ARKANSAS ENGLISH 10 · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

# Reading Literature — 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 **One student says a story is about courage, and another says its message is that courage means acting even when you are afraid. 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

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2

**In a story, a girl gives her only umbrella to a classmate caught in the rain, and she does this every rainy week without being asked. A reader can tell the girl is generous through indirect characterization because**

A the narrator calls the girl generous in one sentence

B her repeated actions show generosity without the narrator naming the trait

C another student calls the girl generous

D the rainy schoolyard shows that she is generous

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3 **A story opens with a fisherman mending a torn net under a darkening sky, and later his boat is caught in a storm. The opening details are an example of**



A irony, because the fisherman likes storms

B a flashback, because they show an earlier voyage

C foreshadowing, because they hint at the later storm

D a symbol, because nets always mean danger

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4 **A novel interrupts the present action to show the hero as a child learning to plant corn with her grandmother in the Ozarks. This interruption in time order is called**

- A a symbol, because it stands for farming
- 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

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5 **In a novel, the turning point comes when the hero must choose between warning her town and protecting her brother. 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 conflict
- D rising action, because it builds toward trouble

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6

**A lifeguard slips and falls into the pool fully clothed while teaching a water safety class. 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

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7 **A writer sets a scene in an empty farmhouse 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

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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

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9 **In a poem, the line the river sang over the stones gives the river a human action. This is an example of**

A personification

B a hyperbole

C an allusion

D a simile

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**10** **A poem compares a runner to a deer without using the words like or as. This comparison is an example of**



A a simile

B a metaphor

C personification

D an allusion

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11 **A speaker says she has told her brother a million times to lock the gate. The exaggeration for effect is an example of**

A a metaphor

B irony

C hyperbole

D a symbol

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12 **A character who opposes the main character and blocks her goal is called the**

A protagonist

B narrator

C foil

D antagonist

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**13** **A character struggles against a storm. What kind of conflict is this?**



A external conflict between a character and nature

B internal conflict within a character

C conflict between two societies

D conflict between a character and technology

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14 **A character feels torn between telling the truth and protecting a friend. This struggle inside one character is an example of**

A external conflict with nature

B internal conflict

C conflict with society

D conflict with fate

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15 **A story told by a narrator who uses I and takes part in the action is written in**

A third person limited point of view

B third person omniscient point of view

C first person point of view

D second person point of view

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16 **A narrator who knows the thoughts of every character in a story is using**

A first person point of view

B third person limited point of view

C second person point of view

D third person omniscient point of view

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17 **A narrator who knows the thoughts of only one character is using**

A third person limited point of view

B third person omniscient point of view

C first person point of view

D second person point of view

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18 **In a story, a worn brass key appears whenever a character faces a choice about freedom, and it is never explained directly. The key most likely functions as a**

A flashback

B symbol

C climax

D setting

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19 **The feeling a reader gets from a passage full of dark clouds, cold wind, and locked doors is best called the**

A tone

B theme

C mood

D plot

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20 **The attitude of the narrator toward a proud mayor, shown through mocking word choices, is best called the**

A mood

B theme

C setting

D tone

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21 **A poem repeats the sounds at the start of words in the line silent snow settled softly. This sound device is**



A alliteration

B rhyme

C meter

D onomatopoeia

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22 **A short story begins by introducing the characters and the small Arkansas town where they live. This opening part of the plot is the**

A climax

B exposition

C falling action

D resolution

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23 **After the climax, the events that lead toward the end of a story and loosen tension are called the**

A rising action

B exposition

C falling action

D inciting incident

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24 **A writer gives a reader a hint that a bridge will fail by describing its rusted bolts twice before the crossing. This technique is**



A a flashback

B irony

C a symbol

D foreshadowing

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25 **In a drama, the notes in brackets that tell an actor to pause or to speak softly are called**

A stage directions

B dialogue

C soliloquies

D asides

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# 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

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