YUKON COMPOSITION 11 (MCMPS11) · 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 - A Proposal Takes Shape

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

Lena wants to convince her principal to start a school garden. Before she writes, she lists her reasons, talks to two teachers who run gardens at other schools, and sorts her notes into three groups: food, learning, and community.

She decides her readers are busy adults who care about cost and safety, so she plans a short formal proposal with a clear request at the start and a simple budget table at the end.

1 **According to Reading I, listing reasons and sorting notes into groups is part of which stage**

- A publishing
- B drafting
- C planning
- D proofreading

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Reading I - The Lighthouse Stairs

Use this reading for question 2.

Mara counted the stairs as she climbed, ninety-one, ninety-two, and the wind drummed against the iron door above her. She had promised her grandmother she would light the lamp before dark, and the promise felt heavier with every step.

At the top, her hands shook as she struck the match. The flame caught, the great lens turned, and the beam swept out over the grey water. Mara laughed, a small surprised sound, because she had done the thing she feared most.

2 **According to Reading I, how is Mara's fear mainly shown to the reader**

- **A** through a statement that Mara is a fearful person
- **B** through a list of facts about lighthouses
- **C** through a summary of the whole story
- **D** through her actions, such as counting stairs and shaking hands

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Reading I - Keep the Library Open

Use this reading for question 3.

Our town should keep the library open on Sundays. Students who work on Saturdays need a quiet place to study, and many families have no computer at home. A Sunday opening would cost some money, but the gain for learners is worth it.

3 **According to Reading I, which detail supports the claim about Sunday opening**

- **A** the library has a large front door
- **B** many people enjoy reading novels
- **C** the town has several parks
- **D** students who work on Saturdays need a quiet place to study

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Reading I - Priya Cites a Study

Use this reading for question 4.

In her essay on sleep, Priya quotes a university study that found students who slept eight hours recalled more words than students who slept five hours. She names the study and the year in her sentence, and she lists the full source at the end of her essay.

4 **According to Reading I, the list of full sources at the end of an essay is called a**

- **A** table of contents
- **B** works cited list, or source list
- **C** title page
- **D** draft outline

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

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

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6 **Which order lists the parts of a plot in the order they usually appear**

- **A** falling action, exposition, climax, resolution
- **B** climax, exposition, resolution, rising action
- **C** exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution
- **D** resolution, climax, exposition, rising action

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Reading II - How Compost Works

Use this reading for question 7.

A community compost bin turns food scraps into soil. First, residents add fruit peels and leaves. Then tiny organisms break the material down, and heat builds inside the bin. After several weeks, the dark crumbly material can feed garden beds.

7 **According to Reading II, which detail is an example of material added to the bin**

- **A** garden beds
- **B** the library roof
- **C** a study timetable
- **D** fruit peels and leaves

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8 **A source written by someone who lived through an event is called a**

- A secondary source
- B works cited list
- C revision checklist
- D primary source

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9 **According to Reading I, what is the main purpose of Lena's writing**

- A to persuade her principal to start a school garden
- B to describe the history of school gardens
- C to explain how to plant a garden at home
- D to entertain readers with a funny garden story

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10 **According to Reading I, what drives Mara up the stairs**

A a promise to light the lamp before dark

B a wish to count every stair in the tower

C a plan to meet her grandmother at the top

D a need to escape the wind outside

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11 **Which of these is the strongest supporting evidence for a claim about exercise and health**

A a large health study that measured fitness over two years

B one person's guess about exercise

C a slogan printed on a poster

D a story about a single walk taken once

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12 **Using another writer's words or ideas without credit is called**

- A proofreading
- B paraphrasing
- C plagiarism
- D revising

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13 **A student writes to the town council describing how many students cycle to school, the number of bikes stolen this year, and the cost of installing racks. What is the main purpose of this writing?**

- A to describe the history of bicycles
- B to explain how to ride a bicycle
- C to persuade the council to provide bike racks
- D to entertain the council with jokes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A writer studies a strong opening written by another writer in order to learn how hooks work. This is studying a model, and the writer should then**

A try a similar opening technique on a new topic

B avoid ever writing an opening again

C claim the model's opening as original work

D copy the model's words exactly into a new piece

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15 **A student writes a letter to the town council asking for a crosswalk. The real-world audience is**

A readers of a poetry magazine

B the town council, who can decide about crosswalks

C the student's private diary

D characters in a fictional story

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16 **A company web page praising its own product should be read with care because the company has**

