READING - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 121-122 · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Reading — 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 **What is meant by unreliable narrator?**

- A A narrator whose account readers should question
- B How a text echoes or responds to other texts
- C A brief reference to another work or event
- D A gap between what is said and what is meant

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2 **Which definition best fits intertextuality?**

- A How a text echoes or responds to other texts
- B A brief reference to another work or event
- C A gap between what is said and what is meant
- D Openness to more than one interpretation

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3 **What does allusion mean?**

- A A gap between what is said and what is meant
- B Openness to more than one interpretation
- C A brief reference to another work or event
- D A repeated image or idea in a text

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4 **Choose the best meaning of irony:**

- A Openness to more than one interpretation
- B A repeated image or idea in a text
- C How an author creates a character
- D A gap between what is said and what is meant

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5 **What is meant by ambiguity?**

A Openness to more than one interpretation

B A repeated image or idea in a text

C How an author creates a character

D How a text is organized to create meaning

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6 **Which definition best fits motif?**

A How an author creates a character

B A repeated image or idea in a text

C How a text is organized to create meaning

D A writer distinctive style and perspective

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7 **What does characterization mean?**

- **A** How a text is organized to create meaning
- **B** A writer distinctive style and perspective
- **C** How an author creates a character
- **D** Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

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8 **Choose the best meaning of structure:**

- **A** A writer distinctive style and perspective
- **B** Meaning implied beneath the surface of words
- **C** A narrator whose account readers should question
- **D** How a text is organized to create meaning

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9 **What is meant by voice?**

A A writer distinctive style and perspective

B Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

C A narrator whose account readers should question

D How a text echoes or responds to other texts

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10 **Which definition best fits subtext?**

A A narrator whose account readers should question

B Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

C How a text echoes or responds to other texts

D A brief reference to another work or event

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Reading I - The Ferry Notebook

Use this reading for questions 11 to 13.

Elise kept a notebook on the ferry between Digby and Saint John, though she crossed only for work. She wrote down overheard phrases, the way light changed on the water, and questions she could not yet answer. Her supervisor called the notebook a distraction, but Elise thought attention was a form of work too.

One crossing, an older passenger told her about a lighthouse keeper who had kept a log for forty years, noting weather, ships, and small kindnesses. The keeper never published the log, yet fishermen said it had saved lives because it taught them to read the coast.

Elise decided to keep writing, not for publication, but for attention itself. A notebook, she realized, is a way of refusing to pass through a place without noticing it.

11 **What is the main idea of Reading I?**

- **A** Elise becomes a lighthouse keeper
- **B** Elise publishes a bestseller
- **C** Attention, kept in a notebook, becomes a way of knowing a place
- **D** Elise quits her job at once

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12 **According to Reading I, why did the keeper log matter?**

A It was published widely

B It listed ship prices

C It replaced the lighthouse

D It taught fishermen to read the coast and saved lives

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13 **What can the reader infer about Elise view of attention?**

A She sees attention itself as valuable work

B She sees notebooks as a distraction

C She values speed over noticing

D She wants to stop writing

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Reading II - The Map Room

Use this reading for questions 14 to 16.

In the university map room, Theo found a hand drawn map of his hometown, marked with places his grandfather had never mentioned. A river bend was circled, a field was crossed out, and a road ended where Theo knew a road continued. The map did not match his memory, and that mismatch became a question.

Theo asked his grandfather, who was quiet for a long time. Finally he said some places are remembered by what was lost there, not by what remains. Theo understood that maps record choices: what to include, what to omit, and who decides.

From then on, Theo read maps as arguments, not just guides. Every line, he thought, is a decision about what counts as worth showing.

14 **What is the main idea of Reading II?**

- **A** Theo draws a perfect map
- **B** Maps are arguments that choose what to show and omit
- **C** Theo proves his grandfather wrong
- **D** Theo leaves his hometown

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15 **According to Reading II, what does the grandfather suggest about memory?**

A Memory is always exact

B Maps never omit anything

C Some places are remembered by what was lost there

D Roads never change

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16 **What can the reader infer about Theo after the map room?**

A He trusts every map completely

B He stops studying geography

C He burns the old map

D He reads maps critically, as decisions about value

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17 **What is an unreliable narrator?**

A A narrator whose account may mislead readers

B A narrator who tells the truth always

C A narrator with no opinions

D A narrator who is absent

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18 **Why might an author use irony?**

A To state facts plainly

B To create a gap between appearance and reality

C To avoid all meaning

D To shorten a story

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19

What does intertextuality help readers notice?

A How long a text is

B How many characters appear

C How a text responds to earlier texts

D How a text was printed

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20

How can context change a reading?

A Context never matters

B Context replaces the text

C Context always fixes meaning

D Background can reveal meanings a modern reader might miss

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21 **What is the best way to support an interpretation?**

A Use textual evidence and explain its significance

B State an opinion with no evidence

C Quote the longest passage

D Choose the most popular view

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22 **What is ambiguity in literature?**

A A text with no meaning

B A text open to more than one defensible reading

C A text with spelling errors

D A text with one clear moral

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23 How does structure create meaning?

- A Structure only affects length
- B Structure is decoration
- C Order, gaps, and shifts shape what readers notice
- D Structure hides theme

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24 What is a motif?

- A A single event
- B A character name
- C A chapter title
- D A repeated image or idea that gains meaning

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25 **When comparing two texts on one theme, what matters most?**

A How each text treats the theme differently

B Which text is longer

C Which text is older

D Which text has more characters

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
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. D
25. A

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