

Name: _____ Date: _____

Deconstructing the Discourse: 10th Grade Critical Reading Quiz

Sophomores synthesize rhetorical appeals and evaluate the structural integrity of complex sociopolitical arguments to determine authorial credibility.

1. In a peer-reviewed paper regarding indigenous land management, the author identifies as both a researcher and a tribal member. How should a critical reader translate this 'positionality' into their analysis of the text?

- A. Dismiss the findings as inherently biased and lacking objective scientific merit.
- B. Synthesize the author's unique cultural lens as a valid framework for interpreting the data.
- C. Ignore the author's background to maintain a strictly data-driven critique.
- D. Assume the author is only writing for a specific, narrow cultural audience.

2. True or False: To evaluate a text's 'logical validity,' a reader must confirm that the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises, regardless of whether the reader agrees with the initial premise.

- A. True
- B. False

3. An editorial on urban planning uses the phrase 'metropolitan sprawl' instead of 'suburban development.' Which critical reading lens is most effective here to uncover the author's subtext?

- A. Syntactic Analysis
- B. Diction and Connotative Analysis
- C. Quantitative Evidence Review
- D. Historical Chronology Identification

4. When a text uses a specific example to draw a broad, universal conclusion without sufficient data, this critical reading check identifies it as a(n) _____.

- A. Syllogism
- B. Hasty Generalization
- C. Empirical Verification
- D. Circular Reasoning

5. True or False: An author's 'omission' of a counter-argument is often just as significant for critical analysis as the arguments they actually choose to include.

- A. True
- B. False

6. If an essay on renewable energy relies heavily on data from 1995, which 'CRAPP' test metric (Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, Purpose) is the primary concern for a 10th-grade critical reader?

- A. Purpose
- B. Authority

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- C. Currency
- D. Relevance

7. The process of comparing a primary source account of the 1918 pandemic with a modern medical analysis of the same event is known in critical reading as _____.

- A. Summary and Paraphrasing
- B. Cross-Referencing or Triangulation
- C. Intertextual Plagiarism
- D. Linear Interpretation

8. You are reading an analysis of a classic novel written by a contemporary critic who applies a 'Marxist' lens. This approach primarily focuses on which of the following?

- A. The psychological trauma of the protagonist.
- B. The rhythmic structure and meter of the prose.
- C. Power dynamics, social class, and economic struggle.
- D. The biographical details of the author's childhood.

9. Identifying the 'intended audience' of a 17th-century political pamphlet helps the reader determine its _____—the specific circumstances that prompted its creation.

- A. Exigence
- B. Tone
- C. Formatting
- D. Syntax

10. True or False: Objective reading and critical reading are identical because both require the reader to remove all subjective feelings while processing information.

- A. True
- B. False