NOVA SCOTIA ENGLISH 12 · UNIT A

Speaking and Listening — Practice Test

Nova Scotia 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 active listening mean?**

- A Listening with full attention and signs of understanding
- B The people a speaker is addressing
- C Looking at listeners to hold attention and show confidence
- D How loudly or softly a speaker talks

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2 **What does audience mean?**

- A Looking at listeners to hold attention and show confidence
- B The people a speaker is addressing
- C How loudly or softly a speaker talks
- D The speed at which a speaker delivers words

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3 **What does eye contact mean?**

- A How loudly or softly a speaker talks
- B The speed at which a speaker delivers words
- C Looking at listeners to hold attention and show confidence
- D A hand or body movement that supports spoken words

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4 **What does volume mean?**

A The speed at which a speaker delivers words

B A hand or body movement that supports spoken words

C The opening part of a speech that states its topic

D How loudly or softly a speaker talks

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5 **What does pace mean?**

A The speed at which a speaker delivers words

B A hand or body movement that supports spoken words

C The opening part of a speech that states its topic

D The closing part of a speech that restates its message

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6 **What does gesture mean?**

A The opening part of a speech that states its topic

B A hand or body movement that supports spoken words

C The closing part of a speech that restates its message

D Responses from listeners that show understanding

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7 **What does introduction mean?**

A The closing part of a speech that restates its message

B Responses from listeners that show understanding

C The opening part of a speech that states its topic

D A time when listeners ask the speaker questions

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8 **What does conclusion mean?**

A Responses from listeners that show understanding

B A time when listeners ask the speaker questions

C Speaking in a way that is easy to follow

D The closing part of a speech that restates its message

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9 **What does feedback mean?**

A Responses from listeners that show understanding

B A time when listeners ask the speaker questions

C Speaking in a way that is easy to follow

D The feeling carried by the sound of a voice

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10 **What does question period mean?**

A Speaking in a way that is easy to follow

B A time when listeners ask the speaker questions

C The feeling carried by the sound of a voice

D Practising a speech before giving it

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The Class Talk

Use this reading for questions 11 to 13.

Sam gave a short talk about recycling in the school. He opened with the amount of paper thrown away each week, then described three bins the class could use. He ended by asking each student to sort paper for one week.

11 **What is the main idea of The Class Talk?**

- **A** The school can cut paper waste with three sorting bins
- **B** Listening first helps a group catch mistakes early
- **C** A clear opening names the topic and the main point
- **D** An honest question period can strengthen a talk

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12 **What is the main purpose of The Class Talk?**

- **A** To show active listening in group work
- **B** To inform classmates and ask them to act
- **C** To show what makes an introduction work
- **D** To show a speaker handling questions well

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13 **What did Sam open with?**

- **A** A joke about teachers
- **B** A history of paper
- **C** The amount of paper thrown away each week
- **D** A song about bins

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Listening in a Group

Use this reading for questions 14 to 16.

During group work, Ana listened without interrupting, then repeated the plan in her own words. Her group found a mistake in the plan and fixed it before starting. Ana said that listening first saved the group time.

14 **What is the main idea of Listening in a Group?**

- **A** The school can cut paper waste with three sorting bins
- **B** A clear opening names the topic and the main point
- **C** An honest question period can strengthen a talk
- **D** Listening first helps a group catch mistakes early

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15 **What is the main purpose of Listening in a Group?**

- A To show active listening in group work
- B To inform classmates and ask them to act
- C To show what makes an introduction work
- D To show a speaker handling questions well

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16 **What did Ana do after listening?**

- A Left the group at once
- B Repeated the plan in her own words
- C Wrote a poem
- D Started a new project

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A Clear Introduction

Use this reading for questions 17 to 19.

Jesse began his talk by naming his topic and his main point in two short sentences. Listeners knew at once what the talk would cover. His teacher praised the opening for its clarity.

17 **What is the main idea of A Clear Introduction?**

- **A** The school can cut paper waste with three sorting bins
- **B** Listening first helps a group catch mistakes early
- **C** A clear opening names the topic and the main point
- **D** An honest question period can strengthen a talk

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18 **What is the main purpose of A Clear Introduction?**

- **A** To inform classmates and ask them to act
- **B** To show active listening in group work
- **C** To show a speaker handling questions well
- **D** To show what makes an introduction work

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19 **What did Jesse name in two sentences?**

- **A** His topic and his main point
- **B** His favourite foods
- **C** His weekend plans
- **D** His test scores

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Questions After a Talk

Use this reading for questions 20 to 22.

After her talk on healthy lunches, Mia took four questions. She answered each one briefly and honestly, and said when she did not know an answer. The class said the question period made the talk stronger.

20 **What is the main idea of Questions After a Talk?**

A. The school can cut paper waste with three sorting bins

B. An honest question period can strengthen a talk

C. Listening first helps a group catch mistakes early

D. A clear opening names the topic and the main point

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21 **What is the main purpose of Questions After a Talk?**

- A To inform classmates and ask them to act
- B To show active listening in group work
- C To show a speaker handling questions well
- D To show what makes an introduction work

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22 **What did Mia say when she did not know?**

- A A long unrelated story
- B Nothing at all
- C A different topic
- D That she did not know the answer

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Practise Makes Steady

Use this reading for questions 23 to 25.

Before the assembly, Omar practised his speech three times with a timer. He found two spots where he spoke too fast and slowed down there. On stage, his pace stayed steady from start to finish.

23 **What is the main idea of Practise Makes Steady?**

- **A** Rehearsal helps a speaker control pace
- **B** The school can cut paper waste with three sorting bins
- **C** Listening first helps a group catch mistakes early
- **D** A clear opening names the topic and the main point

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24 **What is the main purpose of Practise Makes Steady?**

- A To inform classmates and ask them to act
- B To show how rehearsal improves delivery
- C To show active listening in group work
- D To show what makes an introduction work

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25 **Why did Omar's pace stay steady on stage?**

- A He wore a costume
- B He used a camera crew
- C He practised with a timer and slowed down
- D He read from a script

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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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