SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS B30 · 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 - North of the City

Use this reading for questions 1, 5, 9, 13, and 25.

The bus left Saskatoon before dawn, and by noon the road had narrowed to gravel and the towns had grown farther apart. Lena, who had grown up in the city, watched the land open around her: fields, sloughs, and the long line of the horizon, like a sentence that refused to end. She was travelling to interview her uncle, a trapper turned teacher, for a project on northern Saskatchewan life.

Her uncle met her at the road with tea and stories, not lectures. He spoke of winters that taught patience, of neighbours who shared fuel and food, and of a school where Cree and English lived side by side in the same classroom. Lena realised that Canadian identity is not found only in cities. It is also found in small places, where people adapt to land and to one another, and where the horizon is not an ending but an invitation.

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 timid

B hostile

C persuasive

D indifferent

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

A general readers interested in the topic

B parents deciding about a school program

C specialists who already work in the field

D students at a school who might take part

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4 **Which sentence would make the strongest opening for a reflective 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 Lena will likely value small places and northern stories more
- B Lena will dismiss northern stories entirely
- C Lena will never travel outside the city again
- D Lena learned nothing from her uncle

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Reading II - How Multimedia Persuades

Use this reading for questions 6, 14, 34, and 42.

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.

6 **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

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

7 **Which sentence would make the strongest opening for a position paper about a school event?**

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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 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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11 **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

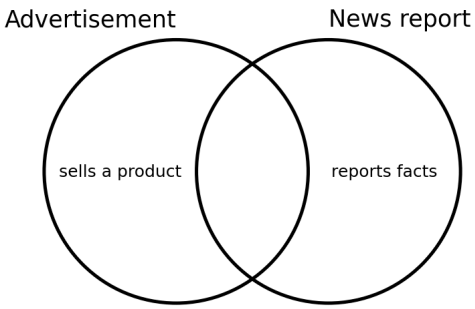
B both copies should be kept to make the writing longer

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

D the sentence should be moved to the title page

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



A finishing before judging

B description selects sensory details

C an idea found in neither text

D review turns work into learning

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

A a city student learns Canadian identity also lives in small northern places

B a city student learns cities are the only real Canada

C a student refuses to travel outside Saskatoon

D a student decides northern life has no stories

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

A features of a text

B reasons or arguments against a claim

C lists of opinions

D claims to defend

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16 **According to Reading II, in this passage the word vague most nearly means**

A clear and specific

B honest and evidence based

C unclear and lacking specific detail

D focused on learning

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

A readers will learn nothing from comparing texts

B readers who compare Canadian texts will likely understand belonging more deeply

C Canadian texts will stop asking about belonging

D only one Canadian text will ever matter

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18 **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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19 **According to Reading II, which title fits the passage best?**

A The Position Paper Draft

B Position and Comparative Writing

C School Subjects

D Opinions Only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **According to Reading I, in this passage the word uneven most nearly means**

A perfect in every part

B finished and polished

C not smooth or equal throughout

D weak in every scene

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

- **A** compare and contrast, showing how two things are alike and different
- **B** chronological order, telling events in the order they happened
- **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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22 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A student is planning a position paper. What should the student decide first?**

- **A** the font size for the final copy
- **B** the number of pages before drafting
- **C** purpose and audience, so the content and tone fit the readers
- **D** a title that sounds impressive but says nothing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A student is planning a reflective 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 sloughs most nearly means**

A long sentences

B city buses

C school classrooms

D shallow ponds or marshy places on the prairie

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26 **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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27 **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 rewrite the sentence in simpler, clearer words
- C change the font of the confusing sentence
- D leave the sentence, because readers will guess the meaning

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28 **A writer wants readers to follow a reflective essay clearly from one idea to the next. Which tool helps most?**

- A longer words in every sentence
- B extra exclamation marks
- C transitions that show how ideas connect
- D a larger title on the first page

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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 **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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Reading III - Two Towns, One River

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

Two towns share one river, but they use it differently. Uptown draws drinking water from the river and guards its banks carefully, while Downton uses the river mainly for recreation and festivals. Uptown fears pollution, Downton fears restrictions, and each town sees the other as the problem.

A comparison of the two towns shows that both depend on the same water, and both suffer if it is harmed. The comparison therefore argues for joint management: shared testing, shared rules, and shared costs. Neither town can protect the river alone, and neither town can enjoy it alone if the other pollutes it.

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

- **A** comparing two towns shows only Uptown needs the river
- **B** comparing two towns proves Downton should pollute freely
- **C** comparing two towns shows both depend on one river and need joint management
- **D** comparing two towns shows rivers need no management

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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 in the first text the road is a test of generosity

B in the second text the road is a test of generosity and endurance

C both texts value exactly the same thing

D comparative paragraphs should never argue anything

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34 **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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35 **According to Reading III, what is the author's main purpose?**

- **A** to describe two towns with no comparison
- **B** to argue for joint management of a shared river through comparison
- **C** to persuade readers to pollute rivers
- **D** to list festival dates in two towns

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

A the student finished no story at all

B the student cut two scenes and rewrote the ending in revision

C the teacher suggested stopping at weak scenes

D the middle scene was cut as useless

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

A readers will likely see journey texts as measuring different values

B readers will see all journeys as identical

C comparisons will reveal nothing about values

D literature will stop using journey forms

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38 **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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39 **According to Reading III, which title fits the passage best?**

- **A** Two Towns, One River
- **B** Uptown and Downton
- **C** Festival Dates
- **D** Rivers Without Rules

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40 **According to Reading III, 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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **According to Reading III, 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 problem and solution, presenting a difficulty and then a way to solve it
- D compare and contrast, showing how two things are alike and different

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42 **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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43 **A student writes a first draft that is messy and full of crossed out words. This is**

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

B a failure, because first drafts must be perfect

C proofreading, because errors are being fixed

D publishing, because the draft is ready to share

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44 **According to Reading I, the phrase like a traveller walking through rain is an example of**

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

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

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

D a hyperbole, because it greatly exaggerates for effect

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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 **A poster shows a photo of students planting seedlings with the headline Grow Something Good. The photo most likely suggests that**

- A only experienced gardeners may join
- B the garden is already fully grown
- C gardening is dirty work to avoid
- D new members can start something and watch it grow

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47 **A student writing a position paper for younger readers about a complex topic should**

- A use only technical terms with no explanation
- B skip the introduction to save space
- C write longer sentences to sound more formal
- D explain key terms in plain words and give simple examples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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 **An advertisement repeats a short slogan many times. The repetition most likely aims to**

A explain the product in full detail

B prove the product is the cheapest

C make the slogan easy to remember

D list every ingredient in the product

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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. B
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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