YUKON ENGLISH STUDIES 12 (MENST12) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Composition Across Forms — 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.

Draft I - The Missed Ferry

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

Jai stood at the dock at six in the morning, watching the grey water slap against the pilings. The ferry, which usually arrived with a low groan and a wash of white water, did not come. He checked his watch, then the timetable, then the water again, as if looking harder would summon the boat. By seven, the other waiting passengers had drifted away, and Jai realised he would have to walk the long road home through the rain, a journey he had always avoided.

1 **According to Draft I, which form of writing is this opening?**

- A a narrative opening
- B a research report
- C an expository explanation
- D a persuasive letter

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2 **According to Draft I, what is the main purpose of this opening?**

A to list facts about tides

B to explain how ferries are built

C to argue for a new ferry schedule

D to draw the reader into a character's experience

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3 **According to Draft I, which revision states Jai's problem most clearly?**

A When the ferry failed to arrive, Jai had to walk home in the rain

B Jai had many thoughts about many things

C The ferry is a boat that carries people

D Things at the dock were not going well that morning

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4 **According to Draft I, how does the sensory detail help the writing?**

A it explains the ferry timetable

B it helps the reader picture the dock scene

C it makes the paragraph longer

D it proves Jai owns a watch

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Draft II - A Later School Start

Use this reading for questions 5 to 8.

High school should begin at nine instead of eight because teenagers need more sleep to learn well. Studies of sleep show that adolescent bodies naturally fall asleep later, yet early bells force students to rise before they are rested. When one district moved its start time later, tardiness fell and grades rose. A later start is therefore a practical change, not a luxury, and it would help students arrive ready to learn.

5 **According to Draft II, what claim does the writer defend?**

- **A** schools should close early on Fridays
- **B** students should sleep during lessons
- **C** schools should start later, at nine
- **D** districts should buy more buses

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6 **According to Draft II, which sentence gives evidence for the claim?**

- A High school should begin at nine
- B When one district moved its start time later, tardiness fell
- C A later start is therefore a practical change
- D Students arrive ready to learn

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7 **According to Draft II, how should the writer adapt this piece for a school board audience?**

- A remove all evidence and data
- B use slang and jokes only
- C write only about personal feelings
- D stress tardiness and grade data in a formal tone

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8 **According to Draft II, which persuasive appeal is strongest here?**

A an appeal to evidence and reasoning

B an appeal to the length of the piece

C an appeal to a famous person

D an appeal to fear alone

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Draft III - Life in a Tide Pool

Use this reading for questions 9 to 11.

A tide pool survives because its animals adapt to changing water. At high tide, the pool is part of the sea, and its animals feed and move freely. At low tide, the pool is cut off, the water grows warm and shallow, and animals must cling, hide, or close up until the sea returns. The same small pool is therefore two different worlds in a single day.

9 **According to Draft III, which form is this paragraph an example of?**

- **A** a persuasive speech
- **B** a personal narrative
- **C** an expository explanation
- **D** a fictional dialogue

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10 **According to Draft III, which sentence is the topic sentence?**

- **A** At low tide, the pool is cut off
- **B** The same small pool is therefore two worlds
- **C** A tide pool survives because its animals adapt to changing water
- **D** At high tide, the pool is part of the sea

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11 **According to Draft III, how is the explanation organised?**

- **A** by arguing against tide pools
- **B** by listing the author's opinions
- **C** by telling a story in order
- **D** by contrasting high tide and low tide conditions

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12 **How does an opinion piece differ from a research piece?**

A an opinion piece argues a view, a research piece supports claims

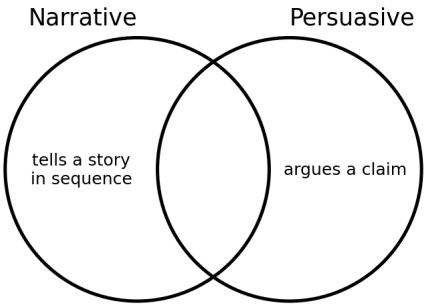
B an opinion piece has no title

C an opinion piece is always shorter

D an opinion piece never uses reasons

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



A tells a story in sequence

B argues a claim with evidence

C reports laboratory results

D shaped for an audience with a purpose

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14 **A writer adapts a piece from classmates to a principal. What change fits the new audience best?**

A a longer title and no conclusion

B removing the main idea

C more slang and fewer reasons

D a more formal tone and clearer evidence

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15 **How does writing for a science discipline differ from writing an essay?**

A science writing avoids all evidence

B science writing stresses methods and results

C science writing never uses paragraphs

D science writing uses only dialogue

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16 **Which revision is clearest and most concise?**

A Due to the fact that it rained, we stayed inside

B It rained, and because of that fact, we stayed

C Because it rained, we stayed inside

D Rain being the case, inside staying occurred

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17 **Which sentence is written in the active voice?**

A Approval of the plan happened

B The committee approved the plan

C The plan was approved by the committee

D The plan is being approved

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18 **Which sentence shows nervousness rather than telling it?**

- A She felt a feeling
- B Her hands shook as she opened the letter
- C She was very nervous
- D Nervousness was present

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19 **Which transition word signals a contrast between two ideas?**

- A also
- B finally
- C first
- D however

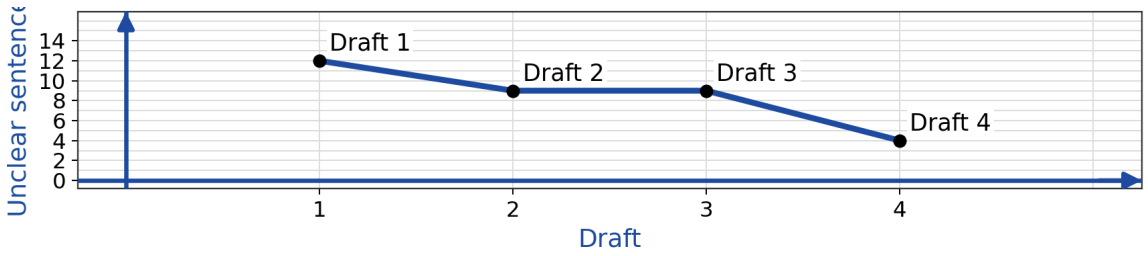
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20 **What makes a paragraph unified?**

- **A** it has no topic sentence
- **B** it uses difficult words
- **C** every sentence supports one main idea
- **D** it is very long

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21 **The diagram shows unclear sentences in each draft of an essay. What pattern does the diagram show?**



- **A** unclear sentences fall overall, flat between drafts 2 and 3
- **B** unclear sentences fall only in draft 1
- **C** unclear sentences stay the same
- **D** unclear sentences rise every draft

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22 **How does revising differ from editing a draft?**

A revising rethinks ideas and structure, editing fixes language errors

B revising only fixes spelling

C editing rewrites the whole argument, changing every idea from the first word to the last, and leaves nothing of the first draft in place

D revising and editing are identical

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23 **What is the main purpose of descriptive writing?**

A to list dates in order, from the earliest date right through to the latest one, with nothing else in the piece at all

B to create a vivid impression through sensory detail

C to argue a claim

D to summarise research

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24 **What does a strong research based composition need?**

A long sentences only

B only personal opinions

C checked evidence and cited sources

D no sources at all

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25 **What makes an opinion piece persuasive rather than just a feeling?**

A its title

B reasons and evidence supporting the opinion

C the author's age, and how old the writer was when the piece was written, down to the very year of their birth

D its length

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ANSWER KEY

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

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