ARIZONA ENGLISH 11 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

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.

1 **Transcendentalist writers such as Emerson most often valued**

- A Strict obedience to tradition
- B Trust in nature and the individual
- C Industrial growth
- D Rule by a king

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A supporting detail in an informational text does what**

- A Backs up the central idea
- B Ends the text
- C Names the author
- D Changes the topic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Evidence in an argument is used to**

A Replace a claim

B Fill pages

C Support a claim

D Confuse readers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **In the sentence The tall tree fell, the adjective is**

A Tall

B Tree

C Fell

D The

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Naturalist stories most often show characters shaped by**

A Luck alone

B Large forces such as nature and society

C Their pets

D Their clothing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **An appeal to logic and reason is called**

A Mythos

B Logos

C Pathos

D Ethos

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A strong thesis statement should be**

A A question only

B A list of facts

C Vague and very broad

D Clear, specific, and debatable

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The subject of the sentence The birds in the tree sing is**

A Tree

B Birds

C Sing

D The

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Tone in literature refers to the**

A Number of pages

B Reader age

C Book cover

D Author attitude toward the subject

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A primary source is best described as**

A A dictionary entry

B A textbook summary

C A movie review

D A firsthand account from the time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Arguing that everyone does it, so it must be right, is the fallacy called**

A Ad hominem

B False dilemma

C Bandwagon

D Straw man

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A run on sentence is**

A A short sentence

B Two sentences joined without proper punctuation

C A sentence with a comma

D A question

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Regionalism in American writing most often emphasizes**

A Life in every country

B Future technology

C Ancient myths only

D Speech and customs of one region

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Bias in a text means the author shows**

A Perfect balance

B A one sided view

C No opinion

D Only numbers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Claiming one small step will surely lead to disaster is the fallacy called**

A Ad hominem

B False dilemma

C Hasty generalization

D Slippery slope

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A dangling modifier is a phrase that**

A Has no clear word to modify

B Is too long

C Uses a comma

D Ends a sentence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Whitman free verse poetry is best known for its**

A Strict rhyme schemes

B Long lines and praise of common people

C Short riddles

D Stage directions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Synthesizing sources means**

A Counting pages

B Copying one source

C Combining ideas from sources into a new view

D Listing titles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A conclusion of an argument should most often**

- A Introduce a new topic
- B Apologize for the claim
- C List every source
- D Restate the claim and call for action

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Passive voice is used in which sentence**

- A Maya wrote the essay
- B The essay was written by Maya
- C Maya writes daily
- D Maya will write

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A narrator who tells a story using I is using**

- A First person point of view
- B Third person limited
- C Second person
- D Omniscient narration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A paraphrase differs from a quotation because it**

- A Restates ideas in new words
- B Needs no citation
- C Copies words exactly
- D Is always longer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23

To address an audience fairly, a writer should

A Use only emotion

B Hide all counterclaims

C Insult readers

D Consider opposing views honestly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24

The root dict in predict and dictate most often means

A To say

B To run

C To see

D To build

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **When a writer gives hints about later events, the device is called**

A Foreshadowing

B Flashback

C Irony

D Allusion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Chronological order in a text means events are given**

A In size order

B In random order

C In time order

D In reverse importance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Transitional phrases in an argument help readers to**

A Find typos

B Follow the flow of ideas

C Skip paragraphs

D Count words

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **A semicolon is correctly used to**

A Join two related complete sentences

B End a question

C Start a list only

D Replace a period always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The phrase brave as a lion is an example of a**

A Metaphor

B Simile

C Personification

D Irony

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **A survey of 200 students found 150 in favor of longer lunch What percent favored longer lunch**

ANSWER _____

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31 **An ethical appeal in an argument relies on**

A A joke

B A rhyme

C Trust and credibility

D Fear alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **An interjection is a word that**

A Joins clauses

B Describes a noun

C Names a place

D Shows sudden feeling

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **Mood in literature refers to the**

A Author income

B Feeling created for the reader

C Story length

D Printing method

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **An objective summary should**

A Change the facts

B Copy every sentence

C Add new opinions

D Leave out personal opinion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35

Before writing an argument, a writer should first

A Pick a font

B Write the conclusion

C Research the issue

D Count pages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36

Verb tense shows

A When an action happens

B Why it happens

C Who is speaking

D Where it happens

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **A character who struggles against society shows which type of conflict**

A Character against society

B Character against fate

C Character against nature

D Character against self

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **A problem and solution text structure first presents**

A A map

B Two timelines

C A difficulty, then a fix

D A recipe

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39

Editing an argument most often means

A Adding chapters

B Correcting grammar and punctuation

C Removing evidence

D Changing the claim

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40

A compound sentence contains

A No subject

B One clause only

C Two independent clauses

D No verb

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41 **When a speaker says the opposite of what is meant, the irony is**

A Situational irony

B Cosmic irony

C Dramatic irony

D Verbal irony

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **When evaluating a claim, the strongest evidence is**

A A slogan

B Verified data from a credible source

C A personal guess

D A rumor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **A writer who cites sources in an argument shows**

A Honesty about where ideas came from

B Confusion

C Laziness

D Weakness

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Formal style in writing most often avoids**

A Clear sentences

B Evidence

C Slang

D Paragraphs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Modernist American writers most often experimented with**

A Long legal codes

B Stage directions only

C Form, point of view, and time order

D Only rhymed couplets

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46 **The tone of a news report should most often be**

A Mysterious

B Angry and sarcastic

C Playful and joking

D Neutral and factual

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47 **An argument presents 6 claims and drops 2 weak ones How many claims remain**

ANSWER _____

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48 **A list has 6 nouns and 4 verbs How many words in total**

ANSWER _____

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49 **Steinbeck writing about migrant workers in the 1930s most often shows concern for**

A Social justice for poor workers

B Royal courts

C Space colonies

D Luxury travel

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50

A poll of 50 people found 10 opposed to a plan How many were not opposed

ANSWER

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. A
23. D
24. A
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. A
29. B
30. 75
31. C
32. D
33. B
34. D
35. C
36. A
37. A
38. C
39. B
40. C
41. D
42. B
43. A
44. C
45. C
46. D
47. 4
48. 10
49. A
50. 40

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