NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED ENGLISH 11 · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Advanced English 11 • 50 questions

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 seminar discussion?**

- A A solo performance
- B A lecture with no questions
- C A structured group discussion where participants explore ideas with evidence and questions
- D A written test

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2 **In a story, a broken bridge appears each time trust fails. What literary device is this?**

- A Dialogue
- B Symbolism
- C Plot summary
- D Biography

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3 **An essay opens by claiming that ambition, not fate, drives the hero's downfall. What is this?**

- A A conclusion
- B A thesis statement
- C A footnote
- D A heading

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4 **In a seminar, a student links a new point to a classmate's point with a quotation. What is this doing?**

- A Building on an idea with evidence
- B Ending the seminar
- C Changing the subject
- D Repeating the same words

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5 **A narrator claims to remember events clearly, but details keep changing. What kind of narrator is this?**

- A An unreliable narrator
- B An editor
- C An omniscient narrator
- D A minor character

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6 **An essay combines three sources to argue a new point about justice. What kind of essay is this?**

- A A synthesis essay
- B A letter
- C A summary only
- D A poem

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7 **A debater states the other side's case clearly, then shows why it fails. What has the debater used?**

- A A summary only
- B A greeting
- C A joke
- D A counterargument

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8 **A fire station burns down while the crew is away. What device is at work?**

- A Chronology
- B Irony
- C Symbolism
- D Alliteration

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9 **What is meant by counterargument in writing?**

- A A longer introduction
- B A list of examples
- C An opposing view stated fairly in an essay, then answered with reasons
- D An essay with no opposing view

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10 **What is meant by logical fallacy?**

- A An error in reasoning that makes an argument weak even if it sounds convincing
- B A strong piece of evidence
- C A pause in a speech
- D A type of applause

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11 **What is meant by characterisation?**

- A The methods a writer uses to reveal what a character is like
- B A list of place names
- C A summary of the ending
- D A book cover

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12 **What is meant by coherence?**

- A The clear, logical connection of ideas throughout a piece of writing
- B The length of sentences
- C The number of paragraphs
- D The handwriting style

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13 **What is meant by tone in speech?**

- A The room size
- B The length of a speech
- C The attitude a speaker conveys through word choice, pitch, and pace
- D The number of listeners

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14 **What is meant by narrative structure?**

A The price of a book

B The number of pages in a book

C The way events in a story are ordered and connected

D The font used in a book

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15 **An essay avoids slang and defines key terms precisely. What register is used?**

A Notes

B Informal chat

C Dialogue

D Academic register

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16 **What is meant by audience analysis?**

- A Thinking about what listeners already know, value, and need before speaking
- B Reading notes without looking up
- C Counting chairs in a room
- D Choosing a speech title at random

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17 **What is meant by point of view?**

- A The position from which a story is told, such as first person or third person
- B The cover of a story
- C The moral of a story
- D The length of a story

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18 **A writer moves a weak paragraph, strengthens a claim, and cuts repetition. What is done?**

- A Printing
- B Revision
- C Proofreading only
- D Copying

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19 **A debater gives survey results to back a claim about study habits. What is offered?**

- A A greeting
- B A pause
- C A costume
- D Evidence

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20 **A poem echoes an old myth to give a modern scene deeper meaning. What is this?**

- A Plagiarism
- B Editing
- C Printing
- D Intertextuality

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21 **What is meant by primary source?**

- A An original document or firsthand account from the time or event studied
- B A textbook summary
- C A review of a book
- D An encyclopedia entry

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22 **In round two, a speaker directly answers the claim made in round one. What is this?**

- A An introduction
- B A rebuttal
- C A summary
- D A question from the audience

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23 **A reader examines a play for how power is shared between men and women. What lens is used?**

- A A dictionary
- B A critical lens
- C A timeline
- D A map

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24 **What is meant by analytical paragraph?**

A. A paragraph with one sentence

B. A paragraph that only retells events

C. A paragraph that makes a claim, gives evidence, and explains what the evidence shows

D. A paragraph of quotations only

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25 **What is meant by critical listening?**

