

AP English Language and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Two sources with the same position may still differ in...
 - ☐ nothing
 - ☐ perspective
 - ☐ their conclusion
 - ☐ which side they take
2. The target for a synthesis claim is a sentence that...
 - ☐ quotes two sources accurately
 - ☐ needs two sources and belongs to neither
 - ☐ summarises every source
 - ☐ 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...
 - ☐ being told it directly
 - ☐ inferring it from word choice and its associations
 - ☐ counting the sentences
 - ☐ reading the title
6. Sarcasm is high-risk in an exam essay because it...
 - ☐ takes too long to write
 - ☐ depends on the reader already sharing your view
 - ☐ is against the rules
 - ☐ uses difficult vocabulary

7. Sorting sources by side is the best preparation for a synthesis essay.

☐ True ☐ False

8. Select **all** the synthesis shapes this lesson gives.

- ☐ agreement thinner than it looks
- ☐ disagreement about the question rather than the answer
- ☐ a gap neither source can see
- ☐ a list of what each source says

Tick every correct option.

9. Revising the thesis may also require changing the line of reasoning.

☐ True ☐ False

10. Select **all** that a shift in tone may suggest.

- ☐ qualification
- ☐ refinement
- ☐ a change in perspective
- ☐ a change of author

Tick every correct option.

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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 and its associations**

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

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

9. **True**

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

10. **qualification; refinement; a change in perspective**

The CED lists three; a change of author is not one of them.