1. Two sources with the same position may still differ in...
   - ☐ their conclusion
   - ☐ nothing
   - ☐ perspective
   - ☐ which side they take
2. The target for a synthesis claim is a sentence that...
   - ☐ summarises every source
   - ☐ quotes two sources accurately
   - ☐ needs two sources and belongs to neither
   - ☐ avoids sources entirely
3. The CED treats revising a thesis in response to evidence as a normal part of the process.
   - ☐ True ☐ False
4. Narrowing a thesis means...
   - ☐ avoiding a clear position
   - ☐ stating the ground on which the claim holds
   - ☐ making it shorter
   - ☐ removing the evidence
5. Readers arrive at a writer's tone by...
   - ☐ reading the title and subtitle
   - ☐ inferring it from word choice
   - ☐ counting the sentences in each paragraph
   - ☐ being told it directly by the writer
6. Sarcasm is high-risk in an exam essay because it...
   - ☐ uses difficult vocabulary
   - ☐ takes too long to write
   - ☐ depends on the reader already sharing your view
   - ☐ is against the rules

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- ☐ True ☐ False
8. Select **all** the synthesis shapes this lesson gives.
   - ☐ disagreement about the question rather than the answer
   - ☐ a list of what each source says
   - ☐ agreement thinner than it looks
   - ☐ a gap neither source can see

   Tick every correct option.
9. Select **all** the ways a thesis can move in response to evidence.
   - ☐ qualifying
   - ☐ lengthening
   - ☐ narrowing
   - ☐ reversing

   Tick every correct option.
10. Revising the thesis may also require changing the line of reasoning.
    - ☐ True ☐ False

1. **perspective**

   Position is which side; **perspective** is from where. Agreement can be thinner than it looks.

2. **needs two sources and belongs to neither**

   If one source could have written it, you quoted; if none was needed, you asserted.

3. **True**

   It states that new evidence **may require revision** of the thesis and the line of reasoning.

4. **stating the ground on which the claim holds**

   A narrowed thesis is still arguable; hedging says nothing at all.

5. **inferring it from word choice**

   Tone is **inferred**, which is why connotation is the evidence for it.

6. **depends on the reader already sharing your view**

   The reader is a stranger, so sarcasm can read as contempt for a position they hold.

7. **False**

   It produces two piles and a paragraph of summary each; sorting by **perspective** produces a claim.

8. **disagreement about the question rather than the answer; agreement thinner than it looks; a gap neither source can see**

   The fourth is summary in sequence, which is the shape synthesis avoids.

9. **qualifying; narrowing; reversing**

   Length is not a form of revision.

10. **True**

    The CED names both; a narrowed thesis with the old paragraph order often has no path.

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