ONTARIO ENGLISH, GRADE 12, UNIVERSITY PREPARATION (ENG4U) · 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 **When a speaker acknowledges a strong opposing argument, the effect is often to**

- A confuse the audience completely
- B end the speech early
- C strengthen credibility by showing fairness
- D weaken the speaker own case

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The bundle Elena finds contains letters written by**

A Elena to her own brother

B a brother to Ruth after emigrating

C the archive director to Elena

D Ruth to a brother who emigrated in 1912

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The best literary evidence is**

A a long passage copied without comment

B a summary of the whole novel

C a quotation from another student essay

D a short quotation or detail analyzed for what it shows

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The ownership of a media outlet can affect its content because**

A owners never influence content

B all outlets cover the same stories

C audiences control all coverage

D owners interests may shape which stories are covered

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **In a formal debate, the role of the second speaker is often to**

A rebuild the team case and answer the other side attacks

B repeat the first speaker word for word

C introduce the topic for the first time

D give the final summary only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The letters mention a garden, a lost key, and**

- A a promise to write every week
- B a map of the city archive
- C a brother return in 1912
- D a catalogue of photographs

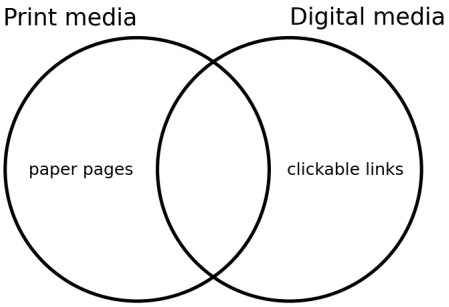
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The most common weakness in a first literary essay draft is**

- A too many quotations from the text
- B a thesis that is too arguable
- C paragraphs that are too short
- D summary that retells plot instead of analyzing meaning

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A panel moderator who keeps time fairly is**

A avoiding difficult questions

B protecting equal speaking opportunity for all members

C favouring the most experienced member

D shortening the discussion needlessly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The writer cautions that walking does not**

A require returning to a desk

B replace focused work at a desk

C help thinking at all

D work outdoors only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **When a writer revises for coherence, they check that**

- A ideas connect logically from paragraph to paragraph
- B every paragraph is the same length
- C the essay uses only long words
- D the thesis appears in every sentence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A news story that relies on a single anonymous source should be treated**

- A with caution until corroborated by other evidence
- B as fully proven at once
- C as false automatically
- D as more reliable than named sources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A speaker who uses a pause after a key statistic is**

A waiting for applause from listeners

B signalling the end of the speech

C giving listeners time to grasp its significance

D showing uncertainty about the number

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Reading III - The Last Train Home

Use this reading for questions 14 and 18.

The last train home left at eleven, and Daniel almost missed it. He had stayed late at his friend apartment, arguing about a film they had both seen, and he ran the final streets with his coat half on. The platform was nearly empty, and the train, when it came, was warm and loud with the hum of heaters.

Daniel took a window seat and watched the town lights thin into darkness. He thought about the argument, and realized he had been defending a position he no longer held, simply because he had stated it first. The train carried him past fields he could not see, and by the time it slowed for his stop, he had decided to tell his friend the next day. Some journeys, he thought, are about arriving somewhere different from where you started, even if the station is the same.

14 **Daniel almost misses the train because he**

- **A** missed the bus to the station
- **B** worked late at his job
- **C** stayed late arguing about a film with a friend
- **D** fell asleep at his friend apartment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Plagiarism includes**

A using common knowledge facts

B presenting another writer ideas or words without credit

C quoting with full citation

D summarizing in your own words with credit

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A documentary filmmaker choice of what to film and omit shows that documentaries**

A never use narration or music

B have a point of view, like other media texts

C are free of any perspective

D present unedited reality

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The most reliable sign that an audience is following a complex talk is**

A listeners taking no notes at all

B applause at the start of the talk

C listeners asking questions that build on earlier points

D complete silence throughout the talk

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The final reflection suggests journeys can be about**

A arriving at a new station always

B avoiding arguments with friends

C watching town lights at night

D arriving somewhere different in thought, even at the same station

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A research question is effective when it is**

A based on personal opinion only

B focused enough to answer with available evidence

C broad enough to cover any topic

D answerable with yes or no only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A viral media text spreads quickly mainly through**

A the length of the text

B audience sharing across networks

C paid advertising alone

D official news coverage only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A keynote style talk differs from a classroom report mainly in that it**

- A aims to inspire or reframe thinking for a large audience
- B contains no evidence at all
- C is always read from a script
- D avoids any main point

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Critics worried about privacy despite sensors**

- A counting people without identifying them
- B recording names and addresses
- C filming inside shops
- D tracking phones individually

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Formal academic style prefers precise language because**

- A short words are never academic
- B readers prefer complex sentences
- C vague wording weakens the force of an argument
- D long words always impress readers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **When comparing coverage of the same event, differences in selection and language reveal**

- A that events have no facts
- B that audiences cannot judge coverage
- C editorial choices and perspectives of each outlet
- D that one outlet is always lying

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

A discussion question that asks for evidence will

A push participants beyond opinion toward support

B end the discussion quickly

C force a single correct answer

D discourage quiet members

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Reading V - A Sonnet for November

Use this reading for questions 26 and 30.

