

SURVIVAL TERMS PAPER 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. Which term is used when a famous person endorses a product or idea to persuade an audience?**
 - A. Testimonial
 - B. Stereotyping
 - C. Symbol/symbolism
 - D. Splash
- 2. What term describes bias that is implied but not stated?**
 - A. Implicit bias
 - B. Inclusive pronoun
 - C. Inductive reasoning
 - D. Internal dialogue
- 3. Which term indicates the excessive use of conjunctions in a sentence or list?**
 - A. Proportion
 - B. Pathos
 - C. Parody
 - D. Polysyndeton
- 4. When the audience/viewer knows more than the characters, this is known as what?**
 - A. Verbal irony
 - B. Situational irony
 - C. Comic irony
 - D. Dramatic irony
- 5. A short quote pulled from a longer article to highlight a point is called what?**
 - A. Punchline
 - B. Pull Quote
 - C. Salutation
 - D. Rhetoric

- 6. Falsely assuming that one event/idea follows another logically.**
- A. Non sequitur
 - B. Faulty causality
 - C. Post hoc ergo propter hoc
 - D. Correlation does not imply causation
- 7. What an artist decides to include/exclude from their image (framed).**
- A. Framing
 - B. Cropping
 - C. Frontal view
 - D. Composition
- 8. Nonverbal communication is commonly referred to as which term?**
- A. Bleed
 - B. Beautiful People
 - C. Background
 - D. Body Language
- 9. The feature where an image extends beyond the panel edge is known as**
- A. Bleed
 - B. Balance
 - C. Bias
 - D. Asyndeton
- 10. Which term denotes an appeal to emotion used to persuade an audience?**
- A. Plain folks
 - B. Pathos
 - C. Proportion
 - D. Proximity

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term is used when a famous person endorses a product or idea to persuade an audience?

- A. Testimonial**
- B. Stereotyping
- C. Symbol/symbolism
- D. Splash

Endorsement by a well-known person to persuade an audience relies on transferring the credibility of the individual to the product or idea. This is called a testimonial. When a celebrity or expert speaks on behalf of a product, their authority or fame is used to make others more likely to trust and adopt it. The other terms describe different concepts: stereotyping involves applying broad assumptions about people or groups, symbol or symbolism refers to using images or signs to convey meaning, and splash is just a flashy promotional moment. So the term that precisely matches the idea of a famous person endorsing something to influence opinion is testimonial.

2. What term describes bias that is implied but not stated?

- A. Implicit bias**
- B. Inclusive pronoun
- C. Inductive reasoning
- D. Internal dialogue

Implicit bias describes attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious way. Because it operates without conscious awareness and isn't stated outright, it shows up as something implied rather than declared. In the question, bias that is implied but not stated fits this description, since the bias influences judgments without being spoken. An inclusive pronoun relates to language use and gender inclusion; inductive reasoning is a method of drawing general conclusions from specific observations; internal dialogue is the inner voice we hear in our minds.

3. Which term indicates the excessive use of conjunctions in a sentence or list?

- A. Proportion
- B. Pathos
- C. Parody
- D. Polysyndeton**

Polysyndeton is the deliberate overuse of conjunctions to join words or phrases. This stylistic choice creates a heavy, rhythmic feel and can emphasize each item in a list or action by slowing the pace with repeated 'and' (or 'or'). For example, in a sentence like "I bought apples and oranges and bananas," the repeated conjunctions heighten the sense of accumulation. The other terms refer to different ideas: proportion concerns ratios, pathos is an emotional appeal, and parody is a humorous imitation. Among these, polysyndeton is the one that directly names the excessive use of conjunctions.

4. When the audience/viewer knows more than the characters, this is known as what?

- A. Verbal irony
- B. Situational irony
- C. Comic irony
- D. Dramatic irony**

Dramatic irony is when the audience has information that the characters do not, and that knowledge gap shapes how we experience the unfolding events. Because we know something the characters don't, a moment can feel tense, foreboding, or tragic as we anticipate how things will play out. For example, in a suspenseful scene we might see the villain preparing a trap while the hero remains unaware; we're waiting for the moment the truth becomes clear to the character. Verbal irony focuses on saying the opposite of what is meant, which is about language rather than who knows what. Situational irony involves outcomes that differ from what is expected, often regardless of who knows the truth. Comic irony uses humor from the same idea of mismatch, but the core here is the audience's privileged knowledge guiding the emotional impact.

