

# North Carolina 7th Grade End-of-Grade (EOG) ELA Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. Which definition best captures "Central Idea/Main Idea"?**
  - A. The most important plot twist in a story**
  - B. The most important points of the story**
  - C. The writing style of the author**
  - D. The emotional tone of the narrative**
- 2. Which tool helps in visually organizing information?**
  - A. A narrative essay**
  - B. A graphic organizer**
  - C. A bibliography**
  - D. A thesaurus**
- 3. What is a metaphor?**
  - A. A statement that compares two different things using 'like' or 'as'**
  - B. A figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another for rhetorical effect**
  - C. A literary device that exaggerates for emphasis**
  - D. A method of revealing character traits through dialogue**
- 4. What technique is used when comparing two things without using "like" or "as"?**
  - A. Hyperbole**
  - B. Metaphor**
  - C. Simile**
  - D. Alliteration**
- 5. Who is typically referred to as the antagonist in a story?**
  - A. The main character**
  - B. The character opposed to the protagonist**
  - C. The narrator of the story**
  - D. The supporting character**

- 6. Why might one revise their evidence during the editing process?**
- A. To ensure all evidence aligns with the paper's main arguments**
  - B. To add more anecdotal stories that aren't verifiable**
  - C. To avoid any clear presentation of facts**
  - D. To shift the focus away from the thesis**
- 7. What are character arcs?**
- A. The physical growth of characters in a story**
  - B. The transformation or inner journey of a character throughout a story**
  - C. The relationships between different characters**
  - D. The specific roles characters play in the plot**
- 8. What does the term "Alter" mean in the context of literature?**
- A. To restore to a previous state**
  - B. To change or make different**
  - C. To represent something clearly**
  - D. To conclude a narrative**
- 9. What makes a sentence complex?**
- A. It has multiple independent clauses**
  - B. It contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause**
  - C. It includes a series of short fragments**
  - D. It contains only dependent clauses**
- 10. What is a defining characteristic of a fable?**
- A. A complex plot with multiple characters**
  - B. A lengthy narrative with intricate details**
  - C. A short story that conveys a moral lesson**
  - D. A story focused on historical events**

## **Answers**

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. Which definition best captures "Central Idea/Main Idea"?

- A. The most important plot twist in a story
- B. The most important points of the story**
- C. The writing style of the author
- D. The emotional tone of the narrative

The definition that best captures "Central Idea/Main Idea" is the most important points of the story. The central idea represents the primary message or theme that the author aims to convey through the narrative. It encompasses the key concepts and overarching themes that provide insight into the text's meaning. While options like the important plot twist, the author's writing style, or the emotional tone may play roles in the story's overall impact or structure, they do not fundamentally represent the central idea. The main idea distills the essence of what the story is fundamentally about, making option B the most accurate choice.

### 2. Which tool helps in visually organizing information?

- A. A narrative essay
- B. A graphic organizer**
- C. A bibliography
- D. A thesaurus

A graphic organizer is an effective tool used to visually arrange and represent information. It allows individuals to break down complex concepts or data into simpler, more understandable parts through diagrams, charts, or maps. This visualization assists in organizing thoughts, identifying relationships between ideas, and improving comprehension. For instance, a Venn diagram can help compare and contrast different subjects, while a flowchart can illustrate the steps in a process. Using a graphic organizer ultimately makes it easier to analyze and synthesize information, especially when preparing for writing or studying.

### 3. What is a metaphor?

- A. A statement that compares two different things using 'like' or 'as'
- B. A figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another for rhetorical effect**
- C. A literary device that exaggerates for emphasis
- D. A method of revealing character traits through dialogue

A metaphor is best described as a figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another for rhetorical effect. This definition is accurate because metaphors imply that one thing is another, allowing for a more vivid or imaginative understanding without the use of "like" or "as," which are characteristic of similes. For instance, if someone says "Time is a thief," they are using a metaphor to suggest that time stealthily takes away moments of our lives, just as a thief would take something valuable. This comparison enhances the reader's understanding by providing a deeper insight into the nature of time. The other choices relate to different literary devices: the first option describes similes, which are similar but use "like" or "as" for comparison; the third option refers to hyperbole, which involves exaggeration; and the fourth option pertains to characterization, specifically how dialogue reveals traits about characters. Thus, they do not accurately define a metaphor.

**4. What technique is used when comparing two things without using "like" or "as"?**

- A. Hyperbole
- B. Metaphor**
- C. Simile
- D. Alliteration

The technique being described is a metaphor. A metaphor directly compares two things by stating one thing is another, rather than using "like" or "as," which distinguishes it from a simile. For example, saying "Time is a thief" does not just imply that time is similar to a thief but rather asserts that time takes away moments as a thief would take possessions. Metaphors create a more powerful and vivid image in the reader's mind by suggesting a deeper connection between the two compared elements. This ability to evoke imagery and emotion is a hallmark of effective writing, making metaphors a commonly used literary device.

