YUKON ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 10: LITERARY STUDIES AND COMPOSITION · 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 Blue Bicycle

*Use this reading for questions 1, 5, and 41.*

Mara found the bicycle at the back of her grandmother's shed, half hidden behind stacked boxes and an old ladder. Its blue paint was chipped, its tires were flat, and a thin coat of dust covered the handlebars. A small brass bell still hung from the handlebar, and when Mara touched it, it gave a faint, clear ring.

All through June, Mara worked on the bicycle after school. She cleaned the chain, pumped up the tires, and tightened every bolt she could reach. Some evenings she wanted to quit, especially when a bolt would not move or when grease stained her hands. She kept going anyway, because she had promised herself she would ride it before summer ended.

On the last Saturday of July, Mara rode the bicycle down the quiet road to the library. The wind pulled at her jacket, the bell rang each time she crossed a bump, and the town seemed smaller and brighter than it had before. When she returned, her grandmother was waiting on the porch, smiling in a way that told Mara she understood exactly how the ride had felt.

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

- **A** Mara restores an old bicycle through steady effort and finally rides it
- **B** Mara buys a new bicycle and rides it to school every day
- **C** Mara learns to repair cars in her grandmother's shed
- **D** Mara moves to a new town and makes friends at the library

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2 **A student is writing a guide to recycling for Grade 6 students. Which choice best fits the audience?**

A short sentences and everyday words with clear examples

B long technical terms from waste management research

C formal legal language about city bylaws

D jokes that only high school students would understand

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3 **Which is the best way to fix the fragment: After the rain stopped.**

A After the rain stopped and.

B The rain stopped after.

C After the rain stopped, we went outside to play.

D After the rain stopped.

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4 **An ad says: Everyone in town is buying these shoes. Which persuasive technique is this?**

- A humour, because the ad tells a joke
- B a testimonial, because a customer shares a story
- C bandwagon, because it claims everyone else is buying them
- D expert opinion, because a shoe expert gives advice

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5 **According to Reading I, what can the reader infer about why Mara's grandmother smiles on the porch?**

- A she is surprised that the bicycle still has its brass bell
- B she understands the pride Mara feels after finishing a hard job
- C she is pleased that Mara has finally cleaned out the shed
- D she wants Mara to ride the bicycle to the library every day

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6 **A student writes a first draft quickly without worrying about spelling. This is a good drafting strategy because**

- A spelling never matters in a finished essay
- B first drafts are never read by anyone else
- C teachers only mark the first draft of an essay
- D getting ideas down first keeps the flow of thought going

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7 **Which sentence uses correct subject and verb agreement?**

- A The students in the class working hard every day.
- B The students in the class work hard every day.
- C The students in the class works hard every day.
- D The student in the class work hard every day.

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8 **A poster for a school dance uses bright colours, large letters, and a photo of students dancing. Its main purpose is to**

A warn students not to attend school dances

B attract students and persuade them to attend the dance

C report the results of the last school dance

D teach students how to dance step by step

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## Reading II - Winter Light

*Use this reading for questions 9, 13, and 33.*

The snow came down like a held breath, soft and slow over the roofs.

Morning light lay thin across the yard, and the fence posts wore white caps.

I stood at the window and watched the road disappear, then come back again.

Nothing hurried. Nothing asked to be hurried. The world kept its quiet promise.

When the sun broke through at noon, the snow answered with a thousand small lights.

I stepped outside, and the cold air woke my face like a splash of clear water.

**9** **According to Reading II, what is the main idea of the poem?**

- **A** a quiet winter morning brings calm and then a bright moment of joy
- **B** a snowstorm traps the speaker inside the house all winter
- **C** the speaker wishes winter would end so spring could begin
- **D** a traveller struggles to reach home through a dangerous storm

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10 **A paragraph gives a main idea but no examples. What should the writer add first?**

A a title page and a table of contents

B a list of topics for future paragraphs

C supporting details such as examples, facts, or quotations

D a new thesis statement for a different essay

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11 **Which sentence uses the correct word?**

A You are going too love this book.

