SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 10 · UNIT E · 25 QUESTIONS

Language, Media and Multimodal Texts — 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 Poster That Persuaded

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

The food drive poster in the school hallway was hard to ignore. A photograph of an empty plate sat above large words urging students to bring one can, and the bright red border drew the eye from across the hall. Maya, who helped design it, had argued for the empty plate instead of a smiling crowd, because she wanted viewers to feel the need before they read the details.

On the day of the drive, the hallway bins filled faster than in any previous year. Maya learned that visual texts persuade through more than words. Colour, image, size, and placement all carry meaning, and a careful choice in any one of them can change how an audience responds. A poster, like an essay, has a purpose and an audience, and its language includes everything the viewer sees, not only the words printed on it.

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

- **A** a student learns that a poster persuades through image, colour, size, and placement as well as words
- **B** a student learns that posters work only through long paragraphs
- **C** a student decides that visual design never affects an audience
- **D** a student refuses to help with the food drive

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

A careless

B thoughtful

C dishonest

D impatient

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

A the poster showed a photograph of an empty plate above large words

B the poster showed a smiling crowd and no words at all

C the poster was hidden behind a classroom door

D the poster asked students to bring nothing to school

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

A the colour of the paper used

B the number of words in a title

C the name of the artist only

D where something is put in a design

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

A Maya will never design a poster again

B future food drives will collect nothing at all

C Maya learned that design choices never matter

D Maya will likely think about image and placement in future visual work

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

A only printed words can carry meaning in a text

B colour and image never affect an audience

C posters should hide their purpose from viewers

D visual language carries meaning beyond printed words

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase a photograph of an empty plate is an example of**

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

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

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

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

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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 quiet confidence

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 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 - Reading News on Screen

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

News now arrives as video, with a headline, moving images, a voice, and music working together. That combination can inform quickly, but it can also mislead. A dramatic image can make a small event feel large, and a headline can suggest a conclusion that the full story does not support. Because of this, careful viewers pause before sharing. They ask who made the video, what evidence is shown, and whether another reliable source reports the same facts.

When a headline and the evidence disagree, the evidence should win. A viewer who checks the source, looks for the original facts, and notices loaded words is practising the same careful reading used for print texts, applied to sound and image as well. Multimodal literacy does not mean distrusting every video. It means reading words, images, and sound together, and judging the whole message rather than its loudest part.

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

- **A** careful viewers judge multimodal news by checking sources, evidence, and loaded words
- **B** careful viewers should share every video at once without checking
- **C** headlines always tell the full and accurate story
- **D** images and sound never affect how news is understood

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

A careful viewers ignore the source of every video

B careful viewers trust the loudest part of a message only

C careful viewers never read headlines at all

D careful viewers ask who made the video and what evidence is shown

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

A carrying no meaning at all

B carrying strong feeling or bias beyond plain fact

C printed in very large letters

D spoken very quietly by a narrator

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

A to tell a funny story about a school poster

B to persuade readers to avoid all news videos

C to explain how to read multimodal news texts carefully

D to list famous news presenters by name

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

A checking sources makes misleading news more likely to spread

B headlines should always be trusted over evidence

C sound and image never need careful reading

D a viewer who checks sources will be less likely to share misleading news

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

- **A** every video should be distrusted completely
- **B** judging the whole multimodal message matters more than reacting to its loudest part
- **C** evidence should lose to headlines when they disagree
- **D** loaded words never affect how news is understood

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

- **A** A Funny School Poster
- **B** How to Avoid All News
- **C** Reading News on Screen
- **D** Famous News Presenters

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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 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 poster shows an empty plate above words urging students to bring one can. The empty plate most likely suggests**

A a celebration of a school sports win

B a new menu at the school cafeteria

C a need for food donations

D a warning about broken plates

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20 **The main purpose of a slogan on a poster is to**

A list every fact about the topic in full

B hide the purpose of the poster from viewers

C replace all images with long paragraphs

D state the message in short, memorable words

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21 **A student watches a news video and wants to judge whether it is reliable. The best first step is to**

A share the video at once with all friends

B check who made the video and what evidence it shows

C trust the headline without watching the video

D judge the video only by its background music

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22 **The word home and the word house name a similar place, but home carries a warmer feeling. This difference in feeling is called**

A connotation

B a topic sentence

C a table of contents

D a flashback

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23 **Which sentence uses correct subject and verb agreement**

- A The students walks to school together
- B She walk to school together
- C The students walk to school together
- D They walks to school together

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24 **A video that combines words, images, and sound to communicate is an example of a**

- A multimodal text
- B printed essay only
- C spoken speech with no images
- D single photograph with no words

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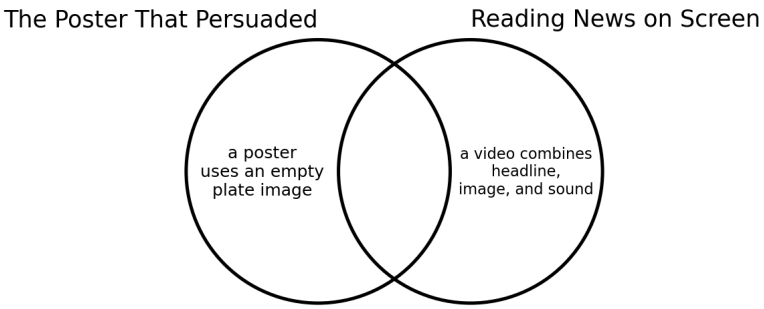
25

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



A a poster uses an empty plate image

B a video combines headline, image, and sound

C images and words together carry meaning

D an idea found in neither text

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ANSWER KEY

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

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