Unit 3: Media Literacy in the Modern Age

45 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. Media literacy is the ability to
A. critically understand and evaluate content across various platforms
B. make films only
C. own a TV channel
D. type faster

2. Media literacy transforms individuals from passive consumers into
A. teachers **B. informed navigators**
C. critics only D. producers only

3. "Access" in media literacy means the ability to
A. decode media meanings B. produce content
C. obtain and use media in various formats D. assess quality

4. "Analysis" in media literacy means
A. creating media
B. sharing media
C. obtaining media
D. decoding and understanding the meanings behind media messages

5. "Creation" in media literacy means
A. the capability to produce media content responsibly
B. judging media
C. obtaining media
D. decoding media

6. "Action" in media literacy means
A. obtaining media only
B. copying media
C. ignoring media
D. engaging with media productively and responsibly

7. Responsible content creators must take accountability for
A. advertisements only B. likes and views only
C. the accuracy of their information D. their followers only

8. Fake news is defined as
A. true news
B. deliberate misinformation spread via media
C. old news
D. local news

9. Media literacy guards against extremism by
A. helping individuals discern and question extremist content
B. banning all media
C. ignoring civil discourse
D. promoting extremist views

10. Too much time on social media can cause
A. no problems
B. social, emotional and psychological issues
C. more sleep
D. better health only

11. "Overstated" means
A. hidden B. understated
C. exaggerated or presented too strongly D. forgotten

12. "Decoding" means
A. deleting information B. copying information
C. hiding information **D. analyzing and interpreting information**

13. "Pivotal" means
A. unimportant B. circular
C. of crucial importance D. slow

14. "Resilience" means
A. speed
B. the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties
C. laziness
D. weakness

15. Transitional devices are words or phrases that
A. connect ideas, sentences and paragraphs B. show spelling
C. end a sentence D. name things

16. Which is a transitional device of comparison?
A. Conversely B. In contrast
C. However **D. Similarly**

17. Which is a transitional device of contrast?
A. Similarly B. Just as **C. However** D. Likewise

18. "Conversely" indicates
A. a similarity **B. a contrasting relationship**
C. a conclusion D. an example

19. "Just as" draws
A. a parallel between two comparable situations
B. a contrast
C. a conclusion
D. an exception

20. The movie was entertaining; _____, the book was more detailed.
A. likewise B. similarly
C. in the same way **D. however**

21. Personal pronouns replace
A. adjectives B. verbs
C. nouns D. adverbs

22. Which is a first person singular subject pronoun?
A. you **B. I** C. he D. they

23. Which is a first person plural subject pronoun?
A. we B. they C. you D. us

24. The object form of "he" is
A. her B. his C. he **D. him**

25. The object form of "we" is
A. them **B. us** C. we D. our

26. Fill in: "Areeba is a great cricketer. _____ has won many competitions."
A. Her B. Him C. They **D. She**

27. Fill in: "Is this your pen? Please give it to _____."
A. I B. my **C. me** D. mine only

28. The three degrees of comparison are positive, comparative and
A. superlative B. relative
C. negative D. absolute only

29. "The cheetah is the fastest land animal" is in the
A. base degree B. positive degree
C. superlative degree D. comparative degree

30. The comparative degree compares
A. three or more things B. one thing
C. no things **D. two things**

31. The comparative form of "nice" is
A. more nice **B. nicer** C. nicest D. niceer

32. The superlative form of "big" is
A. biggest B. bigest C. bigger D. most big

33. The superlative form of "beautiful" is
A. beautifuller B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful D. beautifulest

34. The comparative form of "good" is
A. more good **B. better** C. best D. gooder

35. Which is incorrect?
A. prettier B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful **D. more prettier**

36. Which sentence has the correct order of adjectives?
A. She bought three beautiful small antique French silver plates.
B. She bought small three antique beautiful plates.
C. She bought French silver three small plates.
D. She bought silver French antique small beautiful three plates.

37. Choose the correct sentence.
A. I bought new a leather bag. **B. I bought a new leather bag.**
C. I bought a leather new bag. D. I bought a bag leather new.

38. In "The house on top of the hill has a stunning view", the adjective phrase is
A. stunning view B. has a stunning view
C. The house **D. on top of the hill**

39. In "A house with a red door caught their attention", the adjective phrase is
A. with a red door B. A house
C. their attention D. caught their attention

40. The future indefinite tense is formed with

A. base form + ed
B. has + past participle
C. will/shall + base form of the verb
D. was + present participle

41. The negative form of "She will travel" is

A. She does not travel
B. She will not travel
C. She not will travel
D. She will not travelled

42. The term MOOC was first coined in

A. 2008 B. 1988 C. 1998 D. 2018

43. The term MOOC was coined by

A. Niall McNulty
B. Tim Berners-Lee
C. Langston Hughes
D. Dave Cormier

44. MOOCs are often

A. very expensive
B. limited to one country
C. free or low-cost
D. available only offline

45. An informative essay should include introduction, body and

A. footnotes only
B. conclusion
C. index
D. glossary