B Your going too love this book.

C You are going to love this book.

D Your going to love this book.

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12 **When creating a media text, why should a student think about the audience first?**

A because the audience decides the grade for the text

B because the audience must approve every word used

C because the audience shapes the words, images, and tone that will work

D because the audience always writes the text itself

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13 **According to Reading II, why does the poet repeat the idea that nothing hurried?**

A to explain why the road disappeared from view

B to stress the slow, calm feeling of the winter morning

C to show that the speaker is late for an appointment

D to suggest that the snow has stopped falling entirely

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14 **During revision, a writer finds two paragraphs that repeat the same point. What is the best fix?**

A change the spelling in both paragraphs

B combine the paragraphs and keep only the strongest evidence

C delete both paragraphs and end the essay there

D move both paragraphs to the very beginning

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15 **Choose the sentence with correct punctuation.**

A The book which was overdue sat, on the desk.

B The book, which was overdue sat on the desk.

C The book which, was overdue sat on the desk.

D The book, which was overdue, sat on the desk.

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16 **A good listener during a class discussion should**

A interrupt each speaker to share a personal story

B write down every single word the speaker says

C look away and think about something else

D listen for the main point, take brief notes, and ask a clear question

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

A to tell a story about a child who plants a single tree

B to compare city trees with trees in a forest

C to instruct readers how to prune an old tree safely

D to persuade readers that planting street trees is worthwhile

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18 **Which order best describes the writing process?**

A publish, draft, plan, revise, then edit

B edit, plan, publish, draft, then revise

C draft, publish, plan, edit, then revise

D plan, draft, revise, edit and proofread, then share

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19 **Which sentence uses the most precise verb?**

A The hiker did the steep, muddy trail.

B The hiker was on the steep, muddy trail.

C The hiker trudged up the steep, muddy trail.

D The hiker went up the steep, muddy trail.

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**20** **Read this short transcript. Sam: I think the new phone rule is unfair. Priya: I see your point, but the rule helps students focus in class. What is Priya doing?**

- A changing the subject to a new school rule
- B refusing to listen to Sam at all
- C acknowledging a view, then offering a different perspective
- D agreeing fully with everything Sam said

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**21** **According to Reading III, which statement is supported by the passage?**

- A a healthy street tree can serve a neighbourhood for fifty years or more
- B young trees never need watering after they are planted
- C tree roots make flooding worse on every city street
- D birds avoid city trees because the streets are too noisy

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22 **A student wants to describe a childhood memory in a vivid, personal way. Which form fits best?**

- A a personal narrative with sensory detail and reflection
- B a formal lab report with measurements
- C a set of meeting minutes
- D a news report written in a neutral tone

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23 **Her smile was as bright as the sun. This is an example of**

- A personification, because it gives the sun a smile
- B a hyperbole, because it exaggerates the brightness
- C a simile, because it compares a smile to the sun using as
- D a metaphor, because it says the smile is the sun

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24 **Which media text is most likely to be biased?**

A a train timetable showing departure times

B a dictionary entry defining a word

C an ad paid for by the company selling the product

D a weather forecast listing temperatures for the week

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25 **According to Reading IV, why does the poster show students planting small seedlings?**

A to prove that the club only accepts experienced gardeners

B to show that the school garden is already fully grown

C to warn students that gardening is dirty work

D to suggest that new members can start something and watch it grow

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26

## Which sentence best introduces evidence in a paragraph?

A I have a lot of opinions about cities and streets

B This is a paragraph about cities and their streets

C Everyone knows that cities are interesting places

D For example, a city study found that shaded streets were cooler in summer

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27

## Which sentence contains a metaphor?

A The clock ticked loudly in the hall.

