

ACADEMIC GAMES PROPAGANDA SECTION E PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What type of fallacy occurs when someone decides not to invite Uncle Frederick because their electric bill is high during his visits?**
 - A. Post Hoc
 - B. Non Sequitur
 - C. Concurrency
 - D. Composition

- 2. What technique is primarily used in the advertisement for Heinke Natural Fruit Juices?**
 - A. Emotional appeal to increased energy
 - B. Statistical evidence of effectiveness
 - C. Celebrity endorsement
 - D. Product demonstration

- 3. What is a significant logical fallacy present in the NBA coach's argument regarding player selection?**
 - A. Hasty Generalization
 - B. Division
 - C. Ad Hominem
 - D. Slippery Slope

- 4. In the NASCAR ad, what conclusion is drawn about Mox cars?**
 - A. They are the most affordable option
 - B. They have won competitions, proving superiority
 - C. They are produced in large quantities
 - D. They are endorsed by popular athletes

- 5. In the statement "He lost his job, so he must be a bad worker," which type of fallacy implies a cause-and-effect relationship without sufficient evidence?**
 - A. Post Hoc
 - B. Hasty Generalization
 - C. Non Sequitur
 - D. Faulty Analogy

- 6. What error is displayed when someone assumes all politicians are corrupt based on a few examples?**
- A. Hasty Generalization
 - B. Faulty Analogy
 - C. Divided Attention
 - D. Composition
- 7. A claim that McGraw-Hill's growth indicates their products are superior is an example of which fallacy?**
- A. Division
 - B. Composition
 - C. Hasty Generalization
 - D. Faulty Analogy
- 8. What is the fallacy present in the statement about Visa and American Express relating to the Olympics?**
- A. Red Herring
 - B. Non Sequitur
 - C. Ad Hominem
 - D. Slippery Slope
- 9. Which historical event did Steve Best compare to civil protest?**
- A. The drafting of the Constitution
 - B. The Boston Tea Party
 - C. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
 - D. The Montgomery Bus Boycott
- 10. What logical fallacy is demonstrated by assuming leg workouts are safe based solely on the success of past champions?**
- A. Division
 - B. Non Sequitur
 - C. Post Hoc
 - D. Concurrency

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of fallacy occurs when someone decides not to invite Uncle Frederick because their electric bill is high during his visits?

- A. Post Hoc
- B. Non Sequitur
- C. Concurrency**
- D. Composition

The situation described reflects a reasoning flaw wherein a conclusion about Uncle Frederick's visits is based on an unrelated premise—specifically, that his visits coincidentally correlate with higher electric bills. This reasoning illustrates a Non Sequitur fallacy, where the conclusion does not logically follow from the premises. The high electric bill does not logically necessitate excluding Uncle Frederick; the two events are unrelated. The connection made between Uncle Frederick's presence and the electric bill is not substantiated by any causal relationship. Rather, it is a classic example of drawing a conclusion that does not logically flow from the initial reasoning, which qualifies it as a Non Sequitur fallacy. In contrast, the other choices pertain to different types of fallacies that do not apply in this circumstance. For instance, Post Hoc refers to assuming that because one event follows another, the first caused the second, while Concurrency typically signifies events that occur together without suggesting a cause-and-effect relationship. Lastly, Composition involves assuming what is true for a part is also true for the whole, which again does not capture the essence of this scenario. Thus, the reasoning about Uncle Frederick and the electric bill clearly aligns with the definition of Non Sequitur.