5. A short quote pulled from a longer article to highlight a point is called what?

- A. Punchline
- B. Pull Quote**
- C. Salutation
- D. Rhetoric

A pull quote is a short excerpt from a longer article that's set apart to emphasize a point. This feature is used to catch a reader's eye and convey a key idea even before reading the full text, which is exactly what the question describes. The other terms don't fit: a punchline is the humorous ending of a joke, a salutation is a greeting in a letter, and rhetoric means the art of persuasive language, not a highlighted snippet from an article. Pull quotes appear in magazines, newspapers, and online content to draw readers in and summarize a main idea.

6. Falsely assuming that one event/idea follows another logically.

- A. Non sequitur
- B. Faulty causality**
- C. Post hoc ergo propter hoc
- D. Correlation does not imply causation

The main idea here is recognizing when someone assumes a cause-and-effect link just because one event follows another. That kind of reasoning is faulty causality: inferring that A causes B simply because B occurred after A, without real evidence of a causal mechanism or ruling out other factors. Temporal order alone doesn't prove causation, so the conclusion about A causing B is not justified. This broader misstep covers, in common discussion, the exact pattern of "after this, therefore because of this" but isn't strengthened by facts beyond the sequence. The other concepts describe related ideas—specific forms of the same mistake or warnings about correlation vs. causation—but the core error described is attributing causation from sequential occurrence, which is faulty causality.

7. What an artist decides to include/exclude from their image (framed).

- A. Framing**
- B. Cropping
- C. Frontal view
- D. Composition

Framing is about the boundary you set for an image and what you decide to include inside those edges. By choosing which elements stay within the frame and which ones are left out, the artist controls what the viewer notices, how the scene is read, and the context that's conveyed. That focus on what appears within the visible frame makes framing the best answer to the idea of deciding what to include or exclude from the framed image. Cropping would be adjusting the image after it's created by trimming edges, which is a post production step rather than the initial framing. A frontal view refers to the angle or perspective, not the selection of content within the frame. Composition covers the arrangement and balance of elements inside the frame, a broader concept than the specific choice of what's included within the boundaries.

8. Nonverbal communication is commonly referred to as which term?

- A. Bleed
- B. Beautiful People
- C. Background
- D. Body Language**

Nonverbal communication is the signals we send without words—facial expressions, gestures, posture, eye contact, and tone of voice. The term commonly used for this is body language. Understanding body language helps explain how someone feels or what they intend even when their words might say something else. Other terms don't fit because they don't describe the signals people use with their bodies: bleed isn't related to communication, Beautiful People is just a phrase, and Background refers to setting or context rather than the signals we use.

9. The feature where an image extends beyond the panel edge is known as

- A. Bleed**
- B. Balance
- C. Bias
- D. Asyndeton

Bleed is the practice of letting artwork extend beyond the final trim edge so that after cutting there's no white border. This extra image ensures the color or design reaches the edge even if the trim isn't perfectly exact. In printing, a bleed of about 1/8 inch (3 mm) is common, though exact amounts vary. The other terms describe different ideas: balance is about how visual weight is distributed, bias refers to a slant or prejudice, and asyndeton is a rhetorical device that omits conjunctions.

10. Which term denotes an appeal to emotion used to persuade an audience?

- A. Plain folks
- B. Pathos**
- C. Proportion
- D. Proximity

The main idea here is about emotional appeal in persuasion. Pathos is the technique that aims to move the audience by stirring feelings—compassion, fear, anger, hope, or pride—to influence their beliefs or actions. In rhetoric, it's one of the three classic appeals, alongside logos (logical reasoning) and ethos (credibility). So, when a speaker or writer uses stories, vivid images, or stirring language to make you feel something—hoping that those emotions push you toward agreement or action—that's pathos. For example, a charity ad that shows someone in need to evoke pity and prompt a donation, or a campaign speech that uses fear to rally support, are using pathos. The other terms don't describe this tactic. Plain folks is about presenting the speaker as an ordinary person to build relatability and trust, not directly about eliciting emotion. Proportion and proximity are not rhetorical appeals; they come from math or spatial/relational contexts and don't capture the idea of persuading through emotion.

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://survivaltermspaper1.examzify.com>

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

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