MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which term describes information that can be verified and evaluated?

A. Accuracy of Information

B. Reliability of Information

C. Value of Information

D. Common Knowledge

2. Which set of organizations includes reputable fact-checking groups?

A. Snopes, PolitiFact, and the International Fact-Checking Network of the American Press Institute

B. FactCheck.org, Reuters Fact Check, and AFP Fact Check

C. The New York Times Fact-Check, The Washington Post Fact-Check, and Bloomberg's Fact Check

D. Snopes, PolitiFact, and Poynter's International Fact-Checking Network

3. Which term corresponds to the process of converting the message into words and actions?

A. Transmitting

B. Decoding

C. Channel

D. Encoding

4. Which of the following is NOT a criterion of the CRAAP test?

A. Currency

B. Relevance

C. Format

D. Authority

5. What is a typical purpose of fair use or fair dealing allowances?

A. Teaching, criticism, or research

B. Commercial exploitation

C. No exceptions exist

D. They require permission for everything

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6. What checks help identify deceptive domains?

A. Deceptive domains can mimic legitimate sites; verify with domain age, WHOIS, contact information, and cross-verification with other sources.

B. Deceptive domains are easy to spot and require no checks.

C. Domain age is not relevant to credibility.

D. Checking only the about page is sufficient to confirm credibility.

7. What makes a good information research question in MIL?

A. It should be long and broad

B. It should be clear and focused

C. It should be answerable with opinion

D. It should be clear, focused, answerable with evidence, relevant, and testable with credible sources

8. Which concept refers to a standard or norm that acts as a rule governing behavior?

A. Technical codes

B. Audience

C. Convention

D. Copyright

9. What does the abbreviation PC stand for?

A. Portable Computer

B. Personal Computer

C. Personal Computing

D. Public Computer

10. Under a Creative Commons Attribution license, which condition must be met when reusing the work?

A. The reuser must pay a fee.

B. The original author must be attributed.

C. The work cannot be modified.

D. The work cannot be shared.

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Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes information that can be verified and evaluated?

A. Accuracy of Information

B. Reliability of Information

C. Value of Information

D. Common Knowledge

When we talk about information that can be verified and evaluated, we're looking at its reliability—the sense that the information is dependable and supported by evidence across sources. Reliability means you can check facts, compare with other trustworthy sources, and expect consistent results over time. Accuracy is about being correct, which is related but focuses on the content's correctness rather than its trustworthiness across checks. Value of information deals with usefulness or relevance, not whether it can be verified. Common knowledge refers to facts widely known and accepted without need for citation, not to verifiability. So the term that best fits is reliability of information.

2. Which set of organizations includes reputable fact-checking groups?

A. Snopes, PolitiFact, and the International Fact-Checking Network of the American Press Institute

B. FactCheck.org, Reuters Fact Check, and AFP Fact Check

C. The New York Times Fact-Check, The Washington Post Fact-Check, and Bloomberg's Fact Check

D. Snopes, PolitiFact, and Poynter's International Fact-Checking Network

The idea being tested is how to identify reputable fact-checking groups and the umbrella body that supports credible practice in the field. Snopes and PolitiFact are two widely recognized independent fact-checkers known for evaluating claims carefully and citing sources. Pairing them with Poynter's International Fact-Checking Network brings in a real-world standard-setting element: the IFCN defines principles like transparency, nonpartisanship, and funding disclosure and certifies outlets that meet them. That combination signals both credible evaluation and adherence to established norms, which is why this set fits best. The other options have issues. One option mixes Snopes and PolitiFact with an IFCN attribution that isn't correct—the IFCN is run by the Poynter Institute, not the American Press Institute. Another option lists three reputable outlets, but they aren't connected through the same standards-advancing network, so they don't exemplify the same credibility framework. The last option involves newsroom fact-checks from major outlets, which are credible but operate differently from independent fact-checking groups tied to a formal standards body.

3. Which term corresponds to the process of converting the message into words and actions?

A. Transmitting

B. Decoding

C. Channel

D. Encoding

Encoding is turning thoughts into a form that can be communicated, such as words, symbols, or gestures. This is the step where the sender shapes an idea into language and actions before it is sent through a channel. The receiver then decodes that message to understand it. Transmitting is the act of sending the encoded message through a channel, while the channel is the medium carrying it, and decoding is the interpretation of the received message. So converting the message into words and actions specifically refers to encoding.

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4. Which of the following is NOT a criterion of the CRAAP test?

A. Currency

B. Relevance

C. Format

D. Authority

The CRAAP framework evaluates information credibility through five criteria: Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, and Purpose. The item in question isn't about those trust-related aspects; it's about Format, which concerns layout or presentation rather than the reliability of the information itself. Currency checks how up-to-date the content is; Relevance asks if it fits your needs; Authority looks at who produced it and their qualifications; Accuracy examines whether claims are supported by evidence; and Purpose considers why the information exists and any potential bias. Because Format deals with presentation rather than credibility, it's not part of the CRAAP criteria.