- **A** no reason to persuade readers
- **B** a bias, or interest in selling its product
- **C** no interest in its own product
- **D** expert knowledge of every topic

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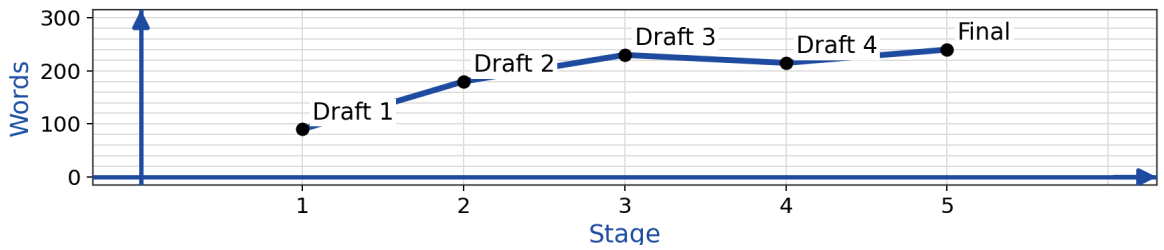
17 **The diagram shows the word count of a draft at five stages. At which stage did the draft become shorter than the stage before it**



- **A** Draft 2
- **B** Draft 3
- **C** Draft 4
- **D** Final

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18 **Which verb choice is most precise for a descriptive sentence about a tired hiker**

A The hiker went along the trail

B The hiker stumbled along the trail

C The hiker did the trail

D The hiker was on the trail

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19 **An expository piece differs from a persuasive piece mainly because expository writing aims to**

A argue without giving any reasons

B explain or inform, rather than convince the reader to act

C entertain with jokes and nothing else

D hide all facts from the reader

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20 **A writer summarises each paragraph of a draft in one sentence to check the structure. This revision strategy is called a**

- A title page
- B reverse outline
- C works cited list
- D first draft

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21 **When choosing pieces for a body of work, a writer should mainly choose pieces that**

- A contain no mistakes of any kind
- B are all the same form and length
- C show different forms, purposes, and growth over time
- D were all written on the same day

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Reading II - Saturday Market

Use this reading for question 22.

At the Saturday market, the air smelled of fresh bread and rain on warm stone. A farmer stacked red apples in neat rows while a bell rang from the church across the square, and shoppers called out greetings in three languages.

22 **According to Reading II, which senses does the market description appeal to**

- **A** hearing only
- **B** smell only
- **C** smell, hearing, and sight
- **D** taste and touch only

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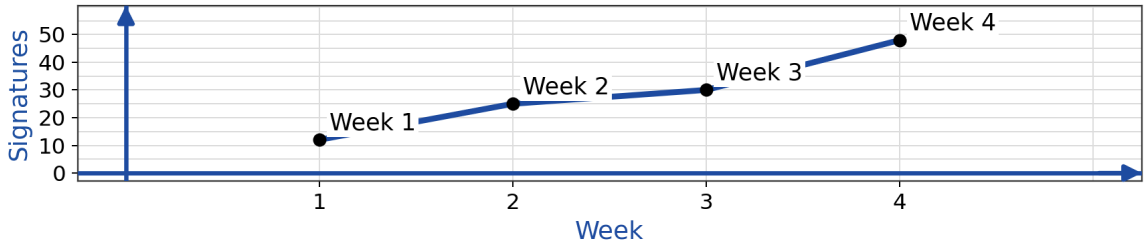
23 **The diagram shows signatures on a petition over four weeks. In which week did the number of signatures rise the most**



A Week 1

B Week 2

C Week 3

D Week 4

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24 **To expand the breadth of an essay, a writer should mainly**

A delete the introduction

B add a new viewpoint or a wider range of ideas

C repeat the same point in more words

D fix only spelling errors

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

- A whether the thesis is strong enough
- B whether a new paragraph should be added
- C whether the topic is interesting to readers
- D spelling, punctuation, grammar, and typing errors

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26 **After studying a model description, a writer tries the model's structure, a wide view followed by close details, on a new topic. This shows the writer**

- A ignored the model completely
- B plagiarised the model's sentences
- C learned a technique from the model without copying it
- D copied the model's topic exactly

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27 **A writer claims that a new bike lane will make streets safer. Which detail is relevant evidence for that claim**

A a list of favourite bike colours

B a traffic count showing fewer crashes on streets with bike lanes

C the colour of the bikes sold in town

D the name of the first bicycle ever made

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28 **During revision, a writer finds a paragraph that does not support the main point. The best move is to**

A add more unrelated details to make it longer

B cut it or rewrite it so it clearly supports the main point

C leave it, because every draft must keep all paragraphs

D move it to the title page

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29 **Which sentence best describes revising, as opposed to editing**

A changing ideas, order, and content to improve meaning

B checking that every comma is in the right place

C reading the final copy aloud for typing slips

D fixing spelling and punctuation errors

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30 **In a description of a gloomy forest, the word gloomy mainly helps to create**

A the number of trees in the forest

B the date of the story

C the name of the main character

D the mood of the scene

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Reading III - A Letter About Later Starts

Use this reading for question 31.

