ENGLAND GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDEXCEL · 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 **Why might a 19th-century writer mention class?**

- A class was illegal to mention
- B class did not exist then
- C class was a new idea nobody knew
- D class shaped daily life

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2 **A birthday cake with candles stands on the table. Which sentence uses a colon correctly?**

- A The cake had: three flavours of chocolate, lemon and coffee.
- B The: cake had three flavours.
- C The cake had three flavours: chocolate, lemon and coffee.
- D The cake: had three flavours.

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3 **An umbrella shelters two friends from the rain. Which word is an adjective in this sentence: The red umbrella kept them dry?**

- A dry
- B kept
- C them
- D red

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4 **A guitar is described as crying in the night. What language device is this?**

- A personification
- B a list of guitar parts
- C a rhetorical question
- D a simile about the guitar

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5 **What should an evaluation avoid?**

A clear reasons

B balanced judgement

C quotations from the text itself

D unsupported opinions

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6 **A snowman melts in the afternoon sun. Which word best describes the mood of a melting snowman?**

A terrifying and full of danger

B triumphant

C sad

D furious and very angry indeed

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7 **A beach stretches along the coast under a blue sky. Which sentence uses a colon correctly?**

A The beach: had everything.

B The beach had: everything you could want, sand, sea and sun.

C The beach had everything: sand, sea and sun.

D The: beach had everything.

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8 **A teapot is described as singing on the stove. What language device is this?**

A personification

B a metaphor about the kitchen

C an onomatopoeic list of sounds

D a simile comparing the teapot to a singer

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9 **Why does a writer use paragraphs?**

A to add drawings

B to make the writing look longer

C to organise ideas

D to use more paper

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10 **Which sentence is a minor sentence?**

A Nobody can do that.

B No way!

C I will not do that.

D There is no way at all.

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11 **Dear Sister, The railway has changed everything in our town. Where once the journey to London took two days by coach, it now takes but five hours, and the trains rush past like great iron horses. The station is always busy, and new houses rise on every side, for men come from far away to find work here. I believe this iron road will do more good for the country than any law yet passed. In the extract, the word ‘rise’ most closely means**

- A stay the same
- B are built
- C fall down
- D move away

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12 **What can a pair of dashes do?**

- A add extra information
- B start a new paragraph
- C end a sentence with a question
- D show a spelling mistake

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13 **A letter has been written to complain about a broken kettle. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?**

A Its the shops fault, and I want a refund today

B It is the shops fault.

C Its the shop's fault.

D It is the shop's fault.

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14 **What makes a good story opening?**

A a long list of the characters' names

B the ending of the story

C something that hooks the reader

D a summary of the plot

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15 **What is an anecdote?**

A a long list of facts and figures

B a short personal story

C a formal definition

D a scientific experiment

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16 **What is a compound sentence?**

A a sentence with a subordinate clause

B two main clauses joined together

C one main clause on its own, with nothing else

D a question and an answer

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17 **How should you handle unfamiliar words in an old text?**

A work out the meaning from context

B look up every word and stop reading

C skip the whole text and guess the answer

D ignore the words completely

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18 **Which word is closest in meaning to brave?**

A nervous

B fearless

C careful

D frightened

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19 **Which text is most likely to use an informal register?**

- A a speech to Parliament
- B a letter to the headteacher
- C a job application
- D a text message to a friend

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20 **What is the purpose of a headline?**

- A to list the sources
- B to sum up the story briefly
- C to give the full story in one line
- D to hide the story

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21 **What does personification mean?**

A repeating a word for effect

B asking a question

C giving human qualities to a thing

D comparing two things with like or as

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22 **Which sentence uses commas correctly in a list?**

A I bought apples, pears and plums.

B I bought, apples pears and plums.

C I bought apples pears and plums, for tea.

D I bought apples pears, and plums.

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23 **When comparing two texts, what should you do first?**

- A find what they have in common
- B count the words in each
- C decide which one is longer and pick that one
- D ignore the second text

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24 **When should you start a new paragraph?**

- A when the topic or time changes
- B at the end of every single sentence
- C only at the end
- D never

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25 **What does second person narration use?**

A I

B they

C you

D he

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26 **Which sentence uses sensory language to describe a place?**

A The hall was used for assemblies every week.

