SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 20 · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Social Responsibility - Evolving Roles and Responsibilities — 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 - Captain in Grade Eleven

Use this reading for questions 1 to 9.

When Sofia was named captain of the soccer team, she expected the role to mean choosing plays and leading warm-ups. Instead, she found herself settling arguments, checking on a teammate who had stopped coming to practice, and speaking to the coach about fair playing time. The whistle around her neck felt heavier than she had imagined, like a promise she had to keep every day.

By midseason, Sofia no longer saw leadership as giving orders. She saw it as noticing who was struggling, listening before deciding, and taking responsibility when the team lost as well as when it won. Her teammates began to trust her, not because she was the loudest, but because she was steady when decisions were hard.

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

- **A** a student learns leadership means giving orders loudly
- **B** a student learns leadership means noticing others and taking responsibility
- **C** a student quits the team when leadership becomes hard
- **D** a student uses captaincy only for personal advantage

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

A erratic

B selfish

C steady

D timid

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

A Sofia never settled any arguments on the team

B Sofia ignored the teammate who stopped coming

C Sofia took credit only for wins and blamed others for losses

D Sofia spoke to the coach about fair playing time

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

A calm and reliable even when things are hard

B loud and boastful

C quick to quit

D afraid to decide

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

A Sofia will stop noticing struggling teammates

B Sofia will likely lead with listening and steadiness in the future

C Sofia's teammates will stop trusting her

D Sofia learned nothing about leadership

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

A leadership means never listening to others

B leadership means avoiding hard decisions

C true leadership is steady responsibility, not loud authority

D trust comes only from being loudest

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7 **According to Reading I, the phrase like a promise she had to keep is an example of**

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

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

C a hyperbole, because it greatly exaggerates for effect

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

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

A determined, with a sense of resolve

B peaceful, with a sense of quiet calm

C gloomy, with a sense of sadness

D fearful, with a sense of dread

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9 **According to Reading I, from which point of view is the story told?**

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

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

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

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

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Reading II - Responsibility Grows With Freedom

Use this reading for questions 10 to 18.

As young people gain freedom, they also gain responsibility. A student who may choose her own courses must also accept the results of those choices. A worker who is trusted with keys must also lock up carefully. Freedom without responsibility leads to carelessness, while responsibility without freedom leads to resentment.

The balance shifts over time. At first, adults set most rules and check most work. Gradually, young people earn trust by keeping promises, admitting mistakes, and handling small tasks well. When trust is earned in small things, larger freedom follows, and the person who once needed close supervision becomes someone others can rely on.

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

- **A** freedom should come with no responsibility at all
- **B** responsibility should come with no freedom at all
- **C** freedom and responsibility grow together as trust is earned over time
- **D** trust is earned by avoiding all tasks

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

- **A** students need never accept results of their choices
- **B** keeping promises never earns trust
- **C** close supervision lasts forever for everyone
- **D** a worker trusted with keys must also lock up carefully

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

- **A** watching over work to check it is done well
- **B** complete freedom
- **C** a type of key
- **D** a school course

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

A to tell a story about a soccer captain

B to explain how freedom and responsibility grow together with trust

C to persuade readers to avoid all freedom

D to list soccer rules and plays

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

A a young person who keeps promises will lose all freedom

B adults will never trust young people

C a young person who keeps promises will likely earn more freedom

D responsibility and freedom never connect

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

A admitting mistakes destroys all trust

B handling small tasks well earns no trust

C freedom grows by avoiding responsibility

D trust earned in small things leads to larger freedom

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

A Responsibility Grows With Freedom

B Captain in Grade Eleven

C Soccer Rules

D How to Avoid Work

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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 **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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20 **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 values loyalty over convenience

D she wants praise for every small act

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21 **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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22 **Which sentence is an example of foreshadowing?**

- **A** As she packed her bag, she did not know the letter waiting at home would change everything
- **B** She ate breakfast and then went to school as usual
- **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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23 **A narrator says one thing but clearly means the opposite. This is an example of**

- A a simile
- B irony
- C a summary
- D a biography

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24 **Which of the following is a theme rather than a topic?**

- A bravery
- B a brave character
- C courage grows when people act despite fear
- D a story about a rescue

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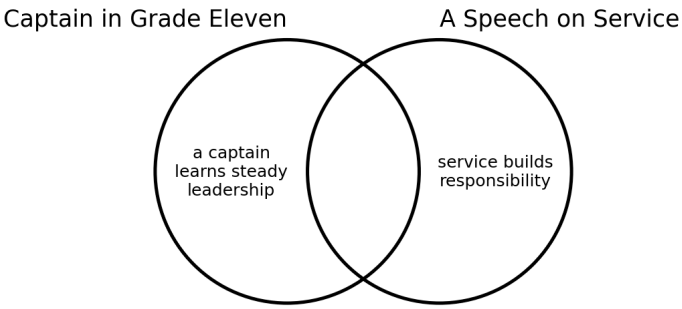
25 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by both texts?**



A a captain learns steady leadership

B freedom grows with responsibility

C service builds responsibility

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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