

Real Or Fake

Fake or Real

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"Fake or Real", an episode of Paris Hilton's Dubai BFF, a 2011 reality television series

Fake or Real (TV series), a television series hosted by Brian McFayden

Fake or Real, an English title of ASAL (Asli Atau Palsu), featuring actress Gracia Indri

Bill Day (filmmaker)

posts videos of wildlife trips around the world and a series named "Real or Fake?"; This series shows him and his research group "The Chewy Piranhas"; uncover

Bill Day (born September 12, 1959) is an American documentary filmmaker and YouTuber. Day worked for both the National Geographic Channel and Discovery Channel. For CNN, he produced a documentary film about the Osa Peninsula.

Fake or Fortune?

Fake or Fortune? is a BBC One documentary television series which examines the provenance and attribution of notable artworks. Since the first series

Fake or Fortune? is a BBC One documentary television series which examines the provenance and attribution of notable artworks. Since the first series aired in 2011, Fake or Fortune? has drawn audiences of up to 5 million viewers in the UK, the highest for an arts show in that country.

Fake or Fortune? was created by art dealer and historian Philip Mould, together with producer Simon Shaw. It is co-presented by Mould and journalist Fiona Bruce, with specialist research carried out by Bendor Grosvenor during the first five series, and professor Aviva Burnstock thereafter. Forensic analysis and archival research is carried out by various fine art specialists. Each series first aired on BBC One, except for series 3, which was shown mistakenly on SVT in Sweden before being broadcast in the UK.

Fake fur

a standard sewing machine. In contrast, real fur is generally thicker and requires hand sewing or an awl. Fake fur is increasingly used in mainstream teen

Fake fur, also called faux fur, is a pile fabric engineered to have the appearance and warmth of fur. Fake fur can be made from a variety of materials, including polyester, nylon, or acrylic.

First introduced in 1929, fake furs were initially composed of hair from the South American alpaca. The ensuing decades saw substantial improvements in their quality, particularly in the 1940s, thanks to significant advances in textile manufacturing. By the mid-1950s, a transformative development in fake furs occurred

when alpaca hair was replaced with acrylic polymers, leading to the creation of the synthetic fur we recognize today.

The promotion of fake furs by animal rights and animal welfare organizations has contributed to its increasing popularity as an animal-friendly alternative to traditional fur clothing.

Aina Asif

10 June 2025. TV, SAMAA (11 June 2025). "Aina Asif's smoking video: Real or fake? the truth revealed". SAMAA TV. Retrieved 11 June 2025. "Highest form

Aina Asif (born 27 September 2008) is a Pakistani actress and model. She played in various television dramas such as Hum Tum (2022) Mayi Ri (2023), Pinjra (2022), Judwaa and Parwarish (2025).

Fake news

Fake news or information disorder is false or misleading information (misinformation, disinformation, propaganda, and hoaxes) claiming the aesthetics

Fake news or information disorder is false or misleading information (misinformation, disinformation, propaganda, and hoaxes) claiming the aesthetics and legitimacy of news. Fake news often has the aim of damaging the reputation of a person or entity, or making money through advertising revenue. Although false news has always been spread throughout history, the term fake news was first used in the 1890s when sensational reports in newspapers were common. Nevertheless, the term does not have a fixed definition and has been applied broadly to any type of false information presented as news. It has also been used by high-profile people to apply to any news unfavorable to them. Further, disinformation involves spreading false information with harmful intent and is sometimes generated and propagated by hostile foreign actors, particularly during elections. In some definitions, fake news includes satirical articles misinterpreted as genuine, and articles that employ sensationalist or clickbait headlines that are not supported in the text. Because of this diversity of types of false news, researchers are beginning to favour information disorder as a more neutral and informative term. It can spread through fake news websites.

The prevalence of fake news has increased with the recent rise of social media, especially the Facebook News Feed, and this misinformation is gradually seeping into the mainstream media. Several factors have been implicated in the spread of fake news, such as political polarization, post-truth politics, motivated reasoning, confirmation bias, and social media algorithms.

