

Starter Quiz

AP English Language and Composition Name: _____ Score: _____

1. The exigence of a text is...
- ☐ the text’s main idea
 - ☐ what the writer wants to achieve
 - ☐ the audience’s beliefs
 - ☐ what prompted the writer to write it
2. The test for whether a sentence is a claim is...
- ☐ does it use evidence?
 - ☐ is it long enough?
 - ☐ is it true?
 - ☐ could a reasonable person disagree?
3. Commentary in a body paragraph should explain...
- ☐ what the evidence says
 - ☐ how long the source is
 - ☐ how the evidence supports the claim
 - ☐ who wrote the source
4. Select **all** the components of the rhetorical situation the CED names.
- ☐ purpose
 - ☐ exigence
 - ☐ audience
 - ☐ word count

Tick every correct option.

5. Select **all** that the CED lists as types of evidence.
- ☐ statistics
 - ☐ anecdotes
 - ☐ page numbers
 - ☐ analogies

Tick every correct option.

- ☐ in the quotation
- ☐ so
- ☐ which means
- ☐ because

Tick every correct option.

7. A text can have more than one purpose.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. Building quoted material into your own sentence is called _____ embedding.
- _____
9. Evidence and commentary together are worth four of the six rubric points.
- ☐ True ☐ False
10. The time, place and occasion in which a text is created is its _____.
- _____

1. **what prompted the writer to write it**

Exigence is the trigger; **purpose** is the aim. They are separate components.

2. **could a reasonable person disagree?**

A true statement nobody disputes has nothing to defend and cannot anchor a paragraph.

3. **how the evidence supports the claim**

Restating the evidence is not commentary; explaining the **relationship** is.

4. **purpose; exigence; audience**

Word count is not a component; the six are exigence, purpose, audience, writer, context and message.

5. **statistics; anecdotes; analogies**

The CED’s list is deliberately wide, but page numbers are citation, not evidence.

6. **so; which means; because**

”In the quotation” invites a restatement; the other three demand a link.

7. **True**

The CED states this explicitly – writers may pursue several aims at once.

8. **syntactic**

Syntactic embedding is how source material is related to the writer’s own argument.

9. **True**

That is why a paragraph with evidence but no commentary is capped well below the top marks.

10. **context**

Context surrounds the whole situation; it is not the same as the exigence.