

RECALL REVISION

Year 10 Recall Test

Practice these questions in preparation for your recall test.

There are 33 questions to answer.

You will have to answer 20 of the below questions in the real test.

Section A. Concept Vocabulary 5 marks

1. A person's rank, position and status in society depending on their wealth and background is called:
 - a. Social class
 - b. Working class
 - c. Class position

2. Injustice or unjust means: accept either
 - a. To be treated in a way that is unfair or immoral
 - b. Something that is not morally right
 - c. To be treated unkindly or cruelly

3. A belief or idea that people have unequal access to resources, opportunities and treatment, such as healthcare, education, pay because of their age, race, class, gender, etc:
 - a. Social justice
 - b. Social injustice
 - c. Social inequality

4. To act and behave for the good of wider society is called:

- a. Social responsibility
- b. Sociable
- c. Dutiful

5. An outsider is: accept either

- a. A person who does not belong or fit in
- b. A person who lives on the outside of a society
- c. A marginalised, ostracized person

Section B. Grammar and Concept Vocabulary 5 marks

6. List the noun, adjective, verb and adverb in the sentence below: [1]

The deflated basketball was quickly thrown into the bin.

Noun = _____

Adjective = _____

Verb = _____

Adverb = _____

7. A new place, time, topic or speaker is used to start...: [1]

- a. A story
- b. A paragraph
- c. Speech or dialogue

8. Place the parenthesis (round bracket) in sentence below: [1]

Prom nights the traditional American way to mark the end of senior school are now the norm in Britain.

9. What common mistake has a student made in this sentence? [1]

‘Worcester is a beautiful city, the architecture is stunning, the shops are diverse, the people are friendly.’

- a. Comma splicing
- b. No full stops
- c. No connectives

10. Place the semi-colon in the correct place in the sentence below: [1]

I can't go out tonight I have lots of revision to do.

Section C. Literary Terms 23 marks

11. Something that is not clear or obvious; open to more than one interpretation:

- a. Antithesis
- b. Ambiguous
- c. Juxtapose

12. What is an antagonist?

- a. The rival, villain or Byronic Hero in a story
- b. The rival, opponent or enemy to the main protagonist

13. What is a turning point in a story?

- a. An important moment or event that changes the character's life or personality
- b. A dramatic or unexpected event in the character's life
- c. A dramatic unexpected moment or event that changes the character's life

14. An image or an idea that is repeated in a story:

- a. Theme

b. Symbol

c. Motif

15. Define pathetic fallacy and the effect:

a. The personification of the weather to help set a mood or atmosphere

b. To describe something that is non-human with human features

c. The personification of the weather to create foreboding

16. A clue, hint or warning at what will happen in the future:

a. Forebode, foreboding

b. Foreshadow, foreshadowing

17. A feeling that something bad or sinister will happen:

a. Forebode, foreboding

b. Foreshadow, foreshadowing

18. A character who contrasts the main character and shows opposite or better qualities:

a. Antithesis

b. Foil

c. Juxtaposition

19. The opposite of what was intended or expected and has a humorous or sarcastic effect:

a. Irony

b. Dramatic irony

c. Sarcasm

d. Humour

20. Dramatic can be defined as:

- a. An exciting, emotional, or unexpected event
- b. Feeling excited or uncertain about what will happen next (suspense)
- c. The most exciting or tense part of a story (climax)
- d. The build-up of anxiety and fear about what will happen next (tension)

21. Suspense can be defined as:

- a. An exciting, emotional, or unexpected event (dramatic)
- b. Feeling excited or uncertain about what will happen next
- c. The most exciting or tense part of a story (climax)
- d. The build-up of anxiety and fear about what will happen next (tension)

22. A plot device can be defined as:

- a. A type of theme or symbol used in a story
- b. A narrative with a clear beginning, middle and end of a story
- c. Something or someone that moves the story forward

23. Dramatic irony is when:

- a. The reader / audience knows something the character does not
- b. The characters know something, but the reader / audience does not

24. In a play an 'aside' is:

- a. speech that is not heard by the audience but heard by the other characters in a play
- b. speech that is heard by the audience but not by the other characters in a play

25. In a play or poem a long speech addressed so that everyone can hear is called a :

- a. Monologue

b. Soliloquy

26.The hostility, friction or tension between rivals or enemies is called:

- a. A conflict of interest
- b. Antagonise
- c. Antagonism

27.The main character or narrator in a novel or story is called a:

- a. Protagonist
- b. Antagonist
- c. Speaker

28.A weakness or vulnerability in the hero which causes his demise or downfall is called:

- a. Heroic downfall
- b. Tragic downfall
- c. Tragic flaw

29.Metaphor means:

- a. To say something is something else for comparison
- b. To say something is like something else for comparison
- c. A recurring idea or symbol

30. Sibilance is:

- a. Repetition of the 's' 'sh' sound
- b. Repetition of sound words
- c. Repetition of the first letter or sound of each word

31. Onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic words are:

- a. Sound words
- b. Words that are spelt like they sound
- c. The same sound or letter at the beginning of each word in a sentence

32. Alliteration is:

- a. Sound words
- b. The same sound or letter at the beginning of each word in a sentence
- c. Plosive consonant or letters such as B, D, G, K, P, T.

33. Blank Verse is:

- a. A poem written with no rhyme or when Shakespeare's characters do not speak in rhyme
- b. A poem written with rhyme or when Shakespeare's characters speak to one another in rhyme