NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED ENGLISH 12 · UNIT B

Reading and Viewing — 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 intertextuality mean?**

- A How a text echoes or responds to other texts
- B A viewpoint, such as gender or class, used to read a text
- C A narrator whose account readers should question
- D Openness to more than one interpretation

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2 What does critical lens mean?

- A A narrator whose account readers should question
- B A viewpoint, such as gender or class, used to read a text
- C Openness to more than one interpretation
- D A repeated image or idea in a text

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3 What does unreliable narrator mean?

- A Openness to more than one interpretation
- B A repeated image or idea in a text
- C A narrator whose account readers should question
- D A brief reference to another work or event

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4 What does ambiguity mean?

- A A repeated image or idea in a text
- 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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5 What does motif mean?

- A A repeated image or idea in a text
- B A brief reference to another work or event
- C A gap between what is said and what is meant
- D How an author creates a character

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6 **What does allusion mean?**

A A gap between what is said and what is meant

B A brief reference to another work or event

C How an author creates a character

D A writer's distinctive style and perspective

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7 **What does irony mean?**

A How an author creates a character

B A writer's distinctive style and perspective

C A gap between what is said and what is meant

D Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

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8 **What does characterisation mean?**

A A writer's distinctive style and perspective

B Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

C Humour or exaggeration criticising folly or vice

D How an author creates a character

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9 **What does voice mean?**

A A writer's distinctive style and perspective

B Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

C Humour or exaggeration criticising folly or vice

D A story where characters stand for ideas

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10 **What does subtext mean?**

A Humour or exaggeration criticising folly or vice

B Meaning implied beneath the surface of words

C A story where characters stand for ideas

D A writer's choice of words

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Reading Through a Lens

Use this reading for questions 11 to 13.

Reading a factory novel through a class lens, the class noticed how work scenes were described in detail while owners appeared only in brief meetings. The contrast, they argued, showed whose labour the novel valued. A second reading through a gender lens raised different questions about who spoke and who stayed silent.

11 **What is the main idea of Reading Through a Lens?**

- **A** A critical lens changes which patterns a reader notices
- **B** An unreliable narrator forces readers to judge evidence
- **C** Intertextual echoes gain meaning when endings differ
- **D** Ambiguity can be a strength when a poem holds two meanings

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12 **What is the main purpose of Reading Through a Lens?**

A To show an unreliable narrator at work

B To show reading a novel through critical lenses

C To show intertextual reading of a play

D To show ambiguity in a poem

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13 **What did the class notice about owners?**

A Owners ran the factory daily

B Owners wrote the novel

C Owners appeared only in brief meetings

D Owners lived in the factory

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The Narrator Problem

Use this reading for questions 14 to 16.

The novel is told by a teenager who insists he remembers everything exactly. Yet dates in his account clash with letters quoted in later chapters. Readers must decide which version to trust, and the novel never settles the question.

14 **What is the main idea of The Narrator Problem?**

- **A** A critical lens changes which patterns a reader notices
- **B** Intertextual echoes gain meaning when endings differ
- **C** Ambiguity can be a strength when a poem holds two meanings
- **D** An unreliable narrator forces readers to judge evidence

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15 **What is the main purpose of The Narrator Problem?**

- A To show an unreliable narrator at work
- B To show reading a novel through critical lenses
- C To show intertextual reading of a play
- D To show ambiguity in a poem

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16 **What clashes with the narrator's account?**

- A A map in the book
- B Dates in letters quoted later
- C A photo on the cover
- D A review of the novel

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Echoes of Older Texts

Use this reading for questions 17 to 19.

The play opens with a storm, a shipwreck, and a character washed ashore, echoing an older epic. The class compared the two openings and found the new play reverses the epic ending: the survivor refuses to return home. The echo gave the new ending extra force.

17 **What is the main idea of Echoes of Older Texts?**

- **A** A critical lens changes which patterns a reader notices
- **B** An unreliable narrator forces readers to judge evidence
- **C** Intertextual echoes gain meaning when endings differ
- **D** Ambiguity can be a strength when a poem holds two meanings

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18 **What is the main purpose of Echoes of Older Texts?**

A To show reading a novel through critical lenses

B To show an unreliable narrator at work

C To show ambiguity in a poem

D To show intertextual reading of a play

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19 **How does the new play's ending differ from the older epic it echoes?**

A The survivor refuses to return home

B The survivor boards the ship

C The survivor tells the story

D The survivor meets the king

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Two Meanings at Once

Use this reading for questions 20 to 22.

A poem describes a door that is both open and shut in different stanzas. The class debated whether the door meant hope, fear, or both at once. Their teacher said the poem gains power by holding both meanings without choosing.

20 **What is the main idea of Two Meanings at Once?**

- **A** A critical lens changes which patterns a reader notices
- **B** Ambiguity can be a strength when a poem holds two meanings
- **C** An unreliable narrator forces readers to judge evidence
- **D** Intertextual echoes gain meaning when endings differ

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21 **What is the main purpose of Two Meanings at Once?**

- A To show reading a novel through critical lenses
- B To show an unreliable narrator at work
- C To show ambiguity in a poem
- D To show intertextual reading of a play

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22 **What is described as both open and shut?**

- A A window in a house
- B A gate in a garden
- C A book on a shelf
- D A door in the poem

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The Returning Image

Use this reading for questions 23 to 25.

A river appears in the novel at a birth, a departure, and a funeral. Each time the river looks different, yet it marks a turning point in a life. The class called the river a motif because it returned with new meaning each time.

23 **What is the main idea of The Returning Image?**

- **A** A motif is an image that returns with new meaning
- **B** A critical lens changes which patterns a reader notices
- **C** An unreliable narrator forces readers to judge evidence
- **D** Intertextual echoes gain meaning when endings differ

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24 **What is the main purpose of The Returning Image?**

- A To show reading a novel through critical lenses
- B To show a motif in a novel
- C To show an unreliable narrator at work
- D To show intertextual reading of a play

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25 **When does the river appear?**

- A Only in summer
- B Only at night
- C At a birth, a departure, and a funeral
- D Only in dreams

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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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