

Academic Games Propaganda Section F Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. In the conversation where Alice questions the Cheshire Cat's statement about madness, what logical flaw is present?**
 - A. Confusing cause and effect**
 - B. Circular reasoning**
 - C. Subjective interpretation**
 - D. Ambiguous conclusion**
- 2. In which scenario does begging the question occur?**
 - A. Arguing that a bank is unethical based on hearsay**
 - B. Claiming a motorcycle is fast without proof**
 - C. Assuming that a creator exists because creation exists**
 - D. Questioning the motivations of a speaker**
- 3. Which situation best exemplifies an appeal to someone's ignorance in debate?**
 - A. Claiming a motorcycle is the fastest without evidence**
 - B. Citing personal experience as the only evidence**
 - C. Using emotional stories to sway opinion**
 - D. Drawing conclusions based on hearsay**
- 4. What type of argument is demonstrated by implying someone's credibility is invalid based on their position?**
 - A. Ad Hominem**
 - B. Appeal to Ignorance**
 - C. Diversion**
 - D. Straw Man**
- 5. The argument that a bank teller justified stealing because the bank stole from the poor is an example of which fallacy?**
 - A. Inconsequent Argument**
 - B. Ad Hominem**
 - C. Appeal to Emotion**
 - D. Leading Question**

6. What logical fallacy is displayed by saying, "Sure you think we should build a bridge; you own land on the other side"?

- A. Ad Hominem
- B. Begging the Question
- C. Leading Question
- D. Appeal to Ignorance

7. In a conversation about chores, what tactic is used when the daughter tries to divert the topic to the dishes she has already washed?

- A. Diversion
- B. Disproving a Minor Point
- C. Leading Question
- D. Appeal to Ignorance

8. In a conversation, what fallacy is committed if one responds to an argument by changing the subject to unrelated details?

- A. Ad Hominem
- B. Diversion
- C. Begging the Question
- D. Straw Man

9. What type of argument can be made when a personal attack is used as a rebuttal to a logical point?

- A. Ad Hominem
- B. Straw Man
- C. Victory by Definition
- D. Disproving a Minor Point

10. What does the appeal to ignorance presume about lack of evidence?

- A. It validates a claim or position
- B. It increases doubt about claims
- C. It doesn't reassure believers
- D. It shows a general misunderstanding

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the conversation where Alice questions the Cheshire Cat's statement about madness, what logical flaw is present?

- A. Confusing cause and effect**
- B. Circular reasoning**
- C. Subjective interpretation**
- D. Ambiguous conclusion**

The choice of circular reasoning as the logical flaw in the conversation where Alice questions the Cheshire Cat's statement about madness is insightful. Circular reasoning occurs when the conclusion of an argument is used as a premise without proper justification. In this context, the Cheshire Cat asserts that everyone in Wonderland is mad, but rather than providing any substantive evidence to support this claim, his reasoning essentially revolves back to the idea of madness itself, without ever clarifying what is meant by "madness" or providing a rationale for why that makes his assertion true. This interaction highlights the lack of a clear basis for the Cheshire Cat's claim, as it does not engage with the nuances of madness or provide any logical support apart from asserting that madness is simply a universal condition in Wonderland. As Alice questions this assertion, she is prompted to consider the credibility of the Cat's reasoning and the nature of madness itself, leading to a reflection on the reliability of logic in a context that seems inherently nonsensical. The other options do not accurately capture the flaw present in this exchange, as they relate to different logical errors that do not apply directly to the nature of the Cat's statement or how he supports it in the conversation. Thus, recognizing circular reasoning underscores the complexities involved in their dialogue and

2. In which scenario does begging the question occur?

- A. Arguing that a bank is unethical based on hearsay**
- B. Claiming a motorcycle is fast without proof**
- C. Assuming that a creator exists because creation exists**
- D. Questioning the motivations of a speaker**

Begging the question is a logical fallacy where the conclusion of an argument is assumed in the premise, creating a circular reasoning structure. In the scenario where it is claimed that a creator exists because creation exists, the premise inherently assumes the existence of a creator as the basis for the conclusion. This reasoning does not provide independent support for the existence of the creator; instead, it relies on the conclusion that a creator must exist to explain creation. The argument effectively loops back on itself without introducing external evidence or rationale, illustrating a clear example of begging the question. The other scenarios do not exemplify this fallacy as directly. For instance, arguing about a bank's ethics based on hearsay involves unverified information but does not inherently assume a conclusion. Claiming a motorcycle is fast lacks proof, but it does not make an assumption in the same way as begging the question. Questioning a speaker's motivations, while potentially misleading, does not involve circular reasoning and therefore does not qualify as begging the question.

