QUEBEC ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS, SECONDARY V · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Quebec English Language Arts, Secondary V • 50 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 **What is the main risk of a straw man reply in a discussion?**

- A It takes too long to deliver
- B It uses words that are too simple
- C It answers a weaker version of the argument instead of the real one
- D It agrees with the speaker too much

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Reading I - The Map Room

Use this reading for question 2.

In the basement of the old school library, Amara found a room no one had mentioned: a map room. Dusty maps covered the walls, showing coastlines, trade routes, and towns that no longer appeared on new maps. A note on the door read, 'Maps show what people once believed was true.'

Amara spent weeks comparing an old map of the St. Lawrence with a modern one. The old map showed a small settlement where the modern map showed only forest. Curious, she searched the school archives and found a diary entry from a fur trader who had lived in that settlement for one winter.

Amara did not prove that the settlement mattered to history. She did learn something more useful: a map is an argument, not a neutral picture. Every map maker chooses what to show and what to leave out, and a careful reader asks who made the map and why.

2 **According to Reading I, what did the old map show that the modern map did not?**

- **A** A small settlement where the modern map showed only forest
- **B** A new highway across the province
- **C** The exact location of the school
- **D** A river that no longer exists

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Listening I - Transcript: A News Report on Local Elections

Use this reading for question 3.

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.

3 **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**

4 **Which sentence uses a colon correctly?**

- A The report had one clear finding, turnout had risen.
- B The report had one clear: finding turnout had risen.
- C The report had one clear finding: turnout had risen.
- D The report: had one clear finding turnout had risen.

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5 **What makes a spoken claim credible to listeners?**

- A Clear reasons supported by reliable evidence the audience can check
- B A loud voice and fast delivery
- C A claim repeated many times
- D A claim no listener can question

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Reading II - The Silent Debate

Use this reading for questions 6 and 10.

The school debate team had a new rule: before anyone could argue a position, each member had to present the strongest version of the opposing view. At first, students complained. It felt strange to argue well for a side they disagreed with, especially on the topic of school start times.

Leila, who favoured a later start, presented the case for an early start with care. She explained bus schedules, after school jobs, and sports practice. When she finished, even students who agreed with her admitted that the early start case was stronger than they had expected.

The rule did not make everyone agree. It made the final debate sharper, because each side had to answer real arguments instead of weak ones. Leila later said the exercise taught her that understanding an opposing view is not surrender; it is preparation.

6 **What is the main idea of Reading II?**

- **A** Presenting the strongest opposing view makes debate sharper and better prepared
- **B** The debate team decides to end all debates
- **C** Leila changes her mind about school start times
- **D** Early school starts are proven best for all students

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Listening II - Transcript: An Interview with a Scientist

Use this reading for question 7.

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.

7 **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

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8 **Which sentence uses parallel structure correctly with verb forms?**

- **A** Sara likes reading, to write, and debating.
- **B** Sara likes reading, writing, and debating.
- **C** Sara likes to read, writing, and debate.
- **D** Sara likes reading, writing, and to debate.

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9 **In a panel discussion, what is the moderator's main job?**

- **A** To decide which speaker is right
- **B** To speak for most of the time
- **C** To keep the discussion fair, on topic, and open to each speaker
- **D** To avoid difficult questions

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10 **In Reading II, what does Leila's final comment mainly mean?**

- **A** A speaker should never listen to opponents
- **B** Debate always ends in agreement
- **C** Strong arguments are always wrong
- **D** Understanding an opposing view prepares a speaker; it is not surrender

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

Listening III - Transcript: A Podcast on Advertising

Use this reading for questions 11 and 15.

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.

11 **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

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12 **Which sentence uses 'whom' correctly after a preposition?**

- A To whom should I address the letter?
- B To who should I address the letter?
- C To which should I address the letter?
- D To whose should I address the letter?

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13 **In a class discussion about social media and privacy, which contribution best moves the discussion forward?**

- A A general statement with no example
- B A joke about another class
- C A specific point supported by an example from the topic
- D A claim that no one can check

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Reading III - Water and Memory

Use this reading for question 14.

Every spring, the river near the town rose and fell, and every spring the town argued about the same question: should the old mill dam stay or go? The dam had powered a mill for a century, but it also blocked fish from reaching upstream pools where they had spawned for generations.

Elena, a student journalist, interviewed three people: a mill worker proud of the building's history, a biologist who studied the fish, and an elder who remembered swimming in the river as a child. Each person loved the river, but each described a different river: a workplace, a habitat, and a childhood home.

Elena's article did not settle the argument. It showed readers why the argument was hard: the same river carried history, ecology, and memory at once, and any decision would honour one value while costing another. Readers praised the article not for taking a side, but for making the choice clear.

14 **What can the reader infer about Elena's journalism from the passage?**

- **A** She interviews only one person
- **B** She hides facts from readers
- **C** She presents several perspectives fairly instead of only taking a side
- **D** She decides the dam question alone

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15 **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

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16 **Which sentence uses active voice most clearly?**

A The study group was organized by Maya.

B The study group was organized.

C Maya was organizing of the study group.

D Maya organized the study group.

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17 **A student is preparing a short talk about part time work and study. Which preparation step is most useful?**

A Memorizing a long list of unrelated facts

B Planning the main points and one example for each point

C Writing the talk only during the talk

D Copying a talk about a different topic

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18 **What is symbolism?**

A The use of a title only

B The use of an object or image to stand for a larger idea

C A summary of a plot

D A character's full name

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19 **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

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20 **Which sentence uses subject verb agreement with a collective noun correctly?**

A The committee meet on Tuesdays.

