SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS A30 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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, 5, 9, 13, and 25.

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, 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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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 **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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4 **Which sentence would make the strongest opening for a literary criticism essay about a school event?**

- A a clear sentence that names the event and why it matters to readers
- B a vague sentence about events in general
- C a long list of unrelated dates
- D a joke that confuses the topic

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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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Reading II - Centres and Margins

Use this reading for questions 6, 14, 30, and 50.

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.

6 **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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Reading III - The Narrative Essay

Use this reading for questions 7, 31, 35, and 39.

I did not plan to speak at the council meeting. I had gone only to listen, sitting at the back with my notebook closed. Then an older man described how the proposed road would cut through the field where my grandmother once picked berries, and I felt the past rise in me, sudden and clear, like a voice calling my name.

I stood, my hands shaking, and told the council what that field meant to my family and to the neighbours who still walked there. I did not change the decision that night, but I changed something in myself. I learned that a story, told honestly, is a form of action, and that silence, too, is a choice with consequences.

7 **According to Reading III, which claim is best supported by the passage?**

- **A** silence has no consequences at all
- **B** stories never count as action
- **C** personal experience should never be shared
- **D** telling a story honestly is itself a form of action

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8 **Which detail best supports the topic sentence that volunteering helps a community?**

- A volunteers run the food bank, coach young teams, and clean up the park
- B many people own different kinds of shoes
- C volunteering began long ago in another country
- D some volunteers wear matching shirts

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9 **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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10 **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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11 **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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12 **A student is revising and finds a sentence that repeats an earlier sentence word for word. What should happen?**

A the sentence should be printed in bold letters

B both copies should be kept to make the writing longer

C the sentence should be moved to the title page

D one copy should be cut or rewritten to add new information

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13 **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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14 **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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15 **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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16 **According to Reading II, in this passage the word reliability most nearly means**

A a type of citation

B a broad topic

C the quality of being trustworthy and dependable

D a personal comment

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17 **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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18 **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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19 **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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20 **According to Reading I, in this passage the word interpreting most nearly means**

A summarising plot only

B copying a text

C explaining what something means

D ignoring evidence

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21 **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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22 **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

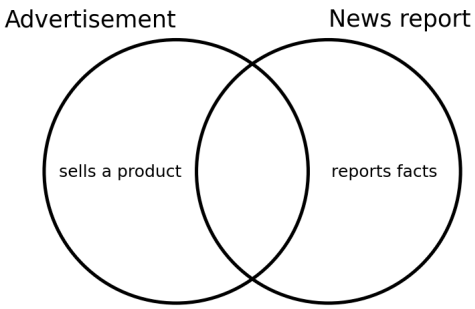
B a topic names a subject, while a theme states a message about that subject

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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23 **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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24 **A student is planning a literary criticism essay. What should the student decide first?**

A the font size for the final copy

B the number of pages before drafting

C a title that sounds impressive but says nothing

D purpose and audience, so the content and tone fit the readers

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25 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **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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27 **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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28 **A writer reads a draft aloud and hears that a sentence is confusing. What is the best next step?**

- A delete the whole paragraph at once
- B change the font of the confusing sentence
- C rewrite the sentence in simpler, clearer words
- D leave the sentence, because readers will guess the meaning

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29 **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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30 **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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31 **According to Reading III, what is the main idea of the passage?**

- A a narrative essay shows stories have no effect at all
- B a narrative essay proves a road should be built
- C a narrative essay shows storytelling as a form of action
- D a narrative essay avoids all personal experience

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32 **A student wants to share a strong opinion about a school rule in the school newspaper. Which form fits best?**

A a personal diary entry kept private

B a list of school rules with no comment

C a set of lab instructions for a science class

D an editorial that argues a position with reasons

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33 **According to Reading III, which detail is stated in the passage?**

A the bus runs all night already

B the bus now stops at six in the evening

C no residents need evening transport

D funding a route would serve no one

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34 **According to Reading III, in this poem the word braiding most nearly means**

A separating forever

B drying up completely

C weaving together like strands of hair

D flowing in one line only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **According to Reading III, what is the author's main purpose?**

A to explain how roads are planned

B to show how telling a personal story can be a form of action

C to persuade readers to stay silent

D to list council meeting rules

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36 **According to Reading III, in this passage the word frayed most nearly means**

A bright and new

B hidden in secret

C worn thin at the edges

D written in a letter

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37 **According to Reading III, what can the reader most reasonably infer?**

A readers are likely to consider supporting the evening route

B readers will demand the bus stop earlier

C the town will ban all evening travel

D no resident will use the evening bus

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38 **According to Reading III, which detail is stated in the poem?**

A the river carries only one kind of boat

B reeds, herons, and small fish gather where water meets land

C the river forgets every hand that touched it

D no life gathers at the river margins

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39 **According to Reading III, who is the intended audience of the passage?**

A general readers interested in the topic

B students at a school who might take part

C parents deciding about a school program

D specialists who already work in the field

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40 **According to Reading III, the phrase a pattern made from many threads 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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A chronological order, telling events in the order they happened

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **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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44 **A student writes a first draft that is messy and full of crossed out words. This is**

A a failure, because first drafts must be perfect

B normal, because first drafts focus on ideas, not perfection

C proofreading, because errors are being fixed

D publishing, because the draft is ready to share

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45 **Which question best helps a reader analyse a character's motivation?**

A how many pages long is the story

B what colour is the book cover

C what does the character want, and what stands in the way

D who published the story first

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46 **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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47 **A story about understanding beliefs and initiating action ends with the main character seeing an old problem in a new way. What has most likely changed?**

- **A** the spelling of the character's name
- **B** the number of chapters in the book
- **C** the weather in every scene
- **D** the character's understanding, not just the situation

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48 **A student writing a literary criticism essay for younger readers about a complex topic should**

A explain key terms in plain words and give simple examples

B use only technical terms with no explanation

C skip the introduction to save space

D write longer sentences to sound more formal

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49 **A writer contrasts a busy city street with a quiet prairie road. The contrast most likely highlights**

A that one place is better in every way

B how setting shapes the feeling of a scene

C that the writer dislikes travel

D that the story has two endings

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50

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D specialists who already work in the field

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ANSWER KEY

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

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