YUKON LITERARY STUDIES 11 (MLTST11) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Analytical Writing and Media — 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 Student Draft Paragraph

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

In the novel The Salt Road, the character Nia grows from fearful to brave over the course of the journey. Early in the novel she refuses to cross the river alone, saying that the current is too strong and the water too cold. By the final chapters she crosses the same river at night to warn her village, a choice that shows she now puts others before her own fear. The author of the novel grew up in a small coastal town and loved sailing as a child. This change matters because it proves that the courage of Nia comes from care for others, not from losing her fear entirely.

1 **In Reading I, the thesis of the draft paragraph is the sentence that**

- **A** states that Nia grows from fearful to brave over the journey
- **B** describes Nia refusing to cross the river alone
- **C** describes Nia crossing the river at night to warn her village
- **D** tells where the author of the novel grew up

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2 **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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3 **In Reading I, the sentence about Nia crossing at night works as explanation because it**

A introduces a new character to the paragraph

B lists the price of the boots in the poster

C connects the action to the claim that she puts others before fear

D repeats the thesis word for word

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4 **In Reading I, the sentence that should be removed in revision is the sentence about**

A courage coming from care for others

B the author growing up in a coastal town and loving sailing

C Nia refusing to cross the river alone early on

D Nia crossing the river at night to warn her village

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5 **The order of ideas in a strong analytical paragraph is usually**

A thesis, then evidence, then explanation of what the evidence shows

B evidence, then thesis, then a new unrelated topic

C explanation, then thesis, then evidence in reverse

D thesis, then a personal story, then a conclusion only

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Reading II - A Poster for Hiking Boots

Use this reading for questions 6 to 9.

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.

6 **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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7 **In Reading II, the slogan Step Further works as a media technique because it is**

- **A** a quotation from a scientific study of boots
- **B** printed so small that most readers miss it
- **C** short, memorable, and uses a command verb to urge action
- **D** long and detailed, listing every feature of the boot

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8 **In Reading II, the photograph of a climber on a ridge at sunrise appeals to the audience sense of**

- **A** boredom with outdoor activity
- **B** adventure and freedom in wide open places
- **C** fear of heights and danger at night
- **D** hunger for food cooked on a mountain

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9 **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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10 **An introduction to an analytical essay should mainly**

- **A** list every piece of evidence in full detail
- **B** give the conclusion before any argument is made
- **C** summarize an unrelated book for background
- **D** present the topic and state the thesis the essay will argue

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11 **A topic sentence at the start of a body paragraph should**

A introduce a completely new thesis for the essay

B list all the sources used in the whole essay

C state the main idea that paragraph will develop

D repeat the essay title word for word

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12 **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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13 **Transitions between paragraphs in an essay help the reader by**

- **A** showing how ideas connect and guiding the reader through the argument
- **B** repeating the same sentence at the start of each paragraph
- **C** hiding the thesis from the reader until the end
- **D** adding new topics that the essay never develops

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14 **Quoting a text differs from paraphrasing it because quoting**

- **A** never needs any credit to the original author, so a writer can use the exact words of another author without ever naming where they came from
- **B** is always longer than the original passage
- **C** changes the meaning of the original passage
- **D** uses the exact words of the text, while paraphrasing restates the idea in new words

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15 **Plagiarism in analytical writing means**

- A paraphrasing an idea and naming the source
- B writing an original argument in your own words
- C presenting the work or ideas of another person as your own without credit
- D quoting a short passage with full credit given

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16 **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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17 **Revising differs from editing because revising focuses on**

- **A** ideas, structure, and argument, while editing focuses on grammar and surface errors
- **B** spelling only, while editing focuses on ideas, so revising would only ever correct spelling mistakes and never touch the ideas, structure, or argument of a draft
- **C** changing the topic completely in every draft
- **D** copying the draft word for word a second time

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18 **A strong thesis for an analytical essay must be**

- **A** a plain fact that no reader could dispute
- **B** a question with no answer offered
- **C** a summary of the plot with no claim at all
- **D** arguable, so that evidence and reasoning can support it

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19 **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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20 **In a video text, background music is used mainly to**

A prove that the events shown are true

B set mood and shape how the audience feels about a scene

C replace all dialogue and narration

D tell the audience the exact date of events

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21 **In a video text, a low camera angle looking up at a subject tends to make the subject seem**

A powerful and imposing

B small and unimportant

C invisible to the audience

D asleep and unaware of the camera

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22 **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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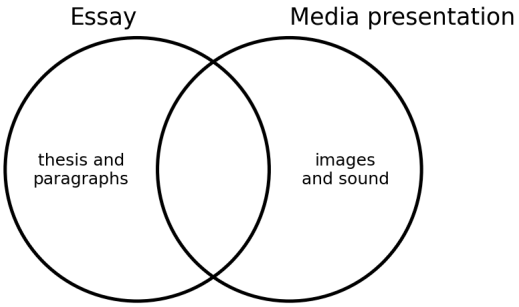
23 **In the diagram, which idea belongs in the overlapping middle region shared by an analytical essay and a media presentation**



A uses images and sound to reach viewers

B is printed only on paper for one reader

C presents ideas to an audience with a purpose

D uses a written thesis and body paragraphs

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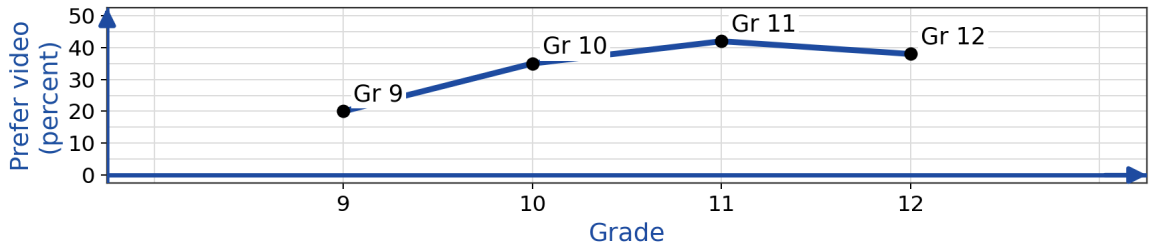
24 **The graph shows the share of students in grades 9 to 12 who prefer video for learning a new topic. The grade with the highest share is**



- **A** grade 12
- **B** grade 11
- **C** grade 9
- **D** grade 10

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25 **When a writer chooses examples for an analytical essay, the best examples are those that**

- **A** directly support the thesis and can be explained clearly
- **B** are the longest passages in the whole text
- **C** come from a different book than the one discussed
- **D** are chosen at random with no link to the thesis

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ANSWER KEY

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

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