The fields are done, the geese have gone,

the light falls early on the lane.

The garden gate hangs loose again,

and rain has settled in the grain.

Yet in the house, a fire is lit,

and books are stacked beside the chair.

The kettle sings, the cat sits close,

and winter waits beyond the stair.

We call this ending, but it is not:

the year turns inward, not away.

What summer spent, the dark will keep,

and spring will ask for it one day.

26 **In the sonnet, the image of geese having gone signals**

- **A** the end of autumn activity in the fields
- **B** the start of summer
- **C** a storm approaching
- **D** birds returning north

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **An essay that uses a chronological structure is best suited to**

A comparing two unrelated texts

B arguing a timeless claim

C describing a static scene

D showing development or change over time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **A critical reader would note the report omits**

A the names of food stalls

B the weekend dates

C the mayor praise for volunteers

D visitor voices, ticket prices, and festival costs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **A good closing line for a persuasive talk**

A apologizes for the talk length

B leaves listeners with a clear call to thought or action

C repeats the opening line exactly

D introduces a new topic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **The final lines imply that what summer spent will**

A be forgotten by the house

B be kept through winter and asked for by spring

C be lost forever in darkness

D remain in the garden gate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **A thesis that is too broad is a problem because**

A the essay cannot support it in the space available

B readers will disagree with it

C it contains too many words

D it appears too late in the essay

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A media text that targets a niche audience will**

A use specialized references that group recognizes

B appeal equally to everyone

C avoid all references

D use only general language

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **In a seminar, a participant who synthesizes several views is**

A repeating the last speaker only

B choosing one view and ignoring others

C ending the seminar early

D drawing ideas together into a new understanding

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Priya has worked nights for**

A three months

B ten years

C one year

D four years

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A writer who distinguishes primary and secondary sources knows that a primary source is**

A an encyclopedia entry always

B original material from the time or author studied

C a textbook summary of the topic

D a review of another book

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **When a photograph is paired with a misleading caption, the result can be**

A an image that becomes fiction

B a true image used to support a false impression

C a false image with no effect

D a caption that corrects the image

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **When a listener challenges a claim, the speaker should first**

A understand the challenge before responding

B defend the claim at once

C dismiss the listener view

D repeat the claim louder

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The image of holding the world steady suggests Priya feels her work is**

A quietly important and responsible

B unimportant and boring

C dangerous and frightening

D temporary and easy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **An essay that uses evidence out of context misleads because**

- A long quotations are confusing
- B readers dislike quotations
- C the detail meaning changes without its surrounding passage
- D quotations are always misleading

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **A media text that repeats a claim across many outlets may still be**

- A false because it is repeated
- B unbiased because it is widespread
- C unverified if all outlets draw on one source
- D proven true by repetition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A speaker who speaks from a brief outline rather than a script gains**

A a guarantee of shorter talks

B more natural delivery and eye contact

C less control over timing

D no ability to quote sources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Historians value diaries because they record**

A official decisions only

B ordinary life in ways official documents rarely do

C only major political events

D weather forecasts accurately

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **A writer who proofreads for consistency will check**

A that the essay has no quotations

B that the thesis is arguable

C spelling of names, terms, and citation style throughout

D that every sentence is long

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Media Text I - An Editorial on Screen Time

Use this reading for questions 44 and 48.

The editorial argues that schools should teach students to manage screen time rather than ban devices outright. It claims bans push use underground, while lessons on attention and habit help students make choices. The editorial cites one study of teenagers and quotes a teacher, but gives no data on schools that tried bans.

The closing line urges readers to treat screens as tools to master, not enemies to defeat. No student voices are quoted in the editorial.

44 **The editorial position is that schools should**

- **A** ignore screen time entirely
- **B** let students decide without guidance
- **C** teach management of screen time rather than ban devices
- **D** ban all devices immediately

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

45

A discussion that ends without a summary loses

A all value from the discussion

B the speaker authority

C a chance to confirm shared understanding

D the need for any notes

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Reading III - The Bridge Builders

Use this reading for questions 46 and 50.

The bridge took three years to build, and the town watched it rise span by span across the river. Engineers tested the steel in winter, when cold made metal contract, and workers poured concrete in summer heat, checking each section before the next began. Delays came from floods in the second year, which washed out a temporary road and pushed the schedule back by months.

When the bridge opened, the first crossing was made by a school bus, carrying children who had previously taken a long detour to school. The mayor called the bridge a link, but the children called it a shortcut, and both descriptions were true. A bridge, after all, is both a structure and a change in how people live.

46 **Why did engineers test the steel in winter rather than in summer?**

- **A** To see how cold made the metal contract
- **B** Because cold stopped all work
- **C** Because winter was the only dry season
- **D** Because concrete sets faster in cold

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **A writer who avoids overgeneralization will**

- A avoid making any claim
- B use absolute words like always
- C ignore exceptions to the claim
- D qualify claims to match the evidence available

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The closing metaphor treats screens as**

- A enemies that must be banned
- B toys with no purpose
- C tools that need no teaching
- D tools to master, not enemies to defeat

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **A persuasive talk that ignores counterarguments risks**

- A being too long for listeners
- B using too much evidence
- C sounding too emotional
- D seeming one sided to critical listeners

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Before the bridge, children travelling to school took**

- A a shortcut across the river
- B a ferry every morning
- C no route at all
- D a long detour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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