

CTJan27 Online English Reading Comprehension - Practice Test 02

Name: _____

Email: _____

New Kid on the Blog
by Elizabeth Knapp



At Shoreham Elementary School in Vermont, students in the fifth-grade class are learning a new way to communicate online. It's not e-mail, and it's not instant messaging. Students are blogging and loving every minute of it.

The word "blog" is short for "weblog." A weblog is a personal Web site that is very easy to create. You don't need to know how to design a fancy Web page to make a weblog. Like e-mail, the information in weblogs can be posted and read right away.

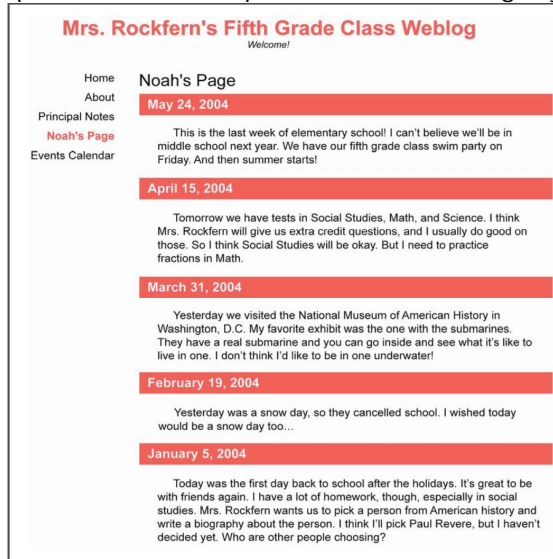
Weblogs are like online journals or diaries. People can write and post each day, and others can read and respond. Weblogs are different from e-mail, because they show all of the posts on a single page and are usually much easier to read.

E-mail may still be the most popular way of communicating online. But weblogs are catching on fast. So fast, in fact, that there is a new word for school weblogs-schoolblogs.

School blogs are great tools for teachers. At Lewis Elementary School in Portland, Oregon, teachers can post classroom news, such as letters and homework assignments. They can let students know about upcoming field trips and club events. They can communicate with parents and other teachers. With school blogs, they can do all this and more, in a way that is much faster and easier than a Web page.

But schoolblogs are also a hit with students. At Shoreham Elementary, students can talk about what happened at school each day. They can write about their thoughts and feelings. They can share ideas about what they're studying. They can give each other help and support. Best of all, they can do it themselves.

Schoolblogs are very easy to create. Once the school blog site is up, you just log in, begin writing, click a button, and your weblog is updated. You can respond to others' weblogs by following the same steps.



Schoolblogs are easy to create and use.

Brian Reilly, a professor at the University of California, Riverside, used school blogs in his classes and found they were a success. "By sharing their experiences with each other, students got to know one another better," he says. "The students really liked them-I was surprised."

Weblogs are becoming popular in other areas as well. Newspapers like The New York Times use weblogs to give readers more information on printed news stories. Companies use weblogs to communicate directly with customers. Even people running for president use weblogs to get their messages across.

Both in and out of the classroom, weblogs are a great way of communicating. They allow people to discuss ideas in a way that is fun, easy, and safe. They encourage people to share their thoughts and invite others into the discussion. Like e-mail, weblogs will someday be replaced by newer and better ways of communicating. But for now, "blogs" are booming.

1. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

1. Read this sentence from the article.

You don't need to know how to design a fancy Web page to make a weblog.

Which word has almost the OPPOSITE meaning as *fancy*? [1] _____

2. Read this sentence from the article.

But for now, "blogs" are booming.

What is the best definition of the word *booming*?

