NOVA SCOTIA ENGLISH 12 · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Nova Scotia 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 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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **What does character mean?**

A The sequence of events in a story

B A person or figure in a story

C The time and place of a story

D A struggle between opposing forces in a story

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **What does supporting sentence mean?**

A A sentence that wraps up a paragraph

B A sentence that gives detail for a main idea

C A group of sentences about one main idea

D The opening paragraph that presents a topic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **What does setting mean?**

A A struggle between opposing forces in a story

B Language that appeals to the senses

C A comparison using like or as

D The time and place of a story

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **What does paragraph mean?**

A The opening paragraph that presents a topic

B The closing paragraph that restates main points

C Writing that tells a story

D A group of sentences about one main idea

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **What does imagery mean?**

A A comparison using like or as

B Language that appeals to the senses

C A comparison that says one thing is another

D A hint of what will happen later

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **What does narrative mean?**

A Writing that paints a picture with details

B Writing that tries to convince a reader

C Writing that tells a story

D An early version of a piece of writing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **What does foreshadowing mean?**

A A hint of what will happen later

B The most intense point of a story

C How a story conflict is settled

D The attitude a writer shows toward a subject

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What does persuasive writing mean?**

A Writing that tries to convince a reader

B An early version of a piece of writing

C Checking a draft for spelling and grammar

D A final check for small errors

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

The Class Talk

Use this reading for questions 13 and 16.

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.

13 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

The Last Lighthouse

Use this reading for questions 14 and 17.

When the last lighthouse on the point was automated, keeper Ana packed her notebooks and walked the cliff path one final time. She had kept the light for thirty years, and the town had grown used to seeing her lamp. Now a machine would do the work, but Ana knew the light alone had never been the whole story.

14 **What is the main idea of The Last Lighthouse?**

- **A** Human watching gives a lighthouse meaning beyond its light
- **B** A hard crossing can show what matters most
- **C** Setting shapes the choices characters make
- **D** A conflict can end when friends share a risk

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

A Paragraph That Works

Use this reading for question 15.

A good paragraph in the class began with a topic sentence about school gardens. Three supporting sentences gave facts about food, exercise, and teamwork. A concluding sentence restated the point: gardens help students in several ways.

15 **What is the main purpose of A Paragraph That Works?**

- **A** To show using an organiser
- **B** To show paragraph structure
- **C** To show a story hook
- **D** To show descriptive writing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What had the light alone never been?**

A The town's lamp

B Her job

C The whole story

D The cliff path

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

From Plan to Draft

Use this reading for question 18.

Before writing, Lee made an organiser with three boxes: beginning, middle, and end. His draft followed the plan, and his story stayed in order. Lee said planning first made drafting faster and less confusing.

18 **What is the main idea of From Plan to Draft?**

- **A** A paragraph works when details support one main idea
- **B** A hook grabs a reader's attention at the start
- **C** Sensory detail paints a place in words
- **D** Planning before drafting keeps writing in order

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Listening in a Group

Use this reading for question 19.

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.

19 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

The River Crossing

Use this reading for question 20.

Jamal had to cross the river before dark to reach his grandmother's house. The bridge was closed, so he followed a narrow path to a shallow ford. Halfway across, the current pushed hard, and he dropped his pack. He reached the far bank wet but safe, carrying only what mattered most.

20 **Why did Jamal cross the river?**

- **A** To catch a fish
- **B** To reach his grandmother's house before dark
- **C** To find a bridge
- **D** To visit a market

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

A Story With a Hook

Use this reading for questions 21 and 24.

Ana opened her story with a question: what would you do if you found a key with no lock? Readers wanted to keep reading to find the answer. Her teacher called the opening a hook because it grabbed attention at once.

21 **What is the main idea of A Story With a Hook?**

- **A** A paragraph works when details support one main idea
- **B** Planning before drafting keeps writing in order
- **C** A hook grabs a reader's attention at the start
- **D** Sensory detail paints a place in words

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

A Clear Introduction

Use this reading for question 22.

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.

22 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Winter in the Valley

Use this reading for question 23.

Snow covered the valley road, and smoke rose from only three chimneys. In the general store, neighbours shared news and waited for the plough. The story setting, a small valley in deep winter, shaped every choice the characters made.

23 **What is the main purpose of Winter in the Valley?**

- **A** To show theme through a keeper's final walk
- **B** To show plot and character through a crossing
- **C** To show conflict and resolution
- **D** To show setting in a winter valley story

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What was Ana opening?**

A A question about a key with no lock

B A list of names

C A weather report

D A school rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Questions After a Talk

Use this reading for question 25.

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.

25 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

The Argument

Use this reading for question 26.

Two friends argued about whether to enter a writing contest. One feared losing in public, while the other said trying mattered more than winning. Their argument, the central conflict of the story, ended when they agreed to enter together.

26 **What is the main purpose of The Argument?**

- **A** To show theme through a keeper's final walk
- **B** To show plot and character through a crossing
- **C** To show conflict and resolution
- **D** To show setting in a winter valley story

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Describing a Place

Use this reading for question 27.

To describe the market, Sam wrote about colours, smells, and sounds: red peppers, fresh bread, and shouting vendors. Readers said they could picture the market without a photo. Descriptive detail had painted the place in words.

27 **What three senses did Sam use?**

- **A** Taste only
- **B** Touch only
- **C** Sight only
- **D** Sight, smell, and sound

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Practise Makes Steady

Use this reading for questions 28 and 31.

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.

28 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

A Hint Early On

Use this reading for questions 29 and 32.

In the first chapter, the hero finds a key that fits no door in the house. Readers forget the key until the final chapter, when it opens a locked attic room. The early key was foreshadowing, a hint planted long before its meaning became clear.

