PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ENGLISH 11 · UNIT A

Speaking and Listening — Practice Test

Prince Edward Island English 11 • 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 **A speaker talks at 130 words per minute for 3 minutes. The speech contains how many words**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A 480 word talk is divided into 4 equal sections. Each section has how many words**

ANSWER _____

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3 **A class discussion works best when students respond to each others ideas with**

- A interruptions
- B evidence and reasons
- C personal attacks
- D silence

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4 **A debate team that anticipates the other sides strongest point and prepares an answer is practising**

- A memorisation only
- B anticipation of counterarguments
- C ignoring the opposition
- D speaking faster

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5 **A Grade 11 student opens a class debate on later school start times. Which is the strongest opening move for a debate speech?**

- A A joke with no claim
- B A list of unrelated facts
- C State the claim, then give reasons
- D A reading of the whole essay

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6 **A group presentation works best when each speaker knows their section and the transitions between speakers are**

- A improvised
- B planned
- C skipped
- D repeated

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7 **A listener who notices a speaker uses only one source should question whether the argument is supported by enough**

A evidence

B volume

C gestures

D time

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8 **A listener who writes down the speakers three reasons during a talk is taking notes on the**

A supporting points

B speakers appearance

C room temperature

D number of slides

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9 **A speaker addressing a formal assembly chooses formal language and a steady tone, which matches the occasions**

- A pace only
- B register
- C visual aid
- D seating plan

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10 **A speaker at a Remembrance Day assembly slows down before the final line so the audience can absorb it, which is a use of**

- A a deliberate pause
- B a louder voice throughout
- C faster delivery
- D reading from notes only

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11 **A speaker who adapts an example for a younger audience is adjusting for audience**

A size only

B location only

C age and knowledge

D clothing

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12 **A speaker who defines an unfamiliar term before using it helps the audience by removing a**

A visual aid

B pause

C barrier to understanding

D rebuttal

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13 **A speaker who ends with a call to action gives the audience a clear next step, which strengthens a persuasive**

- A introduction
- B visual aid
- C pause
- D conclusion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A speaker who quotes a source aloud during a talk should name the source so listeners can judge its**

- A credibility
- B length
- C volume
- D costume

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15 **A student presenting on Confederation checks that every chart can be read from the back row, which is attention to**

A speech length only

B costume choice

C audience sight lines

D background music

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16 **A student who practises a speech three times and times each run is preparing for good**

A improvisation only

B audience size

C time control

D room lighting

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17 **A student who records a practice speech, listens back and notes filler words is using**

- A self review
- B audience voting
- C a written test
- D peer grading only

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18 **During a seminar on a novel, a student builds on a classmates point instead of repeating it, which shows the seminar skill of**

- A changing the topic
- B speaking the longest
- C avoiding eye contact
- D extending an idea

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19 **In a group discussion, the chairperson invites a quiet member to speak, which supports**

A one speaker dominance

B shorter meetings only

C written work only

D balanced participation

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20 **Listening for the speakers main claim rather than every detail is listening for the**

A exact wording

B gist

C background noise

D speakers clothing

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21 **When a listener nods and asks a follow up question after a talk, the listener is giving the speaker**

A a rebuttal

B feedback

C a visual aid

D a transcript

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22 **A speaker talks at 150 words per minute for 4 minutes. The speech contains how many words**

ANSWER _____

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23 **A 600 word talk is divided into 5 equal sections. Each section has how many words**

ANSWER _____

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24 **A speaker talks at 120 words per minute for 5 minutes. The speech contains how many words**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A 360 word talk is divided into 3 equal sections. Each section has how many words**

ANSWER _____

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ANSWER KEY

1.	390	**10.**	A	**19.**	D
2.	120	**11.**	C	**20.**	B
3.	B	**12.**	C	**21.**	B
4.	B	**13.**	D	**22.**	600
5.	C	**14.**	A	**23.**	120
6.	B	**15.**	C	**24.**	600
7.	A	**16.**	C	**25.**	120
8.	A	**17.**	A		
9.	B	**18.**	D		

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