ONTARIO ENGLISH, GRADE 11, UNIVERSITY PREPARATION (ENG3U) · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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.

1 **The best way to begin a short speech is to**

- A apologize for being nervous
- B ask the audience to guess the topic
- C state the main point in a clear opening sentence
- D read the title slide word for word

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2 **On the storm night, Mara climbs to the lamp alone because**

- A her father is ill in bed
- B her father has left the island
- C the sailors ask her to climb
- D she wants to prove she is brave

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3 **The best place for a thesis statement is usually**

- A at the end of the introduction paragraph
- B in the middle of the conclusion
- C in the first body paragraph only
- D after the final example

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4 **A media producer chooses bright colours and large text mainly to**

- A make printing cheaper
- B attract attention and highlight a message
- C hide the main message
- D use up empty space

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Good eye contact during a presentation helps the speaker to**

A connect with listeners and hold their attention

B avoid looking at the notes at all

C speak faster than usual

D make the talk much longer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The narrator description of Mara at the end shows she feels**

A tired and quietly proud

B frightened and eager to leave

C angry at her father

D bored by lighthouse life

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **When a writer edits an essay, the main focus is on**

A rewriting the thesis completely

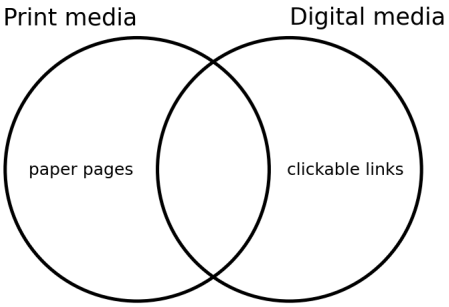
B adding new body paragraphs

C changing the essay topic

D correcting grammar, spelling, and punctuation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The Venn diagram compares Print media and Digital media. The feature found in both is**



A paper pages

B clickable links

C spoken sound

D words and images

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9 **The main purpose of a debate opening statement is to**

- **A** summarize the judges decision in advance
- **B** present the side position and its main reasons
- **C** list every fact the team knows
- **D** ask the other team for help

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The writer notes became shorter because the writer**

- **A** wrote only in September
- **B** stopped copying every detail and noted connecting ideas
- **C** stopped reading the books
- **D** copied notes from a friend

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A writer who plans before drafting will usually**

A organize ideas in an outline before writing sentences

B write faster with no plan at all

C skip the introduction entirely

D write the conclusion first always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A media text that uses humour to criticize an issue is using**

A satire to make its point entertainingly

B a straight news report

C a factual documentary

D an instruction manual

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A speaker who uses notes well will**

A hide the notes behind the back

B memorize the notes and never look up

C glance at them briefly and speak mainly to the audience

D read every word from the page

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Reading III - Why Cities Plant Trees

Use this reading for questions 14 and 18.

Cities plant street trees for reasons that go beyond beauty, though beauty matters too. A row of mature trees can shade a sidewalk in summer, lowering the temperature of the pavement beneath it. Cooler pavement means nearby buildings need less cooling, and people are more likely to walk rather than drive short distances.

Trees also slow rainwater. Leaves and soil catch part of a downpour, so less water rushes into drains at once. This matters during heavy storms, when drains can overflow. A city that plants trees is therefore making a practical choice, not only a decorative one: shade, slower water, and a more walkable street are all part of the same decision.

14 **According to Reading III, shaded pavement in summer leads to**

- **A** people driving more often
- **B** sidewalks becoming wider
- **C** nearby buildings needing less cooling
- **D** trees growing faster

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

15 **A transition word such as therefore signals that**

- A the writer is unsure
- B the next idea follows as a result
- C the next idea contradicts the last
- D a quotation is coming next

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The main difference between advertising and news is that advertising**

- A is always written by journalists
- B aims to persuade people to buy or support something
- C aims only to inform without persuasion
- D never uses images or sound

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Speaking too quickly in a presentation often causes**

A the talk to feel more formal

B the audience to ask fewer questions

C listeners to miss key ideas

D listeners to remember more detail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **A reader can infer that walkable streets are valued because**

A walking is faster than driving always

B trees block all traffic

C shade removes the need for roads

D people are more likely to walk short distances in shade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A run on sentence is a problem because**

A it uses only simple words

B it joins independent clauses without proper punctuation

C it is too short to understand

D it contains too many commas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The camera angle that looks down on a subject often makes the subject seem**

A unimportant to the plot

B small or powerless in the scene

C large and powerful

D closer to the camera

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A speaker who explains an unfamiliar word for the audience is**

A helping listeners follow the argument

B wasting time on unimportant detail

C showing the audience is uninformed

D avoiding the main topic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The detail about the boy counting change shows Amira interest in**

A small everyday moments at the market

B the price of oranges

C the history of the quay

D the fishing boats only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **An essay introduction should**

- A list the body paragraph topics only
- B end with a question and no thesis
- C engage the reader and lead to the thesis
- D present all the evidence at once

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A slogan in advertising is effective when it is**

- A changed in every advertisement
- B hidden at the end of the ad
- C short, memorable, and linked to the product
- D long and full of detail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

The main idea of a listening task is usually found by

A noting what the speaker returns to and stresses

B counting how many words the speaker uses

C listening only to the first sentence

D writing down the speaker name only

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Reading V - The Debate Over Homework

Use this reading for questions 26 and 30.