[2] _____

[1]	A) complex B) useful C) elaborate D) simple	[2]	A) gaining speed B) increasing in popularity C) moving slowly D) expanding in size
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2. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

3. According to the article, what is still the most popular way of communicating online?

[1] _____

4. What is the MAIN idea of paragraph 5 of the article?

[2] _____

5. According to the article, what other businesses are currently using weblogs?

[3] _____

6. What was the author's purpose in writing this article?

[4] _____

[1] A) e-mail B) instant messaging C) weblogs D) video phones	[3] A) hospitals B) newspapers C) courts D) banks
[2] A) Teachers use schoolblogs for a variety of different purposes. B) Students enjoy using schoolblogs in the classroom. C) Teachers use schoolblogs to post classroom news and events. D) School principals use schoolblogs to communicate with teachers.	[4] A) to persuade readers to create a weblog of their own B) to list the benefits of schoolblogs C) to show how schoolblogs are becoming more and more popular D) to describe a new technology in online communication

3. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

7. Why does the author mention certain schools, such as Shoreham Elementary, that have used weblogs in the classroom?

[1] _____

8. Use the information in the article and the sample schoolblog graphic to answer this question. How are the posts on a student's page in a school blog organized? [2] _____

9. How are weblogs and e-mail ALIKE?

[3] _____

10. How are weblogs and e-mail DIFFERENT?

[4] _____

[1] A) to give readers specific examples of how weblogs are being used in schools B) to show how popular weblogs are becoming in schools C) to show how weblogs are more useful in schools than in other businesses D) to persuade readers to begin using weblogs in the classroom	[3] A) All the information in them is shown on a single page. B) The information in them can be posted and read right away. C) Only one person can post information at a time. D) They are both organized in a way that is very easy to read.
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[2]	A) by subject B) by class C) by date D) by number	[4]	A) The information in them can be posted and read right away. B) Only one person can post information at a time. C) All the information in them is shown on a single page and they are easier to read. D) They are more difficult to create than e-mail messages.
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4. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

11. How are students at Shoreham Elementary School and the University of California, Riverside ALIKE?
 [1] _____

12. What is one effect of the popularity of weblogs in the classroom?
 [2] _____

13. What is one reason why weblogs are becoming more and more popular?
 [3] _____

14. Use the information in the article and the sample schoolblog graphic to answer this question. Weblog posts and which of the following types of writing are ALIKE?
 [4] _____

[1]	A) Both are studying the differences between weblogs and e-mail. B) Both are using schoolblogs to communicate with people outside their schools. C) Both are creating personal Web pages. D) Both are enjoying using schoolblogs in their classes.	[3]	A) because they are the fastest way to communicate online B) because they are very easy to create C) because they are so important to businesses D) because they can contain music and video files
[2]	A) The word schoolblog has been developed. B) Students are using e-mail less and less. C) Students are trying new ways to communicate, such as video phones. D) Teachers are not handing out written homework assignments.	[4]	A) journal entries or diaries B) business letters C) short stories D) long letters

5. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

11. How are students at Shoreham Elementary School and the University of California, Riverside ALIKE?
 [1] _____

12. What is one effect of the popularity of weblogs in the classroom?

[2] _____

13. What is one reason why weblogs are becoming more and more popular?

[3] _____

14. Use the information in the article and the sample schoolblog graphic to answer this question. Weblog posts and which of the following types of writing are ALIKE?

[4] _____

15. What type of text is this selection? [5] _____

[1]	A) Both are studying the differences between weblogs and e-mail. B) Both are using schoolblogs to communicate with people outside their schools. C) Both are creating personal Web pages. D) Both are enjoying using schoolblogs in their classes.	[4]	A) journal entries or diaries B) business letters C) short stories D) long letters
[2]	A) The word schoolblog has been developed. B) Students are using e-mail less and less. C) Students are trying new ways to communicate, such as video phones. D) Teachers are not handing out written homework assignments.	[5]	A) expository B) persuasive C) fictional D) biography
[3]	A) because they are the fastest way to communicate online B) because they are very easy to create C) because they are so important to businesses D) because they can contain music and video files		

The Adventures of Pinocchio, Chapter 10

by Carlo Collodi

The Marionettes Recognize Their Brother Pinocchio, and Greet Him with Loud Cheers; But the Director, Fire Eater, Happens Along and Poor Pinocchio Almost Loses His Life

Quick as a flash, Pinocchio disappeared into the Marionette Theater. And then something happened which almost caused a riot.

