

1. Claims, Evidence, and the Rhetorical Situation Starter Quiz · 课前小测

AP English Language and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. The exigence of a text is...

- ☐ what the writer wants to achieve
- ☐ what prompted the writer to write it
- ☐ the audience's beliefs
- ☐ the text's main idea

2. The test for whether a sentence is a claim is...

- ☐ is it true?
- ☐ could a reasonable person disagree?
- ☐ is it long enough?
- ☐ does it use evidence?

3. Commentary in a body paragraph should explain...

- ☐ what the evidence says
- ☐ how the evidence supports the claim
- ☐ who wrote the source
- ☐ how long the source is

4. Select **all** the components of the rhetorical situation the CED names.

- ☐ exigence
- ☐ purpose
- ☐ audience
- ☐ word count

Tick every correct option.

5. Select **all** that the CED lists as types of evidence.

- ☐ anecdotes
- ☐ analogies
- ☐ statistics
- ☐ page numbers

Tick every correct option.

6. Select **all** the sentence openers that force a relationship rather than a restatement.

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

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 _____.

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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. **exigence; purpose; audience**

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

5. **anecdotes; analogies; statistics**

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

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

"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.