests that people and the algorithms behind social media platforms ~~is-are~~ vulnerable to manipulation. (3 errors)

3. Our research ~~have-has~~ identified three types of bias that make ~~s~~ the social media ecosystem vulnerable to both intentional and accidental misinformation. (2 errors)

4. People ~~is-are~~ very affected by the emotional connotations of a headline, even though that's not a good indicator of an article's accuracy. Much more important ~~are-is~~ who wrote the piece. (2 errors)

5. Another source of bias comes ~~s~~ from society. When people connect ~~s~~ directly with their peers, the social biases that guide ~~s~~ their selection of friends come to influence the information they see. (3 errors)

6. The tendency to evaluate information more favorably if it comes from within their own social circles creates ~~s~~ "echo chambers" that ~~is-are~~ ripe for manipulation, either consciously or unintentionally. (2 errors)

7. To study how the structure of online social networks makes ~~s~~ users vulnerable to disinformation, we built Hoaxy, a system that tracks and visualizes the spread of content from low-credibility sources, and how it competes with fact-checking content. Our analysis of the data collected by Hoaxy during the 2016 U.S. presidential elections shows ~~s~~ that Twitter accounts that shared misinformation ~~was-were~~ almost completely cut off from the corrections made by the fact-checkers. (3 errors)

8. The third group of biases arises directly from the algorithms used to determine what people see online. Both social media platforms and search engines employs them. (2 errors)

9. For instance, the detailed advertising tools built into many social media platforms lets disinformation campaigners exploit confirmation bias by tailoring messages to people who is-are already inclined to believe them. (2 errors)

10. Another important ingredient of social media are-is information that are-is trending on the platform, according to what is getting the most clicks. (2 errors)

11. Most social bots, like Twitter's Big Ben, are harmless. However, some conceals their real nature and is-are used for malicious intents, such as boosting disinformation or falsely creating the appearance of a grassroots movement, also called "astroturfing." (2 errors)

12. Even as our research, and others', shows how individuals, institutions and even entire societies can be manipulated on social media, there is-are many questions left to answer. It's especially important to discover how these different biases interacts with each other, potentially creating more complex vulnerabilities. (3 errors)