DELAWARE ENGLISH 11 · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Informational Reading and Research — 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.

Source I - The Census and the Town

Use this reading for questions 1 to 5.

Every ten years, the United States counts its people in a census. The count decides how many representatives each state sends to the House, and it guides where roads, schools, and hospitals are built.

Counting everyone is difficult. Some people move often, some live in remote places, and some distrust government forms. Census workers therefore visit homes in person and check their lists against other records.

When a town is undercounted, it may lose funding and representation for a decade. That is why local leaders urge every household to respond, and why the census is treated as a civic duty as much as a survey.

1 **According to Source I - The Census and the Town, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** an accurate count shapes fair representation and funding
- **B** careful staged testing protects public health
- **C** a public library serves a community by being open to all
- **D** understanding how a forecast is made helps people use it wisely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I - The Census and the Town, which word best describes the author?**

- **A** methodical and cautious, because the author traces each testing stage
- **B** informative and civic minded, because the author explains why the count matters
- **C** appreciative and inclusive, because the author lists many kinds of visitors
- **D** precise and practical, because the author explains models before giving advice

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3 **According to Source I - The Census and the Town, which detail from the passage is true?**

- **A** later tests compare larger groups who receive the vaccine with groups who do not
- **B** libraries offer computers, meeting rooms, and classes in job skills
- **C** the census decides how many representatives each state sends to the House
- **D** forecasters show a range of possible outcomes rather than a single exact path

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4 **According to Source I - The Census and the Town, what happens by the end of the passage?**

- A monitoring continues even after a vaccine is approved
- B supporters argue that open access is the library's most important role
- C readers learn to treat forecasts as probabilities
- D local leaders urge every household to respond to the census

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5 **According to Source I - The Census and the Town, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

- A the author believes participation in the census is a shared responsibility
- B the author believes slowness in testing is a safeguard, not a flaw
- C the author believes public services can narrow gaps between rich and poor
- D the author believes uncertainty in a forecast is information, not failure

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Source II - How Vaccines Are Tested

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

Before a vaccine reaches the public, it passes through stages of testing. Early tests check safety in small groups, later tests compare larger groups who receive the vaccine with groups who do not, and regulators review the results at each stage.

Testing takes time because rare side effects may appear only in large groups. Researchers therefore follow volunteers for months, recording any illness and comparing rates between groups.

When results show a vaccine is both safe and effective, it is approved for wider use, and monitoring continues after approval. The process is slow by design, because a medicine given to healthy people must clear a high bar.

6 **According to Source II - How Vaccines Are Tested, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** an accurate count shapes fair representation and funding
- **B** careful staged testing protects public health
- **C** a public library serves a community by being open to all
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Source III - The Library as a Workshop

Use this reading for questions 11 to 15.

Modern libraries lend more than books. Many now offer computers, meeting rooms, classes in job skills, and help with government forms, becoming workshops for whole communities.

Librarians report that visitors come for different reasons: a student needs a quiet place to study, a job seeker needs to print a resume, and a new parent needs story time for a child. The library serves all of them without charge.

Because libraries are open to everyone, they reduce gaps between people who can afford private services and people who cannot. Supporters argue that this open access is the library's oldest and most important role.

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- **A** an accurate count shapes fair representation and funding
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Source IV - Weather Forecasts and Models

Use this reading for questions 16 to 20.

A weather forecast is the output of a model, not a direct observation of tomorrow. Computers combine measurements from satellites, balloons, and ground stations, then calculate how the atmosphere is likely to evolve.

Forecasts are most reliable for the next day or two, and less certain further out, because small errors in the starting measurements grow over time. Forecasters therefore show a range of possible outcomes rather than a single exact path for a storm.

People who use forecasts well treat them as probabilities. A 70 percent chance of rain does not promise rain, but it does advise carrying an umbrella, and that advice is valuable even when the rain never comes.

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- **B** careful staged testing protects public health
- **C** a public library serves a community by being open to all
- **D** understanding how a forecast is made helps people use it wisely

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C the author believes public services can narrow gaps between rich and poor

D the author believes uncertainty in a forecast is information, not failure

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21 **Which term is defined as follows: a statement a writer argues for?**

- A claim
- B counterclaim
- C rhetoric
- D ethos

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22 **Which of the following is an example of claim?**

- A Libraries cost too much to run on Sundays
- B Libraries should stay open on Sundays
- C a speech that appeals to shared values
- D A doctor explains vaccine testing

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23 **Which statement best describes claim?**

- A a counterclaim is addressed in fair argument
- B rhetoric uses logic, emotion, and credibility
- C a claim must be supported, not merely asserted
- D ethos rests on the speaker's trustworthiness

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24 **Which term is defined as follows: a claim that opposes the main claim?**

- A claim
- B counterclaim
- C rhetoric
- D ethos

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25 **Which of the following is an example of counterclaim?**

A Libraries should stay open on Sundays

B a speech that appeals to shared values

C Libraries cost too much to run on Sundays

D A doctor explains vaccine testing

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
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. B
25. C

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