

Starter Quiz

AP English Language and Composition Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Commentary’s two jobs are to...

☐ open and close the essay

☐ summarise and conclude

☐ introduce the evidence and explain its relationship to the claim

☐ quote and cite
2. Sorting sources by side produces...

☐ automatic synthesis

☐ the sophistication point

☐ a well-structured argument

☐ two piles and a paragraph of summary each
3. A text must state its thesis before developing its reasoning.

☐ True ☐ False
4. A good test of whether an essay has a line of reasoning is to read only...

☐ the quotations

☐ the topic sentences, in order

☐ the introduction

☐ the conclusion
5. Narration becomes an argument when the writer adds...

☐ a longer story

☐ more detail

☐ a second character

☐ reflection on the experience
6. A method of development should be chosen from...

☐ what stands between the audience and your claim

☐ which method you used last

☐ what the topic feels like

☐ how much time you have

☐ True ☐ False

8. A synthesis paragraph should open by naming the source it will use.

☐ True ☐ False

9. An argument with a flawed line of reasoning may be called _____ or illogical.

10. An essay with strong paragraphs necessarily has a strong line of reasoning.

☐ True ☐ False

1. **introduce the evidence and explain its relationship to the claim**

Commentary comes **before** the evidence as well as after it.

2. **two piles and a paragraph of summary each**

The sorting decision determines the essay’s shape before any writing begins.

3. **False**

The CED allows both orders: build to the thesis, or state it and then justify it.

4. **the topic sentences, in order**

If the topic sentences alone make an argument, the reasoning is in the essay.

5. **reflection on the experience**

Reflection is part of the method; without it the story is colour.

6. **what stands between the audience and your claim**

The obstacle decides the method; the same topic can call for different methods.

7. **False**

Integration is required; one paragraph per source is the classic low-scoring shape.

8. **False**

Open with **your own claim**, then bring sources in to defend it.

9. **specious**

A flaw is a **step that does not follow**, not a false fact.

10. **False**

Reasoning is a property of the **sequence**; strong paragraphs in no order still lose the marks.