ENGLISH 11 · ARKANSAS

English 11
Practice Test

Unit 4: Language

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Arkansas 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.

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Question 1

In the sentence Maya, who won the award, spoke first, the clause who won the award is a

A) nonrestrictive clause, set off by commas

B) restrictive clause, with no commas

C) independent clause

D) phrase without a verb

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Question 2

In the sentence The student who won the award spoke first, the clause who won the award is a

A) nonrestrictive clause, set off by commas

B) restrictive clause, with no commas, that identifies the student

C) independent clause

D) phrase without a verb

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Question 3

A comma splice joins two independent clauses with only a comma. The sentence The rain fell, the game continued is a comma splice and can be fixed by writing

A) The rain fell the game continued.

B) The rain fell, the game continued, .

C) The rain fell, but the game continued.

D) Rain fell game continued.

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Question 4

A semicolon can join two independent clauses, as in The rain fell; the game continued, because a semicolon shows a

A) fragment

B) question

C) list

D) close link between two complete thoughts

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Question 5

A colon correctly introduces an explanation after a complete sentence, as in She had one goal: to finish the race, because the part after the colon

A) explains or expands the part before it

B) is a new sentence alone

C) is a fragment only

D) replaces the subject

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Question 6

A dash can set off a sudden break or extra detail. In a sentence about Maya winning a prize, commas set off extra detail describing Maya. The part the dashes would go around is

A) Maya

B) a quiet student

C) won

D) the prize

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Question 7

The subjunctive mood is used for wishes and hypothetical situations, as in I wish Maya were here, where were is correct because the situation is

A) past and real

B) future and certain

C) hypothetical, not real

D) present and real

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Question 8

In the sentence If he were taller, he could reach the shelf, were is correct because the condition is

A) true now

B) certain in future

C) a command

D) contrary to fact

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Question 9

The active voice sentence The committee approved the plan puts the doer first. Its passive version is

A) The plan was approved by the committee.

B) The committee approved the plan quickly.

C) The committee is approving a plan.

D) The plan approved the committee.

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Question 10

Which sentence uses parallel structure?

A) He came, he saw, and he conquered.

B) He came, he saw, and conquering.

C) He comes, he saw, and he will conquer.

D) Coming, he saw, and he conquered.

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Question 11

The sentence She enjoys reading, to hike, and swimming breaks parallel structure because the middle item is not a

A) noun

B) verb

C) gerund like the others

D) adjective

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Question 12

A misplaced modifier is corrected by placing it next to the word it describes. The sentence Maya saw a dog running to school is unclear, and a clearer version is

A) Maya saw a dog running to school quickly.

B) A dog saw Maya running to school.

C) Maya running saw a dog to school.

D) Running to school, Maya saw a dog.

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Question 13

A dangling modifier must be fixed by adding the word it describes. The sentence After reading the book, the movie was disappointing, can be fixed by writing

A) After reading the book, Maya found the movie disappointing.

B) After reading the book, the movie was disappointing still.

C) Reading the book, movie disappointing.

D) After book, movie was disappointing.

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Question 14

The word who is a subject pronoun and whom is an object pronoun. In the sentence Whom did you call, Whom is correct because it is the

A) subject

B) object of the verb

C) possessive

D) verb

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Question 15

In the sentence She is taller than I, the pronoun I is correct in formal writing because the full comparison is taller than I am, so I is a

A) object

B) possessive

C) subject

D) verb

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Question 16

Denotation is the literal meaning of a word, and connotation is the feeling linked to it. The words house and home share a denotation. What do they differ in?

A) denotation only

B) spelling only

C) part of speech only

D) connotation, because home feels warmer

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Question 17

Diction means word choice. A writer who chooses formal diction for a job letter and casual diction for a note to a friend is adapting diction to

A) audience and purpose

B) page length

C) font size

D) spelling rules

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Question 18

Syntax means sentence structure. Short, blunt sentences can create a tone of

A) calm description only

B) urgency or tension

C) humor only

D) formal praise only

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Question 19

Long, flowing sentences with many clauses can create a tone of

A) urgency only

B) anger only

C) reflection or grandeur

D) confusion only

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Question 20

The phrase passed away is used instead of died. This mild wording is a

A) hyperbole

B) metaphor

C) simile

D) euphemism

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Question 21

The phrase break the ice means to ease tension at a first meeting. This phrase is an

A) idiom, because its meaning is not literal

B) literal statement

C) simile

D) hyperbole

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Question 22

A cliché is an overused phrase that has lost freshness, such as at the end of the day used to mean finally. A writer should usually

A) use more clichés

B) replace a cliché with fresh, precise language

C) keep every cliché

D) remove all verbs

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Question 23

In formal writing, contractions should be written out in full. The full form of isn't is

A) isnt

B) is nott

C) is not

D) isnot

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Question 24

A double negative, such as I do not have no time, is incorrect in standard English because the two negatives

A) strengthen the sentence

B) make it formal

C) make it parallel

D) cancel the intended meaning and confuse the sentence

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Question 25

A sentence fragment such as Because Maya studied lacks a complete thought, and it can be fixed by adding an

A) independent clause

B) comma

C) question mark

D) capital letter only

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ANSWER KEY

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

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