NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED ENGLISH 12 · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Advanced English 12 • 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 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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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 evidence mean?

- A A note that shows the source of borrowed material
- B Facts, quotations, or examples that support a claim
- C An opposing argument a writer answers
- D Reworking a draft to improve ideas and structure

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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 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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6

What does counterclaim mean?

- A Reworking a draft to improve ideas and structure
- B Breaking a text into parts to explain how it works
- C A reasoned case for a claim, built on evidence
- D An opposing argument a writer answers

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7

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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8 **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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9 **What does argument mean?**

- A A focused question that guides inquiry
- B Original material from the time or event studied
- C A reasoned case for a claim, built on evidence
- D Writing about a topic by someone who did not witness it

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10 **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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11 **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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12 **What does primary source mean?**

A Original material from the time or event studied

B Writing about a topic by someone who did not witness it

C Using another writer's work without credit

D A list of sources used in a piece of writing

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The Harbour Debate

Use this reading for questions 13 and 16.

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.

13 **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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Reading Through a Lens

Use this reading for questions 14 and 17.

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.

14 **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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The Essay That Answers Back

Use this reading for question 15.

In her essay, Sara stated a thesis, gave three pieces of evidence, and then answered the strongest objection to her claim. Her teacher praised the counterclaim section most, because it showed Sara had tested her own argument. The essay was stronger for facing its opponent.

15 **What is the main purpose of The Essay That Answers Back?**

- **A** To show source use in a history essay
- **B** To show argument structure with a counterclaim
- **C** To show revision as rethinking
- **D** To show narrowing a research question

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16

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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17

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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Sources That Speak

Use this reading for question 18.

For a history essay, Liam used a diary from 1918 and a modern textbook chapter. He explained that the diary was a primary source and the textbook was secondary. His essay used the diary for detail and the textbook for background, and cited both.

18 **What is the main idea of Sources That Speak?**

- **A** An essay grows stronger by answering its strongest objection
- **B** Revision improves ideas and structure, not just spelling
- **C** A focused research question keeps an essay on track
- **D** Primary and secondary sources serve different roles

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A Question Worth Asking

Use this reading for question 19.

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.

19 **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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The Narrator Problem

Use this reading for question 20.

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.

20 **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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Revision Changes Ideas

Use this reading for questions 21 and 24.

After feedback, Nora rewrote her introduction and cut two paragraphs that repeated her point. She also added a new example that fit her thesis better. Her final draft was shorter but clearer, because revision had changed ideas, not just spelling.

21 **What is the main idea of Revision Changes Ideas?**

A. An essay grows stronger by answering its strongest objection

B. Primary and secondary sources serve different roles

C. Revision improves ideas and structure, not just spelling

D. A focused research question keeps an essay on track

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Listening for the Claim

Use this reading for question 22.

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.

22 **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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Echoes of Older Texts

Use this reading for question 23.

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.

23 **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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24

Why was Nora's final draft shorter but clearer?

A She cut two paragraphs that repeated her point

B She cut her whole conclusion

C She cut her thesis sentence

D She cut her bibliography

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The Research Talk

Use this reading for question 25.

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.

25 **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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Two Meanings at Once

Use this reading for question 26.

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.

26 **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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A Question That Guides

Use this reading for question 27.

Tomas began his research with a broad topic, ocean pollution, and narrowed it to one question: how do plastic bags reach the sea in his town? The focused question guided which sources he read and which facts he kept. His essay stayed on track because the question was narrow.

27 **What was Tomas's focused question about?**

- **A** Ocean life in general
- **B** All kinds of pollution
- **C** Fishing boats worldwide
- **D** How plastic bags reach the sea in his town

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A Voice That Persuades

Use this reading for questions 28 and 31.

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.

28 **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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The Returning Image

Use this reading for questions 29 and 32.

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.

29 **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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Citing Honestly

Use this reading for question 30.

When Maya borrowed a striking phrase from an article, she put it in quotation marks and added a citation. Her teacher said the citation showed honesty and let readers check the source. Without it, the borrowed phrase would have been plagiarism.

