LANGUAGE AND STYLE - PRACTICE TEST | NORTH CAROLINA ENGLISH 12 · UNIT 4 · 25 QUESTIONS

Language and Style, 25-question test — 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

According to Source I, why is Version B stronger than Version A?

Question 1

According to Source I, why is Version B stronger than Version A?

A) it is shorter

B) it uses precise verbs and concrete nouns to show specific actions and results

C) it uses more vague words

D) it names no place

A it is shorter

B it uses precise verbs and concrete nouns to show specific actions and results

C it uses more vague words

D it names no place

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Version A: The storm was bad. It did stuff to the town. People were upset.

Version B: The storm tore roofs from houses, flooded Main Street, and left families without power for two days. Neighbors shared food and generators, and by Friday, crews had cleared most roads.

Version B does not just name a feeling. It shows specific actions and results, so the reader can picture the storm and judge its impact. Precise verbs and concrete nouns do work that vague words like bad and stuff cannot do.

2

According to Source I, which words in Version A are vague?

Question 2

According to Source I, which words in Version A are vague?

A) bad and stuff

B) storm and town

C) people and upset

D) was and did

A bad and stuff

B storm and town

C people and upset

D was and did

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Version A: The storm was bad. It did stuff to the town. People were upset.

Version B: The storm tore roofs from houses, flooded Main Street, and left families without power for two days. Neighbors shared food and generators, and by Friday, crews had cleared most roads.

Version B does not just name a feeling. It shows specific actions and results, so the reader can picture the storm and judge its impact. Precise verbs and concrete nouns do work that vague words like bad and stuff cannot do.

3

According to Source I, what does Version B help the reader do?

Question 3

According to Source I, what does Version B help the reader do?

A) ignore the storm

B) forget Main Street

C) picture the storm and judge its impact

D) avoid all details

A ignore the storm

B forget Main Street

C picture the storm and judge its impact

D avoid all details

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Version A: The storm was bad. It did stuff to the town. People were upset.

Version B: The storm tore roofs from houses, flooded Main Street, and left families without power for two days. Neighbors shared food and generators, and by Friday, crews had cleared most roads.

Version B does not just name a feeling. It shows specific actions and results, so the reader can picture the storm and judge its impact. Precise verbs and concrete nouns do work that vague words like bad and stuff cannot do.

4

According to Source I, a precise verb from Version B is

Question 4

According to Source I, a precise verb from Version B is

A) was

B) were

C) did

D) tore

A was

B were

C did

D tore

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Version A: The storm was bad. It did stuff to the town. People were upset.

Version B: The storm tore roofs from houses, flooded Main Street, and left families without power for two days. Neighbors shared food and generators, and by Friday, crews had cleared most roads.

Version B does not just name a feeling. It shows specific actions and results, so the reader can picture the storm and judge its impact. Precise verbs and concrete nouns do work that vague words like bad and stuff cannot do.

5

Connotation is

Question 5

Connotation is

A) the dictionary definition of a word

B) the feelings and associations a word carries beyond its dictionary definition

C) the spelling of a word

D) the part of speech of a word

A the dictionary definition of a word

B the feelings and associations a word carries beyond its dictionary definition

C the spelling of a word

D the part of speech of a word

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

6 Which pair shows a difference mainly in connotation?

Question 6

Which pair shows a difference mainly in connotation?

A) house and home, where home suggests warmth and belonging

B) cat and dog

C) run and walk, where both mean the same speed

D) big and large, which never differ

- **A** house and home, where home suggests warmth and belonging
- **B** cat and dog
- **C** run and walk, where both mean the same speed
- **D** big and large, which never differ

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7 A metaphor

Question 7

A metaphor

A) compares two things using like or as

B) repeats a sound at the start of words

C) says one thing is another without like or as

D) exaggerates for comic effect only

A compares two things using like or as

B repeats a sound at the start of words

C says one thing is another without like or as

D exaggerates for comic effect only

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

8 A simile

Question 8

A simile

A) says one thing is another

B) repeats a vowel sound

C) gives human traits to an object

D) compares two things using like or as

A says one thing is another

B repeats a vowel sound

C gives human traits to an object

D compares two things using like or as

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

9 Personification is shown in

Question 9

Personification is shown in

A) the wind whispered through the trees

B) the wind blew at 20 miles per hour

C) the tree is tall

D) the leaves fell

- **A** the wind whispered through the trees
- **B** the wind blew at 20 miles per hour
- **C** the tree is tall
- **D** the leaves fell

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10 Hyperbole is

Question 10

Hyperbole is

A) a mild understatement

B) deliberate exaggeration for effect

C) a comparison using like

D) a short summary

- **A** a mild understatement
- **B** deliberate exaggeration for effect
- **C** a comparison using like
- **D** a short summary

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11

Which sentence uses active voice?

