Bias, Propaganda, and Media Literacy — 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 **Media literacy means the ability to access, analyze, evaluate and create**

- A media messages
- B laws
- C policies
- D parties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Bias in news means a tendency to favour one perspective, often through selection, wording or**

- A length only
- B emphasis
- C accuracy
- D speed

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Selection bias occurs when a news outlet chooses which stories to cover and which to**

- A publish accurately
- B investigate
- C omit
- D verify

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Framing means presenting an issue in a way that highlights certain aspects and shapes how audiences**

- A vote
- B donate
- C protest
- D interpret it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Loaded language uses words with strong positive or negative connotations to influence**

- A readers
- B voters only
- C editors only
- D advertisers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **An echo chamber is an environment where people mainly encounter views that reinforce their existing**

A doubts

B beliefs

C facts

D questions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A filter bubble results when algorithms show users content similar to what they already**

A reject

B question

C view

D avoid

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek and remember information that confirms existing**

A doubts

B facts

C fears

D beliefs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Misinformation is false information shared without intent to deceive, while disinformation is false information shared**

A deliberately

B accidentally

C quickly

D anonymously

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Propaganda is communication designed to persuade by appealing to emotion, repetition or selective**

A evidence

B facts

C debate

D logic only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A common propaganda technique is bandwagon, which suggests everyone is joining a cause so the reader should too**

A leave

B question

C join

D ignore

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Name calling in propaganda attaches a negative label to a person or idea to make audiences**

A support it

B study it

C ignore it

D reject it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Glittering generalities use vague positive words such as freedom or progress without specific**

A evidence

B emotion

C appeal

D proof of harm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Card stacking presents only facts that support one position while omitting facts that support the other**

A party

B side

C state

D media

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Testimonial propaganda uses a famous or respected person to endorse a product, idea or**

A law

B treaty

C candidate

D budget

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Plain folks propaganda presents a speaker as an ordinary person to gain trust from ordinary**

A voters only

B workers only

C farmers only

D people

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Four: Misinformation

Use this reading for questions 17 to 18.

Media literacy helps readers tell reliable information from misleading claims. Misinformation is false information shared without intent to deceive. Disinformation is false information shared deliberately to mislead. Checking the source is a first step in evaluating any claim.

17 **According to Passage Four, misinformation is false information shared without intent to deceive, while disinformation is shared**

A deliberately

B accidentally

C quickly

D secretly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **According to Passage Four, checking the source is a first step in evaluating any**

A party

B claim

C candidate

D advertisement only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A reliable source for a news claim is usually one with a record of accuracy, transparency and**

A speed

B popularity

C corrections

D advertising

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Fact checking means verifying a claim against primary sources and credible**

A opinions

B polls

C headlines

D evidence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A primary source is original material from the time or by a direct participant, while a secondary source interprets primary**

A sources

B opinions

C polls

D media

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **An opinion piece expresses a writers view, while a news report should aim to present verified**

A opinions

B facts

C arguments

D editorials

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **An editorial represents the official view of a newspapers editorial**

A board

B owner only

C readers

D advertisers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Satire uses humour and exaggeration to criticize, and should not be mistaken for literal**

A opinion

B advertising

C propaganda

D news

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A deepfake is synthetic media that can make a person appear to say or do something they did**

A not

B often

C rarely

D publicly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
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. A
24. D
25. A

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.