NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COMPOSITION 11 (MCMPS11) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Research, Sources and Revision — Practice Test

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.

Reading I - Priya Cites a Study

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

In her essay on sleep, Priya quotes a university study that found students who slept eight hours recalled more words than students who slept five hours. She names the study and the year in her sentence, and she lists the full source at the end of her essay.

1 **According to Reading I, why does Priya name the study and the year in her sentence**

- A to give credit and let readers check the source
- B to make her sentence longer
- C to hide where her idea came from
- D to avoid listing the source at the end

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2 **According to Reading I, the list of full sources at the end of an essay is called a**

- A table of contents
- B works cited list, or source list
- C title page
- D draft outline

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3 **According to Reading I, quoting a study to support a point is an example of using**

- A a fictional story
- B a spelling rule
- C evidence from a source
- D a personal opinion only

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Reading II - Two Web Pages

Use this reading for questions 4 to 5.

Two web pages discuss plastic recycling. One is written by a university researcher and links to its data. The other has no named author, gives no data, and urges readers to buy a product.

4 **According to Reading II, which web page is more credible, and why**

- **A** both pages are equally credible
- **B** the researcher's page, because it names an expert author and links to data
- **C** the unnamed page, because it urges readers to buy a product
- **D** the unnamed page, because it gives no data to check

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5 **According to Reading II, which feature is a warning sign about a source**

A an unnamed author who gives no data and sells a product

B an author who links to the data used

C a researcher writing about a studied topic

D a page that lists its sources clearly

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6 **A source written by someone who lived through an event is called a**

A secondary source

B works cited list

C revision checklist

D primary source

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7 **A textbook chapter that explains and analyses an earlier event is best described as a**

A secondary source

B direct quotation

C title page

D primary source

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8 **A student puts a source's idea into her own words in her essay. What must she still do?**

A Nothing, her own words need no credit

B Put the idea in quotation marks

C List the source in the title

D Cite the source

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9 **Using another writer's words or ideas without credit is called**

A proofreading

B paraphrasing

C plagiarism

D revising

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10 **A direct quotation must be shown with**

A no marks at all, so it looks like the writer's own words

B a change of every word in the sentence

C a longer paragraph with no source named

D quotation marks around the exact words, plus a citation

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11 **A writer needs current data on bus ridership. A report from 2010 is weaker evidence than a 2025 report mainly because the older report may be**

- A longer than the newer report
- B harder to find in a library
- C out of date and no longer match current ridership
- D written in a more formal style

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12 **A company web page praising its own product should be read with care because the company has**

- A no reason to persuade readers
- B a bias, or interest in selling its product
- C no interest in its own product
- D expert knowledge of every topic

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13 **Two independent sources agree on a fact. That agreement mainly strengthens the fact's**

A credibility, because it is corroborated

B length, because it takes more words

C popularity, because it is funny

D spelling, because it is spelled correctly

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14 **Which question best tests the credibility of a source's author**

A is the author's name long or short

B does the author live near the reader

C has the author written a poem

D does the author have expertise on this topic

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15 **A citation for a book should normally include the author, title, and**

A number of pages read by friends

B price of the book in shops

C date of publication

D colour of the book cover

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16 **A writer summarises each paragraph of a draft in one sentence to check the structure. This revision strategy is called a**

A title page

B reverse outline

C works cited list

D first draft

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17 **Reading a draft aloud during revision mainly helps the writer catch**

A awkward sentences and missing words

B errors in the book's cover design

C mistakes in other students' work

D problems with the paper size

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18 **Useful peer feedback during revision mainly focuses on**

A the writer's handwriting style only

B the number of pages in the draft

C whether the writer likes the topic

D whether ideas are clear and well supported

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19 **To expand the breadth of an essay, a writer should mainly**

A delete the introduction

B add a new viewpoint or a wider range of ideas

C repeat the same point in more words

D fix only spelling errors

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20 **To expand the depth of an essay, a writer should mainly**

A add detail, examples, and explanation to an idea

B add an unrelated topic to the piece

C make every sentence shorter

D remove all evidence from the piece

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21 **A paragraph makes a claim but gives no source or example. To strengthen it, the writer should mainly add**

- A a new claim about a different topic
- B a longer title for the paragraph
- C a joke unrelated to the claim
- D evidence that supports the claim

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22 **During revision, a writer finds a paragraph that does not support the main point. The best move is to**

- A add more unrelated details to make it longer
- B cut it or rewrite it so it clearly supports the main point
- C leave it, because every draft must keep all paragraphs
- D move it to the title page

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23 **During revision, a writer moves a body paragraph before another so the argument builds step by step. This change improves the piece's**

- **A** organisation and logical flow
- **B** spelling only
- **C** paper colour
- **D** word count only

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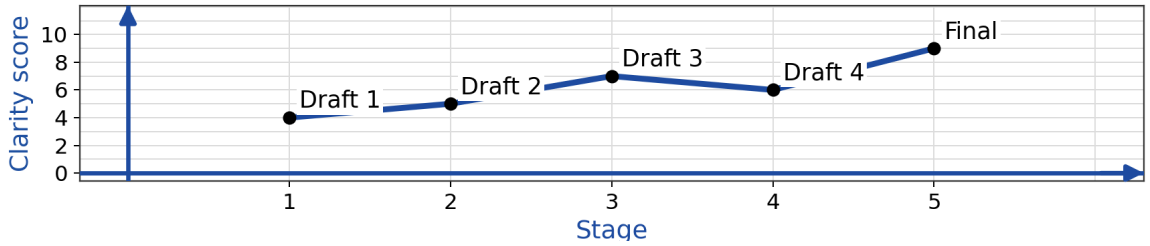
24 **The diagram shows clarity scores for a draft across five stages. At which stage did the score fall below the stage before it**



- **A** Draft 2
- **B** Draft 3
- **C** Draft 4
- **D** Final

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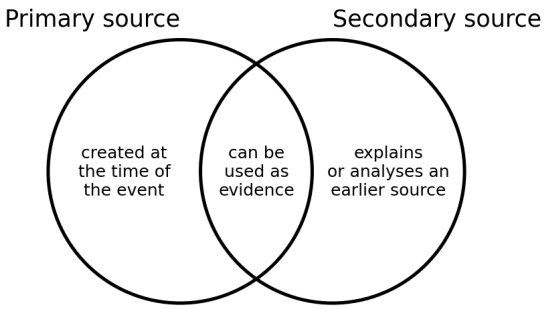
25 **The diagram compares primary sources and secondary sources. According to the diagram, what do they share**



A being created at the time of an event

B explaining or analysing an earlier source

C being usable as evidence for a claim

D needing no citation at all

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	D	**19.**	B
2.	B	**11.**	C	**20.**	A
3.	C	**12.**	B	**21.**	D
4.	B	**13.**	A	**22.**	B
5.	A	**14.**	D	**23.**	A
6.	D	**15.**	C	**24.**	C
7.	A	**16.**	B	**25.**	C
8.	D	**17.**	A		
9.	C	**18.**	D		

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