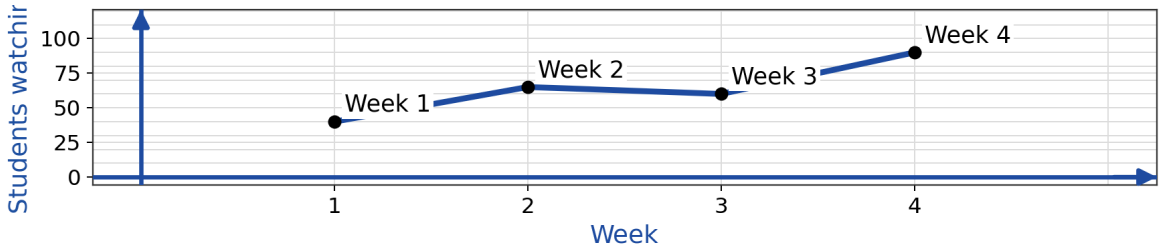
B We watched the clock during the long test.

C Time is a thief that steals our afternoons.

D Time passes like a river in spring.

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**28** **The diagram shows how many students watched the school news in each of four weeks. What does the diagram show?**




A viewing stayed exactly the same each week

B viewing rose only in week 1 and then stopped

C viewing rose overall, with a small dip in week 3

D viewing fell every week without exception

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29 **Which statement best explains the difference between a topic and a theme?**

A a topic names a subject, while a theme states a message about that subject

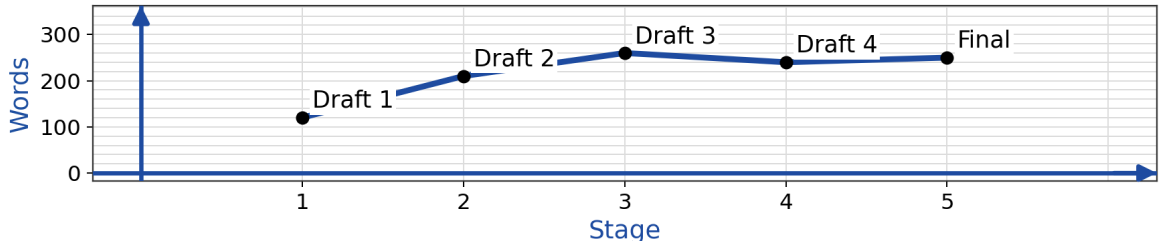
B a topic is always stated directly, while a theme is never important

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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**30** **The diagram shows the word count of a student draft at each stage of revision. What does the diagram show?**




- **A** the draft grew as detail was added, then shrank slightly when cut in revision
- **B** the draft shrank at every stage until nothing was left
- **C** the draft stayed exactly the same length at every stage
- **D** the draft was written in one sitting with no revision

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**31** **Which of these sentences is a fragment?**

- **A** Because the store was closed.
- **B** The store was closed on Sunday.
- **C** We went home because the store was closed.
- **D** The store closed early, so we went home.

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32 **An ad shows a happy family using a cleaning spray and says: Make home happy. Which technique is used?**

A emotional appeal, because it links the product with a happy home

B a scientific test, because it reports laboratory results

C a news report, because it gives the daily news

D a warning, because it lists product dangers

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33 **According to Reading II, what does the speaker do at the end of the poem?**

A steps outside into the cold air and feels wide awake

B builds a snow shelter to wait out the storm

C calls a friend to ask for help clearing the road

D goes back to bed until the snow stops falling

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34 **A student plans an essay by writing a thesis and an outline. What is the main benefit of the outline?**

A it counts the words in the finished essay

B it replaces the need to revise the draft

C it keeps ideas in order before drafting starts

D it fixes all spelling errors in advance

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35 **Which is the best way to combine these sentences: The river was high. The bridge was closed.**

A River high bridge closed.

B The river was high, so the bridge was closed.

C The river was high the bridge was closed.

D The river was high. The bridge. Was closed.

