DELAWARE ENGLISH 12 · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Informational Text 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 Cost of a Road

Use this reading for questions 1 to 5.

Building a road costs more than laying asphalt. Planners must buy land, move utilities, protect streams, and maintain the road for decades after it opens.

A town that compares only the building price may choose a cheap road that floods every spring. Engineers therefore present lifetime costs, including repairs and closures, so that councils can judge the real price.

When one town chose a slightly dearer road on higher ground, it avoided three floods in ten years. The saving in repairs soon passed the extra building cost, and the road stayed open through storms.

1 **According to Source I - The Cost of a Road, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** judging a project by lifetime cost beats judging by building price alone
- **B** critical reading protects readers from misleading headlines
- **C** apprenticeships can link schooling to work when standards are clear
- **D** reducing city noise improves health and daily life

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2 **According to Source I - The Cost of a Road, which word best describes the author?**

A cautious and instructive, because the author lists questions for readers

B practical and forward looking, because the author compares lifetime costs

C balanced and evidence based, because the author gives both benefits and criticisms

D concerned and solution focused, because the author pairs health evidence with measures

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3 **According to Source I, why did the dearer road on higher ground save money in the end?**

A It bought cheaper asphalt

B It skipped buying land

C It avoided three floods in ten years, so repair savings passed the extra building cost

D It closed the road during storms

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4 **According to Source I - The Cost of a Road, what happens by the end of the passage?**

A readers who seek a wider picture are less likely to be misled

B supporters argue that standards and inspection can raise quality

C residents in quieter streets report sleeping better

D the saving in repairs soon passes the extra building cost

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5 **According to Source I - The Cost of a Road, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

A the author believes cheap choices can become expensive over time

B the author believes readers share responsibility for understanding news

C the author believes a system needs both opportunity and oversight

D the author believes quiet is a public good, not a private luxury

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Source II - Reading the News Critically

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

News reaches readers through headlines, photographs, and short summaries before they read a full article. Each of these choices shapes what readers notice first and what they remember.

A careful reader therefore asks who wrote the piece, what evidence it gives, and what other views it leaves out. A single source, however vivid, rarely tells a whole story.

Editors know this and often pair a report with background and reaction. Readers who seek that wider picture are less likely to be misled by a striking headline.

6 **According to Source II - Reading the News Critically, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** judging a project by lifetime cost beats judging by building price alone
- **B** critical reading protects readers from misleading headlines
- **C** apprenticeships can link schooling to work when standards are clear
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8 **According to Source II - Reading the News Critically, which detail from the passage is true?**

A planners must buy land, move utilities, and protect streams

B apprentices earn a wage while they learn a trade

C researchers link long noise exposure with poorer sleep and higher stress

D a careful reader asks who wrote the piece and what evidence it gives

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9 **According to Source II - Reading the News Critically, what happens by the end of the passage?**

A readers who seek a wider picture are less likely to be misled

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Source III - The Value of Apprenticeships

Use this reading for questions 11 to 15.

An apprenticeship combines paid work with classroom learning. Apprentices earn a wage while they learn a trade, and employers gain workers trained to their standards.

Countries with strong apprenticeship systems often have lower youth unemployment, because young people leave school with both a qualification and experience. Employers also report that apprentices stay longer than workers hired without training.

Critics note that apprenticeships suit some fields better than others, and that quality varies by employer. Supporters answer that clear standards and regular inspection can raise quality across the system.

11 **According to Source III - The Value of Apprenticeships, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** judging a project by lifetime cost beats judging by building price alone
- **B** critical reading protects readers from misleading headlines
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C the author believes a system needs both opportunity and oversight

D the author believes quiet is a public good, not a private luxury

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Source IV - Noise in a City

Use this reading for questions 16 to 20.

City noise comes from traffic, construction, sirens, and crowds, and it rarely stops at night. Researchers link long exposure to loud noise with poorer sleep, higher stress, and difficulty concentrating in school.

Some cities have responded with quieter road surfaces, limits on night construction, and green buffers of trees between roads and homes. These measures do not silence a city, but they lower average noise where people live and learn.

Residents in quieter streets report sleeping better and enjoying outdoor spaces more. Planners argue that quiet, like clean air, is a public good worth protecting.

16 **According to Source IV - Noise in a City, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** judging a project by lifetime cost beats judging by building price alone
- **B** critical reading protects readers from misleading headlines
- **C** apprenticeships can link schooling to work when standards are clear
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C a careful reader asks who wrote the piece and what evidence it gives

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20 **According to Source IV - Noise in a City, what can the reader infer from the passage?**

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B the author believes readers share responsibility for understanding news

C the author believes a system needs both opportunity and oversight

D the author believes quiet is a public good, not a private luxury

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21 **Which term is defined as follows: how trustworthy a source is?**

A credibility

B primary source

C secondary source

D synthesis

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

A a diary written in a mill town

B a peer reviewed study on noise

C a history book about mill towns

D an essay joining three studies on noise

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23 **Which statement best describes credibility?**

- A a primary source comes directly from the period or event
- B a secondary source analyzes rather than witnesses
- C credibility depends on expertise and evidence
- D synthesis creates a new understanding from parts

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24 **Which term is defined as follows: a firsthand account from the time studied?**

- A credibility
- B primary source
- C secondary source
- D synthesis

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25 **Which of the following is an example of primary source?**

A a peer reviewed study on noise

B a history book about mill towns

C a diary written in a mill town

D an essay joining three studies on noise

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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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