SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS B30 · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Visual, Multimedia and Oral Communication — 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 - A Speech on the River

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

Friends, neighbours, thank you for gathering by the river today. I grew up swimming here, and I have watched this water change: clearer in some years, cloudier in others, always central to our town. Today I ask you to join the river watch, a volunteer group that tests the water, records wildlife, and reports problems early.

We will meet on the first Saturday of each month at the boat launch, and no experience is needed. Bring boots, bring curiosity, and bring a friend. If we watch the river together, we will protect it together, and our children will swim in water we helped keep clean. Thank you.

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

- **A** a speaker urges neighbours to avoid the river
- **B** a speaker urges neighbours to join a volunteer river watch
- **C** a speaker announces the river is closed forever
- **D** a speaker describes swimming with no request

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

- A timid
- B hostile
- C persuasive
- D indifferent

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

- A the river watch meets every day at the school
- B experience is required to join the river watch
- C the speaker grew up far from any river
- D the river watch will meet on the first Saturday of each month at the boat launch

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

A a desire to learn and find out

B a pair of boots

C a boat launch

D a volunteer group

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

A listeners will avoid the river entirely

B listeners are likely to consider joining the river watch

C the river watch will gain no volunteers

D the speaker will stop caring about the river

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

A volunteers should never test water

B rivers protect themselves without people

C shared watching protects a shared river

D children should never swim in rivers

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase water we helped keep clean 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 irony, because it means the opposite of what is said

D imagery, because it appeals to the senses with vivid description

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

A hopeful, with a sense of promise for the future

B tense, with a sense of danger

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

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

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

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

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Reading II - How Multimedia Persuades

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

Multimedia persuades through more than words. Images create feeling, sound sets pace, and text carries argument, and the three together can move an audience faster than any one alone. A video about a river, for example, may show clear water, play gentle music, and display a statistic about pollution, all in the same minute.

That power requires careful judgment. Images can mislead by selecting only flattering scenes, music can make a weak claim feel strong, and statistics can be quoted without context. A critical viewer therefore asks three questions: what is shown, what is left out, and what evidence supports the claim. Only then can feeling and fact be weighed together.

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

- **A** multimedia persuades through words alone
- **B** images and music never affect persuasion
- **C** multimedia persuades through image, sound, and text, so viewers must judge critically
- **D** statistics quoted without context are always reliable

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

- **A** images can never mislead viewers
- **B** music always proves a claim true
- **C** critical viewers should ask no questions
- **D** a critical viewer asks what is shown, what is left out, and what supports the claim

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

- **A** showing something in its most attractive light
- **B** misleading by selection
- **C** gentle and musical
- **D** quoted without context

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

A to tell a story about a river speech

B to explain how multimedia persuades and how viewers should judge it

C to persuade viewers to accept all videos

D to list video editing software

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

A viewers will accept every multimedia claim at once

B multimedia will stop using images or sound

C critical viewers will likely judge multimedia claims more carefully

D statistics will never be quoted again

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

A feeling alone should decide every claim

B evidence is unnecessary in videos

C selected images always show the whole truth

D feeling and fact must be weighed together in multimedia

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

A How Multimedia Persuades

B A Speech on the River

C Video Software

D Music Only

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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 **A poster uses large bold words at the top and smaller details at the bottom. The large words most likely serve to**

- A hide the details from readers
- B catch attention and state the main message quickly
- C prove the poster is expensive
- D replace all other information

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20 **A speaker pauses after an important sentence. The pause most likely helps listeners**

- A forget what was said
- B leave the room early
- C absorb the point before the next idea begins
- D stop paying attention

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21 **Which question best helps a listener evaluate a speech?**

- A how long is the speaker's hair
- B what colour is the speaker's shirt
- C how many people are in the room
- D does the speaker support claims with reasons and evidence

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22 **A video shows smiling students working together while a narrator describes a program. The images most likely aim to**

- A create a positive feeling about the program
- B prove every fact the narrator states
- C replace the narration entirely
- D show that the program has no cost

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23 **Which persuasive technique uses a famous or trusted person to support a product or idea?**

- **A** bandwagon, because everyone is said to do it
- **B** testimonial, because a trusted voice lends credibility
- **C** repetition, because a phrase is said many times
- **D** humour, because a joke makes listeners laugh

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24 **A speaker says everyone in town already supports the plan. Without evidence, this is an example of**

- **A** testimonial, because a famous person speaks
- **B** repetition, because a phrase is repeated
- **C** bandwagon, because it claims everyone agrees
- **D** a fact, because crowds prove a claim

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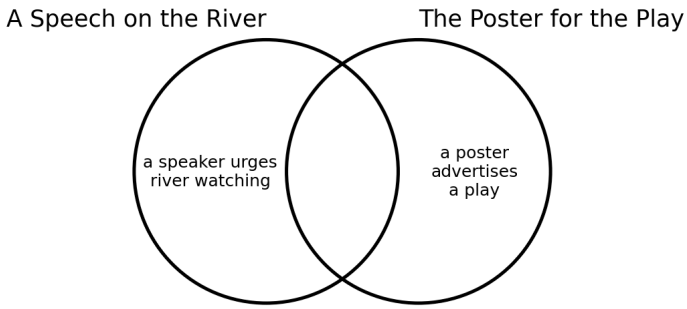
25 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by both texts?**



A. a speaker urges river watching

B. multimedia needs critical viewing

C. a poster advertises a play

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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