YUKON ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 10: LITERARY STUDIES AND COMPOSITION · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Composition and the Writing 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.

1 **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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2 **A student is writing to the town council to ask for a new skate park. What is the main purpose of this writing?**

A to describe the history of skateboarding

B to explain how to build a skateboard

C to persuade the council to support the skate park

D to entertain the council with funny stories

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3 **Before drafting an essay, a student lists ideas, groups related ideas, and orders them. This step is called**

A editing, because it fixes spelling and punctuation

B publishing, because it shares the finished work

C revising, because it changes the draft after it is written

D planning, because it organises ideas before drafting begins

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4 **Which question is most useful during the planning stage of an essay?**

- A what colour should the title page be
- B what is my main point, and what evidence supports it
- C which font size should I use for the final copy
- D how many pages did my classmate write

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5 **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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6 **Which sentence is the strongest thesis statement for an essay about school lunch programs?**

- A This essay will talk about lunch and other things
- B School lunch programs should offer healthy, affordable meals to every student
- C I like lunch at school very much
- D There are many kinds of food in the world

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7 **Which sentence works best as a topic sentence for a paragraph about the benefits of reading?**

- A Reading every day builds vocabulary, focus, and imagination
- B Books come in many colours and sizes
- C Some people read on buses and trains
- D My favourite book is very long

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8 **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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9 **Which sentence works best as a concluding sentence for a paragraph about why students should volunteer?**

A There are many places in this town

B I have now finished writing this paragraph

C For these reasons, volunteering helps both the community and the volunteer

D Volunteering is something some people sometimes do

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10 **A student has finished a draft and now checks whether the ideas are in a logical order. This step is called**

- **A** revising, because it improves content and organisation
- **B** proofreading, because it checks only spelling
- **C** brainstorming, because it gathers new ideas
- **D** freewriting, because it writes without stopping

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11 **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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12 **During revision, a writer notices a paragraph that does not support the thesis. What should the writer do?**

A leave it, because every draft must keep all paragraphs

B move it to the title page of the essay

C add more unrelated details to make it longer

D cut it or rewrite it so it clearly supports the thesis

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13 **A student proofreads a final draft. What should proofreading focus on?**

A whether the topic is interesting to readers

B spelling, punctuation, grammar, and typing errors

C whether the thesis is strong enough

D whether a new paragraph should be added

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14 **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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15 **A student must explain a science experiment to classmates who missed the class. Which form fits best?**

A a clear report with steps, observations, and a conclusion

B a poem about the experiment with no steps

C a fictional story with invented results

D a poster with only a picture and no words

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16 **A student wants to convince readers that the library should stay open later. Which form fits best?**

- A a diary entry that no one else will read
- B a summary of a novel set in a library
- C a persuasive letter or editorial giving reasons and evidence
- D a set of instructions for finding a book

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17 **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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18 **A student writes: The new community garden is a great idea. Which revision makes the opening stronger?**

A. This paragraph is about a garden in our town

B. The new community garden will give neighbours fresh food, shared work, and a greener street

C. Gardens are places where plants grow in soil

D. I think gardens are nice and so do many people in our town, and we all enjoy them very much indeed, especially in the summer months

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19 **Which audience needs the most background explanation in an essay about electric cars?**

A. mechanics who repair electric cars every day

B. students who just finished a unit on electric cars

C. readers who have never studied how electric cars work

D. engineers who design electric car batteries

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20 **A writer changes the words the big dog to the enormous, mud-covered dog. This revision mainly improves**

A paragraph length, by making the paragraph longer

B spelling, by fixing an error in the sentence

C punctuation, by adding a comma to the sentence

D word choice, by using more precise and vivid language

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21 **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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22 **A student is writing instructions for building a birdhouse. Which feature matters most?**

A a thesis statement arguing for birdhouses

B dialogue between two characters

C clear steps in order, so a reader can follow them

D a surprising ending that changes the meaning

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23 **What is the main job of a conclusion in an essay?**

A to ask the reader to ignore the essay

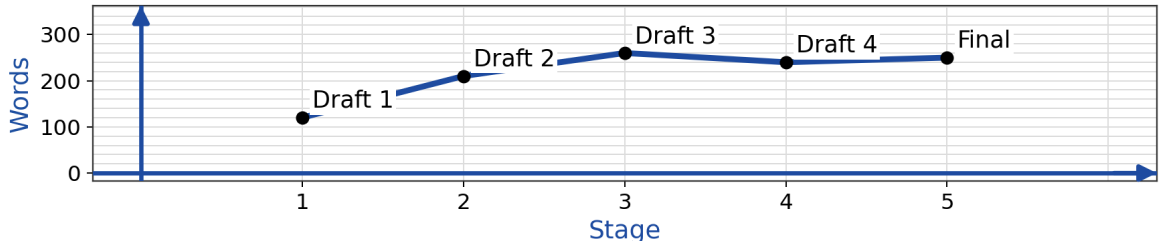
B to restate the thesis and leave the reader with a final thought

C to introduce a brand new topic for the first time

D to list every detail from every paragraph again

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24 **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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25

A student receives feedback that the essay is hard to follow. What should the student check first?

A whether the essay uses a fancy font

B whether the essay is printed on white paper

C whether the paragraphs are in a logical order with clear links

D whether the title uses capital letters correctly

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ANSWER KEY

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

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