SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 10 · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Genres and the Composing Process — 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 - From Notes to a Story

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

I started my story with a blank page and a list of notes about a winter walk to my grandmother's house. My first draft was messy, with scenes out of order and a main character who changed her mind for no clear reason. My teacher did not mark every error. She asked two questions instead. What does your character want, and what stands in her way?

Those questions became my plan. I rewrote the opening so the walk had a purpose, finding a lost mitten before dark, and I cut a scene that did not move the story forward. My draft was a rough map, useful for finding the way even though it was not yet a finished picture. When I read the new draft aloud, the story finally moved in one direction, and I understood that composing is a process, not a single try. Planning, drafting, revising, and reflecting each do different work, and skipping one leaves the whole piece weaker.

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

- **A** a student decides that first drafts should never be revised, since the first version is always the final version
- **B** a student decides to stop writing stories entirely
- **C** a student improves a story by planning, drafting, and revising with teacher guidance
- **D** a student learns that fancy words matter more than clarity

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

- A careless
- B dishonest
- C impatient
- D thoughtful

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

- A the teacher circled nothing in the first draft
- B the student rewrote the story without any plan
- C the teacher asked what the character wanted and what stood in her way
- D the second draft was harder for the reader to follow

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

A hidden on purpose

B written in secret code

C spoken very loudly

D disordered and out of order

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

A the student will never write another story

B the student will ignore all feedback

C the student will likely plan before drafting in the future

D the student writing will stay unclear forever

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

A good writing should confuse readers, so that only the cleverest readers can follow it at all

B clear writing follows a process of planning, drafting, and revising

C planning harms clear writing

D first drafts are always final drafts

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase was a rough map is an example of**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Reading II - Five Genres, Many Choices

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

In the renewed English course, students compose in five genres across the year. A descriptive piece paints a place or person with sensory detail. A narrative piece tells a story with a character, a problem, and a change. A poetic piece uses rhythm and imagery to express feeling in few words. An expository piece explains or informs, while a persuasive piece tries to convince a reader to think or act in a certain way.

The genres differ mainly in purpose, not just in form. A narrative about a flood and an expository report about the same flood may use the same facts, but the narrative follows a character through events while the report organizes facts to explain causes and effects. A persuasive speech about flood safety may use both story and facts, but its purpose is to move listeners to act. Choosing a genre therefore begins with a question. What do I want my audience to understand, feel, or do?

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

- **A** students write in only one genre for the whole school year, never trying any other kind of writing at all
- **B** genres differ only in the length of the piece
- **C** students compose in five genres that differ mainly in purpose and audience
- **D** choosing a genre has nothing to do with purpose

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

- **A** a poetic piece uses rhythm and imagery to express feeling in few words
- **B** a poetic piece is a list of dates with no feeling, arranged in order with no rhythm or imagery at all
- **C** a narrative piece never includes a character
- **D** an expository piece always tries to sell a product

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

- **A** relating to secret codes only
- **B** relating to the senses such as sight and sound
- **C** relating to loud noises only
- **D** relating to numbers and charts only

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

A to tell a funny story about a winter walk, with jokes on every page and no lesson at all

B to explain the five genres and how purpose guides genre choice

C to persuade readers to avoid writing poetry

D to list famous authors and their books

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

A purpose never affects which genre a student should choose, so any genre works for any purpose at all

B a student who knows her purpose will choose a genre more wisely than one who does not

C all genres work equally well for every purpose

D students should choose genres at random

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

- **A** narrative and expository pieces never share any facts
- **B** persuasive pieces never use stories or facts
- **C** genres differ mainly in purpose, not just in form
- **D** genre choice begins with the length of the piece

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

- **A** A Winter Walk
- **B** Five Genres, Many Choices
- **C** Famous Authors
- **D** How to Avoid Poetry

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

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

B chronological order, telling events in the order they happened

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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18 **According to Reading II, 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

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19 **A text that explains how a lake freezes is most likely**



A expository

B narrative

C poetic

D descriptive

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20 **A text that tells a story about a journey with a character and a problem is most likely**



A narrative

B expository

C persuasive

D descriptive

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21 **A text that uses rhythm and imagery to express feeling in few words is most likely**

A expository

B narrative

C persuasive

D poetic

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22 **A text that paints a place with detailed sensory description is most likely**



A descriptive

B persuasive

C expository

D narrative

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23 **A text that tries to convince readers to act in a certain way is most likely**

A persuasive

B descriptive

C poetic

D expository

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24 **Revising a draft mainly means**

A copying a draft neatly with no changes

B fixing spelling before checking ideas

C rethinking ideas, order, and clarity

D changing the font of the final copy

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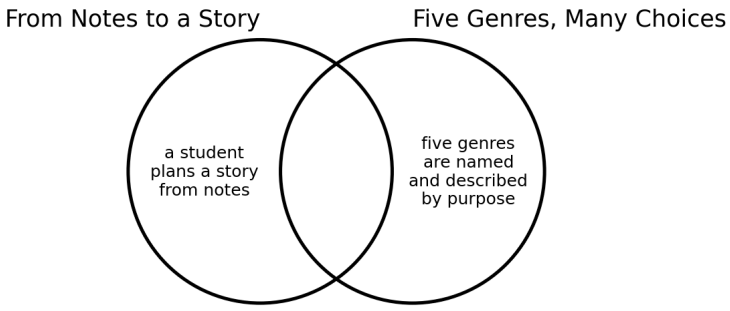
25 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by both texts?**



A a student plans a story from notes

B purpose guides choices in composing

C five genres are named and described by purpose

D an idea found in neither text

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ANSWER KEY

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

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