A. Listening that judges whether claims are supported, fair, and logical

B. Waiting to speak without listening

C. Listening while doing other work

D. Hearing only the loudest voice

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26 **What is meant by allusion?**

A A brief reference to a well-known person, event, or work

B A table of contents

C A long quotation

D A footnote

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27 **A paper reviews five studies, notes their limits, and draws a conclusion. What kind is this?**

A A letter

B An extended research paper

C A diary entry

D A caption

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28 **What is meant by thesis in a speech?**

A The list of sources at the end

B The time limit for a speech

C The central claim a speech sets out to prove

D The first joke in a speech

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29 **What is meant by motif?**

A A character name

B A book title

C A repeated image, idea, or phrase that builds meaning across a text

D A single event

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30 **Two essays on one topic sound clearly different in style and attitude. What differs?**

- A Length
- B Margins
- C Titles
- D Voice

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31 **What is meant by rhetorical question?**

- A A question asked for effect, not to get an answer
- B A question on a test
- C A question the speaker cannot answer
- D A question asked by mistake

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32 **What is meant by satire?**

- **A** Writing that uses humour and exaggeration to criticise human faults or institutions
- **B** Writing that praises everything
- **C** A factual report
- **D** A love poem

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33 **What is meant by argumentative structure?**

- **A** Random order of ideas
- **B** An organisation that moves from claim to evidence to reasoning to conclusion
- **C** A list of titles
- **D** A chronological diary

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34 **A talk presents only benefits of a plan and hides its costs. What does the talk show?**

A Balance

B Accuracy

C Bias

D Brevity

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35 **A review uses mocking words about a pompous official. What does the review show?**

A Plot

B Setting

C Tone

D Genre

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36 **What is meant by plagiarism?**

- A Citing a source
- B Quoting with credit
- C Summarising with credit
- D Presenting another person's work or ideas as your own without credit

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37 **A student restates a classmate's point briefly, then adds a question. What is the student doing?**

- A Paraphrasing
- B Quoting exactly
- C Interrupting
- D Summarising a whole book

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38 **Understanding a wartime novel requires knowing the war it describes. What is needed?**

A Context

B Illustration

C Font

D Binding

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39 **A student combines text, photos, and audio to present research findings. What is used?**

A A test

B A timetable

C Multimodal representation

D Prose only

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40 **A discussion leader asks what assumption lies behind a claim. What method is used?**

A A vote

B A role play

C Socratic questioning

D A lecture

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41 **An article claims a policy works, gives data, and explains the link. What is built?**

A A diary

B A recipe

C An argument

D A poem

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42 **A writer corrects verb forms and punctuation in a finished draft. What stage is this?**

A Editing

B Outlining

C Publishing

D Brainstorming

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43 **What is meant by delivery?**

A The written text of a speech

B How a speaker uses voice, pace, gesture, and eye contact to present ideas

C The topic of a speech

D The number of slides

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44 **What is meant by synthesis?**

A Copying one source

B Combining ideas from several sources into a new, coherent understanding

C Listing sources without comment

D Summarising one paragraph

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45 **What is meant by evidence selection?**

A Using no details

B Using every detail found

C Using the first detail found

D Choosing the strongest, most relevant details to support a claim

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46 **What is meant by consensus building?**

A Ending discussion early

B One person deciding for all

C Voting without discussion

D Working toward an agreement that most or all of a group can accept

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47 **What is meant by textual evidence?**

A A book cover

B A personal opinion alone

C A guess about the author

D Quotations or details from a text used to support an interpretation

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48 **What is meant by abstract thinking in writing?**

- A Copying a story
- B Working with general concepts and principles, not only concrete examples
- C Writing about one object only
- D Listing facts only

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49 **What is meant by extended research presentation?**

- A A talk read from a phone
- B A talk that reports findings from several sources, with method and limits stated
- C A talk based on one opinion
- D A talk with no sources

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50 **What is meant by genre conventions?**

A Library rules

B The usual features readers expect in a type of text, such as a sonnet or a news report

C Rules for spelling

D Rules for handwriting

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ANSWER KEY

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

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