CALIFORNIA 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 dramatic monologue features**

- A One speaker revealing character to a silent listener
- B Two poets trading stanzas
- C A crowd chanting together
- D A narrator who never judges

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A paraphrase must**

- A Restate the idea in new words and cite the source
- B Copy the sentence exactly
- C Change only one word
- D Omit the source

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Pathos in persuasion appeals to**

A A statistic alone

B A dictionary

C The speaker job

D The audience emotions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Formal diction is most suitable for**

A A chant

B A text to a friend

C An academic essay

D A joke

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **In medieval literature a romance most often centers on**

- A A merchant ledger
- B A knight quest and courtly ideals
- C A scientific experiment
- D A tax record

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A central idea of an informational text is**

- A A reader opinion
- B A minor example
- C The main point the author develops
- D The title only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Revision differs from proofreading because revision**

A Checks only margins

B Fixes only spelling

C Changes only punctuation

D Rethinks ideas order and clarity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **A short sentence after long sentences often creates**

A A rhyme

B Confusion always

C A new topic

D Emphasis

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9 **In a Shakespearean sonnet the rhyme scheme of the three quatrains is**

A ABAB CDCD EFEF

B ABBA ABBA CDE

C AABB CCDD EEFF

D AAAA BBBB CCCC

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Synthesis in research writing means**

A Combining ideas from sources into a new understanding

B Listing sources without comment

C Quoting only the introduction

D Copying one source exactly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **An effective conclusion should**

A Add unrelated evidence

B Restate the thesis and show its significance

C Introduce a new main argument

D Repeat the title only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A comma splice joins two independent clauses with**

A A semicolon

B Only a comma

C A conjunction

D A period

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The main subject of Milton Paradise Lost is**

A The founding of Rome

B The reign of a Tudor king

C The fall of Adam and Eve

D A voyage around Africa

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A works cited list does what**

A Lists books never read

B Replaces the conclusion

C Lists the author friends

D Lists sources used in the paper

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **In a presentation visual aids should**

A Contain every word spoken

B Distract from the message

C Support the spoken points simply

D Replace the speaker

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Subject verb agreement requires**

A A singular subject takes a singular verb

B Verbs agree with objects

C Verbs never change

D All subjects take plural verbs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Satire chiefly aims to**

A Record laws exactly

B Teach farming methods

C Criticize folly through humor

D Praise every ruler

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **An inference from a text is**

A A guess with no evidence

B A direct quotation

C The author biography

D A conclusion drawn from evidence in the text

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **When writing for a general audience a writer should**

A Assume expert knowledge

B Define technical terms

C Use jargon without explanation

D Skip examples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Which sentence uses the subjunctive correctly**

A If I was taller I would reach it

B If I be taller I reach it

C If I am taller I reach it

D If I were taller I would reach it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A Gothic novel is most likely to include**

- A A gloomy castle and a mystery
- B A list of ships
- C A cheerful market guide
- D A book of recipes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **When two sources disagree a careful researcher should**

- A Copy the first found
- B Compare their evidence and methods
- C Ignore both
- D Pick the shorter one

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Which sentence is in active voice**

A The report is long

B The report was written by Mara

C Mara wrote the report

D Mara is tired

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Jargon is**

A Special language of a field

B A dialect only

C A type of rhyme

D Old fashioned spelling

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **In world literature a haiku traditionally has**

A Three lines of five seven and five syllables

B Four lines of equal length

C Fourteen rhymed lines

D No fixed line count

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Correlation differs from causation because correlation only shows**

A A proven experiment

B Two things vary together

C A random guess

D One thing causes another

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **In collaborative writing the group should first**

A Print the draft

B Edit one paragraph

C Choose a font

D Agree on purpose and roles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Personification gives**

A Colors to words

B Numbers to objects

C Human qualities to nonhuman things

D Names to people

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29

An epic simile is

A A long comparison using like or as

B A battle cry

C A short proverb

D A list of gods

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30

An author who uses loaded language is trying to

A Summarize fairly

B Define terms neutrally

C Present only data

D Influence emotion with charged words

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **A hook in an introduction aims to**

A List sources

B End the essay

C Engage the reader interest

D Define every word

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A metaphor differs from a simile because it**

A Uses like or as

B Repeats sounds

C Says one thing is another without like or as

D Compares numbers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The word wyrd in Old English most closely means**

A War

B Fate

C Song

D Wealth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **A claim supported by reasons and evidence is**

A A description

B A summary

C An argument

D A narrative

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35

A call to action in a persuasive piece

A Lists dates

B Summarizes sources

C Urges readers to act

D Defines a term

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36

A colon before a list signals

A A quotation ends

B That a list follows

C A new chapter

D A question

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 Neoclassical writers most valued

- A Order reason and restraint
- B Breaking every form
- C Writing only in dialect
- D Wild emotion above all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 A reliable statistic should come from

- A A rumor
- B A named study with a stated method
- C A slogan
- D An anonymous claim

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **In a debate rebuttal time is used to**

A Answer the other side arguments

B Take a break

C Repeat the opening

D Introduce new speakers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **A prefix is added to**

A The end of a word

B A sentence

C The middle only

D The beginning of a word

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The main purpose of a prologue is to**

A List the actors ages

B Introduce the work and set up its subject

C End the story early

D Repeat the final scene

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **A rhetorical question is asked to**

A Make a point not to get an answer

B Start a survey

C Cite a source

D End a paper

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Wordiness can be reduced by**

A Repeating nouns

B Lengthening sentences

C Adding adjectives

D Cutting empty phrases

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Code switching is**

A Translating word for word

B Shifting between language varieties by context

C Speaking louder

D Changing a password

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45

An allegory is a story in which

A The ending is missing

B Characters and events stand for ideas

C Every event is literally true

D No character speaks

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46

An appeal to authority is weak when

A Evidence is given

B The claim is tested

C The expert cites research

D The authority lacks relevant expertise

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47

A speaker note card should contain

A Brief cues not a full script

B Only jokes

C The entire speech word for word

D No key points

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48

Which word has a negative connotation

A Steady

B Calm

C Determined

D Stubborn

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49

A motif is

A A single rhyme

B A stage prop

C A recurring image or idea

D A chapter title

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50

A text structure of cause and effect shows

A Events in time order only

B Why something happened and its results

C A problem with no solution

D Two things compared only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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