3. Which situation best exemplifies an appeal to someone's ignorance in debate?

- A. Claiming a motorcycle is the fastest without evidence**
- B. Citing personal experience as the only evidence**
- C. Using emotional stories to sway opinion**
- D. Drawing conclusions based on hearsay**

The situation that best exemplifies an appeal to someone's ignorance involves making a claim without providing evidence, leading the audience to accept the statement simply because they lack contradictory information. In this case, asserting that a motorcycle is the fastest without presenting any supporting evidence relies on the assumption that, because others may not be able to disprove this claim, it must be true. This tactic manipulates the audience's uncertainty, encouraging belief in the assertion based solely on the absence of contrary proof. The other situations mentioned do not fit the definition of an appeal to ignorance as directly. Citing personal experience may provide subjective evidence but does not exploit a lack of information in others. Using emotional stories aims to persuade through feelings rather than logical reasoning. Drawing conclusions based on hearsay relies on information received from others rather than personal ignorance, thus creating a different kind of fallacy.

4. What type of argument is demonstrated by implying someone's credibility is invalid based on their position?

- A. Ad Hominem**
- B. Appeal to Ignorance**
- C. Diversion**
- D. Straw Man**

The argument exemplified here is an Ad Hominem argument because it attacks an individual's credibility rather than addressing the substance of their argument or position. Ad Hominem translates to "to the person," indicating that rather than engaging with the ideas or claims presented, the argument shifts focus to the characteristics, actions, or background of the person advocating those ideas. For instance, if someone dismisses a scientist's findings solely on the basis that they are funded by a specific organization, this is attacking the individual's credibility instead of disputing the validity of the findings themselves. This tactic is considered a logical fallacy because it does not engage with the argument at hand, thereby diverting attention from the issues being discussed. Other types of arguments, such as Appeal to Ignorance, Diversion, and Straw Man, operate on different principles. Appeal to Ignorance relies on assuming a claim is true merely because it has not been proven false. Diversion involves redirecting the discussion to a different topic to evade the original argument, while Straw Man misrepresents someone's argument to make it easier to attack. The defining feature of the Ad Hominem argument is its focus on personal attributes instead of the matter being asserted.

5. The argument that a bank teller justified stealing because the bank stole from the poor is an example of which fallacy?

A. Inconsequent Argument

B. Ad Hominem

C. Appeal to Emotion

D. Leading Question

The argument in question illustrates the fallacy of an inconsequent argument, which occurs when the conclusion drawn is not logically related to the premises provided. In this case, the bank teller employs a reasoning process that claims their theft is justified due to the supposed wrongdoing of the bank. However, the act of the bank apparently mistreating the poor does not logically validate or excuse the act of stealing from the bank. The teller's reasoning diverts from addressing the ethics of their own actions to accusing the bank, making the argument inconsequential to the justification of their theft. This demonstrates a clear disconnection between the rationale offered and the behavioral judgment being made, which is characteristic of an inconsequent argument.

6. What logical fallacy is displayed by saying, "Sure you think we should build a bridge; you own land on the other side"?

A. Ad Hominem

B. Begging the Question

C. Leading Question

D. Appeal to Ignorance

The statement illustrates the Ad Hominem fallacy, which occurs when someone attacks the person making an argument rather than addressing the argument itself. By suggesting that the individual advocating for the bridge has a potential personal interest in the decision—because they own land on the other side—it diverts attention from the merits of building the bridge and focuses instead on the speaker's motives or character. This undermines a rational discussion about the bridge's benefits or drawbacks by implying that the person's argument is invalid solely based on their personal situation. In the context of logical reasoning, focusing on the motivations or background of the speaker instead of engaging with the argument itself does not contribute to constructive debate and can lead to a misinterpretation of the issue at hand.

