McDougal Littell

THE LANGUAGE OF LITERATURE

Power Presentations



Presenting a convincing argument . . .

From Reading to Writing The authors of Night and Farewell to Manzanar describe terrible injustices that they experienced. You, too, may want to take a stand against injustice or express an unpopular opinion that you believe in strongly.



Persuasive Essay

Presenting a convincing argument . . .

One way to convince others that *you* are right is to write *a persuasive essay*.



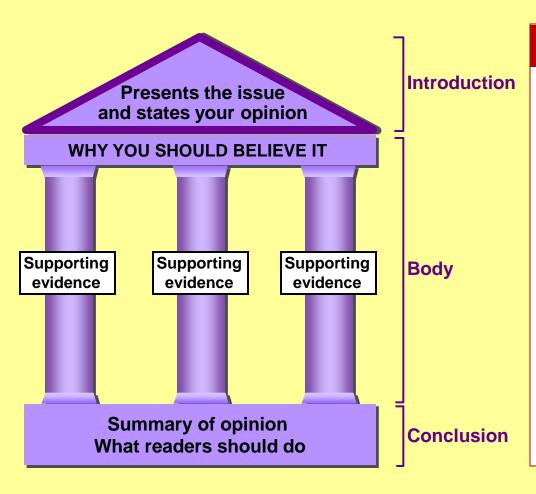
Presenting a convincing argument . . .

For a *persuasive essay* you:

- present your opinion
- defend your opinion with supporting evidence

Basics in a Box

Persuasive Essay at a Glance



RUBRIC Standards for Writing

A successful persuasive essay should

- state the issue and your position on it clearly in the introduction
- be geared to the audience you're trying to convince
- support your position with facts, statistics, and reasons
- answer possible objections to your position
- show clear reasoning
- conclude with a summary of your position or a call to action

Prewriting

Good writers are those who keep the language efficient. That is to say, keep it accurate, keep it clear.

Ezra Pound, poet

Think about issues that are important to you and about which people disagree.

Prewriting

Where can you find ideas?

- newspapers
- magazines
- news shows

Prewriting

Where do you stand?

Once you have decided upon an *issue*, FREEWRITE.

Freewriting helps you clarify your *stand* on an issue.

Planning Your Persuasive Essay

- 1. Clearly state your position. What do you believe about the issue? What are your reasons for believing that way?
- 2. Consider your audience. What do your readers know about the issue? What are their opinions on it?
- 3. Gather support for your arguments. Where will you find the information you need? What facts, statistics, examples, anecdotes, and quotations support your position? Which evidence is strongest? What support might people who object to your position present? How can you answer those objections?

2 Drafting

Continue exploring and developing your ideas. Revise your opinion as you write. Eventually, you will need to state your opinion clearly and *support it* with convincing evidence.



Opening Drafting

Support with:

- facts
- statistics
- examples
- quotations
- anecdotes

2 Drafting

Avoid these illogical arguments and faulty and deceptive uses of language:

 circular reasoning—restating something in other words without offering proof

That's the worst idea I ever heard because it's really stupid.

2 Drafting

Avoid:

 over-generalization—making a statement that's too broad to prove
 Nobody could possibly believe any other way.

2 Drafting

Avoid:

 either-or fallacy—inappropriately stating that there are only two possible alternatives

Either I get an A on the test or my life will be over.

2 Drafting

Avoid:

 cause-and-effect fallacy—assuming that because event B followed event A, A caused B

I got chosen for the team because I wore my lucky charm.

3 Revising

TARGET SKILL

WRITING EFFECTIVE INTRODUCTIONS

Capture your reader's attention! Try using:

- a bold statement
- an unusual fact
- an interesting anecdote
- a question
- a quotation

4 Editing and Proofreading

TARGET SKILL

CORRECTING FRAGMENTS

Sentence fragments do not express complete thoughts. For that reason, they make your writing difficult to understand and weaken your arguments.

Editing and Proofreading

TARGET SKILL

CORRECTING FRAGMENTS

Correct fragments by adding whatever is missing from the sentence—subject, verb, or independent clause.