DELAWARE ENGLISH 12 · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

British 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.

Source I - The Village School

Use this reading for questions 1 to 5.

In a small English village, a schoolteacher named Eleanor taught forty children in a single room. She grouped them by age for reading, by skill for sums, and she kept a garden where the youngest children learned the names of plants.

One winter the roof leaked, and the school closed for a week while the village repaired it. Eleanor visited her pupils at home, carrying books in a basket, so that no child fell behind in reading.

When the school reopened, the children painted the walls with scenes from their lessons. Eleanor hung their paintings beside the maps, saying that a school belongs to those who learn in it.

1 **According to Source I - The Village School, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** a teacher's dedication keeps learning alive through difficulty
- **B** shared routines hold a community together
- **C** written accounts capture only part of a life
- **D** education brings independence even in hard conditions

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2 **According to Source I - The Village School, which word best describes Eleanor?**

- A skilled and observant, because he finds the worn gear
- B dedicated and resourceful, because she visits pupils at home with books
- C observant and honest, because he describes storms and quiet hours alike
- D hardworking and determined, because she learns to read in evening classes

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3 **According to Source I - The Village School, which detail from the passage is true?**

- A the townspeople set their day by the clock in the market square
- B Thomas writes weekly letters to his brother in London
- C Eleanor groups children by age for reading and by skill for sums
- D Alice sends money home each month from her mill wages

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4 **According to Source I - The Village School, what happens by the end of the passage?**

- A the clock strikes again at noon and the town gathers to listen
- B both brothers agree that letters told the truth, but only part of it
- C Alice teaches reading to mill children in evening classes
- D the children paint the school walls with scenes from their lessons

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5 **According to Source I - The Village School, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

- A Eleanor believes a school is a community, not only a building
- B the town values the clock as a common measure of time
- C the brothers learn that firsthand experience differs from description
- D Alice believes learning is a possession no employer can take

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Source II - The Clock Tower

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

Every hour the clock in the market square struck, and the townspeople set their day by it. Bakers took bread from ovens, trains left the station, and schoolchildren hurried home when the clock struck four.

When the clock stopped one spring, the town felt the loss at once. Trains waited, bakers guessed at times, and children argued about when school had ended. The council called a clockmaker from London, who found a worn gear and replaced it.

The clock struck again at noon the next day, and the town gathered to listen. The mayor said that a town, like a clock, works only when its parts move together.

6 **According to Source II - The Clock Tower, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** a teacher's dedication keeps learning alive through difficulty
- **B** shared routines hold a community together
- **C** written accounts capture only part of a life
- **D** education brings independence even in hard conditions

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7 **According to Source II - The Clock Tower, which word best describes the clockmaker?**

A dedicated and resourceful, because she visits pupils at home with books

B observant and honest, because he describes storms and quiet hours alike

C skilled and observant, because he finds the worn gear

D hardworking and determined, because she learns to read in evening classes

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8 **According to Source II - The Clock Tower, which detail from the passage is true?**

A Eleanor groups children by age for reading and by skill for sums

B Thomas writes weekly letters to his brother in London

C Alice sends money home each month from her mill wages

D the townspeople set their day by the clock in the market square

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9 **According to Source II - The Clock Tower, what happens by the end of the passage?**

A the clock strikes again at noon and the town gathers to listen

B the children paint the school walls with scenes from their lessons

C both brothers agree that letters told the truth, but only part of it

D Alice teaches reading to mill children in evening classes

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10 **According to Source II - The Clock Tower, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

A Eleanor believes a school is a community, not only a building

B the town values the clock as a common measure of time

C the brothers learn that firsthand experience differs from description

D Alice believes learning is a possession no employer can take

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Source III - A Letter from the Coast

Use this reading for questions 11 to 15.

Thomas, a lighthouse keeper's son, wrote weekly letters to his brother in London. He described storms, shipwrecks avoided, and the quiet hours when the sea was flat as glass and gulls rested on the rocks.

His brother, a clerk, replied with news of the city: new streets, crowded omnibuses, and plays at the theatre. The brothers' letters crossed in the post, each man envying a little of the other's life.

