ENGLISH 10 · ALASKA

English 10
Practice Test

Unit 1: Reading Literature

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Alaska curriculum. Work through each question, then check your answers at the end.

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 1

One student says a story is about friendship, and another says its message is that true friends stand by each other in hard times. Which statement best describes the difference between their two ideas?

A) the first states a theme, while the second names a topic

B) the first names a topic, while the second states a theme

C) both students are describing the setting

D) both students are describing the plot

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 2

In a story, a boy shares his lunch with a new student every day without being asked. A reader can tell the boy is generous through indirect characterization because

A) another student calls the boy generous

B) his repeated actions show generosity without the narrator naming the trait

C) the school lunchroom shows that he is generous

D) the narrator calls the boy generous in one sentence

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.



Question 3

A story opens with a sailor checking a torn sail under a darkening sky, and later the boat is caught in a storm. The opening details are an example of

A) irony, because the sailor likes storms

B) a flashback, because they show an earlier voyage

C) foreshadowing, because they hint at the later storm

D) a symbol, because sails always mean danger

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.



Question 4

A novel interrupts the present action to show the hero as a child learning to fish with her grandfather. This interruption in time order is called

A) a symbol, because it stands for fishing

B) a climax, because it is the most exciting part

C) foreshadowing, because it hints at the future

D) a flashback, because it returns to an earlier time

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 5

In a novel, the turning point comes when the hero must choose between saving her brother and finishing the race. This moment of greatest tension is called the

A) climax, because it is the turning point of the story

B) exposition, because it introduces the hero

C) resolution, because it ends the race

D) rising action, because it builds toward trouble

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 6

A swimming teacher slips and falls into the pool fully clothed while demonstrating water safety. This situation is an example of

A) a metaphor, because it compares water to safety

B) situational irony, because the opposite of what is expected happens

C) a theme, because it states a message about pools

D) a flashback, because it recalls an earlier lesson

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake



Question 7

A writer sets a scene in an empty house at midnight, with creaking floors and no lights. The setting most likely helps the writer to

A) describe only what the characters wear

B) tell the reader only the time of day

C) create a mood of unease and tension

D) replace the need for characters

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 8

In a play, two friends argue in speech about whether to keep a secret. Their dialogue mainly helps readers to

A) learn every fact about the town

B) hear the theme repeated in every scene

C) fill space between descriptions of the setting

D) understand the characters and move the plot forward

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake



Question 9

In a poem, the line the wind whispered through the tall grass gives the wind a human action. This is an example of

A) personification

B) a hyperbole

C) an allusion

D) a simile

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 10

In a poem, the line her smile is the sun on a cold morning compares a smile to the sun without using like or as. This is an example of

A) a simile

B) a metaphor

C) personification

D) a hyperbole

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 11

In a poem, the line he ran as fast as lightning compares running to lightning using as. This is an example of

A) a symbol

B) a metaphor

C) a simile

D) personification

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 12

A character who changes a great deal by the end of a story is best described as

A) an antagonist

B) a static character

C) a flat character

D) a dynamic character

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 13

The character who opposes the main character and creates conflict is called the

A) antagonist

B) foil

C) protagonist

D) narrator

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 14

In a story told by a narrator who knows the thoughts of only one character, the point of view is

A) second person

B) third person limited

C) third person omniscient

D) first person

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 15

In a story told by a narrator who uses I and tells events from personal experience, the point of view is

A) third person limited

B) third person omniscient

C) first person

D) second person

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.



Question 16

A reader says a poem feels calm and hopeful after reading about sunrise over a quiet lake. The reader is describing the poem

A) conflict

B) setting

C) plot

D) mood

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Question 17

A writer word choice and attitude toward a subject together create the writer

A) tone

B) resolution

C) theme

D) plot

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.



Question 18

In a story, a worn bridge that the hero must cross again and again most likely serves as a symbol of

A) a place to fish

B) a difficult choice or crossing into a new stage of life

C) a rule about bridges

D) a weather report

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 19

Which conflict is an example of character against nature?

A) two brothers compete for the same prize

B) a student argues with a teacher about a grade

C) a hiker struggles to survive a blizzard on a mountain

D) a girl worries about whether to tell the truth

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 20

Which conflict is an example of character against self?

A) a town fights a new law

B) a sailor battles a storm at sea

C) a boy argues with his best friend

D) a girl struggles with guilt after breaking a promise

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 21

In a story, the exposition mainly does which of the following?

A) introduces characters, setting, and the basic situation

B) presents the turning point

C) explains the theme directly to the reader

D) resolves the conflict

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 22

After the climax, the part of a story where loose ends are tied up and the conflict settles is called the

A) rising action

B) falling action and resolution

C) foreshadowing

D) exposition

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 23

A narrator tells a story but leaves out key facts and misleads the reader about what happened. This narrator is best described as

A) omniscient

B) reliable

C) unreliable

D) objective

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 24

Which statement best describes how a reader can find a theme?

A) copy the first sentence of the story

B) count how many characters appear

C) find the longest description of the setting

D) look for a message the story suggests through characters, events, and outcomes

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

Question 25

A poem repeats the sound of s in soft snow settles silently. This repetition of a starting consonant sound is called

A) alliteration

B) irony

C) a symbol

D) a metaphor

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.