

Name: _____ Date: _____

Crush These Advanced Rhetorical Deceptions: 11th Grade Critical Analysis

Step into the shoes of a high-stakes editor to dissect subtle bias, logical fallacies, and subversive framing in complex sociopolitical texts.

1. A historical text utilizes 'metonymy' to represent a complex geopolitical conflict (e.g., 'The Kremlin' vs. 'The White House'). When reading critically, what is the primary risk of accepting this framing at face value?

- A. It inadvertently simplifies the diverse internal stakeholders and motivations within those institutions.
- B. It focuses the reader too heavily on the geographical location rather than political ideology.
- C. It forces a chronological reading rather than a thematic synthesis of the data provided.
- D. It represents a grammatical shift that obscures the primary verb tense of the argument.

2. True or False: In advanced critical reading, assessing 'concession' (acknowledging the opposing view) is primarily a way to determine if the author is indecisive.

- A. True
- B. False

3. When an editorial relies on ____—an appeal to the reader's sense of duty or common values—instead of empirical evidence, a critical reader must evaluate the cultural assumptions being leveraged.

- A. Ethos
- B. Logos
- C. Pathos
- D. Kairos

4. In her 1969 work 'On Death and Dying,' Elisabeth Kübler-Ross introduces a model that is often misinterpreted as linear stages. A critical reader of her original text should prioritize which of the following?

- A. Memorizing the exact order of the five stages for standardized recall.
- B. Analyzing the qualitative interview methodology she used to derive her conclusions.
- C. Comparing the length of the 'Anger' chapter to the 'Bargaining' chapter.
- D. Identifying the publication date to determine the current market value of the book.

5. When evaluating the 'Cui Bono' (Who benefits?) principle in a scientific white paper funded by a private corporation, the critical reader is primarily screening for:

- A. Grammatical errors that suggest a lack of professional oversight.
- B. Conflict of interest and potential bias in the selection of favorable data.
- C. Whether the font choice aligns with industry standards for readability.
- D. The use of active voice versus passive voice in the hypothesis.

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6. A reader identifies a 'false dilemma' fallacy when an author presents only ____ options, ignoring the middle ground or alternative possibilities.

- A. circular
- B. polarized
- C. anecdotal
- D. empirical

7. True or False: Intertextuality—the relationship between texts—is a key component of critical reading because it allows the reader to see how a text responds to, or subverts, prior ideas.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Which analytical lens would a critical reader use to examine the 'unspoken' power dynamics and social hierarchies presented as 'natural' in a Victorian-era novel?

- A. Phonological analysis
- B. Ideological critique
- C. Quantitative linguistics
- D. Biographical summary

9. In persuasive writing, when an author uses 'loaded language' (words with strong emotional connotations), they are attempting to influence the reader's ____ response before they can intellectually process the logic.

- A. Visceral
- B. Syntax
- C. Referential
- D. Syntactic

10. True or False: To properly evaluate a claim, a 11th-grade critical reader should assume that if a source is 'peer-reviewed,' its conclusions are absolute facts that no longer require questioning.

- A. True
- B. False