SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS A30 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Identity - Define the Individual, Negotiate the Community — 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.

Reading I - The Name She Chose

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

At eighteen, Ines stopped answering to the nickname her cousins had given her as a child. The nickname had been affectionate, but it no longer fit the person she was becoming, a student, a volunteer, a young woman who spoke carefully and listened longer. When she told her family, some laughed, some were hurt, and her grandmother asked why a name given with love should be set aside.

Ines explained that she was not rejecting her family. She was defining herself within it, keeping the love and releasing the label that no longer described her. Over time, her family used her chosen name, and the community of cousins adjusted, not by forgetting the past but by making room for the person Ines had become. Identity, she learned, is negotiated, like a river negotiating its banks, shaping and being shaped at once.

1 **According to Reading I, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** a young woman defines herself within her family by choosing her name
- **B** a young woman rejects her family entirely over a nickname
- **C** a young woman accepts every label others give her
- **D** a young woman changes her name to hide her past

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2 **According to Reading I, which word best describes the main character?**

- A reckless
- B thoughtful
- C hostile
- D indifferent

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3 **According to Reading I, which detail is stated in the passage?**

- A Ines never explained her choice to her family
- B Ines's family refused to ever use her chosen name
- C Ines told her family she was not rejecting them, only releasing a label
- D Ines's nickname was given by strangers

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4 **According to Reading I, in this passage the word affectionate most nearly means**

A angry and hostile

B secret and hidden

C formal and distant

D showing fondness and love

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5 **According to Reading I, what can the reader most reasonably infer?**

A Ines will likely keep defining herself while staying connected to family

B Ines will cut off all family contact

C Ines's family will forget her entirely

D Ines will accept the old nickname again at once

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6 **According to Reading I, which theme is best supported by the passage?**

A identity is fixed by others and never changes

B identity is negotiated between the individual and the community

C defining oneself requires rejecting family

D communities never adjust to individuals

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase like a river negotiating its banks is an example of**

A a metaphor, because it says one thing is another thing

B personification, because it gives human qualities to a nonhuman thing

C a simile, because it compares two things using like or as

D a hyperbole, because it greatly exaggerates for effect

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8 **According to Reading I, which word best describes the mood of the passage?**

A tense, with a sense of danger

B joyful, with a sense of celebration

C angry, with a sense of frustration

D reflective, with a sense of thoughtful looking back

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9 **According to Reading I, from which point of view is the story told?**

A third person limited, because the narrator follows one character and shares that character's thoughts

B third person omniscient, because the narrator knows the thoughts of every character

C first person, because the narrator tells the story using **I**

D second person, because the narrator speaks directly to the reader as you

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Reading II - Individual and Community

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

Every community asks something of its members: follow its rules, share its stories, and support its vulnerable people. Every individual also asks something of the community: room to differ, to question, and to grow in directions the community did not foresee. The tension between these claims is not a flaw. It is the ordinary work of living together.

Communities that allow no individual difference become rigid, while individuals who owe nothing to any community become isolated. Healthy negotiation therefore requires both loyalty and honesty: loyalty that keeps people connected, and honesty that lets them name what needs to change. When both are present, the individual defines herself, and the community, in turn, is redefined by her.

10 **According to Reading II, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- **A** communities should allow no individual difference
- **B** identity forms through negotiation between individual claims and community claims
- **C** individuals should owe nothing to any community
- **D** tension between individual and community is always a flaw

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11 **According to Reading II, which detail is stated in the passage?**

- A individuals who owe nothing become well connected
- B loyalty alone, without honesty, renews communities
- C communities that allow no difference become rigid
- D communities never change through individuals

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12 **According to Reading II, in this passage the word rigid most nearly means**

- A flexible and open
- B warm and welcoming
- C large and wealthy
- D stiff and unwilling to change or bend

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13 **According to Reading II, what is the author's main purpose?**

A to explain how individual and community negotiate identity together

B to tell a story about a young woman's name

C to persuade readers to reject all communities

D to list rules for rigid communities

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14 **According to Reading II, what can the reader most reasonably infer?**

A communities will never adapt to any individual

B communities that balance loyalty and honesty will likely adapt over time

C individuals will always become isolated

D negotiation will destroy every community

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15 **According to Reading II, which claim is best supported by the passage?**

A loyalty without honesty always renews communities

B honesty without loyalty always connects people

C loyalty plus honesty allows both individual and community to grow

D rigid communities grow fastest

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16 **According to Reading II, which title fits the passage best?**

A The Name She Chose

B Rules for Rigid Groups

C How to Be Isolated

D Individual and Community

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17 **According to Reading II, which text structure does the author mainly use?**

A problem and solution, presenting a difficulty and then a way to solve it

B chronological order, telling events in the order they happened

C cause and effect, showing how one thing leads to another

D compare and contrast, showing how two things are alike and different

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18 **According to Reading II, who is the intended audience of the passage?**

A students at a school who might take part

B general readers interested in the topic

C parents deciding about a school program

D specialists who already work in the field

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19 **Which statement best explains the difference between a topic and a theme?**

A a topic names a subject, while a theme states a message about that subject

B a topic is always stated directly, while a theme is never important

C a topic is the main character, while a theme is the setting

D a topic and a theme mean exactly the same thing in literature

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20 **A character keeps a promise even when keeping it costs her time and comfort. What does this action most clearly show about her?**

A she dislikes spending time with others

B she values loyalty over convenience

C she is afraid of making decisions

D she wants praise for every small act

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21 **In a story, a storm arrives just as a character makes a difficult choice. The storm most likely functions as**

A a factual weather report with no story meaning

B proof that the character controls the weather

C a symbol of conflict and change

D a reason to end the story at once

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22 **Which sentence is an example of foreshadowing?**

A She ate breakfast and then went to school as usual

B The town had a library, a rink, and a grocery store

C He finished his homework before dinner every night

D As she packed her bag, she did not know the letter waiting at home would change everything

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23 **A narrator says one thing but clearly means the opposite. This is an example of**

- **A** irony
- **B** a simile
- **C** a summary
- **D** a biography

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24 **Which of the following is a theme rather than a topic?**

- **A** bravery
- **B** courage grows when people act despite fear
- **C** a brave character
- **D** a story about a rescue

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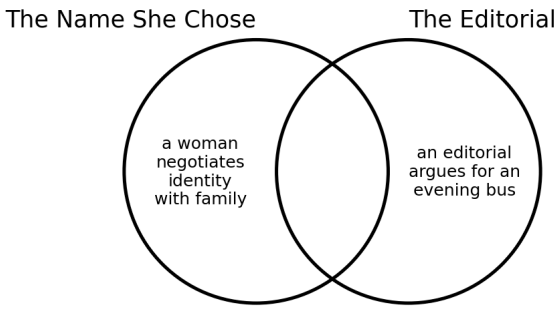
25 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by both texts?**



A identity is negotiated, not imposed

B a woman negotiates identity with family

C an editorial argues for an evening bus

D an idea found in neither text

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
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. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. A

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