ARKANSAS ENGLISH 10 · 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 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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A writer explains that heavy rain raised the river, so roads near Little Rock closed. This way of organizing information is**

A cause and effect

B compare and contrast

C chronological order

D problem and solution

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A paragraph about school lunches opens with a sentence stating that lunches should include more fresh food. That opening sentence is the**

A topic sentence

B thesis statement for the whole essay

C conclusion

D counterclaim

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **In the sentence The dogs bark at night, the verb that agrees with the plural subject is**

A barks

B barking

C bark

D barked only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **An article names a shortage of school buses, then proposes staggered start times. This structure is**

- A problem and solution
- B chronological order
- C cause and effect
- D compare and contrast

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A narrative essay should be organized mainly by**

- A alphabetical order
- B the order in which events happened
- C order of importance only
- D random order

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **In the sentence When Sam finished, he put his tools away, the pronoun he refers to**

- A tools
- B Sam
- C finished
- D away

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **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

10 **A statement that expresses a personal judgment, such as that a book is boring, is an**

A fact

B statistic

C definition

D opinion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **When revising, a writer should first check**

A organization, ideas, and clarity

B spelling only

C page numbers only

D font size only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A sentence that has one independent clause and no dependent clause is a**

A simple sentence

B compound sentence

C complex sentence

D compound complex sentence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **An author uses words such as first, next, and finally to show the order of events. These words are**

A figurative language

B technical terms

C transition words

D supporting details

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A writer who wants an audience of younger students to understand a science topic should use**

A technical terms without explanation

B long sentences only

C formal legal language

D clear language suited to that audience

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The group of words Running down the hall is a fragment because it has no**

A capital letter

B period

C adjective

D subject and complete verb

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **In an argument, the study of sleep and grades cited to support the claim is the**

A claim

B evidence

C counterclaim

D tone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A writer who states an opposing view and then answers it is using a**

A thesis only

B summary only

C transition only

D counterclaim and rebuttal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **In the sentence After the rain stopped, we went outside, the clause After the rain stopped is**

A independent, because it has a verb

B a phrase, because it has no verb

C a simple sentence

D dependent, because it cannot stand alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **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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22 **An appeal that cites test scores and survey numbers is mainly an appeal to**

A logic, or logos

B emotion, or pathos

C credibility, or ethos

D humor only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **An essay that jumps from lunch menus to bus routes to homework without links needs better**

A spelling

B capitalization

C coherence and transitions between ideas

D title length

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A colon is correctly used in the sentence Bring these items: a notebook, a pen, and a ruler, because a colon**

- A separates items in a list
- B joins two sentences
- C introduces a list after a complete sentence
- D shows possession

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **A reader checks whether an online health claim comes from a hospital, a blog, or an advertisement before trusting it. The reader is judging the source**

A credibility

B length

C popularity

D tone only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **A writer who checks that each paragraph supports the thesis is checking for**

A spelling

B unity

C font

D length

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **The word to, too, and two are often confused. The sentence We walked to school, too, and the two friends joined us uses them correctly because**

A to is a number

B to shows direction, too means also, and two is a number

C too shows direction

D two means also

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **A student writing a report copies a sentence word for word without naming the source. This is an example of**

A paraphrasing

B summarizing

C quoting correctly

D plagiarism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **A sentence that tells what a whole essay will argue, placed at the end of the introduction, is the**

A thesis statement

B topic sentence

C hook

D transition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea. In the sentence Honesty matters, the noun is**

A Honesty

B matters

C is a verb only

D is an adjective

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **A narrator states directly that Marta is stubborn. This is an example of**

A indirect characterization

B direct characterization

C foreshadowing

D symbolism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **A detail that proves or explains a central idea is a**

A topic sentence

B supporting detail

C counterclaim

D anecdote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A writer who uses however to show contrast is using a**

A thesis

B citation

C topic sentence

D transition word

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A preposition shows a relationship such as in, on, or under. In the sentence The book is under the desk, the preposition is**

A book

B is

C desk

D under

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **A character whose words say one thing while the reader knows the truth is different creates**

A dramatic irony, because the audience knows more than the character

B situational irony, because the opposite happens

C verbal irony, because words mean the opposite

D a flashback, because time moves backward

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38 **A writer who says that because a team practiced daily, it won the title is using**

A cause and effect reasoning

B compare and contrast reasoning

C chronological reasoning only

D description only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **A writer who wants to show time passing in a story should use transitions such as**

A however, in contrast, and yet

B for example, such as, and namely

C later, meanwhile, and afterward

D in conclusion, finally, and overall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **A title of a book should be written with capital letters for main words, as in**

- A the river keeper
- B THE RIVER KEEPER always
- C The River Keeper
- D The river keeper only

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41 **The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry is called its**

- A rhyme
- B stanza
- C tone
- D meter

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **An author who admits a weakness in her own plan and then answers it is showing**

A bias only

B plagiarism

C a summary

D fair treatment of an opposing view

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **A student who brainstorms ideas before writing is in the stage called**

A editing

B publishing

C prewriting

D revising

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44 **The sentence This is the most interesting of the three books uses most correctly because it compares**

A two books

B one book

C three or more books

D no books

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45 **When a writer describes a stormy night to mirror a character anger, the setting is being used to**

A state the theme directly

B replace the plot

C reflect the character emotion and build mood

D name the antagonist

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **A short personal story used to open an article about volunteering is an**

A statistic

B definition

C anecdote

D caption

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **A writer who changes a vague word such as stuff to a precise word such as tools is improving**

A spelling

B word choice

C margin size

D paragraph length

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **A sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark is a**

A declarative sentence

B interrogative sentence

C imperative sentence

D exclamatory sentence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **A brief remark spoken by a character directly to the audience, unheard by other characters, is called an**

A soliloquy

B aside

C monologue to another character

D stage direction

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50

A conclusion paragraph that restates the central idea and leaves a final thought is meant to

A introduce a new claim

B close the piece clearly

C list every detail again

D ask for a donation only

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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