B The hall smelled of polish and old books.

C The hall had a door.

D The hall was big.

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27 **What is the difference between tone and mood?**

A tone is the reader's feeling, mood is the writer's attitude

B tone is the writer's attitude, mood is the reader's feeling

C neither can be found in a text

D they are the same thing

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28 **Which word is a preposition?**

A between

B during

C quickly

D among

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29 **Which word is an example of emotive language?**

A large

B round

C green

D cruel

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30 **Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly to join two related clauses?**

A The rain stopped, the sun came out.

B The rain stopped the sun; came out.

C The rain stopped; and the sun came out.

D The rain stopped; the sun came out.

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31 **A guitar leans against the chair in the corner. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?**

A The guitar was old; and its strings were worn thin with use.

B The guitar was old; its strings were worn thin.

C The guitar was; old and worn.

D The guitar; was old and worn.

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32 **A kite soars high in a blue sky. Which word is closest in meaning to soar?**

A sink slowly into the sea

B fall down very quickly indeed

C fly high

D sit still on the ground

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33 **What is first person narration?**

A told by he, she or they

B told by I or we

C told by you

D told by nobody

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34 **Why keep the tense consistent in a story?**

A so the story ends quickly

B so the story is longer and slower

C so the reader is not confused

D so the story has no verbs

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35 **Which is the best order for a story opening?**

A start with the answer key

B give the ending away in the first line, then explain it

C set the scene, then introduce a problem

D start with a list of characters

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36 **Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?**

A I was tired; I went to bed.

B I was tired, I went to bed.

C I was tired; and I went to bed.

D I was tired I went; to bed.

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37 **What is third person narration?**

- A told by nobody
- B told by I or we, the narrator
- C told by you
- D told by he, she or they

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38 **Which sentence uses sensory language best?**

- A The soup was made yesterday in the kitchen.
- B The soup was food.
- C The soup was in a bowl.
- D The soup was thick, salty and steaming.

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39 **Books are stacked on the desk beside a lamp. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly for possession?**

A The books cover was torn.

B The book's cover was torn.

C The book cover was torn by the dog.

D The book,s cover was torn.

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40 **A bicycle with a flat tyre waits by the gate. Which word is a verb in this sentence: The boy mended the bicycle quickly?**

A mended

B bicycle

C the

D quickly

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41

What is a flashback?

A a scene from the past

B the last scene of a story

C the first scene of a story

D a scene that looks into the future

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42

Which of these is a comma splice?

A I was late because I missed the bus.

B I was late, I missed the bus.

C I was late, so I missed the bus.

D I was late. I missed the bus.

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43 **What is the purpose of a newspaper editorial?**

A to list the television programmes

B to print the weather

C to sell tickets

D to give the paper's opinion

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44 **Which sentence is a question?**

A Are you coming?

B Come here.

C You are coming.

D You are coming to the park today.

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45 **How can a writer show a character's thoughts?**

A through a list of the character's clothes

B through the page number

C through the chapter title

D through inner monologue

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46 **Why vary sentence length?**

A to control pace and interest

B to make every sentence the same length

C to avoid punctuation

D to use fewer words

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47 **Dear Sister, The railway has changed everything in our town. Where once the journey to London took two days by coach, it now takes but five hours, and the trains rush past like great iron horses. The station is always busy, and new houses rise on every side, for men come from far away to find work here. I believe this iron road will do more good for the country than any law yet passed. What mood does the extract create?**

- A frightened
- B gloomy
- C hopeful
- D furious

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48 **Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly with a name?**

- A Sams bike is new and very fast indeed.
- B Sams bike is new.
- C Sam's bike is new.
- D Sam,s bike is new.

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49 **The schoolroom smelled of chalk and damp wool, and the master stood at his desk like a judge at a trial. The boys sat in rows, their slates clean, their eyes fixed on the floor, while the rain tapped at the window and the clock ticked the morning away. To be called to the front of the class was a punishment worse than any beating. Which phrase from the extract is an example of personification?**

A to be called to the front of the class

B the schoolroom smelled of chalk

C the clock ticked the morning away

D the boys sat in rows

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50 **Which sentence uses whose correctly?**

A Who'se coat is this?

B Whose coat is this?

C Who's coat is this one here?

D Who's coat is this?

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ANSWER KEY

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

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