**5. Who is typically referred to as the antagonist in a story?**

- A. The main character
- B. The character opposed to the protagonist**
- C. The narrator of the story
- D. The supporting character

In a narrative, the antagonist is typically defined as the character who opposes the protagonist, who is the main character of the story. This opposition often creates conflict, which is a key element of storytelling. The antagonist can take many forms, including a person, a group of characters, or even an abstract force, such as society or nature. They challenge the protagonist's goals and desires, making the journey of the main character more dynamic and engaging. For instance, if the protagonist is striving to achieve something important, such as overcoming an obstacle, achieving a goal, or resolving a personal conflict, the antagonist creates barriers that the protagonist must navigate. This relationship is central to the development of themes and the advancement of the plot, emphasizing the struggle and growth of the main character.

**6. Why might one revise their evidence during the editing process?**

- A. To ensure all evidence aligns with the paper's main arguments**
- B. To add more anecdotal stories that aren't verifiable
- C. To avoid any clear presentation of facts
- D. To shift the focus away from the thesis

Revising evidence during the editing process is essential for ensuring that it aligns with the paper's main arguments. When a writer examines the evidence presented, they can determine if it effectively supports the claims made within the thesis or main points. Strong and relevant evidence strengthens the overall argument and enhances the credibility of the work. By focusing on maintaining a clear connection between the evidence and the main arguments, the writer aims to create a cohesive and persuasive piece that resonates with readers. If the evidence does not directly support the claims being made, it can dilute the message and confuse the audience, ultimately weakening the paper's impact. Thus, revising evidence helps to clarify and reinforce the writer's position, making it a vital aspect of the editing process.

## 7. What are character arcs?

- A. The physical growth of characters in a story
- B. The transformation or inner journey of a character throughout a story**
- C. The relationships between different characters
- D. The specific roles characters play in the plot

Character arcs refer to the transformation or inner journey that a character undergoes throughout the story. This transformation can involve changes in the character's beliefs, perspectives, or emotional state, and is often a key element in character development. A well-crafted character arc allows readers to witness how particular experiences, conflicts, or relationships impact the character over time, leading to growth or change by the story's conclusion. Understanding character arcs is crucial because they contribute to the overall theme and emotional impact of the narrative, engaging the reader and making the characters more relatable and memorable. The focus on the internal journey distinguishes character arcs from other aspects such as physical growth, relationships, or specific roles within the plot, which are not the primary concern of what a character arc encompasses.

## 8. What does the term "Alter" mean in the context of literature?

- A. To restore to a previous state
- B. To change or make different**
- C. To represent something clearly
- D. To conclude a narrative

In the context of literature, the term "alter" means to change or make different. This is often used when discussing how characters, plots, or themes might be transformed throughout a story. For example, a character may undergo significant changes in their personality or motivations as the narrative progresses, or an author might alter the setting or events to enhance the story's message or impact. The ability to alter elements in literature is crucial for developing a compelling narrative and engaging readers by showing growth, conflict, or transformation within the story.

## 9. What makes a sentence complex?

- A. It has multiple independent clauses
- B. It contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause**
- C. It includes a series of short fragments
- D. It contains only dependent clauses

A complex sentence is defined by the presence of an independent clause combined with at least one dependent clause. The independent clause can stand alone as a complete thought, while the dependent clause adds additional information but cannot function independently as a complete sentence. This combination allows for greater depth and complexity in writing, as it can convey more nuanced ideas and relationships between those ideas. For example, in the sentence "Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk," "Although it was raining" is a dependent clause that cannot stand alone, while "we decided to go for a walk" is an independent clause that does convey a complete thought. Together, they form a complex sentence that enriches the meaning. The other options describe different types of sentence structures: multiple independent clauses indicate a compound sentence, a series of short fragments typically results in incomplete thoughts, and sentences comprised solely of dependent clauses are not complete and cannot express a full idea independently. Thus, the defining characteristic of a complex sentence is the combination of an independent clause with at least one dependent clause.

## 10. What is a defining characteristic of a fable?

- A. A complex plot with multiple characters
- B. A lengthy narrative with intricate details
- C. A short story that conveys a moral lesson**
- D. A story focused on historical events

A defining characteristic of a fable is that it is a short story that conveys a moral lesson. Fables typically feature animals with human-like qualities, which allows readers to relate to the characters and the lessons they learn. The simplicity and brevity of a fable enable the moral to be delivered clearly and directly, making it easy for readers to understand the intended lesson. This characteristic distinguishes fables from other literary forms, which may involve more complex plots, extensive narratives, or historical contexts. Consequently, the focus on imparting a clear and concise moral lesson is what makes fables unique and memorable.