7. In a conversation about chores, what tactic is used when the daughter tries to divert the topic to the dishes she has already washed?

- A. Diversion**
- B. Disproving a Minor Point**
- C. Leading Question**
- D. Appeal to Ignorance**

The tactic of diversion is effectively illustrated in this situation. When the daughter shifts the conversation to the dishes she has already washed, she is attempting to redirect the focus away from the current discussion about chores, likely to deflect scrutiny or responsibility regarding any chores she has yet to complete. This strategy is common in conversations where an individual seeks to avoid addressing a specific issue by introducing a different topic, thereby changing the subject to something that may seem more favorable to them or distracts from the original concern. In contrast, disproving a minor point involves challenging a less significant aspect of a conversation in order to undermine the overall argument without addressing the main issue. A leading question is designed to prompt or steer a response in a particular direction, effectively influencing the answer based on the way the question is structured. Meanwhile, an appeal to ignorance relies on the lack of evidence to support or refute a claim, suggesting that something must be true simply because it has not been proven false. None of these tactics capture the essence of simply diverting attention, which is why diversion is the most accurate description of the daughter's behavior in this context.

8. In a conversation, what fallacy is committed if one responds to an argument by changing the subject to unrelated details?

- A. Ad Hominem**
- B. Diversion**
- C. Begging the Question**
- D. Straw Man**

The fallacy committed when a person responds to an argument by shifting the focus to unrelated details is known as diversion. This tactic aims to distract the audience from the original argument, steering the conversation away from the pertinent points being discussed. By introducing irrelevant issues, the person employing this fallacy attempts to evade addressing the actual argument or question at hand, leading to a lack of resolution or clarity on the topic under discussion. Understanding this fallacy is important as it highlights the ways in which discussions can become unproductive when the participants do not remain focused on the central issues. Additionally, recognizing diversion can help in maintaining a more effective and relevant discourse.

9. What type of argument can be made when a personal attack is used as a rebuttal to a logical point?

- A. Ad Hominem**
- B. Straw Man**
- C. Victory by Definition**
- D. Disproving a Minor Point**

The correct choice refers to an Ad Hominem argument, which specifically involves attacking an individual's character or personal traits instead of addressing the actual argument they are making. This logical fallacy diverts attention from the issue at hand by focusing on the person presenting the argument rather than the argument itself. For instance, if a person makes a valid point in a debate about climate change, and instead of countering their logic, the opponent remarks on that person's intelligence or credibility, they are employing an Ad Hominem tactic. This approach is problematic because it undermines rational discourse and does not engage with the merits of the argument being presented. In contrast, other types of arguments like the Straw Man involve misrepresenting someone's argument to attack a weaker version, while Victory by Definition relates to winning an argument solely based on definitions rather than substance. Disproving a Minor Point typically addresses minor issues without engaging with the core argument. Understanding why Ad Hominem is categorized this way helps clarify the importance of logical reasoning and respectful debate tactics.

10. What does the appeal to ignorance presume about lack of evidence?

- A. It validates a claim or position**
- B. It increases doubt about claims**
- C. It doesn't reassure believers**
- D. It shows a general misunderstanding**

The appeal to ignorance is a logical fallacy that asserts that a proposition is true simply because it has not been proven false, or vice versa. This reasoning presumes that the absence of evidence against a claim validates that claim. Essentially, it operates on the idea that if there is no evidence to disprove something, then one can accept it as true. For example, when someone claims that aliens exist because there is no conclusive evidence proving they do not, they are making an appeal to ignorance. The lack of evidence does not inherently support the truth of the claim; instead, it incorrectly suggests that the absence of disproof equates to proof of existence. This fallacy highlights a significant misunderstanding in logical reasoning, as the validity of a claim should be based on evidence supporting it rather than a lack of contradictory evidence. The other options reflect alternative views about the implications of lack of evidence, but they do not encapsulate the essence of what the appeal to ignorance entails.

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://academicgamespropagandasecf.examzify.com>

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

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