When Thomas finally visited London, he found the city louder than his brother's letters had suggested, and his brother found the coast quieter than he had imagined. Both agreed that letters had told the truth, but only part of it.

11 **According to Source III - A Letter from the Coast, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** a teacher's dedication keeps learning alive through difficulty
- **B** shared routines hold a community together
- **C** written accounts capture only part of a life
- **D** education brings independence even in hard conditions

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12 **According to Source III - A Letter from the Coast, which word best describes Thomas?**

A dedicated and resourceful, because she visits pupils at home with books

B skilled and observant, because he finds the worn gear

C hardworking and determined, because she learns to read in evening classes

D observant and honest, because he describes storms and quiet hours alike

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13 **According to Source III - A Letter from the Coast, which detail from the passage is true?**

A Thomas writes weekly letters to his brother in London

B Eleanor groups children by age for reading and by skill for sums

C the townspeople set their day by the clock in the market square

D Alice sends money home each month from her mill wages

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14 **According to Source III - A Letter from the Coast, what happens by the end of the passage?**

- A the children paint the school walls with scenes from their lessons
- B both brothers agree that letters told the truth, but only part of it
- C the clock strikes again at noon and the town gathers to listen
- D Alice teaches reading to mill children in evening classes

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15 **According to Source III - A Letter from the Coast, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

- A Eleanor believes a school is a community, not only a building
- B the town values the clock as a common measure of time
- C the brothers learn that firsthand experience differs from description
- D Alice believes learning is a possession no employer can take

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Source IV - The Mill Girl

Use this reading for questions 16 to 20.

At sixteen, Alice left her village to work in a cotton mill in Manchester. The work was loud and the hours were long, but the wages let her send money home each month, and she learned to read in the mill's evening classes.

Alice kept a diary of mill life: the noise of the looms, the friendships formed at the machines, and the small kindnesses of women who shared food at midday. She wrote that the mill took much, but it also gave her independence she had not known at home.

Years later Alice taught reading to mill children in the same evening classes. She told them that education, once gained, could not be taken away by any employer.

16 **According to Source IV - The Mill Girl, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** a teacher's dedication keeps learning alive through difficulty
- **B** shared routines hold a community together
- **C** written accounts capture only part of a life
- **D** education brings independence even in hard conditions

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17 **According to Source IV - The Mill Girl, which word best describes Alice?**

A hardworking and determined, because she learns to read in evening classes

B dedicated and resourceful, because she visits pupils at home with books

C skilled and observant, because he finds the worn gear

D observant and honest, because he describes storms and quiet hours alike

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18 **According to Source IV - The Mill Girl, which detail from the passage is true?**

A Eleanor groups children by age for reading and by skill for sums

B Alice sends money home each month from her mill wages

C the townspeople set their day by the clock in the market square

D Thomas writes weekly letters to his brother in London

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19 **According to Source IV - The Mill Girl, what happens by the end of the passage?**

A the children paint the school walls with scenes from their lessons

B the clock strikes again at noon and the town gathers to listen

C Alice teaches reading to mill children in evening classes

D both brothers agree that letters told the truth, but only part of it

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20 **According to Source IV - The Mill Girl, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

A Eleanor believes a school is a community, not only a building

B the town values the clock as a common measure of time

C the brothers learn that firsthand experience differs from description

D Alice believes learning is a possession no employer can take

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21 **Which term is defined as follows: a fourteen line poem with a set rhyme scheme?**

A sonnet

B blank verse

C satire

D romanticism

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

A lines of ten syllables without rhyme

B a Shakespearean poem of fourteen lines

C a poem mocking fashionable vanity

D a poem praising a wild landscape

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23 **Which statement best describes sonnet?**

A blank verse sounds close to natural speech

B satire uses humor with a serious purpose

C a sonnet often turns its argument near the end

D romanticism reacts against cold reason alone

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24 **Which term is defined as follows: unrhymed poetry in iambic pentameter?**

A sonnet

B blank verse

C satire

D romanticism

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25 **Which of the following is an example of blank verse?**

A a Shakespearean poem of fourteen lines

B a poem mocking fashionable vanity

C lines of ten syllables without rhyme

D a poem praising a wild landscape

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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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