REPRESENTING - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 121-122 · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Representing — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **What is meant by media literacy?**

- A The ability to analyze and evaluate media messages
- B A slant in how information is selected or framed
- C How presentation shapes interpretation of an issue
- D Persuasion through images, layout, and design

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2 **Which definition best fits bias?**

- A How presentation shapes interpretation of an issue
- B Persuasion through images, layout, and design
- C A slant in how information is selected or framed
- D A nonfiction film presenting a topic with evidence

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3 **What does framing mean?**

A Persuasion through images, layout, and design

B A nonfiction film presenting a topic with evidence

C How presentation shapes interpretation of an issue

D A story structure shaping how events are told

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4 **Choose the best meaning of visual rhetoric:**

A A nonfiction film presenting a topic with evidence

B A story structure shaping how events are told

C How a group or issue is portrayed in media

D Persuasion through images, layout, and design

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5 **What is meant by documentary?**

- A A nonfiction film presenting a topic with evidence
- B A story structure shaping how events are told
- C How a group or issue is portrayed in media
- D An oversimplified image of a group

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6 **Which definition best fits narrative?**

- A How a group or issue is portrayed in media
- B A story structure shaping how events are told
- C An oversimplified image of a group
- D Material meant to shape opinion for a cause

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7 **What does representation mean?**

A An oversimplified image of a group

B Material meant to shape opinion for a cause

C How a group or issue is portrayed in media

D The viewers a media text is made for

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8 **Choose the best meaning of stereotype:**

A Material meant to shape opinion for a cause

B The viewers a media text is made for

C The ability to analyze and evaluate media messages

D An oversimplified image of a group

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9

What is meant by propaganda?

A Material meant to shape opinion for a cause

B The viewers a media text is made for

C The ability to analyze and evaluate media messages

D A slant in how information is selected or framed

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10

Which definition best fits audience?

A The ability to analyze and evaluate media messages

B The viewers a media text is made for

C A slant in how information is selected or framed

D How presentation shapes interpretation of an issue

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11 **What is media literacy?**

A Watching media without questions

B Making videos only

C Analyzing who made a message, for whom, and why

D Memorizing headlines

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12 **How does framing affect understanding?**

A It has no effect

B It makes facts neutral

C It ends debate

D It highlights some facts and hides others

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13 **What is a sign of bias in a news photo?**

A Cropping or captioning that favours one view

B A clear date

C A factual caption

D A wide angle shot

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14 **Why analyze who made a media text?**

A Creators never matter

B Creators purpose and interests shape the message

C Only the audience matters

D Messages have no makers

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15 **What is a stereotype in media?**

A An accurate portrait

B A diverse cast

C An oversimplified image applied to a whole group

D A true story

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16 **How can editing shape a documentary?**

A Editing only fixes sound

B Editing never changes meaning

C Editing removes all bias

D Selection and order create emphasis and argument

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17 **What should a viewer check before sharing a video?**

- A Source, date, context, and whether claims are supported
- B How many likes it has
- C How dramatic it looks
- D Whether friends shared it

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18 **What is visual rhetoric?**

- A Talking about pictures
- B Persuasion through images, colour, and layout
- C A type of camera
- D A font choice only

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19

Why does representation matter?

A Portrayals never affect views

B Only facts matter

C Portrayals shape how groups are understood

D Media has no influence

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20

What is sensationalism?

A Calm reporting

B Careful sourcing

C Balanced coverage

D Exaggeration designed to attract attention

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21 **How can a viewer spot misleading media?**

- **A** Check the source, context, and other coverage
- **B** Trust the headline alone
- **C** Share it quickly
- **D** Judge by thumbnail only

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22 **What is the difference between persuasion and propaganda?**

- **A** They are identical
- **B** Propaganda often hides its purpose and distorts evidence
- **C** Persuasion never uses emotion
- **D** Propaganda is always honest

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23 **In a campaign ad, what should viewers examine?**

- A Music only
- B Length only
- C Claims, evidence, images, and what is omitted
- D The candidate smile only

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24 **Why compare coverage of one event across outlets?**

- A To find the longest story
- B To pick a favourite outlet
- C To avoid thinking
- D To see framing, selection, and emphasis differences

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25 **What is a multimodal text?**

A A text combining words, images, and sound

B A text with many pages

C A text in many languages

D A text with no images

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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