Dear Council, our school day should start one hour later. Tired students struggle to focus in first period, and a later start would let buses run after the morning rush. I know some parents worry about after-school jobs, but most jobs for students start after four in the afternoon.

31 **According to Reading III, what is the writer's main request**

A a school day that starts one hour later

B buses that run before the morning rush

C after-school jobs for all students

D a longer first period each day

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Reading III - Checking a Source

Use this reading for question 32.

Sam finds an article claiming a new study drink improves memory. The article names no author, cites no study, and sits on a page that sells the drink. Sam decides to look for the same claim in a university journal before using it.

32 **According to Reading III, why is Sam right to be cautious about the article**

- **A** it names no author, cites no study, and sells the drink
- **B** it is too short to read
- **C** it uses the word memory
- **D** it was found on the internet

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33 **A student wants to tell a funny story about a class trip for the school magazine. Which form and purpose fit best**

A a narrative written to entertain readers

B a lab report written to record measurements

C a set of meeting minutes written to record decisions

D a formal letter written to ask for money

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Reading III - A Patient Wait

Use this reading for question 34.

Jonas heard the barking before he saw the dog, a small brown shape darting between market stalls. He knelt, held out his hand, and waited. The dog crept closer, sniffed his fingers, and finally pressed its wet nose into his palm.

34 **According to Reading III, which senses are used in the description**

- **A** taste only, with no sight, smell, hearing, or touch used anywhere else in the description at all
- **B** sight only
- **C** smell only
- **D** hearing, through barking, and touch, through the wet nose

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35 **A writer claims that homework helps learning, then gives a fact about school lunch menus. That fact is weak evidence because it is**

A a fact rather than an opinion

B off topic and unrelated to the claim

C too long to read

D written in formal language

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36 **When checking a source, the date of publication matters most when the topic**

A has no data of any kind

B changes quickly, so old data may be out of date

C never changes at all over time

D is about ancient history only

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37 **A writer is explaining recycling to younger readers. Which choice fits that audience best**

A short sentences and everyday words with clear examples

B long technical terms from waste research

C formal legal language about city bylaws

D jokes that only high school students understand

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38 **A character says sorry at once and offers to fix the damage. A reader can infer that the character is**

A responsible and willing to make amends

B angry and seeking revenge

C uninterested in other people

D afraid of all conversations

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39 **Which sentence best concludes an opinion piece about keeping a park clean**

- A This piece is now finished
- B Some people visit parks sometimes, on sunny afternoons when the weather is fine and there is nothing else to do
- C For these reasons, we should all help keep our park clean and welcoming
- D Parks are places with grass and trees

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40 **During revision, checking big ideas and structure should come**

- A only if time remains after publishing
- B never, because structure does not matter
- C before fixing spelling and punctuation
- D after the piece is published

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41 **A student is turning an essay into a speech for classmates. What matters most in the spoken form**

A a title page with a table of contents

B footnotes that listeners cannot see

C long sentences that are hard to follow aloud

D clear spoken language a listener can follow

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42 **A narrator who tells a story using I and my is writing in**

A no person at all

B first person

C second person

D third person

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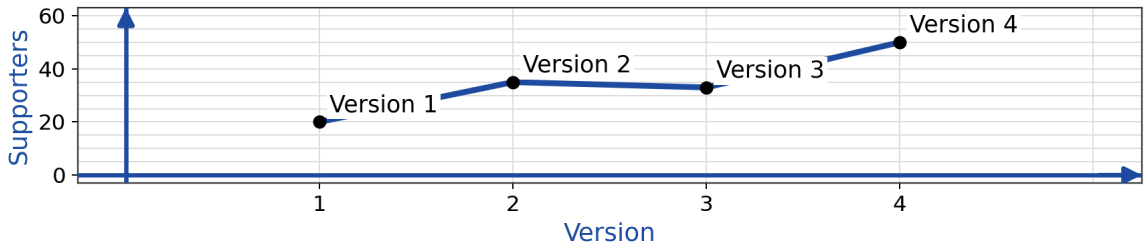
43 **The diagram shows the share of readers supporting a proposal after each version of an editorial. Between which versions did support fall**



