YUKON LITERARY STUDIES 11 (MLTST11) · 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.

1 **In Reading I, the isolated lighthouse setting is important because it**

- A shows that the fishing boat crew are experienced lighthouse keepers
- B explains why the town built a harbour far from Grey Point
- C means Elin alone must act, so her choice carries the whole rescue
- D proves that Elin has never seen the sea before that night

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2 **In Reading I, the phrase bright as lanterns is an example of**

- A a simile, because it compares petals to lanterns using as
- B a metaphor, because it says the petals are lanterns
- C personification, because it gives the rose a human voice
- D hyperbole, because it claims the petals can light a town

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3 **In Reading I, the evidence about teachers noticing alert students by nine is best described as**

A observation, because it reports what teachers have seen in class

B a controlled experiment with measured test scores

C a quotation from a national law about school hours

D a statistic from a census of all schools

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4 **In Reading I, the evidence that best supports the thesis is the detail that Nia**

A grew up near a river in a small town

B crosses the same river at night to warn her village

C loved sailing as a child like the author

D refuses to cross the river in every chapter

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5 **The narrator of Reading I knows what Elin thinks and feels, but not what the boat crew thinks. This point of view is**

A third person limited, because the narrator follows one character closely

B first person, because Elin herself tells the story in her own words

C second person, because the narrator addresses the reader as you

D third person omniscient, because the narrator knows every mind at once

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6 **Reading I is built from two stanzas of four lines each. A four line stanza is called a**

A quatrain

B couplet

C tercet

D sonnet

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7 **The tone of Reading I is best described as**

A angry and insulting toward teachers and drivers

B humorous and unserious about learning

C sad and resigned to keeping the early start

D reasonable and persuasive, arguing firmly without anger

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Reading II - A Poster for Hiking Boots

Use this reading for questions 8 and 12.

The poster shows a photograph of a climber standing on a rocky ridge at sunrise, wearing sturdy boots and looking out over a wide valley. Across the top, in large letters, are the words Step Further. Below the photograph, small print lists the boot grip, waterproofing, and price. In the bottom corner is the name of the company that makes the boots.

8 **In Reading II, the target audience for the poster is most likely**

- **A** people who never leave their homes
- **B** children learning to read for the first time
- **C** chefs looking for kitchen equipment
- **D** people who enjoy hiking and outdoor climbing

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9 **The turning point of the plot in Reading II comes when Lena**

- **A** leaves Willow Creek ten years before the story begins
- **B** decides to plant a tree and stay for the festival
- **C** first notices that the school has yellow paint
- **D** walks down to the river at the edge of town

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10 **In Reading II, when Maya turns to the audience and speaks directly to them, this is called an**

- **A** chorus, because a group of actors comments on the action
- **B** aside, because a character speaks briefly to the audience while other characters do not hear it as part of the action
- **C** soliloquy, because Maya is alone on stage with no one else present
- **D** monologue, because Dev answers Maya at length in return

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11 **The purpose of Reading II as an informational text is mainly to**

- **A** inform readers about a change and why it worked
- **B** persuade readers to close their local library
- **C** entertain readers with a fictional story
- **D** sell tickets to a library fundraising event

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12 **In Reading II, the small print below the photograph is included mainly to**

- **A** give practical details such as grip, waterproofing, and price
- **B** repeat the slogan in larger letters
- **C** hide the name of the company making the boots
- **D** replace the photograph entirely

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13 **According to Reading III, what is the theme of the passage**

- **A** travellers should avoid oasis towns during a dry summer
- **B** a village well will last forever if no one draws water from it
- **C** generosity toward strangers can build trust and strengthen a community
- **D** rules should never be questioned, even when a stranger is in need

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14 **A soliloquy in a drama is a speech in which a character**

- **A** speaks briefly to the audience while others are present
- **B** sings a song with a group of other actors
- **C** alone on stage speaks thoughts aloud for the audience to hear
- **D** speaks a long passage to another character who listens

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15 **Readings III and IV agree that**

A lessons should be shortened to protect attention

B phones are a common part of daily life for students

C phones should be banned from all workplaces

D research should never use a library computer

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16 **A conclusion to an analytical essay should mainly**