B The committee meeting on Tuesdays.

C The committee meets, on Tuesdays, and.

D The committee meets on Tuesdays.

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **In a class discussion about AI tools in school writing, which contribution best moves the discussion forward?**

A A specific point supported by an example from the topic

B A general statement with no example

C A joke about another class

D A claim that no one can check

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22 **What is point of view in a story?**

A The perspective from which a story is told

B The number of pages in a story

C The moral of a story

D The author's address

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23 **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

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24 **Which sentence correctly uses 'fewer'?**

A There were less errors in the final draft.

B There were fewer error in the final draft.

C There were fewer errors in the final draft.

D There were less error in the final draft.

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25 **In a class discussion about bilingualism in Montreal, which contribution best moves the discussion forward?**

- A A specific point supported by an example from the topic
- B A general statement with no example
- C A joke about another class
- D A claim that no one can check

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26 **What is an allusion?**

- A A brief reference to another text, event, or well known figure
- B A long retelling of a story
- C A spelling error
- D A chapter title

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27 **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

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28 **Which counterargument handling is strongest in an argumentative essay?**

A Ignoring all objections

B Acknowledging a fair objection, then answering it with evidence

C Insulting those who object

D Repeating the claim louder

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29 **A student is preparing a short talk about student mental health supports. Which preparation step is most useful?**

- A Memorizing a long list of unrelated facts
- B Writing the talk only during the talk
- C Copying a talk about a different topic
- D Planning the main points and one example for each point

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30 **In the sentence 'The classroom was a beehive,' which device is used?**

- A Simile
- B Personification
- C Alliteration
- D Metaphor

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31 **What is tone of voice in a spoken text?**

A The volume of the room

B The attitude conveyed by pitch, pace, and word choice

C The number of listeners

D The length of the talk

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32 **Which sentence best introduces evidence in an essay?**

A Evidence is important.

B A city report shows that turnout rose after early voting hours were added.

C Someone said something.

D Turnout is a word.

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33 **In a class discussion about news literacy online, which contribution best moves the discussion forward?**

- A A general statement with no example
- B A joke about another class
- C A specific point supported by an example from the topic
- D A claim that no one can check

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34 **What is a counterargument?**

- A A claim with no support
- B A summary of the introduction
- C An opposing view that a writer addresses and answers
- D A quotation without a source

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35 **A speaker pauses after a surprising statistic. What is a likely purpose?**

A To let listeners absorb the statistic before continuing

B To signal the talk is over

C To hide the statistic

D To change the topic

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36 **Which revision best removes redundancy?**

A She repeated the point.

B She repeated the point again.

C She repeated again the point again.

D She repeated the point for a second repeat.

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37 **A student is preparing a short talk about reconciliation in schools. Which preparation step is most useful?**

- **A** Memorizing a long list of unrelated facts
- **B** Planning the main points and one example for each point
- **C** Writing the talk only during the talk
- **D** Copying a talk about a different topic

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38 **What is synthesis in reading?**

- **A** Copying one source word for word
- **B** Combining ideas from several sources into a fuller understanding
- **C** Reading only the first source
- **D** Ignoring sources that disagree

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39 **What does a speaker's use of 'we' often do?**

- A It proves a claim
- B It ends the talk
- C It names a single person
- D It builds a shared identity with listeners

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40 **What is the main job of a topic sentence in a body paragraph?**

- A To repeat the conclusion
- B To introduce a new essay
- C To list sources
- D To state the paragraph's main idea and link it to the thesis

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41 **Which question best helps a group evaluate a proposed solution?**

- **A** What would success look like, and what are the costs and risks?
- **B** Who first thought of this idea?
- **C** Is this idea popular online?
- **D** Can we decide without discussion?

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42 **What is the function of a conclusion in an essay?**

- **A** To restate the main argument and its significance
- **B** To introduce a new unrelated topic
- **C** To list every source word for word
- **D** To ask readers to stop reading

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43 **What is the conclusion of a spoken argument?**

A The first reason given

B A summary of the audience

C A commercial break

D The claim the reasons are meant to support

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44 **Which sentence uses commas correctly in a compound sentence?**

A Maya researched the topic and Sara prepared the slides.

B Maya researched, the topic and Sara prepared the slides.

C Maya researched the topic, and, Sara prepared the slides.

D Maya researched the topic, and Sara prepared the slides.

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45 **A student must present research findings to a school committee. Which tone fits best?**

- A Casual slang throughout the presentation
- B Emotional appeals with no evidence
- C A tone that hides the findings
- D Formal and evidence based, with clear limits on what the findings show

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46 **What is implicit meaning in a text?**

- A Meaning stated in the title only
- B Meaning with no evidence
- C A spelling of a word
- D Meaning suggested but not stated directly

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47 **In media literacy, what is a primary purpose of checking a source?**

A To find a longer version

B To agree with the source

C To judge whether the information is trustworthy

D To avoid reading

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48 **Which sentence sets off extra information correctly with commas?**

A The finding surprising to many, changed the plan.

B The finding, surprising to many changed, the plan.

C The finding, surprising to many, changed the plan.

D The finding surprising, to many changed the plan.

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49 **During questions after a talk, a listener asks about a limit of the study. What is the best reply?**

- **A** Denying that any limit exists
- **B** Changing the subject at once
- **C** Acknowledging the limit honestly and explaining what it means for the conclusion
- **D** Saying the question is not allowed

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50 **What is the role of context in understanding a word?**

- **A** Context changes the spelling of a word
- **B** Context is never useful
- **C** Surrounding words and the situation help fix its intended meaning
- **D** Context replaces the dictionary

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ANSWER KEY

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

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