Question 11

Which sentence uses active voice?

A) The report was written by Ana.

B) The report was finished.

C) Ana wrote the report.

D) Writing was done.

A The report was written by Ana.

B The report was finished.

C Ana wrote the report.

D Writing was done.

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Flag a mistake

12

Which sentence is in passive voice?

Question 12

Which sentence is in passive voice?

A) Maya painted the fence.

B) Painting fences is fun.

C) Maya paints fences.

D) The fence was painted by Maya.

A Maya painted the fence.

B Painting fences is fun.

C Maya paints fences.

D The fence was painted by Maya.

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Flag a mistake

13 A dangling modifier is a problem because

Question 13

A dangling modifier is a problem because

A) the sentence is too short

B) a phrase does not clearly attach to the word it should modify

C) the verb is in past tense

D) the sentence has a comma

- **A** the sentence is too short
- **B** a phrase does not clearly attach to the word it should modify
- **C** the verb is in past tense
- **D** the sentence has a comma

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14

Which sentence has a misplaced modifier?

Question 14

Which sentence has a misplaced modifier?

A) She wore a dress to the party with gold buttons.

B) She wore a dress with gold buttons to the party.

C) She wore a gold button dress to the party.

D) To the party, she wore a dress.

A She wore a dress to the party with gold buttons.

B She wore a dress with gold buttons to the party.

C She wore a gold button dress to the party.

D To the party, she wore a dress.

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Flag a mistake

15 The word affect is usually used as

Question 15

The word affect is usually used as

A) a noun meaning an emotion

B) an adjective meaning happy

C) a verb meaning to influence

D) a pronoun

- **A** a noun meaning an emotion
- **B** an adjective meaning happy
- **C** a verb meaning to influence
- **D** a pronoun

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16

The word effect is usually used as

Question 16

The word effect is usually used as

A) a verb meaning to influence

B) a conjunction

C) an adverb

D) a noun meaning a result

A a verb meaning to influence

B a conjunction

C an adverb

D a noun meaning a result

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Flag a mistake

17 Which sentence uses its correctly?

Question 17

Which sentence uses its correctly?

A) Its a sunny day.

B) The dog wagged its tail.

C) Its tail wagged the dog.

D) The dog wagged it's tail.

A Its a sunny day.

B The dog wagged its tail.

C Its tail wagged the dog.

D The dog wagged it's tail.

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Flag a mistake

18 Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

Question 18

Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

A) She ran to school; he walked to work.

B) She ran; and he walked.

C) She; ran to school.

D) She ran to; school.

A She ran to school; he walked to work.

B She ran; and he walked.

C She; ran to school.

D She ran to; school.

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19 Parallel structure means

Question 19

Parallel structure means

A) using different verb forms in a list

B) writing only short sentences

C) using the same grammatical form for items in a list or series

D) repeating the same word

A using different verb forms in a list

B writing only short sentences

C using the same grammatical form for items in a list or series

D repeating the same word

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20

Which list is parallel?

Question 20

Which list is parallel?

A) She likes swimming, to run, and bikes.

B) She likes swimming, runs, and biking.

C) She likes swim, running, and biking.

D) She likes swimming, running, and biking.

A She likes swimming, to run, and bikes.

B She likes swimming, runs, and biking.

C She likes swim, running, and biking.

D She likes swimming, running, and biking.

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21

Tone in writing refers to

Question 21

Tone in writing refers to

A) the length of a paper

B) the writer's attitude toward the subject, shown through word choice

C) the font size

D) the number of paragraphs

A the length of a paper

B the writer's attitude toward the subject, shown through word choice

C the font size

D the number of paragraphs

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22 Diction refers to

Question 22

Diction refers to

A) a writer's choice of words

B) sentence length only

C) the title of a work

D) the plot of a story

- **A** a writer's choice of words
- **B** sentence length only
- **C** the title of a work
- **D** the plot of a story

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23 Syntax refers to

Question 23

Syntax refers to

A) word spelling

B) the theme of a work

C) the arrangement of words and phrases in sentences

D) the author's biography

A word spelling

B the theme of a work

C the arrangement of words and phrases in sentences

D the author's biography

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24 The sentence She studied, she passed uses a comma splice joining how many independent clauses?

Question 24

The sentence She studied, she passed uses a comma splice joining how many independent clauses?

ANSWER

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25 Which revision best fixes a comma splice: She studied, she passed?

Question 25

Which revision best fixes a comma splice : She studied, she passed?

A) She studied she passed.

B) She, studied passed.

C) She studied, passed.

D) She studied, and she passed.

A She studied she passed.

B She, studied passed.

C She studied, passed.

D She studied, and she passed.

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. A
23. C
24. 2
25. D

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