

AP English Language and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Saying audiences are dynamic means that they...

- ☐ are hard to identify
- ☐ must be addressed in writing
- ☐ never agree
- ☐ change as they read

2. A concession is most effective when placed...

- ☐ before the case it protects
- ☐ after your strongest paragraph
- ☐ in the conclusion
- ☐ nowhere – never concede

3. Select **all** the components of style the CED names.

- ☐ word choice
- ☐ syntax
- ☐ length
- ☐ conventions

Tick every correct option.

4. Irony is a poor choice in a timed exam essay because...

- ☐ it takes too many words
- ☐ the reader is a stranger who may not catch the gap
- ☐ it is against the rules
- ☐ it is not on the syllabus

5. Select **all** the jobs the CED says a modifier does.

- ☐ specify
- ☐ conclude
- ☐ qualify
- ☐ clarify

Tick every correct option.

6. A modifier attaches to...

- ☐ the end of the sentence
- ☐ whatever is nearest to it
- ☐ whatever the writer intended
- ☐ the subject of the sentence

7. Select **all** the comparisons the CED names.

- ☐ similes
- ☐ statistics
- ☐ analogies
- ☐ metaphors

Tick every correct option.

8. An analogy is safe as long as it is vivid.

- ☐ True ☐ False

9. Irony emerges from...

- ☐ difficult vocabulary
- ☐ long sentences
- ☐ the absence of evidence
- ☐ a difference between what is said and what is meant

10. Select **all** the components you should choose deliberately.

- ☐ page count
- ☐ conventions
- ☐ syntax
- ☐ word choice

Tick every correct option.

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1. **change as they read**

An argument that has just conceded is read by a slightly different reader.

2. **before the case it protects**

The reader who then reads your claim has already decided you are fair.

3. **word choice; syntax; conventions**

Style is the **mix** of the first three; length is not a component.

4. **the reader is a stranger who may not catch the gap**

A missed irony reads as an error, and you cannot explain yourself afterwards.

5. **specify; qualify; clarify**

Concluding is not a modifier's job.

6. **whatever is nearest to it**

That is why misplacement changes the claim without announcing it.

7. **similes; analogies; metaphors**

Anecdotes complete the list; statistics are evidence, not a comparison.

8. **False**

It must borrow something the reader accepts; if it borrows what they dispute, it concedes the argument.

9. **a difference between what is said and what is meant**

Or between what is expected and what occurs – either way, it is a **gap**.

10. **conventions; syntax; word choice**

Those three are what style is made of.