ENGLISH 11 · ARIZONA

English 11
Practice Test

Unit 3: Argumentative Writing

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Arizona curriculum. Work through each question, then check your answers at the end.

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

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Question 1

A claim in an argument is

A) A title

B) A position the writer defends

C) A fact everyone accepts

D) A quotation

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Question 2

Evidence in an argument is used to

A) Replace a claim

B) Fill pages

C) Support a claim

D) Confuse readers

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Question 3

Reasoning in an argument does what

A) Ends the essay

B) Explains how evidence supports a claim

C) Repeats the title

D) Lists sources

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Question 4

A counterclaim is

A) A citation

B) An opposing view

C) A summary

D) The same claim again

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Question 5

A rebuttal in an argument does what

A) Adds a joke

B) Answers an opposing view

C) Ignores all opposition

D) Copies the introduction

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Question 6

A strong thesis statement should be

A) A question only

B) A list of facts

C) Vague and very broad

D) Clear, specific, and debatable

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Question 7

Attacking a person instead of their argument is the fallacy called

A) Ad hominem

B) Bandwagon

C) Straw man

D) False cause

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Question 8

Misrepresenting an opposing view to make it easy to defeat is the fallacy called

A) Hasty generalization

B) Straw man

C) Ad hominem

D) Slippery slope

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Question 9

Arguing that everyone does it, so it must be right, is the fallacy called

A) Ad hominem

B) False dilemma

C) Bandwagon

D) Straw man

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Question 10

Drawing a broad conclusion from too little evidence is the fallacy called

A) Appeal to authority

B) Hasty generalization

C) Ad hominem

D) Bandwagon

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Question 11

Presenting only two choices when more exist is the fallacy called

A) Slippery slope

B) False dilemma

C) Straw man

D) Bandwagon

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Question 12

Claiming one small step will surely lead to disaster is the fallacy called

A) Ad hominem

B) False dilemma

C) Hasty generalization

D) Slippery slope

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Question 13

Assuming that because one event followed another, the first caused the second, is

A) False cause

B) Straw man

C) Bandwagon

D) Ad hominem

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Question 14

The best place for a thesis in a short argument is most often

A) In a footnote

B) In the last sentence only

C) On the title page

D) At the end of the introduction

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Question 15

A concession in an argument is when the writer

A) Admits a point made by the other side

B) Repeats the thesis

C) Changes the topic

D) Ends without a conclusion

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Question 16

A conclusion of an argument should most often

A) Introduce a new topic

B) Apologize for the claim

C) List every source

D) Restate the claim and call for action

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Question 17

Which evidence best supports a claim about school lunch nutrition

A) A rumor

B) A slogan

C) Nutrition data from a health agency

D) A student opinion

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Question 18

Formal tone in an argument means the language is

A) Full of jokes

B) Slang filled

C) Serious and precise

D) Very casual

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Question 19

To address an audience fairly, a writer should

A) Use only emotion

B) Hide all counterclaims

C) Insult readers

D) Consider opposing views honestly

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Question 20

A call to action in a conclusion asks readers to

A) Do something specific

B) Forget the argument

C) Read another book

D) Change the title

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Question 21

An argument that relies only on emotion and no evidence is best described as

A) Weak

B) Strong

C) Complete

D) Neutral

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Question 22

Transitional phrases in an argument help readers to

A) Find typos

B) Follow the flow of ideas

C) Skip paragraphs

D) Count words

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Question 23

An essay gives 3 reasons for a claim and 2 reasons against it How many reasons in total are given

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Question 24

A writer lists 4 pieces of evidence, then adds 3 more How many pieces of evidence in total

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Question 25

An essay has 5 paragraphs with 1 counterclaim paragraph How many paragraphs are not the counterclaim

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. 5
24. 7
25. 4

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