**Dundee Argumentation & Reasoning Test**

Terms and what they mean:

*Support:* this is the connection between two statements that answers the questions of *why?* And can be connected with a *because.* Sun is good. *Why?* *Because* Sun has vitamin D.

*Conflict:* this is the connection between two statements that shows disagreement, and can often be connected through a *but.*

Nuclear energy is a really good idea. *But.* There are downsides and issues to consider.

*Reframing:* this is the connection between two statements where the second gives more information or context, but is **not** simply restating the same thing.

We’ve got the UN saying there is no viable pathway now to keeping temperature rises credible. There's no viable pathway to keeping temperature rises below 1.5.

1. Identify support for the conclusion.Which sentence *supports* the other?
2. In the end, the boss owns this company.
3. Her decisions will impact the rest of us.

*ANSWER: A*

1. Identify support for the conclusion.Which sentence *supports* the other?
2. We’ve got to invest more in our company advertising.
3. There are some communities who have never heard of us.

*ANSWER: B*

1. Identify support for the conclusion.Which sentence *supports* the other?
2. It’s a big benefit that workers get to see a pay raise.
3. Workers seriously deserve that raise.

*ANSWER: B*

1. Identify the conflict. Choose one sentence from Jonathan, (a) or (b), and one from Claire, (c) or (d), where conflict appears.

Jonathan: (a) The boss should fire Laura. (b) Laura should be fired since she made this mistake.

Claire: (c) There should be an independent review board. (d) She made a mistake, yes.

*ANSWER:* ***A and C.***

1. Identify the conflict. Choose one sentence from Helen, (a) or (b), and one from Kelly, (c) or (d), where conflict appears.

Helen: (a) Kelly, you know I hate fish. (b) Why on earth would you suggest a seafood restaurant?

Kelly: (c) You never used to hate it. (d) And I chose it because it’s so highly rated.

*ANSWER: A and C.*

1. Identify the conflict. Choose one sentence from Oliver, (a) or (b), and one from Wally, (c) or (d), where conflict appears.

Oliver: (a) Where did you learn to drive? (b) You’re wrecking the gearbox, you need to -

Wally: (c) I’m a great driver, (d) look, the gearbox is totally fine.

*ANSWER: B and D.*

1. Identify the sentence that best reframes sentence *S*.

*S: the point is, the prime minister has been elected*

1. The elected prime minister is head of the country
2. Boris Johnson was a great prime minister
3. The prime minister represents the people

*ANSWER: C*

1. Identify the sentence that best reframes sentence *S:*

*S:* *I just can’t get over the fact you’ve done the thing I asked you not to do*

1. You’ve gone and done it; I’m leaving
2. I just can’t get over this fact
3. This thing was so important to me

*ANSWER: C*

1. Identify the sentence that best reframes sentence *S:*

*S:* *I love music that has instruments in it, particularly old music like Mozart or Chopin*

1. Orchestral music is just awe-inspiring
2. Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff are also great
3. I love classical music

*ANSWER: C*

1. Critique the support. Does sentence a) support sentence b)? Y/N
2. we’ve driven down the costs on offshore wind turbines to deal with the reduction in energy
3. we’re prioritising offshore wind turbines

*ANSWER: Y*

1. Critique the support. Does sentence a) support sentence b)? Y/N
2. the act of protesting is good
3. it’s useful for trying to get your voice heard

*ANSWER: Y (change to N)*

1. Critique the support. Does sentence a) support sentence b)? Y/N
2. hot chocolate should be fairly made
3. hot chocolate is consumed by a lot of people

*ANSWER: N*

1. The claim is sentence *S.* Do the following two sentences, (a) and (b), **both** support the claim, or does **one** sentence support the other?

*S: Ignatius drinks a lot of Irn Bru*

1. He likes carbonation
2. He enjoys the taste of Irn Bru

*ANSWER: both: linked*

1. The claim is sentence *S.* Do the following two sentences, (a) and (b), **both** support the claim, or does **one** sentence support the other?

*S: Henry can’t wait to go to the east coast for the summer holidays*

1. The family goes every summer holiday
2. His family have a house on the east coast

*ANSWER: One: Serial*

1. The claim is sentence *S.* Do the following two sentences, (a) and (b), **both** support the claim, or does **one** sentence support the other?

*S: Spot the dog has had several names*

1. His owners gave him a new name after they adopted him
2. The owners previous had named him Hieronymus

*ANSWER: Both: convergent*

1. Does sentence a) provide support or conflict for sentence *S*?

*S: Bobette was a builder through and through*

1. Her family had been builders for generations

*ANSWER: support*

1. Does sentence a) provide support or conflict for sentence *S*?

*S: Gary was really not the nicest person - he ate nearly all of Megan’s birthday cake at the work event*

1. Megan had asked Gary to eat the cake since she was unable to

*ANSWER: conflict*

1. Does sentence a) provide support or conflict for sentence *S*?

*S: Jamie couldn’t bring in all his plants to the office*

1. There wasn’t enough space

*ANSWER: support*

1. Which sentence, (a) or (b), better supports sentence *S?*

*S: Mary likes to take her coffee black*

1. Ken has never seen her take milk
2. Mary doesn’t buy milk

*ANSWER: B. evidence over circumstantial*

1. Which sentence, (a) or (b), better supports sentence *S?*

*S: a knife should be sharpened*

1. The blade dulls after a period of time
2. Only a sharp knife is usable

*ANSWER: A*

1. Which sentence, (a) or (b), better supports sentence *S?*

*S: It’s good to drink coffee at work*

1. There’s a coffee machine here
2. Coffee helps you stay alert

*ANSWER: B*