SASKATCHEWAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 20 · 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 - The Sunday Call

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

Every Sunday evening, Leah called her grandmother, who lived three hours away by car. At first the calls were short and awkward, full of weather and homework. Then her grandmother began telling stories about her own school days, and Leah began asking real questions, about friends, mistakes, and the choices that still mattered years later.

Over the months, the calls grew longer, and Leah noticed a change in herself. She listened more carefully at home, argued less quickly with her brother, and began to see her family not as a background to her life but as people with their own hopes. The phone calls, she realised, were a thread between two lives, thin but strong, holding them together across distance.

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

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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 **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 wants praise for every small act
- D she values loyalty over convenience

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4 **Which sentence would make the strongest opening for an argumentative 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 Leah will likely keep calling and listening in the future
- B Leah will stop calling her grandmother
- C Leah will argue more quickly with her brother
- D Leah learned nothing from the calls

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Reading II - Responsibility Grows With Freedom

Use this reading for questions 6, 14, 30, and 50.

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.

6 **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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Reading III - Prairie Evening

Use this reading for questions 7, 31, 35, 39, and 47.

The wheat stands gold against a sky the colour of old brass,

and the wind moves through it like a slow river finding the sea.

A hawk circles high above the field, patient as time itself,

while the farmhouse windows catch the last light and hold it.

I think of those who worked this land before me,

their hands in the same soil, their evenings just as long,

and I feel the past beside me, quiet, in the evening air.

7 **According to Reading III, in this poem the word patient most nearly means**

- **A** hurried and angry
- **B** afraid of heights
- **C** made of brass
- **D** calm and willing to wait without hurrying

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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 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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11 **A narrator says one thing but clearly means the opposite. This is an example of**

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

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12 **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 the sentence should be moved to the title page

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

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

A regular calls help a girl build a deeper relationship with her grandmother

B regular calls make a girl argue more with her family

C a girl decides to stop calling her grandmother

D a girl moves away and forgets her family entirely

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

- A lists of dates only
- B results that follow from choices or actions
- C buildings in a town
- D types of birds

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

A precise and detailed

B long and fancy

C unclear and lacking specific detail

D written in order

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

A families will never adjust to any change

B families that discuss roles openly will likely adjust more smoothly

C teenagers will always resent all parents

D parents will never feel unneeded

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

A The Old Schoolhouse

B Learning From the Past

C A List of Dates

D How to Drain Wetlands

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

A to shout loudly

B to ignore a fact

C to name a source that supports a claim

D to copy secretly

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21 **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 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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22 **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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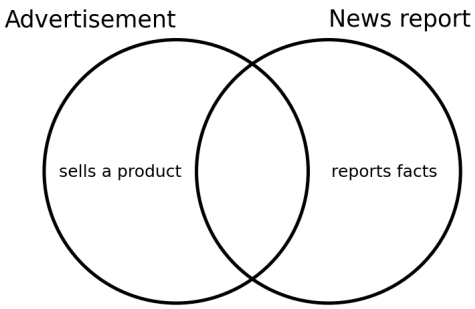
23 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by both texts?**



A a boy connects past and present

B evening joins past and present

C today stands on the past

D an idea found in neither text

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A student is planning an argumentative 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 awkward most nearly means**

- A warm and easy
- B loud and angry
- C quick and funny
- D uncomfortable and not smooth

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26 **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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27 **Which sentence is an example of foreshadowing?**

A She ate breakfast and then went to school as usual

B As she packed her bag, she did not know the letter waiting at home would change everything

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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28 **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 change the font of the confusing sentence

C rewrite the sentence in simpler, clearer words

D leave the sentence, because readers will guess the meaning

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

- A a poem argues that the prairie has no history
- B a poem describes a city street at night
- C a poem connects the present prairie evening with those who worked the land before
- D a poem complains about farm work

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Reading III - The Reflective Essay Draft

Use this reading for questions 32, 36, and 40.

When I look back on my first year at a new school, I remember the hallway most clearly. It was long, noisy, and full of faces I did not know. I walked it quickly, eyes down, hoping no one would notice how lost I felt. By spring, I walked it slowly, greeting friends, and I realised the hallway had not changed. I had.

Reflection, I have learned, is not just remembering. It is asking what an experience meant, and how it changed you. My hallway story matters because it shows that belonging is not given by a place. It is built, day by day, by small acts of courage, like looking up and saying hello.

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

- **A** a reflective essay only lists events with no meaning
- **B** a reflective essay should avoid personal experience
- **C** a reflective essay proves a scientific fact
- **D** a reflective essay shows how an experience changed the writer

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33 **According to Reading III, which detail is stated in the passage?**

- A Maya has never visited the library
- B Maya has volunteered at the library for two years
- C Maya is available only in winter
- D Maya refuses to provide references

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34 **According to Reading III, which detail is stated in the speech?**

- A the speaker never helped any younger student
- B the tutoring program had no volunteers
- C the speaker explained the same idea three different ways to a younger student
- D service made the speaker study less

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35 **According to Reading III, which theme is best supported by the poem?**

A the land has no connection to past workers

B the past remains present in land, work, and memory

C evenings on the prairie are always empty

D memory plays no part in the present

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

A to explain how hallways are built

B to persuade readers to avoid new schools

C to reflect on how belonging grew over a school year

D to list school rules

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

- **A** the hiring manager is likely to consider Maya seriously
- **B** the hiring manager will reject Maya at once for lack of detail
- **C** Maya will never work at the library
- **D** the application contains no useful information

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38 **According to Reading III, what can the listener most reasonably infer?**

- **A** listeners will avoid the program entirely
- **B** listeners are likely to consider joining the tutoring program
- **C** the program will close because of the speech
- **D** service will harm all volunteers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **According to Reading III, which word best describes the mood of the poem?**

- **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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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

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41 **According to Reading III, which text structure does the author mainly use?**

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

B compare and contrast, showing how two things are alike and different

C problem and solution, presenting a difficulty and then a way to solve it

D chronological order, telling events in the order they happened

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **According to Reading III, which structure does the speech mainly use?**

A problem and solution, presenting a difficulty and then a way to solve it

B chronological order, telling events in the order they happened

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

D compare and contrast, showing how two things are alike and different

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43 **According to Reading I, the phrase like a house standing on foundations 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** personification, because it gives human qualities to a nonhuman thing
- **D** a hyperbole, because it greatly exaggerates for effect

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

- **A** a failure, because first drafts must be perfect
- **B** normal, because first drafts focus on ideas, not perfection
- **C** proofreading, because errors are being fixed
- **D** publishing, because the draft is ready to share

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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 **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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47 **According to Reading III, the phrase like a slow river finding the sea 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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48 **A student writing an argumentative essay for younger readers about a complex topic should**

A explain key terms in plain words and give simple examples

B use only technical terms with no explanation

C skip the introduction to save space

D write longer sentences to sound more formal

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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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **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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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. C
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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