Homework has defenders and critics, and both sides make points worth hearing. Supporters argue that practice outside class helps students master skills, especially in subjects like mathematics, where repeated work builds fluency. Critics argue that long assignments eat into sleep, family time, and part time work, and that the benefit fades when assignments are repetitive rather than purposeful.

A middle path is gaining attention: shorter, focused assignments that ask students to apply ideas rather than copy notes. Under this approach, a thirty minute task that requires thinking counts for more than two hours of copying. The debate, then, is less about whether homework should exist and more about what kind of homework is worth doing.

26 **Supporters of homework argue it helps students to**

- A master skills through practice outside class
- B avoid all class work
- C sleep longer at night
- D work part time jobs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **The passive voice is best avoided in most essays when**

A the sentence is already short

B the topic is science

C the essay is formal

D a clear active subject would make the sentence stronger

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **The smiling face on the bin is most likely meant to**

A show that bins can fly

B prove bins are alive

C hide the poster message

D make recycling feel friendly and positive

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **When a speaker gives an example, its purpose is usually to**

A replace the need for evidence

B make an idea clear and concrete for listeners

C fill time before the next slide

D prove the speaker is an expert

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **According to Reading V, a thirty minute thinking task counts for**

A more than a full school day

B more than two hours of copying

C less than ten minutes of copying

D the same as no homework

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **An essay outline is most useful as**

A a plan showing the order of ideas before drafting

B a final draft with full sentences

C a list of sources only

D a replacement for revision

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A media text that presents only positive facts about a product is**

A selecting information to persuade rather than inform fully

B giving a balanced review

C reporting neutral news

D presenting scientific research

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **In a panel discussion, each panel member should**

A speak at the same time as others

B give the same answer as the first speaker

C avoid answering any questions

D speak in turn and respond to other members points

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Lena describes the snow covered trees as looking**

A ready to be cut down

B bare and ugly

C covered in leaves

D dressed for a formal occasion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A writer who varies sentence length creates**

- A an informal tone always
- B rhythm and emphasis that keeps readers engaged
- C confusion about the main idea
- D a need for more paragraphs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A media producer who repeats a slogan many times is using**

- A an unbiased presentation
- B repetition to make the message memorable
- C a factual argument
- D a news report style

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Listeners can show respect for a speaker by**

- **A** paying attention and waiting until the end to ask questions
- **B** talking quietly to neighbours during the talk
- **C** checking a phone during the talk
- **D** leaving before the conclusion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The phrase the park was waiting is an example of**

- **A** personification, giving the park a human quality
- **B** a simile about spring
- **C** a factual weather report
- **D** a metaphor about gates

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39

A works cited list helps readers to

A find the essay conclusion

B count the essay words

C locate the sources the essay used

D judge the writer handwriting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40

The denotation of an image is

A the opinion of the viewer

B the history of the image

C what the image literally shows

D the feelings it suggests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The purpose of rehearsing a speech aloud is to**

A avoid using any notes at all

B check timing, clarity, and smooth delivery

C memorize the audience reaction

D make the speech longer each time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **By the sixth week, Jonah could**

A swim across a lake

B swim a full length without stopping

C swim faster than his cousins

D teach younger children

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **When a writer groups related ideas together, the essay gains**

A a longer introduction

B fewer body paragraphs always

C clear organization that readers can follow

D more words without more meaning

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Media Text I - A Radio Ad for a Local Bookshop

Use this reading for question 44.

The ad opens with the sound of a bell over a shop door, followed by a friendly voice saying Step into a story. The voice describes shelves full of novels, study guides, and local authors, and says the shop is open late on Thursdays. The ad ends with the address and the line Find your next favourite book. No prices are mentioned.

44 **The sound of the bell at the start is most likely meant to**

A announce a sale on bells

B replace the spoken message

C create the feeling of entering a welcoming shop

D prove the shop has a bell

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **A speaker who defines key terms early is**

A delaying the main point needlessly

B showing off vocabulary knowledge

C making sure the audience can follow the argument

D assuming the audience knows nothing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Reading III - The School Garden

Use this reading for question 46.

The school garden began as a patch of weeds behind the gym, and it became, over two years, a place where science lessons left the classroom. Students measured soil, planted beans and carrots, and recorded growth in notebooks. When aphids attacked the beans, the class researched natural controls instead of spraying at once, and learned that ladybugs eat aphids.

At harvest, the class cooked soup from the carrots and shared it with custodial staff. The garden did not raise test scores by itself, the teacher said, but it gave students a reason to care about measurement, patience, and working together.

46 **The school garden began as**

- **A** a flower bed near the front door
- **B** a farm owned by the school
- **C** a patch of weeds behind the gym
- **D** a greenhouse built by students

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

47 **The main job of a first draft is to**

A produce perfect sentences at once

B avoid any mistakes at all

C finish the essay in one sitting

D get ideas down so they can be revised

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The ad does not mention prices, which suggests its main aim is to**

A hide the cost of all books

B prove books are free

C avoid talking about the shop

D attract visitors rather than sell one item

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **The most effective opening question for a discussion is one that**

- **A** has only one correct answer
- **B** is unrelated to the topic
- **C** can be answered without thinking
- **D** has more than one reasonable answer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **At harvest, the class shared soup with**

- **A** only the science teacher
- **B** students from other schools
- **C** local farmers
- **D** custodial staff

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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