

Persuasive Essays: NOTES

FILL IN BLANKS FROM PRESENTATION AND KEEP IN NOTEBOOK!

1. Three types of persuasive writing include _____, _____, and _____.
2. A persuasive essay is one which a writer presents a case _____ or _____ a particular position. The writer expresses their _____.
3. In writing a persuasive essay your purpose is to _____.
4. Three questions to ask yourself about your audience are:
What do my readers _____ about the topic?
What are their _____ or _____ on the topic?
About what parts of the _____ might they be most concerned?
5. Before you begin writing you _____ on both sides of your issue.
6. Your thesis statement should clearly state your _____ or _____.
Remember to Use _____ to back up your position
7. During the pre-writing step of the writing process list both the _____ (points that can be used to support your argument) and the _____ (points that might be used against your argument).
Decide early in the process to be firmly *for* or *against* a position.
8. The _____ is an effective graphic organizer to use when in the pre-writing phase of writing a persuasive essay.
9. Provide support for your argument by:
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
10. Ask yourself these questions:
Have I _____ the reader's attention and interest?
Have I stated my _____ clearly and firmly in your thesis statement?
Does the evidence I provide _____ my *argument/opinion*?

Have I ended with my _____?

Have I addressed or answered any _____ from the opposition?

Have I clearly restated my _____ in my conclusion?

11. An effective persuasive composition...

a) Clearly establishes a _____ on the issue

b) Fully develops an _____ with specific details and examples

c) Defends the writer's position _____

that is appropriate for the audience identified in the writing topic

d) Demonstrates that the writer can anticipate and _____ the

audience's position on the issue

e) Uses specific _____, _____ and

_____ and/or _____ to support the writer's

position

f) Includes _____ and/or _____

g) Contains an _____ appropriate for

persuasion

12. **Concession:** When you concede a point in an argument, you are saying that you actually _____ with your opponent on a particular issue. Remember that this is not a sign of weakness. In fact, you are strengthening your ethical appeal because you are coming across as a reasonable person who is willing to see more than one side of the argument.

Example: "I agree that a four wheeler is expensive, but I promise to take responsibility for the upkeep and maintenance of the machine with the money I earn doing jobs for the neighbors."

13. **Refutation:** When you deliberately, directly _____ an opponent's argument, point by point, you are said to be "refuting" the argument.

Example: "A four wheeler is completely safe when used properly and with the appropriate gear, such as a helmet. When used responsibly it is no more a threat to the safety of a driver than a skateboard."

14. **Counter-Arguments: Anticipating and Addressing Counter-**

Arguments: When you are making your argument, you must

_____ of what points your opponents will likely take exception to. If you can anticipate what the likely objections will be, and then _____ them in your argument, you'll likely strengthen your position.

Example: "I know what you are thinking, I am not responsible enough to own an expensive machine, however, look at how well I keep my room clean and help around the house. I ask you to observe how well I have taken care of my bike and football equipment."