29 **What is the main idea of A Hint Early On?**

- **A** An early detail can hint at a later event
- **B** Human watching gives a lighthouse meaning beyond its light
- **C** A hard crossing can show what matters most
- **D** Setting shapes the choices characters make

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Writing to Persuade

Use this reading for question 30.

In a letter to the principal, Mia argued for longer lunch breaks. She gave two reasons, better focus and less rushing, and ended by asking for a trial week. Her letter was persuasive because reasons supported a clear request.

30 **What is the main purpose of Writing to Persuade?**

- **A** To show paragraph structure
- **B** To show persuasive writing
- **C** To show using an organiser
- **D** To show a story hook

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Why did the author plant the key in the first chapter?**

- A To open the garden gate
- B To lock the school door
- C As foreshadowing, a hint planted early
- D As a treasure map

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 What does proofreading mean?

- A The readers a writer has in mind
- B A final check for small errors
- C The reason a writer writes a piece
- D A chart or plan used before drafting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 What does rehearsal mean?

- A A chart, image, or object that supports a talk
- B The most important idea in a speech
- C Practising a speech before giving it
- D A fact or example that backs up a main point

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **What does mood mean?**

- A The voice that tells a story
- B Spoken words between characters
- C The feeling a text creates in a reader
- D A short retelling of main ideas only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **What does purpose in writing mean?**

- A A chart or plan used before drafting
- B An opening that grabs a reader's attention
- C The sentence that states a paragraph's main idea
- D The reason a writer writes a piece

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **What does main point mean?**

A The most important idea in a speech

B A fact or example that backs up a main point

C Listening with full attention and signs of understanding

D The people a speaker is addressing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **What does dialogue mean?**

A Spoken words between characters

B A short retelling of main ideas only

C The central idea or message of a text

D A person or figure in a story

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Editing Before Handing In

Use this reading for questions 39 and 42.

Before handing in his essay, Omar read it aloud and found three spelling errors and one repeated sentence. He fixed each one and read it aloud again. His final copy was cleaner because editing caught errors drafting had missed.

39 **What is the main idea of Editing Before Handing In?**

A. Editing catches errors that drafting misses

B. A paragraph works when details support one main idea

C. Planning before drafting keeps writing in order

D. A hook grabs a reader's attention at the start

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

A Helpful Visual Aid

Use this reading for question 40.

For a talk on tides, Nora showed one simple chart of high and low tide times. She pointed to each peak as she explained it. Listeners said the single chart made the pattern easy to see.

40 **What is the main idea of A Helpful Visual Aid?**

- **A** One clear visual aid can make a pattern easy to see
- **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

The Storm Scene

Use this reading for question 41.

At the climax of the novel, a storm hits the island as the hero finally faces the captain. Rain, wind, and shouting fill the scene, and the hero must choose between safety and loyalty. The choice made in the storm decides the ending.

41 **What is the main idea of The Storm Scene?**

- **A** A climax forces a choice that decides the ending
- **B** Human watching gives a lighthouse meaning beyond its light
- **C** A hard crossing can show what matters most
- **D** Setting shapes the choices characters make

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **What did Omar find by reading aloud?**

A A new topic

B A missing page

C Three spelling errors and one repeated sentence

D A different teacher

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Speaking to Younger Students

Use this reading for questions 43 and 46.

When older students read to younger ones, they used slow, clear voices and asked questions as they read. The younger students answered eagerly and asked for the story again. The readers learned that pace and questions hold attention.

43 **What is the main idea of Speaking to Younger Students?**

- **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** Slow pace and questions hold young listeners' attention

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Words That Paint

Use this reading for questions 44 and 47.

The poet described morning as gold spilling over the rooftops and birdsong sharp as glass. Readers could see and hear the morning through the images. The class said the imagery made an ordinary morning feel new.

44 **What is the main idea of Words That Paint?**

- **A** Human watching gives a lighthouse meaning beyond its light
- **B** A hard crossing can show what matters most
- **C** Setting shapes the choices characters make
- **D** Imagery lets readers see and hear through words

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Writing for a Reader

Use this reading for question 45.

When writing a guide for new students, Sara imagined a reader who knew nothing about the school. She explained every term and gave directions step by step. New students said the guide was easy to follow because it was written for them.

45 **Who did Sara imagine as reader?**

- **A** A teacher only
- **B** A new student who knew nothing about the school
- **C** A parent only
- **D** Herself only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **What did the readers ask as they read?**

A Test questions

B Questions about the story

C Homework questions

D Questions about lunch

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **What is birdsong compared to?**

A Gold

B Glass

C Water

D Silk

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Purpose Shapes a Piece

Use this reading for question 48.

Two pieces about the same trip looked very different: one told a funny story, while the other gave travel advice. The class saw that purpose shapes writing: a story entertains, while advice informs. Same trip, different purpose, different piece.

48 **What is the main purpose of Purpose Shapes a Piece?**

- **A** To show paragraph structure
- **B** To show using an organiser
- **C** To show a story hook
- **D** To show purpose in writing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Feedback That Helps

Use this reading for question 49.

After a speech, the class gave feedback in two parts: one strength and one change to try. The speaker said this pattern felt fair and useful. The next speech in the class was clearer and better organised.

49 **What is the main purpose of Feedback That Helps?**

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Two Voices

Use this reading for question 50.

A story told by two narrators gave readers two versions of a school election. One narrator praised the winner, while the other described unfair rules. Readers had to weigh both voices before judging what really happened.

50 **What is the main purpose of Two Voices?**

- **A** To show theme through a keeper's final walk
- **B** To show plot and character through a crossing
- **C** To show setting in a winter valley story
- **D** To show how narration shapes judgement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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. B
47. B
48. D
49. D
50. D

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.