The curtain was up and the performance had started. Harlequin and Pulcinella were reciting on the stage and, as usual, they were threatening each other with sticks and blows. The theater was full of people, enjoying the spectacle¹ and laughing till they cried at the antics² of the two Marionettes. The play continued for a few minutes, and then suddenly, without any warning, Harlequin stopped talking. Turning toward the audience, he pointed to the rear of the orchestra, yelling wildly at the same time:

"Look, look! Am I asleep or awake? Or do I really see Pinocchio there?"

"Yes, yes! It is Pinocchio!" screamed Pulcinella.

"It is! It is!" shrieked Signora Rosaura, peeking in from the side of the stage.

"It is Pinocchio! it is Pinocchio!" yelled all the Marionettes, pouring out of the wings. "It is Pinocchio. It is our brother Pinocchio! Hurrah for Pinocchio!"

"Pinocchio, come up to me!" shouted Harlequin. "Come to the arms of your wooden brothers!"

At such a loving invitation, Pinocchio, with one leap from the back of the orchestra, found himself in the front rows. With another leap, he was on the orchestra leader's head. With a third, he landed on the stage.

It is impossible to describe the shrieks of joy, the warm embraces, the knocks, and the friendly greetings with which that strange company of dramatic actors and actresses received Pinocchio.

It was a heart-rending³ spectacle, but the audience, seeing that the play had stopped, became angry and began to yell:

"The play, the play, we want the play!"

The yelling was of no use, for the Marionettes, instead of going on with their act, made twice as much racket as before, and, lifting up Pinocchio on their shoulders, carried him around the stage in triumph.

At that very moment, the Director came out of his room. He had such a fearful appearance that one look at him would fill you with horror. His beard was as black as pitch, and so long that it reached from his chin down to his feet. His mouth was as wide as an oven, his teeth like yellow fangs, and his eyes, two glowing red coals. In his huge, hairy hands, a long whip, made of green snakes and black cats' tails twisted together, swished through the air in a dangerous way.

At the unexpected apparition⁴, no one dared even to breathe. One could almost hear a fly go by. Those poor Marionettes, one and all, trembled like leaves in a storm.

"Why have you bought such excitement into my theater;" the huge fellow asked Pinocchio with the voice of an ogre⁵ suffering with a cold.

"Believe me, your Honor, the fault was not mine."

"Enough! Be quiet! I'll take care of you later."

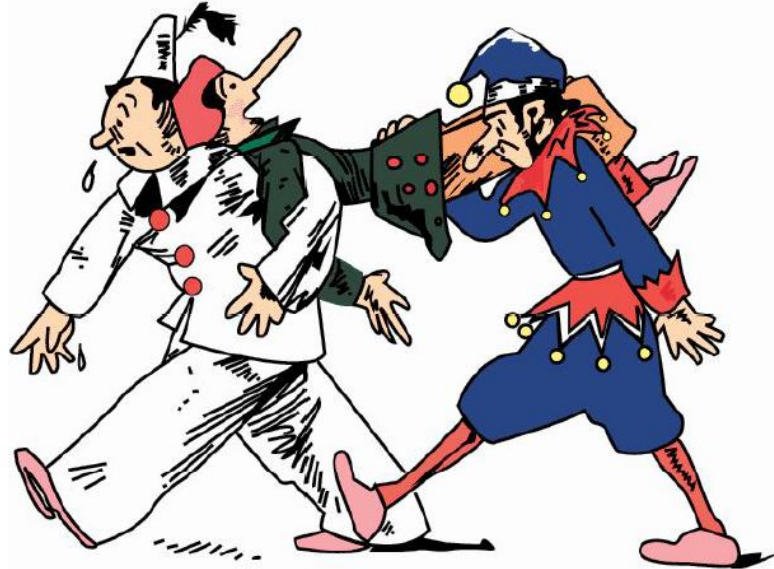
As soon as the play was over, the Director went to the kitchen, where a fine big lamb was slowly turning on the spit. More wood was needed to finish cooking it. He called Harlequin and Pulcinella and said to them:

Bring that Marionette to me! He looks as if he were made of well-seasoned wood. He'll make a fine fire for this spit."