5. What is a typical purpose of fair use or fair dealing allowances?

A. Teaching, criticism, or research

B. Commercial exploitation

C. No exceptions exist

D. They require permission for everything

Fair use and fair dealing allowances exist to let people use copyrighted material in limited ways without asking for permission. A typical purpose is teaching, criticism, or research, because these activities rely on quoting, analyzing, or illustrating ideas from existing works. This enables educators to include excerpts in lessons, critics to reference passages in reviews, and researchers to examine data without negotiating licenses for every small use. These allowances balance creators' rights with the public interest in learning and knowledge production. The other options don't fit: these allowances are not about commercial exploitation, they do not grant blanket permission for everything, and they are purposefully limited to specific, permissible uses.

6. What checks help identify deceptive domains?

A. Deceptive domains can mimic legitimate sites; verify with domain age, WHOIS, contact information, and cross-verification with other sources.

B. Deceptive domains are easy to spot and require no checks.

C. Domain age is not relevant to credibility.

D. Checking only the about page is sufficient to confirm credibility.

Verifying a domain's legitimacy requires looking beyond what the site shows on its own pages and checking signals about who owns it, how long it's been registered, and whether others corroborate its identity. Deceptive domains often mimic real brands, so using multiple checks helps you spot inconsistencies rather than trusting a single cue. Domain age provides a clue: a very new domain can be suspicious, though it's not definitive on its own. The registration details shown in WHOIS reveal ownership, contact information, and how long the domain has been registered, which helps you assess whether the site has a traceable and credible backing. Having valid, reachable contact information on the site and in WHOIS is another important sign of legitimacy because it suggests accountability. Cross-verification with other sources—such as checking reputable references, searching for independent reports, or confirming with the organization's official channels—adds another layer, reducing the chance you're being misled by a convincing but false presence. These checks together form a more reliable method for identifying deceptive domains. Relying on nothing but appearance, ignoring age, or testing only a single page won't provide the full picture, since deceptive sites can be crafted to look convincing in isolation.

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7. What makes a good information research question in MIL?

A. It should be long and broad

B. It should be clear and focused

C. It should be answerable with opinion

D. It should be clear, focused, answerable with evidence, relevant, and testable with credible sources

In MIL, a strong research question acts as a guide for how you search, evaluate, and connect information. The best questions are clear about what you're studying and focused enough to keep the inquiry manageable. They're answerable with evidence, meaning you can gather data, studies, examples, or real-world records to support conclusions rather than relying on opinion alone. They're relevant to real information needs and literacy practices, so the work engages with real-world media and information contexts. And they're testable with credible sources, so you can verify claims by locating trustworthy, verifiable evidence and show how those sources support (or challenge) the answer. That combination matters because it prevents wandering into vague territory, ensures you engage with evidence rather than personal belief, and guarantees you can evaluate sources for credibility. A question that's just long and broad becomes hard to answer clearly; one based on opinion lacks measurable support; a clear and focused question without evidence or credible sources can't be properly tested or validated.

8. Which concept refers to a standard or norm that acts as a rule governing behavior?

A. Technical codes

B. Audience

C. Convention

D. Copyright

Conventions are the standard practices within a medium that guide how a text is made and read. They function like rules, shaping what producers include and how audiences interpret what they see or hear. For instance, in films, the typical sequence of a chase, followed by a cut to the aftermath, or the use of a particular camera style to build suspense, are conventions that audiences expect and that filmmakers follow. In news reporting, the familiar structure of presenting the most important facts first (the lead) and then details follows a convention that helps viewers know how to consume the information. This idea matches a standard or norm that governs behavior because it both directs creators on how to construct content and shapes how audiences understand and respond to it. Other terms describe different things: technical codes are about the production methods used to create a text, the audience refers to the people who engage with it, and copyright is a legal rule protecting creators' rights.

9. What does the abbreviation PC stand for?

A. Portable Computer

B. Personal Computer

C. Personal Computing

D. Public Computer

PC stands for Personal Computer. This term refers to a computer designed for use by a single person, distinguishing it from larger, shared or organizational systems. The rise of IBM PC compatibles and other early personal computers in the 1980s helped popularize desktops and laptops used by individuals. The other options aren't the standard expansion: Portable Computer isn't the established meaning, Personal Computing is more about the activity or field, and Public Computer isn't a common term for a computing device.

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10. Under a Creative Commons Attribution license, which condition must be met when reusing the work?

A. The reuser must pay a fee.

B. The original author must be attributed.

C. The work cannot be modified.

D. The work cannot be shared.

Attribution to the creator is required when reusing a work licensed under Creative Commons Attribution. This means you give the original author credit in a reasonable way, usually by including the author's name, the title if provided, a link to the source, and a link to the license. If you've made changes to the work, you should note that as well, and you must avoid implying the author endorses you or your use. The other options—paying a fee, not allowing modifications, or prohibiting sharing—aren't part of the Attribution license; CC BY allows reuse and even modification as long as you credit the creator.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://mediainfoliteracy.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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