30 **What is the main purpose of Citing Honestly?**

- **A** To show argument structure with a counterclaim
- **B** To show honest citation
- **C** To show source use in a history essay
- **D** To show revision as rethinking

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31 **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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32 **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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33 **What does bibliography mean?**

A Reasoning about ideas rather than single examples

B A list of sources used in a piece of writing

C A long piece of writing built on sustained research

D One main idea developed in a single paragraph

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34 **What does abstract reasoning mean?**

A A talk built on several sources and sustained inquiry

B Careful feedback from listeners on a presentation

C Thinking about ideas beyond one concrete example

D The opening, body, and closing order of a talk

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35 **What does diction mean?**

A How sentences are arranged

B The position from which a story is told

C A writer's choice of words

D Historical and cultural background shaping a text

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36 **What does extended essay mean?**

A One main idea developed in a single paragraph

B Words that link one idea to the next

C A sentence that states the main argument of an essay

D A long piece of writing built on sustained research

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37 **What does peer critique mean?**

- A Careful feedback from listeners on a presentation
- B The opening, body, and closing order of a talk
- C A persuasive strategy based on logic, emotion, or credibility
- D Credibility a speaker builds through knowledge and character

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38 **What does point of view mean?**

- A The position from which a story is told
- B Historical and cultural background shaping a text
- C How a text echoes or responds to other texts
- D A viewpoint, such as gender or class, used to read a text

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One Idea Per Paragraph

Use this reading for questions 39 and 42.

Each paragraph in Jon's essay developed one idea: causes, effects, then solutions. A reader could follow the argument by reading the first sentence of each paragraph. When one paragraph tried to cover two ideas, Jon split it in two.

39 **What is the main idea of One Idea Per Paragraph?**

- **A** Paragraph unity makes an argument easy to follow
- **B** An essay grows stronger by answering its strongest objection
- **C** Primary and secondary sources serve different roles
- **D** Revision improves ideas and structure, not just spelling

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The Panel Discussion

Use this reading for question 40.

Four students discussed whether schools should start later. Each speaker stated a claim, gave one piece of evidence, and answered a question from another panellist. The moderator kept time and asked follow-up questions when a claim lacked support.

40 **What is the main idea of The Panel Discussion?**

- **A** A panel discussion works when claims meet evidence and questions
- **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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A Reference That Bites

Use this reading for question 41.

In a satirical essay, the writer calls a greedy official a modern Midas. Readers who know the myth catch the point at once: everything he touches turns to profit, not gold. The allusion lets one word carry a whole judgement.

41 **What is the main idea of A Reference That Bites?**

- **A** An allusion can carry a whole judgement in one word
- **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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42 **How could a reader follow Jon's argument by reading only the first sentence of each paragraph?**

A Each paragraph covered two ideas

B The paragraphs had no order

C Each paragraph developed one idea

D The first sentences were names and dates

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Tone and Audience

Use this reading for questions 43 and 46.

Addressing younger students, the speaker used plain words and short examples. Addressing the town council, she used formal language and cited policy documents. The class noted that the same message changed shape for each audience.

43 **What is the main idea of Tone and Audience?**

- **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** Speakers adjust language and evidence for each audience

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Irony in the Speech

Use this reading for questions 44 and 47.

A politician praises a policy as a triumph while describing job losses caused by it. The audience laughs, because the praise and the facts do not match. The speech works as irony: the surface claim is undone by the evidence inside it.

44 **What is the main idea of Irony in the Speech?**

- **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** Irony appears when praise is undone by facts inside a text

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Links Between Ideas

Use this reading for question 45.

Between sections, Priya used phrases such as for this reason and on the other hand. Readers said the links made her argument feel like one chain, not separate points. Without the links, the same evidence felt scattered.

45 **What phrases did Priya use?**

- **A** Once upon a time
- **B** For this reason and on the other hand
- **C** In a far land
- **D** To be continued

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46 **Why did the speaker cite policy documents when addressing the town council?**

A The council needed formal language and evidence

B Younger students asked for them

C Policy documents are fairy tales

D The speaker had no examples

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47 **Why does the audience laugh?**

A The speech is too long

B Praise and facts do not match

C The speaker is famous

D The room is cold

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Thinking in Abstract Terms

Use this reading for question 48.

An advanced essay asked students to discuss justice, not just one court case. The best essays moved from the case to the idea, then back to the case with new insight. The move between example and idea marked abstract thinking.

48 **What is the main purpose of Thinking in Abstract Terms?**

- **A** To show argument structure with a counterclaim
- **B** To show source use in a history essay
- **C** To show revision as rethinking
- **D** To show abstract thinking in an essay

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Answering Objections

Use this reading for question 49.

During questions, a listener challenged the speaker's plan with a cost estimate. The speaker thanked the listener, checked the figure, and showed a lower estimate from a second source. The exchange strengthened the talk because the objection was answered, not ignored.

49 **What is the main purpose of Answering Objections?**

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

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Who Tells the Story

Use this reading for question 50.

Two versions of one event appear in a novel: a diary entry and a newspaper report. The diary is personal and uncertain, while the report is confident and brief. Readers learn that point of view shapes which facts seem certain.

50 **What is the main purpose of Who Tells the Story?**

- **A** To show reading a novel through critical lenses
- **B** To show an unreliable narrator at work
- **C** To show intertextual reading of a play
- **D** To show point of view in two accounts

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ANSWER KEY

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

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