A ask the reader to ignore the whole essay

B restate the thesis in fresh words and sum up the argument

C introduce new evidence never discussed before

D apologize for the argument the essay made

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17 **In Reading II, the river most likely symbolizes**

A the reason the bakery on Main Street had to close

B the harvest festival that Lena agrees to attend

C the parts of home that stay the same while other things change

D the danger of walking alone near cold water in October

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18 **Blank verse in poetry is verse that is**

A rhymed in couplets with a humorous tone

B written with no metre and no rhyme at all

C sung to music by a chorus on stage

D unrhymed and written in a regular metre, often iambic pentameter

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19 **Which of the following is an opinion rather than a fact**

- A the writer of Reading I attends the school discussed
- B a later school start is the fairest choice for students
- C the library added evening opening three nights a week
- D the study room was created from a storage room

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20 **When writing for a formal audience, a writer should choose a tone that is**

- A vague so that no claim can be checked
- B clear, respectful, and free of slang
- C casual and full of slang and jokes
- D angry and insulting toward the reader

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21 **A flashback in a story is a scene that**

A returns to an earlier time and interrupts the present action

B predicts what will happen in the final chapter

C describes a dream that the hero will later forget

D summarizes the story for a reader who skipped ahead

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22 **Enjambment in poetry occurs when a line**

A runs on into the next line without a pause at the line break

B ends with a full stop and a complete thought

C repeats the same word at its start and end

D rhymes exactly with the line before it

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23 **An anecdote used as evidence in nonfiction is**

- A a direct quotation from a law or treaty
- B a chart showing results over many years
- C a short personal story offered to illustrate a point
- D a large set of statistics from a national survey

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24 **In a video text, a close up shot is used mainly to**

- A hide the main subject from the viewer
- B play music loudly over the dialogue
- C show detail and emotion on a face or object
- D show a whole landscape from far away

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25 **A dynamic character is a character who**

A changes in an important way during the story

B stays exactly the same from start to finish

C appears only in the opening scene of a story

D never speaks or acts in any scene at all

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26 **A ballad is a poem that**

A tells a story, often in simple stanzas with a songlike rhythm

B praises a person or event in a formal ode

C describes a scene with no story or characters

D is always fourteen lines long

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27 **If two things rise together, a careful reader should remember that this alone does not prove that**

A the two things were measured at all

B either thing actually changed over time

C the measurements were recorded correctly

D one thing caused the other to rise

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28 **A hook at the start of an essay is meant to**

A state the full conclusion in the first line

B list every source the essay will use

C apologize for the topic chosen

D capture the interest of the reader and draw the reader into the topic

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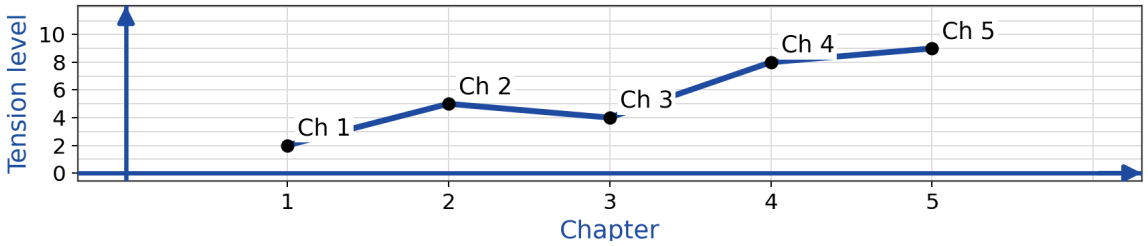
29 **The graph shows tension in a novel across five chapters. The largest increase in tension between two neighbouring chapters is between**



