ENGLISH 11 · ARKANSAS

English 11
Practice Test

Unit 3: Argumentative Writing

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Arkansas 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

An argumentative essay should begin with a clear, debatable statement called a

A) claim

B) anecdote

C) summary

D) caption

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Question 2

What kind of evidence directly supports a claim about reading scores?

A) results from a study of reading scores

B) a personal guess

C) a slogan

D) a joke

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Question 3

A writer who states an opposing view fairly and then answers it is using a

A) claim only

B) summary only

C) counterclaim and rebuttal

D) anecdote only

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Question 4

A writer who ignores a strong opposing argument weakens her essay because readers may think she

A) has too much evidence

B) writes too clearly

C) uses too many transitions

D) has not considered other views

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Question 5

An argument that attacks the person making a claim, instead of the claim itself, commits the fallacy called

A) ad hominem

B) straw man

C) slippery slope

D) false dilemma

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Question 6

An argument that misrepresents an opponent view to make it easy to attack commits the fallacy called

A) ad hominem

B) straw man

C) slippery slope

D) bandwagon

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Question 7

An argument that claims one small step will surely lead to a terrible chain of events, without proof, commits the fallacy called

A) straw man

B) ad hominem

C) slippery slope

D) false dilemma

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Question 8

An argument that presents only two choices when more choices exist commits the fallacy called

A) slippery slope

B) straw man

C) ad hominem

D) false dilemma

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Question 9

An argument that draws a broad conclusion from one or two examples commits the fallacy called

A) hasty generalization

B) false dilemma

C) appeal to authority

D) bandwagon

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Question 10

An argument that says a claim is true because many people believe it commits the fallacy called

A) hasty generalization

B) bandwagon

C) false dilemma

D) straw man

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Question 11

An argument that says a claim is true because a famous person said it, even though that person is not an expert on the topic, commits the fallacy called

A) bandwagon

B) hasty generalization

C) appeal to authority

D) false dilemma

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Question 12

An argument that uses a sad story alone to prove a policy claim, without other evidence, relies too heavily on

A) logic without emotion

B) expert evidence

C) statistics

D) emotion without sufficient logic

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Question 13

A strong argumentative paragraph should present a reason, give evidence, and

A) explain how the evidence supports the reason

B) repeat the claim word for word

C) introduce a new topic

D) end with a joke

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Question 14

A writer who orders reasons from weakest to strongest is using a structure that

A) hides the strongest point

B) builds toward the strongest point

C) confuses readers

D) repeats the introduction

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Question 15

A conclusion of an argumentative essay should restate the claim, summarize reasons, and

A) introduce a new claim

B) list all evidence again

C) call readers to a clear action or judgment

D) attack the reader

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Question 16

A writer who writes for a school board about a later start time should use evidence and a tone that fit

A) a younger audience only

B) a comedy audience

C) no audience

D) that audience and purpose

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Question 17

A claim that a policy will save money needs evidence about

A) costs before and after the policy

B) opinions about money

C) stories about money only

D) slogans about money

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Question 18

An argument that cites a source but does not name it or give enough detail for a reader to find it is weak because its evidence is

A) too long

B) not verifiable

C) too emotional

D) too formal

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Question 19

A writer who concedes a small point to an opponent, then shows why her main claim still holds, is showing

A) weakness only

B) bias only

C) fairness and confidence

D) plagiarism

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Question 20

A rhetorical question in an argument, such as should students not have time to sleep, is meant to

A) prove a statistic

B) cite a source

C) end the essay

D) make readers think about the issue

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Question 21

A writer who repeats a key phrase at the start of successive sentences is using the rhetorical device called

A) anaphora

B) irony

C) alliteration only

D) hyperbole

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Question 22

A writer who uses parallel structure in a list of reasons makes the reasons easier to

A) ignore

B) follow and remember

C) dispute

D) count

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Question 23

An argument that relies on a single anecdote to prove a general claim is weak because one story does not show a

A) personal view

B) clear topic

C) general pattern

D) strong tone

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Question 24

A writer who distinguishes between a fact and an opinion in an argument helps readers to judge the

A) length of the essay

B) font of the essay

C) title of the essay

D) strength of the evidence

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Question 25

A strong rebuttal should address the best version of the opposing view, not a weak version, because answering a weak version is a

A) straw man

B) fair rebuttal

C) strong claim

D) good summary

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ANSWER KEY

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

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