Harlequin and Pulcinella hesitated a bit. Then, frightened by a look from their master, they left the kitchen to obey him. A few minutes later they returned, carrying poor Pinocchio, who was wriggling and squirming like an eel and crying pitifully:



"Father, save me! I don't want to die! I don't want to die!"



6. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

16. Read this sentence from the chapter.

And then something happened which almost caused a riot.

Which word has almost the SAME meaning as *riot*? [1]_____

17. Read this sentence from the chapter.

At such a loving invitation, Pinocchio, with one leap from the back of the orchestra, found himself in the front rows.

Which word has almost the OPPOSITE meaning as *invitation*? [2]_____

[1] A) argument B) problem C) uproar D) disaster	[2] A) welcoming B) blame C) speech D) threat
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7. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

18. Read this sentence from the chapter.

At the unexpected apparition, no one dared even to breathe.

Who is the "unexpected apparition"? [1]_____

19. What happens immediately AFTER the Marionettes see Pinocchio in the theater?

[2]_____

20. Read this sentence from the chapter.

It is impossible to describe the shrieks of joy, the warm embraces, the knocks, and the friendly greetings with which that strange company of dramatic actors and actresses received Pinocchio.

What is the author's purpose in this sentence?

[3]_____

[1]	A) the Director B) Harlequin C) Pinocchio D) Pulcinella	[3]	A) to show how the Marionettes were like real actors B) to explain why the Marionettes didn't believe it was really Pinocchio C) to describe how the Marionettes stopped the play D) to show how happy the Marionettes were to see Pinocchio
[2]	A) Pinocchio leaps onto the stage. B) Harlequin yells for Pinocchio to come up to the stage. C) The Marionettes carry Pinocchio around the stage. D) The play ends.		

8. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

21. What is the Director's point of view in the chapter?

[1] _____
 —

22. What do Harlequin and Pulcinella do at the end of the chapter that is DIFFERENT from the way they act when they first see Pinocchio?

[2] _____

23. Read these two sentences from the chapter.

The Marionettes Recognize Their Brother Pinocchio, and Greet Him with Loud Cheers
"It is our brother Pinocchio!"

What can be concluded about the relationship between Pinocchio and the Marionettes from these sentences?

[3] _____

[1]	A) He is angry by all the noise in the theater. B) He is happy to see Pinocchio. C) He shares the Marionettes' happiness. D) He ignores the excitement in the theater.	[3]	A) They are old friends. B) They were made by the same person. C) They knew each other before. D) They have acted in the same theater before.
[2]	A) They do not believe it's really Pinocchio at first, but later they recognize him. B) They make a lot of noise when they first see Pinocchio, but later they become quiet. C) They are happy to see Pinocchio at first, but later they hand him over to the Director. D) They are not happy to see Pinocchio at first, but later they embrace him.		

9. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

24. Read these two sentences from the chapter.

"Pinocchio, come up to me!" shouted Harlequin. "Come to the arms of your wooden brothers!"
"Bring that Marionette to me! He looks as if he were made of well-seasoned wood. He'll make a fine fire for this spit."

What can be concluded about the Marionettes from these two sentences?

[1] _____

25. At what point in the chapter does the problem begin?

[2] _____

26. When does the Director tell Harlequin and Pulcinella to bring Pinocchio to him?

[3] _____

[1]	A) They don't want Pinocchio to be burned. B) They are made of wood. C) They are brothers. D) They work for the Director.	[3]	A) after the play is over B) after Pinocchio has leaped onto the stage C) before the play ends D) after the Director comes out of his room
[2]	A) when Pinocchio appears in the theater B) when Pinocchio leaps onto the stage C) when the Director comes out of his room D) when Harlequin and Pulcinella carry Pinocchio to the Director		

10. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

27. Which word BEST describes the Marionettes' reaction when the Director comes out of his room?

[1] _____

28. How is the tone at the beginning of the chapter DIFFERENT from the tone at the end of the chapter?

[2] _____

29. What happens AFTER Pinocchio leaps onto the stage?

[3] _____

30. What effect does the audience's reaction to the "spectacle" have on the Marionettes?

[4] _____

[1]	A) surprised B) upset C) excited D) afraid	[3]	A) The play stops. B) The Director tells Harlequin and Pulcinella to bring Pinocchio to him. C) Pinocchio performs with the
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			Marionettes. D) The audience cheers.
[2]	A) At the beginning the tone is happy, but at the end it is sad. B) At the beginning the tone is light, but at the end it is serious. C) At the beginning the tone is playful, but at the end it is frightening. D) At the beginning the tone is excited, but at the end it is calm.	[4]	A) It makes them think that the Director will come out of his room. B) It makes them create even more noise. C) It makes them go on with the play. D) It makes them ignore Pinocchio.

11. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

31. The Director's mouth and which of the following are ALIKE?

[1] _____

32. Whom does Pinocchio call to save him? [2] _____

33. What does the Director say he will do with Pinocchio?

[3] _____

34. How do you know this story is fictional?

[4] _____

[1]	A) glowing red coals B) a fire C) an oven D) a black hole	[3]	A) He says he will throw Pinocchio out of the theater. B) He says he will punish Pinocchio for stopping the play. C) He says he will use Pinocchio for his fire. D) He says he will send Pinocchio back to his father.
[2]	A) Harlequin B) his Father C) the Director D) Pulcinella	[4]	A) It has dialogue. B) It has an unexpected ending. C) It has talking puppets. D) It has suspense.

12. Type your response into the field below

How do you predict the audience would have responded if the Director had decided to use Pinocchio for the fire before the play had ended? Use details from the story to support your answer.

Answer: _____

Answer Keys

Question	Answer
1	1-D 2-B
2	1-A 2-A 3-B 4-D
3	1-A 2-C 3-B 4-C
4	1-D 2-A 3-B 4-A
5	1-D 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-A
6	1-C 2-D

Question	Answer
7	1-A 2-B 3-D
8	1-A 2-C 3-B
9	1-B 2-C 3-A
10	1-D 2-C 3-A 4-B
11	1-C 2-B 3-C 4-C
12	—

CTJan27 Online Year 8 Verbal Reasoning Practice Test 02

Name: _____

Email: _____

1. Select the correct answer for each question.

1) Four of the following words are alike in some way.
Which of the following words is the odd one out?

[1] _____

2) Four of the following words are alike in some way.
Which of the following words is the odd one out?

[2] _____

3) Four of the following words are alike in some way.
Which of the following words is the odd one out?

[3] _____

[1]	A) Transitional B) Intermediate C) Temporary D) Interim E) Crucial	[3]	A) Agreeable B) Displeasing C) Condemnable D) Offensive E) Indecent
[2]	A) Secular B) Nonspiritual C) Priestly D) Materialistic E) Irreligious		

2. Select the correct answer for each question.

4) Four of the following words are alike in some way.
Which of the following words is the odd one out?

[1] _____

5) Four of the following words are alike in some way.
Which of the following words is the odd one out?

[2] _____

[1]	A) Entry B) Admission C) Access D) Withdrawal E) Arrival	[2]	A) Advantageous B) Unfavorable C) Disadvantageous D) Demetrious E) Disliked
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3. Select the correct answer for each question.

6) Verbal Problem Solving

All course subjects are interesting. Pathology is a core course subject.

Select ONE of the following options:

[1] _____

7) Verbal Problem Solving

If all deserts on the menu are delicious and Turkish Baklava is a delicious desert, which is true?