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**36** **Which headline shows the most neutral language?**

- A Shocking library plan stuns angry residents
- B Council votes to build new library downtown
- C Amazing council finally builds glorious library
- D Terrible council wastes money on useless library

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**37** **According to Reading V, what is the main conflict Tomas faces?**

- A he argues with his father about the price of apples
- B he cannot find the river market on Saturday morning
- C he loses his lunch bag on the way to the market
- D he sees someone in need and must decide whether to help

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**38** **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 leave the sentence, because readers will guess the meaning
- D rewrite the sentence in simpler, clearer words

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**39** **Choose the sentence with correct comma use.**

- A Before dinner, we set the table and washed our hands.
- B Before dinner we set the table, and washed our hands.
- C Before dinner, we set the table, and, washed our hands.
- D Before, dinner we set the table and washed our hands.

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40 **A speaker ends a talk by repeating the main point and thanking the audience. This ending is effective because it**

A reinforces the message and closes politely

B adds a brand new topic at the last moment

C makes the talk much longer than planned

D repeats every detail from the whole talk

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

A third person, by a narrator who knows every character equally well

B third person, by a narrator who follows Mara and her thoughts

C first person, by Mara telling the story in her own words

D second person, by a narrator speaking directly to the reader

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42 **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 an editorial that argues a position with reasons

D a set of lab instructions for a science class

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43 **The old house groaned in the wind. This is an example of**

A a hyperbole, because it exaggerates the wind

B personification, because the house is given a human sound

C a simile, because it compares the house to a person

D a metaphor, because it says the house is a person

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**44** **Which question shows active listening after a talk about recycling?**

- **A** Do you like giving talks in class, or would you rather write your ideas down instead?
- **B** You said sorting matters most. Could you explain how to sort plastics?
- **C** What did you have for lunch today?
- **D** Why is your presentation so long?

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**45** **According to Reading VI, what is the author's main purpose?**

- **A** to tell a story about a lost bee finding home
- **B** to explain how honeybees communicate directions
- **C** to persuade readers to keep bees at home
- **D** to compare honeybees with other insects

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46 **When editing, a writer should check subject and verb agreement. Which sentence is correct?**

A The books on the shelf belonging to the library

B The books on the shelf belong to the library

C The books on the shelf belongs to the library

D The book on the shelf belong to the library

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47 **Which sentence is written in an informal style suitable for a note to a friend?**

A Students are requested to attend a study session tomorrow.

B You are hereby invited to a formal study session.

C Please submit your study plan by tomorrow at noon.

D Hey, want to study together after school tomorrow?

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**48** **A student creates a media text to warn peers about online scams. Which audience choice fits best?**

- **A** legal terms that only lawyers would understand
- **B** jokes that hide the warning completely
- **C** a long technical report with no examples
- **D** plain language and examples peers will recognise

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**49** **Which sentence states a main idea rather than a supporting detail?**

- **A** Running three times a week strengthens the heart
- **B** Swimming builds strength in the arms and legs
- **C** Walking after dinner helps digestion
- **D** Regular exercise improves health in several important ways

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50

**A student is writing for younger readers about a complex topic. What should the student do?**

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

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# ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | A | **18.** | D | **35.** | B |
| **2.** | A | **19.** | C | **36.** | B |
| **3.** | C | **20.** | C | **37.** | D |
| **4.** | C | **21.** | A | **38.** | D |
| **5.** | B | **22.** | A | **39.** | A |
| **6.** | D | **23.** | C | **40.** | A |
| **7.** | B | **24.** | C | **41.** | B |
| **8.** | B | **25.** | D | **42.** | C |
| **9.** | A | **26.** | D | **43.** | B |
| **10.** | C | **27.** | C | **44.** | B |
| **11.** | C | **28.** | C | **45.** | B |
| **12.** | C | **29.** | A | **46.** | B |
| **13.** | B | **30.** | A | **47.** | D |
| **14.** | B | **31.** | A | **48.** | D |
| **15.** | D | **32.** | A | **49.** | D |
| **16.** | D | **33.** | A | **50.** | D |
| **17.** | D | **34.** | C | | |

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