QUEBEC ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, SECONDARY V · UNIT C

Listening to Spoken and Media Texts — Practice Test

Quebec English Language Arts, Secondary V • 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.

Listening I - Transcript: A News Report on Local Elections

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

Anchor: Voter turnout in the local election rose by six percent this year, driven largely by younger voters. Officials credit new early voting hours and a student registration drive at the high school.

Analyst: Turnout is only part of the story. The winning margin was narrow, and the council now faces a divided public on the transit plan. The next council meeting will test whether compromise is possible.

Anchor: Full results and the council meeting schedule are posted on the city website.

1 **What is the main point of Listening I?**

- **A** Turnout rose, but a narrow margin leaves the council facing a divided public on transit
- **B** The election was cancelled
- **C** Students did not vote at all
- **D** The transit plan was already settled

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2

According to Listening I, what drove the turnout rise?

- A New early voting hours and a student registration drive
- B A change in the voting age
- C Free transit for all voters
- D A school holiday

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3

What can a listener infer about the next council meeting?

- A It will cancel the election results
- B It will ignore all voters
- C It will show whether compromise on the transit plan is possible
- D It will end the transit plan at once

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4

In Listening I, what does the analyst add beyond the turnout figure?

A. A list of every voter

B. A prediction that turnout will fall to zero

C. A complaint about the anchor

D. An interpretation of what the narrow margin means for governing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Listening II - Transcript: An Interview with a Scientist

Use this reading for questions 5 to 8.

Interviewer: You study urban trees. What surprised you most in your recent work?

Scientist: I expected trees to help mainly by providing shade. What surprised me was how much they also help with storm water. Their roots and the soil beneath them slow runoff, which reduces flooding after heavy rain.

Interviewer: Does that mean every street should have the same trees?

Scientist: No. Species choice matters. A tree that thrives in one soil or climate may struggle in another, so planting must fit the local conditions.

5 **What is the main point of Listening II?**

- **A** Urban trees help with storm water as well as shade, but species must fit local conditions
- **B** All trees are identical in every city
- **C** Trees cause flooding after rain
- **D** Shade is the only benefit of trees

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

6 **According to Listening II, how do trees help with storm water?**

- **A** Their leaves block all rain
- **B** Their roots and soil slow runoff, which reduces flooding after heavy rain
- **C** Their branches store water forever
- **D** Their roots dry out the soil completely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **According to Listening II, why does species choice matter?**

- **A** All species grow equally everywhere
- **B** Species choice affects only tree colour
- **C** A tree that thrives in one soil or climate may struggle in another
- **D** Trees never need local conditions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **What can a listener infer about the scientist's method?**

- **A** She guesses without any research
- **B** She studies only shade
- **C** She opposes planting trees
- **D** She bases her claims on recent research, not only on expectation

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

Listening III - Transcript: A Podcast on Advertising

Use this reading for questions 9 to 12.

Host: Today we ask how an advertisement persuades us. Consider a drink advertisement that shows athletes celebrating after a game. The drink is never shown to improve performance. The advertisement links the drink to winning, friendship, and fun.

Guest: That link is the technique. The advertisement does not argue with facts. It borrows positive feelings from sport and attaches them to a product. A careful viewer asks: what does the advertisement actually claim, and what feeling is it selling?

Host: So the question is not only whether we like the advertisement, but whether its implied promise is supported.

9 **What is the main point of Listening III?**

- **A** Advertisements can persuade by linking a product to positive feelings rather than by arguing with facts
- **B** All advertisements state only verified facts
- **C** Athletes never appear in advertisements
- **D** Drinks improve sports performance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **According to Listening III, what does the drink advertisement link the drink to?**

- A Lower prices and free delivery
- B Winning, friendship, and fun
- C Medical treatment
- D School grades

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **According to Listening III, what should a careful viewer ask?**

- A How much the athletes were paid only
- B Where the advertisement was filmed only
- C What the advertisement actually claims, and what feeling it is selling
- D How long the advertisement lasts only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What technique does the guest identify in Listening III?**

- **A** Listing scientific studies
- **B** Showing a price comparison
- **C** Explaining how the drink is made
- **D** Borrowing positive feelings from sport and attaching them to a product

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **What is framing in a media text?**

- **A** Choosing how a topic is presented, which shapes how audiences understand it
- **B** A picture frame on a wall
- **C** A list of facts with no viewpoint
- **D** A summary at the end

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **What is loaded language in a spoken text?**

A Neutral words only

B Words chosen to stir a strong emotional response beyond the facts

C Words with no meaning

D Words spoken slowly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **What is a straw man argument in a debate?**

A A strong version of an opposing argument

B A summary of both sides

C A distorted, weaker version of an opposing argument

D A question from the audience

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **What is an appeal to emotion in persuasion?**

A Using verified data only

B Using a dictionary definition

C Using a neutral summary

D Using feelings rather than evidence to win support

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What is an appeal to authority in persuasion?**

A Citing a respected source to support a claim

B Citing no source at all

C Attacking a person

D Repeating a slogan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What is a false dilemma in an argument?**

A Presenting many fair choices

B Presenting only two choices when more choices exist

C Presenting no choices

D Presenting a fact and an opinion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **In a speech, what does a rhetorical device do?**

A It changes the facts

B It shortens the speech to one word

C It uses language patterns to persuade or emphasize

D It removes all emotion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **What is the purpose of a sound bite in news?**

- **A** A long unedited interview
- **B** A commercial for a product
- **C** A weather forecast
- **D** A short, memorable quotation that captures a key point

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A podcast host asks, 'But what about the cost?' What is the host doing?**

- **A** Raising a possible objection for the guest to address
- **B** Ending the podcast
- **C** Agreeing with everything
- **D** Changing the subject

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **What does it mean to evaluate a speaker's evidence?**

- **A** To count the speaker's words
- **B** To judge whether it is relevant, sufficient, and reliable
- **C** To judge the speaker's voice
- **D** To agree with the speaker

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **In a panel discussion, why do speakers interrupt with clarifications?**

- **A** To end the discussion
- **B** To hide their views
- **C** To prevent misunderstanding before the discussion moves on
- **D** To speak longer than others

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What is the effect of a speaker citing a study by name?**

- **A** It proves the claim beyond doubt
- **B** It replaces all other evidence
- **C** It ends all questions
- **D** It allows listeners to check the source and judge its quality

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A speaker says, 'Studies show' without naming a study. What should a critical listener do?**

- **A** Ask which studies, and treat the claim as unproven until checked
- **B** Accept the claim at once
- **C** Reject the speaker entirely
- **D** Ignore the claim and the talk

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.