ARIZONA ENGLISH 12 · 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 **A fabliau is best described as**

- A. A short comic tale with a trick
- B. A royal history in verse
- C. A long religious epic
- D. A song about a harvest

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2 **When an author cites evidence the author**

- A. Repeats an opinion with no support
- B. Points to facts or quotations that support a claim
- C. Removes all details
- D. Changes the topic at once

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3 **A topic sentence does what**

A Lists sources

B States the main idea of a paragraph

C Ends the whole essay

D Introduces a new essay

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4 **A synonym for the word candid is**

A Secretive

B Frank

C Slow

D Angry

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5 **In the Middle Ages a frame story is a tale in which**

- A The ending is left blank
- B One outer story holds several inner tales
- C The narrator never speaks
- D Every tale has the same hero

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6 **The purpose of a Works Cited list is to**

- A Replace the essay itself
- B Hide the author sources
- C Let readers find the sources used
- D List books the author dislikes

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7 **In an argumentative essay the strongest evidence is**

A Vague and unrelated

B A personal insult

C Specific credible and clearly linked to the claim

D A single opinion

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8 **The root in the word transport suggests**

A Seeing clearly

B Writing down

C Standing still

D Carrying across

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9 **Blank verse is verse that is**

A Written without any meter

B Unrhymed and in iambic pentameter

C Sung to a fixed tune

D Rhymed in couplets only

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10 **To evaluate a source for credibility a reader should check**

A Only the color of the cover

B Only the length of the article

C Whether it agrees with the reader

D The author expertise date and evidence

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11 **When revising a draft a writer should first focus on**

- A Font choice only
- B Page margins only
- C Comma placement only
- D Ideas organization and evidence

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12 **Hyperbole is**

- A Exact measurement
- B A quiet understatement
- C A list of facts
- D Deliberate exaggeration for effect

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13 **In a Shakespeare history play the main subject is most often**

- A A merchant counting profits
- B A farmer planting crops
- C A king and the struggle for power
- D A voyage to a new continent

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14 **A counterclaim in an argument is**

- A An opposing view the author addresses
- B A joke at the end
- C A list of sources
- D A repeat of the thesis

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15 **In a presentation the speaker should mainly**

- A Read slides word for word softly
- B Face the board throughout
- C Speak clearly and address the audience
- D Rush without pauses

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16 **The subjunctive mood is used mainly to express**

- A Questions only
- B Wishes or hypothetical situations
- C Past facts only
- D Direct commands only

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17 **A caesura in a line of poetry is**

A A pause within the line

B A missing syllable

C A rhyme at the line end

D A repeated vowel sound

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18 **In a problem and solution structure the author first**

A Tells a fictional story

B Presents a difficulty then offers a fix

C Gives a fix with no problem

D Lists random facts

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19 **A cover letter for a job should**

A Demand a salary

B List every grade since childhood

C Copy a friend letter

D Connect your skills to the job described

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A semicolon is most often used to**

A End a sentence

B Separate a list of one

C Join two closely related independent clauses

D Start a quotation

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21 **Stream of consciousness writing tries to show**

A The flow of thoughts inside a mind

B A river flooding a town

C A list of laws

D A speech read from notes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A peer reviewed article has been**

A Written by a student alone

B Published without any review

C Checked by other experts before publication

D Approved by readers only

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23 **An outline with 3 main points and 2 supporting details each has how many details**

ANSWER

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24 **The word affect as a verb usually means**

A To ignore

B To influence

C A feeling

D A result

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25 **An elegy is a poem written mainly to**

A Argue a court case

B Celebrate a wedding

C Mourn someone who has died

D Describe a battle plan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Loaded language in an informational text is language that**

A Is written in code

B Carries strong emotion to sway readers

C Has no meaning

D Uses only neutral terms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **The passive voice in a sentence places emphasis on**

A The place

B The time of day

C The receiver of the action

D The doer of the action

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Register in language means**

A A list of names

B A book index

C The level of formality suited to a situation

D A type of rhyme

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29 **A writer who uses an unreliable narrator most likely wants readers to**

A Trust every claim at once

B Ignore the plot entirely

C Question whether the account can be trusted

D Memorize every date given

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30 **The best research question is one that is**

A Focused arguable and researchable

B About a personal taste only

C So broad it cannot be answered

D Answered by yes or no only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **A hook in an introduction is meant to**

A State a grade

B Catch the reader interest

C End the essay

D List sources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **The prefix re in the word rewrite means**

A Before

B Under

C Again

D Against

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33 **In British literature the term pastoral usually refers to writing about**

A Idealized rural life and shepherds

B City politics

C War at sea

D Life in a busy port

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Text features such as headings and captions help readers**

A Change the author meaning

B Memorize dates

C Skip the whole text

D Find and understand key information quickly

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35 **After a quotation a writer should**

A Move on without comment

B Start a new essay

C Repeat the quotation

D Explain how it supports the point

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36 **The suffix ness in the word kindness forms**

A A preposition

B An adverb

C A verb

D A noun

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37 **In a Shakespeare comedy the plot most often ends with**

A The death of every hero

B Exile for all characters

C Reconciliation and marriage

D A trial with no verdict

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **A claim of policy asserts**

A That something is beautiful

B That something is true

C That something happened

D That something should be done

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **An appeal to credibility is called**

A Ethos

B Pathos

C Logos

D Topos

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40 **Consonance is the repetition of**

A Punctuation

B End rhymes only

C Vowel sounds only

D Consonant sounds in nearby words

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41 **The sublime in Romantic writing describes**

A A short funny poem

B A small garden flower

C Awe mixed with fear before vast nature

D A quiet village market

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42 **A government source web address usually ends in**

A edu

B mil

C info

D gov

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43 **In a timed essay the first step should be to**

- A Read the prompt and plan briefly
- B Copy the prompt
- C Skip planning
- D Write the conclusion first

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44 **The contraction they apostrophe re means**

- A They are
- B They will
- C Their own
- D They were

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45 **Modernist British writing often breaks with**

- A Straightforward chronology and a single viewpoint
- B All dialogue
- C Any mention of cities
- D The use of any imagery

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46 **A straw man argument is one that**

- A Admits an error
- B Fairly states the other side
- C Uses only facts
- D Attacks a weakened version of the other side

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47

A concise sentence is one that

A Says the point in few clear words

B Repeats itself

C Has no verb

D Uses as many words as possible

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48

Slang is language that is

A Ancient only

B Informal and tied to a group or time

C Formal and academic

D Written in Latin

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49

A motif in a literary work is

A. A recurring image or idea

B. A printing error

C. The title page only

D. A single footnote

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50

A research outline is most useful for

A. Replacing all research

B. Writing the final draft at once

C. Hiding weak evidence

D. Planning the order of ideas before drafting

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ANSWER KEY

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

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