2. What technique is primarily used in the advertisement for Heinke Natural Fruit Juices?

- A. Emotional appeal to increased energy**
- B. Statistical evidence of effectiveness
- C. Celebrity endorsement
- D. Product demonstration

The advertisement for Heinke Natural Fruit Juices primarily utilizes an emotional appeal to increased energy. This technique is effective in connecting with the audience on a personal level, creating a perception that consuming the juice can enhance their vitality and overall well-being. By tapping into the desire for increased energy, the advertisement resonates with consumers' aspirations and lifestyle choices, making the product more attractive. Emotional appeal often involves using language, imagery, or scenarios that evoke feelings and sentiments, leading the audience to associate the product with positive experiences or outcomes. In the context of health and wellness, portraying the juice as a source of energy can be particularly persuasive, encouraging potential buyers to purchase it to feel revitalized. While the other techniques may also be effective in advertising, they do not align with the primary focus on emotional motivation in this instance. Statistical evidence may convey credibility, celebrity endorsements can draw attention, and product demonstrations showcase functionality, but none of these approaches emphasize the emotional connection to energy as effectively as the chosen option.

3. What is a significant logical fallacy present in the NBA coach's argument regarding player selection?

A. Hasty Generalization

B. Division

C. Ad Hominem

D. Slippery Slope

The rationale behind identifying the logical fallacy of division in the NBA coach's argument about player selection relates to how the coach incorrectly attributes qualities of the whole group to individual members of that group. In a division fallacy, the assumption is made that what is true for a group must also be true for each of its individual parts. In the context of sports, if the coach generalizes that because the team as a whole performs well, all individual players must possess certain skills or attributes, that reasoning is flawed. It overlooks the possibility that while the team collectively excels, individual players may have varying strengths and weaknesses. This fallacy can lead to misguided decisions when selecting players based on misinterpreted group performance rather than evaluating each player's individual capabilities. In contrast to the other options, which focus on different types of flawed reasoning, division specifically addresses the inaccuracy of inferring characteristics of individuals based solely on their association with a larger group. Thus, the selection of division as the significant logical fallacy in the context of player selection illustrates a common misjudgment that can arise in arguments where group dynamics are misapplied to individuals.

4. In the NASCAR ad, what conclusion is drawn about Mox cars?

A. They are the most affordable option

B. They have won competitions, proving superiority

C. They are produced in large quantities

D. They are endorsed by popular athletes

The conclusion drawn about Mox cars in the NASCAR ad is that they have won competitions, proving their superiority. This statement highlights the brand's credibility and quality by emphasizing competitive success, which is a powerful persuasive strategy in advertising. Winning races is a strong indicator of performance and reliability, suggesting to potential buyers that Mox cars meet high standards and are trustworthy choices. This competitive edge may influence consumers looking for vehicles that not only perform well but also have a proven track record in a demanding setting like NASCAR. The other options do not capture the essence of the ad's message in the same impactful way. While affordability, production volume, or endorsements from athletes might appeal to different aspects of consumer preferences, they don't convey the direct association with success in performance and competition that is central to the promotion of Mox cars.

5. In the statement "He lost his job, so he must be a bad worker," which type of fallacy implies a cause-and-effect relationship without sufficient evidence?

A. Post Hoc

B. Hasty Generalization

C. Non Sequitur

D. Faulty Analogy

The statement "He lost his job, so he must be a bad worker" illustrates the Post Hoc fallacy, which is a Latin term that means "after this, therefore because of this." This type of fallacy assumes a cause-and-effect relationship simply because one event followed another, without sufficient evidence to establish that connection. In this context, the loss of a job does not necessarily indicate that the individual is a bad worker; there are countless reasons someone might lose their job, including external factors unrelated to their performance. The fallacy here lies in making a broad judgment about someone's work ethic or ability based solely on a single negative outcome, which is an insufficient basis for such a conclusion. This reasoning reflects a flawed logic in which a correlation is mistakenly interpreted as causation, leading to potentially erroneous assessments of a person's character or capabilities based on incomplete evidence.

6. What error is displayed when someone assumes all politicians are corrupt based on a few examples?

A. Hasty Generalization

B. Faulty Analogy

C. Divided Attention

D. Composition

The assumption that all politicians are corrupt based on only a few examples is known as a hasty generalization. This error occurs when someone draws a broad conclusion from a limited sample size, which does not accurately represent the larger group. In this case, the individual is taking a few instances of corruption and generalizing this behavior to all politicians, leading to an unfair and inaccurate stereotype. Hasty generalizations lack sufficient evidence and can lead to misconceptions about groups or categories, demonstrating a flaw in logical reasoning where one leaps to conclusions without a proper basis in the available information. In this instance, recognizing that not all politicians engage in corrupt practices requires a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding than what is provided by a few negative examples. This reflects the importance of critical thinking in evaluating claims and forming beliefs based on complete evidence rather than isolated incidents.