A Version 1 and Version 2

B Version 2 and Version 3

C Version 3 and Version 4

D Version 1 and Version 4

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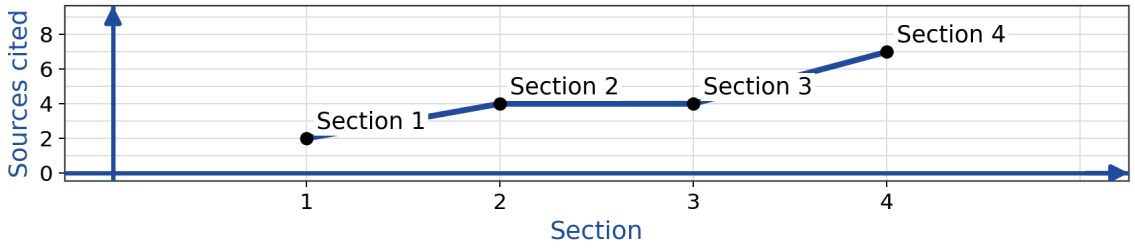
44 **The diagram shows the number of sources cited in each section of an essay. Which section cites the most sources**



A Section 1

B Section 2

C Section 3

D Section 4

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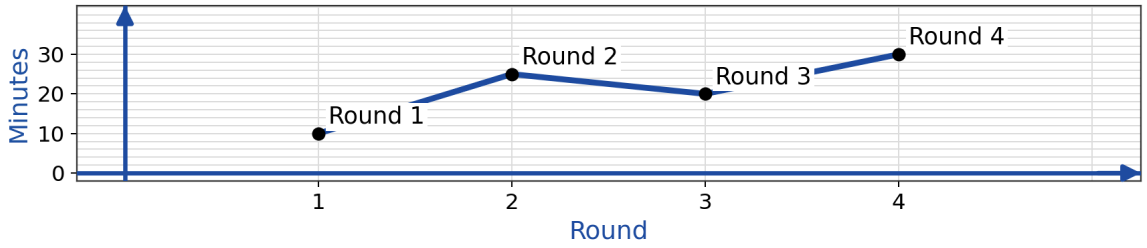
45 **The diagram shows the minutes a writer spent on each of four revision rounds. Which round took the longest**



A Round 1

B Round 2

C Round 3

D Round 4

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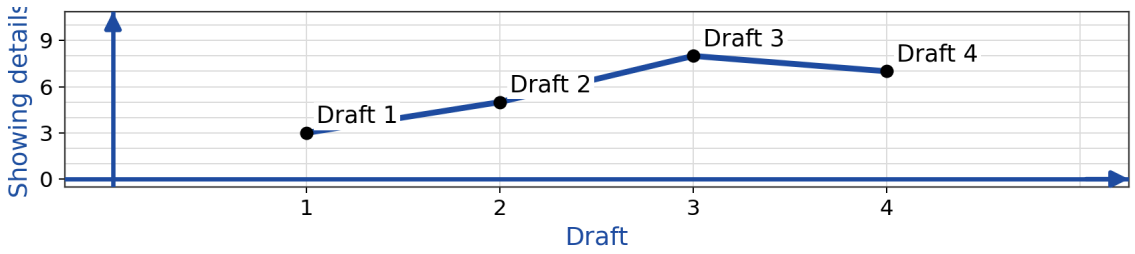
46 **The diagram shows the number of showing details in four drafts of a narrative opening. Which draft uses the most showing detail**



- **A** Draft 1
- **B** Draft 2
- **C** Draft 3
- **D** Draft 4

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47 **Which reason is most relevant to the claim that school lunches should include more vegetables**

- **A** vegetables give students vitamins and energy for learning
- **B** the cafeteria walls were painted last year
- **C** some students bring lunch from home
- **D** vegetables grow in many countries

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48 **A source list entry that lacks an author and a date is hard to use because readers cannot**

A read the title of the source

B find the piece at all

C understand any of its words

D tell who wrote it or when it was written

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49 **A writer moves a paragraph later in a piece so the ideas flow more logically. This change is an example of**

A planning

B proofreading

C publishing

D revising

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50 **Dialogue in a narrative should mainly sound like**

A the character speaking, not a summary by the narrator

B a dictionary definition of each word

C a list of facts about the setting

D the same voice for every character

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ANSWER KEY

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

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