SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS A30 · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Social Responsibility - Shift Centres, Blur Margins — 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 Centre Moves

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

For years, the town's story was told from the main street: the mayor's office, the bank, and the grain elevator. Then a student project recorded stories from the edge of town, from the trailer park, the reserve road, and the night shift at the bakery. Those stories did not replace the main street story, but they shifted its centre, like a map redrawn to include roads once left blank.

Residents who heard the recordings began to see their town differently. The bakery worker's dawn shift, the elder's memories of the river, and the newcomer's first winter became part of the town's account of itself. The margins had not disappeared, but they were no longer invisible, and the centre had grown wider because it listened.

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

- **A** recording overlooked stories erases the main street story
- **B** recording overlooked stories shifts a town's centre and widens its story
- **C** a town's story should only come from its centre
- **D** stories from the margins should stay invisible

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

- A indifferent
- B hostile
- C attentive
- D careless

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

- A the project recorded only the mayor's office
- B residents ignored all the recordings
- C the bakery had no night shift workers
- D the student project recorded stories from the trailer park and the reserve road

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

A not seen or noticed by others

B famous and celebrated

C written in a book

D located downtown

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

A the town will silence all marginal voices again

B the town will likely include more voices in its future stories

C residents will forget the recordings at once

D the centre will shrink to one building

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

- A margins should remain invisible for a town to thrive
- B only centre stories count as a town's story
- C listening to margins widens a community's understanding of itself
- D listening to others narrows understanding

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase like a map redrawn 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 hyperbole, because it greatly exaggerates for effect
- D a simile, because it compares two things using like or as

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

A reflective, with a sense of thoughtful looking back

B tense, with a sense of danger

C joyful, with a sense of celebration

D angry, with a sense of frustration

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

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

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

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 - Centres and Margins

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

Every society has a centre: the groups, places, and stories treated as normal and important. It also has margins: groups, places, and stories treated as unusual or less important. Centres and margins are not fixed by nature. They are made by choices about whose voices are heard, whose histories are taught, and whose needs are planned for.

When centres shift, power shifts with them. Including a previously ignored group in a curriculum, a council, or a history changes what counts as the shared story. Blurring margins does not erase differences. It recognises that the line between centre and margin is drawn by people, and can therefore be redrawn more fairly, so that more people belong at the centre of shared life.

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

- **A** centres and margins are fixed by nature forever
- **B** including ignored groups never changes a shared story
- **C** centres and margins are made by choices and can be redrawn more fairly
- **D** blurring margins erases all differences

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

- **A** centres are never made by choices about voices
- **B** margins are always fixed and natural
- **C** power never shifts when centres shift
- **D** including an ignored group in a curriculum changes what counts as the shared story

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

- **A** acknowledges as real and important
- **B** ignores completely
- **C** erases from memory
- **D** forbids by law

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

A to tell a story about a town recording project

B to explain how centres and margins are made and can be redrawn fairly

C to persuade readers to ignore marginal voices

D to list the buildings on a main street

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

A societies will never change their centres

B ignored groups will always stay unheard

C societies that redraw margins fairly will likely include more voices

D shared stories will shrink to nothing

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

A drawing lines more fairly excludes more people

B shared stories should never include new voices

C differences must be erased to belong

D redrawing centre and margin more fairly lets more people belong

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

A Centres and Margins

B The Centre Moves

C Buildings on Main Street

D How to Stay Invisible

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

A chronological order, telling events in the order they happened

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

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

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

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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 parents deciding about a school program

C general readers interested in the topic

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 is always stated directly, while a theme is never important

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

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 is afraid of making decisions

C she values loyalty over convenience

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 reason to end the story at once
- **D** a symbol of conflict and change

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

- **A** As she packed her bag, she did not know the letter waiting at home would change everything
- **B** She ate breakfast and then went to school as usual
- **C** The town had a library, a rink, and a grocery store
- **D** He finished his homework before dinner every night

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

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

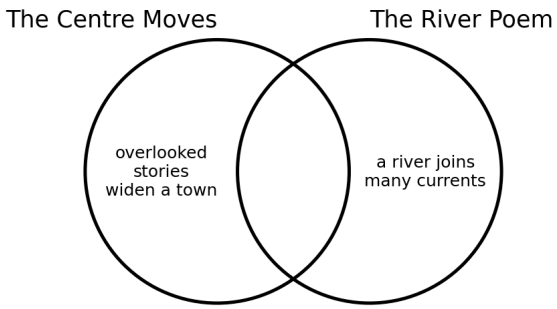
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24 **Which of the following is a theme rather than a topic?**

- A bravery
- B a brave character
- C courage grows when people act despite fear
- 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 overlooked stories widen a town

B centres are made, not fixed

C a river joins many currents

D an idea found in neither text

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ANSWER KEY

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

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