7. A claim that McGraw-Hill's growth indicates their products are superior is an example of which fallacy?

A. Division

B. Composition

C. Hasty Generalization

D. Faulty Analogy

The claim that McGraw-Hill's growth indicates their products are superior exemplifies the division fallacy. This fallacy occurs when one assumes that what is true for the whole must also be true for its individual parts. In this case, the argument suggests that because McGraw-Hill, as a whole, is growing, it can be assumed that all of its products must also be superior. This reasoning fails to acknowledge that a company's overall success can result from a variety of factors unrelated to the quality of its individual products, such as effective marketing strategies, market demand, or even pricing strategies. The growth of the company does not logically necessitate the superiority of all its offerings. Therefore, the assumption drawn from the company's overall performance misrepresents the relationship between the whole and its parts, making it a clear instance of the division fallacy.

8. What is the fallacy present in the statement about Visa and American Express relating to the Olympics?

A. Red Herring

B. Non Sequitur

C. Ad Hominem

D. Slippery Slope

The statement about Visa and American Express relating to the Olympics exemplifies the non sequitur fallacy, which occurs when a conclusion does not logically follow from the preceding statements or premises. In this case, if the assertion about Visa or American Express includes a claim that seems unrelated or disconnected from the context of the Olympics, it leads to a conclusion that lacks logical coherence or support from the information provided. For instance, if the statement claims that Visa's sponsorship of the Olympics means that American Express customers will be dissatisfied, this would represent a non sequitur because the dissatisfaction of American Express customers does not logically follow from Visa's presence as a sponsor. The audience might be led away from a clear connection between the two, making it unclear why the sponsorship should negatively impact customers of the other company. Thus, the reasoning does not align with the logical flow of thought expected in a valid argument. This demonstrates the non sequitur fallacy at play in the statement about Visa and American Express.

9. Which historical event did Steve Best compare to civil protest?

- A. The drafting of the Constitution
- B. The Boston Tea Party**
- C. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
- D. The Montgomery Bus Boycott

Steve Best compared civil protest to the Boston Tea Party due to its pivotal role in American history as an act of defiance against governmental authority. The Boston Tea Party was characterized by a direct challenge to British taxation without representation and represented a collective action by a group of colonists who were frustrated with their lack of rights. This event serves as a quintessential example of how civil disobedience can be used to provoke change and highlight injustice, mirroring the principles behind many modern civil rights movements. The Boston Tea Party not only demonstrated the power of unified protest but also inspired future generations to engage in similar acts of resistance against perceived injustices. The parallels drawn between the Boston Tea Party and civil protest emphasize the importance of activism and nonviolent confrontation in advocating for social and political reform.

10. What logical fallacy is demonstrated by assuming leg workouts are safe based solely on the success of past champions?

- A. Division
- B. Non Sequitur**
- C. Post Hoc
- D. Concurrency

The assumption that leg workouts are safe solely based on the success of past champions exemplifies a non sequitur fallacy. This type of fallacy occurs when a conclusion does not logically follow from the premises provided. In this case, the argument relies on the success of champions, suggesting that their achievements imply safety in leg workouts, without providing a direct connection or evidence that success guarantees safety. The conclusion overlooks other factors that may influence both the champions' success and the safety of the workouts. Understanding non sequitur is essential, as it highlights the importance of logical connections in arguments. By basing a claim on unrelated or insufficient evidence, one can mislead others or draw faulty conclusions, which is a common pitfall in many persuasive contexts. Thus, recognizing this fallacy can help identify flawed reasoning in arguments about exercise and many other subjects.

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.

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

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