A chapter 4 and chapter 5

B chapter 3 and chapter 4

C chapter 1 and chapter 2

D chapter 2 and chapter 3

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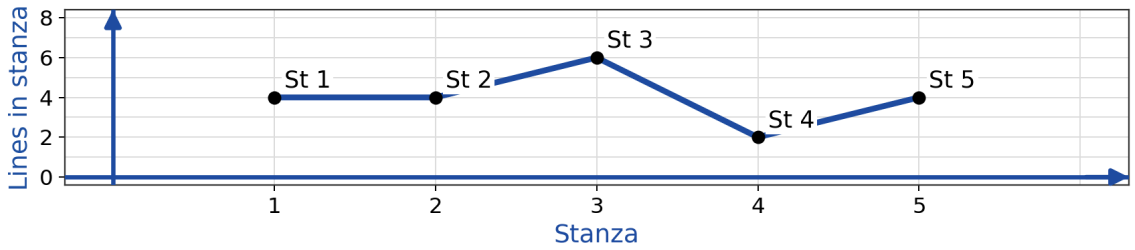
30 **The graph shows the number of lines in each of five stanzas of a poem. The stanza with the most lines is**



A stanza 4

B stanza 3

C stanza 1

D stanza 2

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Reading V - A Speech for a Cleaner Park

Use this reading for questions 31 and 35.

I stand before you as president of our student council, and I run the recycling program in our school every week. Last spring I watched a group of younger students pick up litter in our park, bag after bag, until their hands were sore. They should not have to clean up after the rest of us, and that sight is why I am asking for your help today.

If every class sorts its waste and uses the new bins by the field, less litter will reach the park and less waste will go to landfill. This is not a large sacrifice. It is a small habit, repeated by many people, that can keep a place we all enjoy clean and safe.

So I ask you to join the program this week, to sort your waste, and to remind a friend to do the same. A cleaner park starts with the choices we make today.

31 **In Reading V, the speaker main purpose is to**

- **A** persuade listeners to join the recycling program and sort waste
- **B** inform listeners about the history of the park
- **C** entertain listeners with a fictional story about litter
- **D** sell tickets to a student council event

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Reading III - A Revised Analytical Paragraph

Use this reading for questions 32 and 36.

In the poem Winter Light, the speaker finds hope in a dark season. The poem describes a lamp glowing bright as lanterns against the snow, an image that links light with warmth and safety. This image supports the thesis because it shows hope as something small yet steady, present even when the world around it is cold. A reader who notices only the snow might miss this point, but the lamp keeps the focus on what endures.

32 **In Reading III, the strongest evidence for the thesis is**

- **A** the quoted image of a lamp glowing bright as lanterns against the snow
- **B** the general claim that winter is a dark season
- **C** the idea that some readers might miss the point
- **D** the title of the poem Winter Light alone

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33 **According to Reading IV, the central conflict for the conductor is**

- **A** a conflict with the train engine, which refuses to start in the cold
- **B** a conflict between two towns over who owns the northern line
- **C** a conflict with the boy, who refuses to sit in the warm cab
- **D** an inner conflict between following the rule book and showing compassion to a child

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34 **In Reading III, the image of gulls crying above the boats appeals most to the sense of**

- **A** sight, because the boats are described by colour
- **B** taste, because the bay water is described as salty
- **C** touch, because the ropes are described as rough
- **D** hearing, because crying gulls are sounds a listener would hear

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35 **In Reading V, the logical argument, or logos, is that**

A a cleaner park is a pleasant place to visit

B sorting waste by many people will keep the park clean and cut landfill waste

C younger students felt sore hands after picking up litter

D the speaker is president of the student council

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36 **In Reading III, the explanation sentence works because it**

A quotes a second poem in full

B links the lamp image to the claim about hope

C repeats the poem title three times

D introduces a new thesis about snow

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37 **The rising action of a story is the part where**

- A tension builds as complications and conflicts develop
- B the main conflict is fully resolved for good
- C the setting is described before any character appears
- D the theme is stated in a single closing sentence

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38 **A tragedy in drama is a play that**

- A ends sadly, often with loss for the main character
- B ends happily with a wedding or celebration
- C has no main character and no plot
- D is performed without any dialogue at all

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39 **When a source has been checked by other experts in the field before publication, this process is called**

- A anecdotal evidence
- B loaded language
- C peer review
- D headline writing

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40 **An outline for an analytical essay is useful because it**

- A removes the need for any evidence
- B grades the finished essay automatically
- C plans the order of ideas before drafting begins
- D writes the final essay word for word

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41 **A motif in a work of fiction is**