Select ONE of the following options:

[2] _____

<p>[1] A) Pathology is not a course subject. B) Neither Pathology nor core courses are course subjects. C) With an exception to Pathology, all core course subjects are interesting. D) Core course subjects including Pathology are not boring. E) Among the core course subjects that are less interesting is Pathology.</p>	<p>[2] A) All delicious deserts contain Baklava from Turkey. B) All deserts including Turkish Baklava are on the menu. C) The deserts on the menu are not as delicious as the Turkish Baklava. D) The only deserts on the menu is the Turkish Baklava. E) Neither the Turkish Baklava nor the deserts on the menu are delicious.</p>
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4. Select the correct answer for each question.

8) Verbal Problem Solving

Despite the aggressive comments, Dwain ignored the audience during the performance, which is true?

Select ONE of the following options:

[1] _____

9) Verbal Problem Solving

If all radiation is considered dangerous to the human body, and Gamma is not a kind of radiation?

Select ONE of the following options:

[2] _____

<p>[1] A) Dwain ignored the audience when they were aggressive. B) Although Dwain was aggressive, the audience ignored her performance. C) The audience enjoyed Dwain's performance. D) Neither the audience nor Dwain enjoyed the performance. E) All the audience including Dwain were aggressive toward the performance.</p>	<p>[2] A) Gamma is not dangerous to the human body. B) Gamma and other radiation is dangerous to the human body. C) Among all the radiation that are dangerous to the human body, Gamma is not. D) If all the radiation is considered dangerous to the human body, Gamma is a radiation. E) Neither Gamma nor other radiation are dangerous to the human body.</p>
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5. Select the correct answer for each question.

10) Verbal Problem Solving

If all berries are sweet and blackberries are purple color berries, which is true?

Select ONE of the following options:

[1] _____

[1]	A) Blackberries are not as sweet as the purple berries. B) All berries are red. C) Blackberries are actually purple color. D) All berries are blackberries. E) Neither blackberries nor berries are purple.
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6. Select the correct answer for each question.

11) Which of the following words has a similar meaning to Instill? [1]_____

12) Which of the following words has a similar meaning to Articulate? [2]_____

13) Which of the following words has a similar meaning to Ostracize? [3]_____

14) Which of the following words has a similar meaning to Anguish? [4]_____

15) Which of the following words has a similar meaning to Aloof? [5]_____

16) Which of the following words has a similar meaning to "Concise"?[6]_____

17. Which of the following words is an antonym of "Obstinate"?[7]_____

[1]	A) Aggravate B) Breezy C) Unwilling D) Inspire E) Reluctant	[5]	A) Refund B) Regret C) Remote D) Refutation E) Reusable
[2]	A) Eloquent B) Simplicity C) Superseded D) Preliminary E) Compulsory	[6]	A) Wordy B) Brief C) Lengthy D) Redundant
[3]	A) Examination B) Banish C) Resolution D) Momentous E) Painful	[7]	A) Stubborn B) Flexible C) Rigid D) Tenacious
[4]	A) Terrific B) Tremendous C) Tournament D) Torment E) Totalized		

7. Read the Passage Carefully and answer the questions.

Peter is the youngest in our family. He is fourteen years old and four years younger than me. He has long, straight hair, bright eyes and a friendly smile. Sometimes he is rather naughty at home, but he usually does what he is asked to do.

Peter is interested in sports very much, and at school, he plays football and tennis. He is the best badminton player in our family.

18. How old is Peter? [1] _____

19. How old is The writer [2] _____

20. Which of the following statement is not true about Peter?
[3] _____

21. According to the passage, we know that Peter is
[4] _____

22. It is implied in the passage that[5] _____

<p>[1] A) Four B) Fourteen C) Forty D) Ten</p>	<p>[4] A) The writer's youngest brother B) The writer's elder brother C) A naughty boy D) A friendly boy</p>
<p>[2] A) Eighteen B) Fourteen C) Forty D) Ten</p>	<p>[5] A) Peter is naughty. B) Peter is lazy. C) Peter is diligent D) Peter is unfriendly.</p>
<p>[3] A) He has long and straight hair. B) He has bright eyes. C) He is not interested in sports. D) He plays football and tennis.</p>	

8. Read the Passage Carefully and answer the questions.

Once upon a time, there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death.

Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned one of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's head. The elephant head was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

23. What type of text is the above text? It is ... [1] _____

24. What destroyed the homes of all rats? [2] _____

25. What is the generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?

[3] _____

[1]	A) A recount text B) A narrative text C) A description text D) A descriptive text	[3]	A) Complication B) Orientation C) Identification D) Resolution
[2]	A) A group of mice did. B) The hunter did. C) Elephant-hunter did. D) A group of elephant did.		

Answer Keys

Question	Answer
1	1-E 2-C 3-A
2	1-D 2-A
3	1-D 2-B
4	1-A 2-A

Question	Answer
5	1-C
6	1-D 2-A 3-B 4-B 5-C 6-B 7-B
7	1-B 2-A 3-C 4-A 5-C
8	1-B 2-D 3-B

Practice Test 02 – Argumentative Essay

Argumentative Essay Prompt: "Vicious Pets - Should Animals That Can Be Vicious, Such as Pit Bulls or Snakes, Be Banned as Pets?"

Introduction:

The debate over whether animals with a potential for vicious behavior should be kept as pets is a contentious one, with strong arguments on both sides. On one hand, there are concerns about public safety, potential attacks, and the ability of owners to manage such animals effectively. On the other hand, advocates argue that with proper training and care, these animals can be as loving and safe as any other pets. This essay will explore the multifaceted issue of whether certain animals known for their capacity for aggression, such as pit bulls or snakes, should be banned from being kept as domestic pets. It will delve into the ethical, safety, and social implications of such a ban, while also considering the responsibilities of pet ownership.

Brief Overview of a 5 Paragraph Argumentative Essay Structure:

1. Introduction Paragraph:

- **Hook:** Start with a compelling fact or a poignant question to engage the reader.
- **Background Information:** Provide context on why the topic is important and relevant.
- **Thesis Statement:** Clearly state your position on the topic, which in this case would be your stance on whether vicious animals should be banned as pets.

2. Body Paragraph 1 (Argument 1):

- **Topic Sentence:** Introduce your first key argument supporting your thesis.
- **Evidence and Analysis:** Present facts, statistics, or expert opinions to support your argument.
- **Concluding Sentence:** Summarize the argument and tie it back to the thesis.

3. Body Paragraph 2 (Argument 2):

- **Topic Sentence:** Lead with your second key argument.
- **Evidence and Analysis:** Provide additional supportive evidence and explain how it backs up your point.
- **Concluding Sentence:** Wrap up the argument and connect it to your overarching thesis.

4. Body Paragraph 3 (Counterargument and Refutation):

- **Topic Sentence:** Acknowledge a counterargument to your thesis.
- **Evidence and Analysis:** Explain the counterargument and why it is a common point of contention.
- **Refutation:** Offer evidence or reasoning that challenges the counterargument.
- **Concluding Sentence:** Reinforce how your refutation aligns with your thesis.

5. Conclusion Paragraph:

- **Restate Thesis:** Reaffirm your thesis statement, now proven with your arguments.
- **Summary of Main Points:** Briefly recap the main arguments you've made in the body paragraphs.
- **Closing Statement:** End with a strong final thought, which could be a call to action, a prediction, or a rhetorical question to leave a lasting impression on the reader.

This structure serves as a blueprint for crafting a well-organized argumentative essay that clearly presents a stance, supports it with evidence, considers opposing viewpoints, and concludes with a strong summation of the presented arguments.

Practice Test 02 – Argumentative Essay 02

Argumentative Essay Prompt: "Homework: Harmful or Helpful?"

Introduction:

The role of homework in the educational journey of a student has been a subject of debate for decades. Proponents of homework argue that it reinforces learning, promotes discipline, and is an essential tool for academic success. Critics, however, contend that excessive homework can lead to student burnout, reduce family time, and may not be as effective in contributing to learning outcomes as once thought. This essay will examine the arguments surrounding the value of homework, weighing its potential benefits in enhancing educational achievement against the drawbacks of increased stress and time constraints on students and families.

Start

