PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ENGLISH 11 · 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 **A 480 word talk is divided into 4 equal sections. Each section has how many words**

ANSWER _____

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2 **In literary study, which term names an object or image that stands for a larger idea**

A symbolism

B foreshadowing

C irony

D unreliable narrator

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3 **In writing study, which term names a sentence that states the main idea of one paragraph**

- A evidence
- B topic sentence
- C counterargument
- D transition

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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 **In literary study, which term names a contrast between what is expected and what actually happens**

A unreliable narrator

B point of view

C imagery

D irony

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6 **In writing study, which term names an opposing view that a writer acknowledges and answers**

A transition

B revision

C editing

D counterargument

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7 **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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8 **In literary study, which term names the perspective from which a story is told**

- A imagery
- B point of view
- C allusion
- D motif

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9 **In writing study, which term names correcting grammar, spelling and punctuation in a draft**

A citation

B plagiarism

C editing

D voice

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10 **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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11 **In literary study, which term names a repeated image or idea that gains meaning through repetition**

- A motif
- B tone
- C theme
- D symbolism

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12 **In writing study, which term names presenting someone elses work or ideas as your own**

- A plagiarism
- B voice
- C thesis statement
- D topic sentence

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13 **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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A Storm Reading

Use this reading for question 14.

The storm appears three times in the chapter: first as distant thunder while the family argues, then as rain against the windows during a difficult decision, and finally as a clearing sky after the argument ends. The narrator never explains the storm directly.

14 **Read the passage and identify what the repeated storm image most likely represents**

A a change of season only

B a characters hobby

C a coming conflict

D a historical date

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A paragraph that begins with its main idea, gives two examples and ends by linking back to the thesis shows good**

- A random ordering
- B repetition only
- C a long title
- D paragraph unity

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16 **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

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17 **A reader who notices that a character keeps choosing the same road at a crossroads is tracking a**

A motif

B plot summary

C chapter heading

D index entry

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18 **An argument that admits a weakness in its own case and answers it is stronger because it addresses the**

A title

B counterargument

C font choice

D page count

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19 **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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20 **A character arc describes how a character**

A stays in one place

B is described once

C speaks in dialogue

D changes over a story

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21 **A poster that pairs a short slogan with a strong image communicates mainly through**

A visual and verbal combination

B long paragraphs

C footnotes

D a bibliography

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22 **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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23 **A reader who compares how two articles report the same event is checking for**

A spelling

B bias and perspective

C page length

D author age

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24 **A writer who writes for younger readers should adjust vocabulary and sentence length to suit the**

A deadline

B printer

C audience

D title

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25 **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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26 **A writer who leaves a mystery unsolved at the end of a chapter creates**

A suspense

B a summary

C a glossary

D an index

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27 **Which best describes an effective conclusion?**

A restates the thesis in new words and leaves a final thought

B repeats the introduction word for word

C adds a new argument

D lists sources

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

ANSWER _____

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29 **A reader who asks what a text leaves out is reading**

A quickly only

B aloud only

C critically

D for spelling

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30 **An essay of 900 words is divided into 6 equal paragraphs. Each paragraph averages how many words**

ANSWER _____

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

ANSWER _____

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32 **A reader reads at 250 words per minute for 10 minutes. The reader covers how many words**

ANSWER _____

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33 **A draft of 800 words is cut by 200 words. The revised draft has how many words**

ANSWER _____

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34 **When giving directions aloud, a speaker who lists steps in order and checks understanding after each step is using**

A. a single long sentence

B. technical terms only

C. sequenced instructions with checks

D. silent gestures only

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35 **A graphic novel uses panel size to slow the reader at a dramatic moment, which is a visual choice about**

- A paper quality
- B cover price
- C author name
- D pacing

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36 **A writer who keeps a research log of where each fact came from will find it easier to write accurate**

- A titles
- B margins
- C citations
- D cover pages

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37 **A speaker talks at 110 words per minute for 6 minutes. The speech contains how many words**

ANSWER _____

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38 **A poem that compares hope to a bird without using like or as uses a**

A simile

B metaphor

C hyperbole only

D literal statement

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39 **An infographic that presents survey results is representing data**

A in prose only

B visually

C in footnotes only

D by quotation

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40 **Which term names an answer to an opposing argument in a debate**

A rebuttal

B visual aid

C audience analysis

D rhetorical purpose

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41 **A reader who checks a sources publication date before trusting its facts is judging its**

A length

B font

C cover

D currency

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42 **A writer who outlines before drafting is planning structure before writing sentences, which usually saves**

A paper

B ink

C reading time

D revision time

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43 **Which term names meaning carried by gestures, posture and facial expression**

- A rebuttal
- B visual aid
- C audience analysis
- D nonverbal communication

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44 **A documentary that interviews experts and shows archival footage is using evidence to support its**

- A music
- B title
- C argument
- D length

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45 **A research writer who notes page numbers for quotations will find it easier to create accurate**

- A titles
- B headings
- C citations
- D margins

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Which term names restating a speakers message in your own words to check understanding**

- A nonverbal communication
- B rebuttal
- C paraphrasing
- D visual aid

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47 **A short story with a surprise ending that still makes sense on rereading uses clues planted**

- A earlier
- B later
- C never
- D randomly

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48 **A writer who chooses a precise verb instead of a vague one improves the sentences**

- A clarity and force
- B length
- C font
- D margin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Which term names the reason a speaker speaks, such as to persuade or to inform**

A register

B rhetorical purpose

C enunciation

D pace

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50 **A reader comparing a novel with its film version should notice what each version changes, keeps or**

A prices

B advertises

C omits

D publishes

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ANSWER KEY

1.	120	**18.**	B	**35.**	D
2.	A	**19.**	C	**36.**	C
3.	B	**20.**	D	**37.**	660
4.	B	**21.**	A	**38.**	B
5.	D	**22.**	D	**39.**	B
6.	D	**23.**	B	**40.**	A
7.	B	**24.**	C	**41.**	D
8.	B	**25.**	B	**42.**	D
9.	C	**26.**	A	**43.**	D
10.	B	**27.**	A	**44.**	C
11.	A	**28.**	120	**45.**	C
12.	A	**29.**	C	**46.**	C
13.	C	**30.**	150	**47.**	A
14.	C	**31.**	120	**48.**	A
15.	D	**32.**	2500	**49.**	B
16.	D	**33.**	600	**50.**	C
17.	A	**34.**	C		

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