A a long speech given by the main character alone

B an image or idea that recurs and gains meaning through repetition

C a single surprising event that ends the story

D the name of the town where the story is set

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42 **Subtext in dialogue is**

A the title given to each act of a play

B meaning that lies beneath the literal words a character says

C the stage direction printed before a speech

D a summary of the play printed in the program

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43 **An interview can be a useful source in nonfiction because it**

- **A** replaces the need for any other evidence
- **B** is never affected by the questions asked
- **C** records the words and views of a person with direct knowledge
- **D** always gives a neutral view with no perspective

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44 **Representation in a media text refers to how**

- **A** loud the soundtrack of a video is
- **B** long a media text takes to watch
- **C** a group, place, or idea is shown to an audience
- **D** many copies of a text are printed

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45 **In a story, setting can shape mood because**

- A a story set at night can never include humour
- B the place of a story is the same as its main character
- C the time and place can make a scene feel hopeful, tense, or lonely
- D the setting always tells the reader the theme directly

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46 **The playwright in a drama is the person who**

- A plays the leading role in the production
- B sells tickets to the audience at the door
- C writes the script, including dialogue and stage directions
- D designs the lighting for each scene

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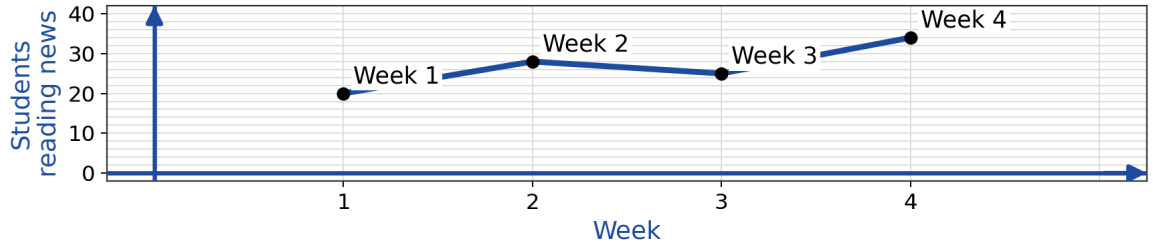
47

The graph shows students who read a news article each week for four weeks. The overall pattern is



A a fall every week without exception

B no change at all across the four weeks

C a rise only in week 1 and then a stop

D a rise overall, with a small dip in week 3

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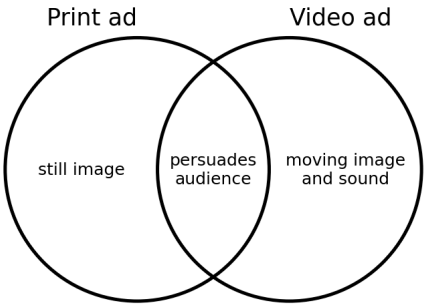
48 **In the diagram, which feature belongs only to a video advertisement, not to a print advertisement**



A still image and headline

B made to persuade an audience

C a product name shown clearly

D moving image and sound

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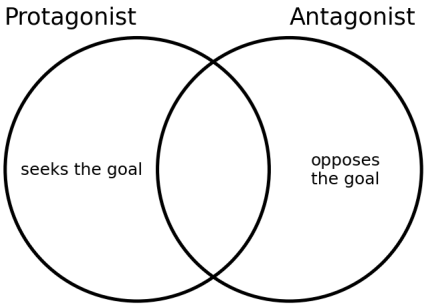
49 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by a protagonist and an antagonist**



A seeks the main goal of the story

B opposes the main goal of the story

C narrates the story in the first person

D both drive the plot forward through conflict

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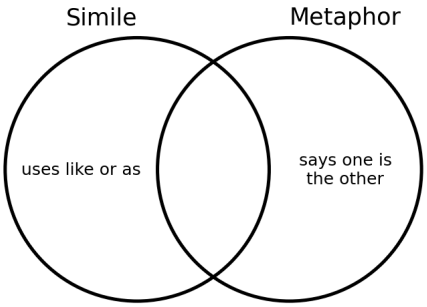
50 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by a simile and a metaphor**



A uses the words like or as

B says one thing is another thing

C gives human qualities to an object

D both compare two unlike things

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ANSWER KEY

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

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