SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS A30 · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Social Action - Understand Beliefs, Initiate Action — 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 Meeting Across the Table

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

The community meeting began badly. Farmers, environmentalists, and town officials sat at separate tables, each convinced the others did not understand the land. Then the facilitator asked each group to state the other group's strongest concern in its own words, before defending its own position. The room went quiet, because understanding, like a bridge, must be built before it can be crossed.

Slowly, the groups found shared ground: everyone wanted clean water, viable farms, and a town where young people could stay. They did not agree on every policy, but they agreed on a first step, a joint study of the watershed, funded by all three groups. Action followed understanding, not the other way around, and the meeting ended with a plan instead of a stalemate.

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

- **A** a community meeting ends in stalemate with no plan
- **B** groups refuse to listen to one another at all
- **C** a community meeting moves from conflict to joint action through understanding
- **D** officials impose a plan without any discussion

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

- A stubborn
- B hostile
- C indifferent
- D open-minded

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

- A the groups agreed on a joint study of the watershed
- B the groups agreed on nothing at all
- C the facilitator asked no one to listen
- D the meeting ended with no plan

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

A a joint plan

B a situation where no side can move forward

C a clean river

D a shared goal

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

A the groups will never meet again

B the watershed study will never happen

C the groups will likely work together on the watershed study

D understanding will destroy the community

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

- A action should come before any understanding
- B understanding others weakens a community
- C shared ground can never be found
- D action follows understanding of others' beliefs and concerns

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase like a bridge is an example of**

- A a simile, because it compares two things using like or as
- B a metaphor, because it says one thing is another thing
- C personification, because it gives human qualities to a nonhuman thing
- 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 hopeful, with a sense of promise for the future

C gloomy, with a sense of sadness

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

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

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

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Reading II - Beliefs Into Action

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

Beliefs alone change little. A person may believe in fairness, yet never speak when unfairness occurs. A community may value clean water, yet never protect its watershed. Beliefs become powerful only when they are translated into action: a letter written, a meeting attended, a habit changed, a policy proposed.

Action, however, must be informed by understanding. Acting on a belief without understanding those affected can cause harm, even with good intentions. The most effective action therefore joins two steps: first, learn what others believe and need, and second, act in ways that respect those beliefs while advancing a shared good. In that order, beliefs do not stay private. They shape the world.

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

- **A** beliefs alone always change the world
- **B** action without understanding never causes harm
- **C** private beliefs should never lead to action
- **D** beliefs become powerful when informed understanding leads to action

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

- **A** a community may value clean water yet never protect its watershed
- **B** beliefs always translate into action automatically
- **C** acting without understanding never harms anyone
- **D** letters and meetings never count as action

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

- **A** ignored completely
- **B** changed from one form into another form
- **C** written in secret
- **D** spoken loudly only

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

A to tell a story about a community meeting

B to persuade readers to act without understanding

C to explain how beliefs become effective through understanding and action

D to list beliefs held by famous people

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

A people who learn first will never act

B action will always harm others

C beliefs will never shape the world

D people who learn first and act second will likely act more effectively

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

A effective action joins understanding with respect for others

B good intentions alone guarantee good outcomes

C understanding others weakens action

D beliefs should stay private forever

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

A The Meeting Across the Table

B Beliefs Into Action

C Famous Beliefs

D How to Avoid Action

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

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

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 specialists who already work in the field

D general readers interested in the topic

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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 is the main character, while a theme is the setting

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

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 wants praise for every small act

D she values loyalty over convenience

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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 symbol of conflict and change

B a factual weather report with no story meaning

C proof that the character controls the weather

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

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** a summary
- **C** irony
- **D** a biography

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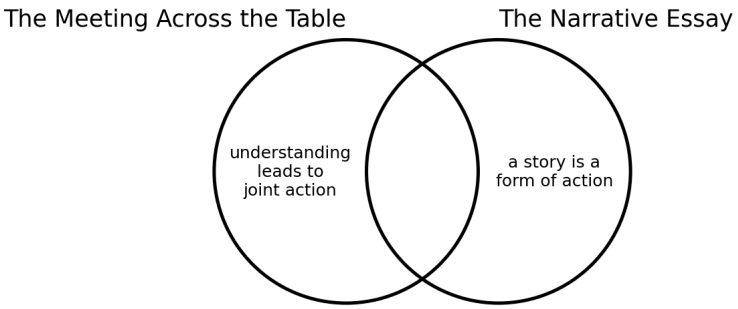
24 **Which of the following is a theme rather than a topic?**

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

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25

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



A understanding leads to joint action

B a story is a form of action

C beliefs need informed action

D an idea found in neither text

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ANSWER KEY

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

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