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**Which of the following is the main driver of people's information consumption in the post truth era?**

A) Analytical thinking

C) Reasoning

B) Emotions

D) Critical thinking



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## What does the term "post-truth" refer to?

A) A time when facts are more important than emotions

B) A time when emotions and personal beliefs have less influence on opinions

C) A time when objective facts are less influential than appeals to emotion and personal belief

D) A time when fake news is no longer a problem



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## Which of the following is NOT among the reasons why fake news spreads faster?

A) It is typically true but misunderstood

C) Anyone can easily create it and share it

B) It is more novel than true news

D) It appeals to emotions and personal beliefs



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## What is one impact of fake news on democratic decision-making?

- A) It strengthens political consensus
- B) It helps spread accurate information
- C) It can form the basis for decisions that go against society's best interests
- D) It decreases political polarization



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## What factor makes fake news so difficult to combat?

- A) The ease of verification
- B) Its appeal to reason and logic
- C) The speed and reach at which it spreads
- D) Its ability to be fact-checked easily







## During a global health crisis, what kind of misinformation could seriously harm public health?

A) News that spreads false claims about medical treatments

C) A government campaign based on scientific facts

B) A peer-reviewed medical article

D) A well-researched and accurate health report



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**Which term refers to the false content which is shared intentionally to cause harm?**

A) Disinformation

C) Malinformation

B) Misinformation

D) Infodemic





## Which of the following describes malinformation?

A) Shared content is manipulated

C) No harm is intended when it is shared

B) Shared information is private information

D) Shared information is public information





## Which of the following describes misinformation?

A) The content is manipulated on purpose

C) It is designed to cause harm

B) It is entirely based on facts

D) It is false but no harm is intended when it is shared



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## Which of the following describes disinformation?

A) The content is manipulated on purpose to cause harm

C) It is false but no harm is intended when it is shared

B) It is entirely based on facts

D) It is private information



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## What is it called if an image has some later on inserted or removed elements?

A) Fabricated Content

C) Manipulated Content

B) Misleading Content

D) Imposter Content



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**What is it called if a partial segment is selected from a quote to support a particular claim?**

A) Fabricated Content

C) Manipulated Content

B) Misleading Content

D) False Context



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**What is it called when old news articles are re-shared as new, when the headline still potentially fits with current events?**

A) False Context

C) False Connection

B) Misleading Content

D) Imposter Content



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**What is it called when the logo of a trusted news organization or the name of an established figure or journalist added to a false news story?**

A) False Context

C) False Connection

B) Misleading Content

D) Imposter Content



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**This headline claims: “Scientists discover a simple cure for all diseases.” What type of manipulation is being used?**

A) Clickbait/False Connection

C) Fabricated Content

B) Misleading Content

D) Imposter Content



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## Which of the following is an example of disinformation?

- A) A photo caption containing a factual error
- B) A video manipulated to make it appear that a person is doing something he/she did not do
- C) A satire article that is clearly marked as such
- D) A hacked email leak that reveals ordinary campaign communications



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**Which term refers to the sharing of genuine information with the intent to cause harm?**

A) Malinformation

C) Misinformation

B) Disinformation

D) Fabricated Content



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## Which of the following is NOT true about deepfakes?

- A) They are fabricated video content created by the use artificial intelligence
- B) They are manipulated video content that alters a person's appearance and/or voice
- C) They are only used for comedic purposes
- D) They are used to manufacture a video content in which people appear to be someone else and say or do things they never did



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## Which of the following examples illustrates conspiracy theory as a form of information disorder?

A) A claim by an official Russian news channel which accuses Ukraine for shooting the Malaysian airbus, however investigations later on revealed that Russia fired the missile

C) A video that exaggerates the severity of a natural disaster to generate emotional responses

B) A news story claiming that the coronavirus originated in a lab linked to China's bio warfare program, despite a lack of scientific evidence

D) A tweet sharing a cropped photo to frame an event in a particular way



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**Which of the following is NOT among the motives for sharing information?**

A) Desire to help

C) Emotional networks

B) Desire to make sense of the world

D) Information networks



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**Which term refers to the mental shortcuts that ease the cognitive load of making a decision?**

A) Dual Process Theory

C) Selective Exposure

B) Motivated Reasoning

D) Heuristics



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**Which term refers to the mental discomfort that is triggered by a situation in which an individual is confronted with facts that contradict his or her beliefs, ideas, and values?**

A) Cognitive Miserliness

C) Confirmation Bias

B) Cognitive Dissonance

D) Selective Avoidance



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**Which term refers to the tendency to seek and believe information that already confirms one's existing mental models, prior knowledge, and beliefs?**

A) Cognitive Miserliness

C) Motivated Reasoning

B) Confirmation Bias

D) Cognitive Dissonance



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**Which term refers to the behavior in which a person actively seeks for information that supports his/her views and avoids information that challenges him/her?**

A) Cognitive Miserliness

C) Motivated Reasoning

B) Cognitive Dissonance

D) Selective Avoidance



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**Which term refers to the lack of understanding about what others in society think and believe”?**

A) Motivated Reasoning

C) Pluralistic Ignorance

B) Selective Exposure and  
Selective Avoidance

D) Third-person Effect



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## What is it called when something seems true because it hasn't been corrected?

A) The Continued Influence Effect

C) The Implied Truth Effect

B) The Tainted Truth Effect

D) The Illusory Truth Effect



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**Which term refers to the failure of corrections because misinformation continues to influence people even after it has been corrected?**

- A) The Continued Influence Effect
- B) The Tainted Truth Effect
- C) The Implied Truth Effect
- D) The Illusory Truth Effect



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**What is it called when familiarity (fluency via prior exposure) makes something seem true when it isn't?**

A) The Continued Influence Effect

C) The Implied Truth Effect

B) The Tainted Truth Effect

D) The Illusory Truth Effect



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## What is it called when a correction strengthens belief in misinformation?

- A) The Tainted Truth Effect
- B) The Implied Truth Effect
- C) The Illusory Truth Effect
- D) The Backfire Effect



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**Which term refers to techniques that build resistance to misinformation by exposing people to examples of misinformation to help them recognize and reject them in the future?**

A) Inoculation

C) Friction

B) Nudges

D) Skepticism