Fake news can reduce the impact of real news by competing with it. For example, a BuzzFeed News analysis found that the top fake news stories about the 2016 U.S. presidential election received more engagement on Facebook than top stories from major media outlets. It also particularly has the potential to undermine trust in serious media coverage. The term has at times been used to cast doubt upon credible news, and U.S. president Donald Trump has been credited with popularizing the term by using it to describe any negative press coverage of himself. It has been increasingly criticized, due in part to Trump's misuse, with the British government deciding to avoid the term, as it is "poorly defined" and "conflates a variety of false information, from genuine error through to foreign interference".

Multiple strategies for fighting fake news are actively researched, for various types of fake news. Politicians in certain autocratic and democratic countries have demanded effective self-regulation and legally enforced regulation in varying forms, of social media and web search engines.

On an individual scale, the ability to actively confront false narratives, as well as taking care when sharing information can reduce the prevalence of falsified information. However, it has been noted that this is vulnerable to the effects of confirmation bias, motivated reasoning and other cognitive biases that can seriously distort reasoning, particularly in dysfunctional and polarised societies. Inoculation theory has been

proposed as a method to render individuals resistant to undesirable narratives. Because new misinformation emerges frequently, researchers have stated that one solution to address this is to inoculate the population against accepting fake news in general (a process termed prebunking), instead of continually debunking the same repeated lies.

Someone Great (film)

26, 2019. Retrieved April 26, 2019. *The Someone Great Cast Play Our Real Or Fake Cocktail Game | MTV Movies*, 18 April 2019, retrieved 2023-06-09 Kit,

Someone Great is a 2019 American romantic comedy film written and directed by Jennifer Kaytin Robinson (in her directorial debut). The film stars Gina Rodriguez, Brittany Snow, DeWanda Wise, Lakeith Stanfield, and Peter Vack.

Rodriguez plays a music journalist who decides to go on a last hurrah with her two best friends after her boyfriend dumps her right before she is due to leave New York to take her dream job on the west coast.

It was released by Netflix on April 19, 2019.

List of fake news websites

beliefs by repetition inside a closed system Fake news by country – False or misleading information presented as realPages displaying short descriptions of redirect

Fake news websites are those which intentionally, but not necessarily solely, publish hoaxes and disinformation for purposes other than news satire. Some of these sites use homograph spoofing attacks, typosquatting and other deceptive strategies similar to those used in phishing attacks to resemble genuine news outlets.

Fake Shark

Fake Shark (formerly known as Fake Shark – Real Zombie!) is a Canadian alternative rock band from Vancouver, British Columbia. Originally formed in 2005

Fake Shark (formerly known as Fake Shark – Real Zombie!) is a Canadian alternative rock band from Vancouver, British Columbia. Originally formed in 2005, while their early musical style mainly combined elements of dance punk, post-hardcore and IDM, the group gradually evolved to a more commercially streamlined sound in 2015, within the realm of indie rock, electro pop, new wave and slacker rock. They are best known for their 2021 hit single, "Loser", which charted to #3 on the Canadian alternative radio and are currently signed to Canadian independent label, Light Organ Records.

The band's current line-up consists of founding members and primary songwriters; lead vocalist, Kevin "Kevvy" Maher, guitarist, Louis Hearn (under the stage name, "Louis Wu") along with drummer, Alex Glassford, multi-instrumentalist, Jake Fox and bassist, Eryk Novak. As "Fake Shark", the group have released three studio albums via Light Organ; Faux Real (2017), Time for the Future (2021) and their most recent, Afterglow on January 12, 2024.

Over the course of their career, Fake Shark have toured extensively across North America, Asia, The United Kingdom and Europe, and have shared the stage and collaborated with the likes of artists, such as Mindless Self Indulgence, Hot Hot Heat, Klaxons, Die Mannequin, Annie Hardy, Hannah Georgas, Kool Keith, The Darcys, and The Glorious Sons to name a few. Additionally, their music has also been featured in a number of high-profile commercial and television placements, such as Apple, Famous in Love, Love Island, MTV's Catfish, The NHL's Hockey Night in Canada on Sportsnet and NFL Monday Night Football.

Ningen (folklore)

channel which frequently looks over mysteries and decides if they are real or fake.[undue weight? – discuss]
The Ningen was the subject of the analog horror

In modern Japanese folklore since the mid-2000s, the Ningen (????) is an aquatic humanoid whale-like and mermaid-like creature supposedly inhabiting the subantarctic oceans. It was invented by Japanese internet users.

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