NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED ENGLISH 12 · UNIT A

Speaking and Listening — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Advanced English 12 • 25 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 does rhetorical appeal mean?**

- A A persuasive strategy based on logic, emotion, or credibility
- B Credibility a speaker builds through knowledge and character
- C An appeal to the emotions of an audience
- D An appeal built on reason and evidence

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2 **What does ethos mean?**

A An appeal to the emotions of an audience

B Credibility a speaker builds through knowledge and character

C An appeal built on reason and evidence

D Listening that judges claims, evidence, and reasoning

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3 **What does pathos mean?**

A An appeal built on reason and evidence

B Listening that judges claims, evidence, and reasoning

C An appeal to the emotions of an audience

D A discussion guided by open questions and reasoned answers

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4 **What does logos mean?**

A Listening that judges claims, evidence, and reasoning

B A discussion guided by open questions and reasoned answers

C An opposing view that a speaker answers directly

D An appeal built on reason and evidence

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5 **What does critical listening mean?**

A Listening that judges claims, evidence, and reasoning

B A discussion guided by open questions and reasoned answers

C An opposing view that a speaker answers directly

D A question asked for effect, not for an answer

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6 **What does Socratic discussion mean?**

- A An opposing view that a speaker answers directly
- B A discussion guided by open questions and reasoned answers
- C A question asked for effect, not for an answer
- D A short personal story used to support a point

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7 **What does counterargument mean?**

- A A question asked for effect, not for an answer
- B A short personal story used to support a point
- C An opposing view that a speaker answers directly
- D The central claim a speech sets out to prove

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8 **What does rhetorical question mean?**

- A A short personal story used to support a point
- B The central claim a speech sets out to prove
- C Studying listeners in order to shape a message for them
- D A question asked for effect, not for an answer

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9 **What does anecdote mean?**

- A A short personal story used to support a point
- B The central claim a speech sets out to prove
- C Studying listeners in order to shape a message for them
- D The attitude a speaker conveys through word choice

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10 **What does thesis in speech mean?**

A Studying listeners in order to shape a message for them

B The central claim a speech sets out to prove

C The attitude a speaker conveys through word choice

D Thinking about ideas beyond one concrete example

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The Harbour Debate

Use this reading for questions 11 to 13.

Maya argued that the town harbour should stay open to small boats all year. She cited winter ferry records and letters from fishers who depend on the route. Her opponent warned about storm damage and repair costs, and Maya answered each cost claim with a maintenance figure.

11 **What is the main idea of The Harbour Debate?**

- **A** The harbour should stay open to small boats all year
- **B** An unsent letter in a novel stands for a choice not made
- **C** Careful listeners separate supported claims from unsupported ones
- **D** A strong research talk states a modest claim that follows from evidence

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12 **What is the main purpose of The Harbour Debate?**

- A To explore a text through guided discussion
- B To persuade listeners with evidence and replies to objections
- C To show how critical listening works in practice
- D To model a research talk built on compared sources

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13 **What evidence does Maya use first?**

- A Storm damage totals
- B A poem about the sea
- C Winter ferry records and letters from fishers
- D Her own travel plans

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A Question Worth Asking

Use this reading for questions 14 to 16.

In seminar, Jonas asked why the novel ends with a letter never sent. The class traced the letter through three chapters and found that each mention changed its meaning. By the end, the group agreed the unsent letter stood for a choice the character could not make.

14 **What is the main idea of A Question Worth Asking?**

A. The harbour should stay open to small boats all year

B. Careful listeners separate supported claims from unsupported ones

C. A strong research talk states a modest claim that follows from evidence

D. An unsent letter in a novel stands for a choice not made

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15 **What is the main purpose of A Question Worth Asking?**

- **A** To explore a text through guided discussion
- **B** To persuade listeners with evidence and replies to objections
- **C** To show how critical listening works in practice
- **D** To model a research talk built on compared sources

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16 **What did the class trace through three chapters?**

- **A** The price of the novel
- **B** The mentions of the unsent letter
- **C** The author's home town
- **D** A film version of the book

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Listening for the Claim

Use this reading for questions 17 to 19.

When the mayor spoke, Lian wrote down each claim before judging it. She noted which claims had numbers behind them and which rested only on opinion. Her summary separated supported claims from unsupported ones, and the class used it to plan questions.

17 **What is the main idea of Listening for the Claim?**

A. The harbour should stay open to small boats all year

B. An unsent letter in a novel stands for a choice not made

C. Careful listeners separate supported claims from unsupported ones

D. A strong research talk states a modest claim that follows from evidence

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18 **What is the main purpose of Listening for the Claim?**

- **A** To persuade listeners with evidence and replies to objections
- **B** To explore a text through guided discussion
- **C** To model a research talk built on compared sources
- **D** To show how critical listening works in practice

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19 **What did Lian write down first?**

- **A** Each claim the mayor made
- **B** Her own speech notes
- **C** The names of reporters
- **D** A list of future meetings

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The Research Talk

Use this reading for questions 20 to 22.

For her final talk, Priya compared two studies of youth voting and explained where they agreed and where they differed. She showed her sources on screen and noted the limits of each study. Her closing claim was modest, and it followed directly from the evidence she had shown.

20 **What is the main idea of The Research Talk?**

- **A** The harbour should stay open to small boats all year
- **B** A strong research talk states a modest claim that follows from evidence
- **C** An unsent letter in a novel stands for a choice not made
- **D** Careful listeners separate supported claims from unsupported ones

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21 **What is the main purpose of The Research Talk?**

- **A** To persuade listeners with evidence and replies to objections
- **B** To explore a text through guided discussion
- **C** To model a research talk built on compared sources
- **D** To show how critical listening works in practice

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22 **What did Priya compare?**

- **A** Two novels about voting
- **B** Two speeches by mayors
- **C** Two newspaper cartoons
- **D** Two studies of youth voting

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A Voice That Persuades

Use this reading for questions 23 to 25.

The speaker began with a story about a closed library, then moved to budget figures for the whole region. He paused after each figure so listeners could absorb it. His final appeal asked listeners to picture their own children without a library.

23 **What is the main idea of A Voice That Persuades?**

- **A** Persuasion can join a personal story to figures and an appeal
- **B** The harbour should stay open to small boats all year
- **C** An unsent letter in a novel stands for a choice not made
- **D** Careful listeners separate supported claims from unsupported ones

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24 **What is the main purpose of A Voice That Persuades?**

- **A** To persuade listeners with evidence and replies to objections
- **B** To show how a speaker joins story, evidence, and appeal
- **C** To explore a text through guided discussion
- **D** To show how critical listening works in practice

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25 **What did the speaker begin with?**

- **A** A list of library fines
- **B** A song about reading
- **C** A story about a closed library
- **D** A map of the region

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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. A
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. C

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