Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Per.:\_\_\_\_

**A Year at a Glance**

English II

Ms. Baldwin

**Students Who Are Successful:**

**D.R.E.A.M**. like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(4 letters).

**D**

**R**

**E**

**A**

**M**

What do the final 4 letters stand for? What do they describe?

**Steps for Expanding Vocabulary:**

1. **Define** prefixes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Look up and define the **root** word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any prefixes or suffixes.
3. **Infer** the definition of the word by using the knowledge of prefix/suffix meanings and root word definition in order to create a **working definition** (this is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ step; it does not get recorded as a physical step).
4. **Look up** actual definition of original word and adjust as needed.
5. **Create** an association: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Building an Argument:**

An **argument** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that support it.

A **premise** provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a claim.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a claim or opinion that will be defended.

An **explanation** is a series of premises strung together to support a conclusion.

***Please complete the table below:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that are often used as clues in persuasive writing** | **Is it a premise or conclusion indicator?** |
| **Since** |  |
| **Therefore** |  |
| **So** |  |
| **Because** |  |
| **As** | Premise |
| **The reason is that…** |  |
| **Thus** |  |
| **This means that…** |  |
| **For example…** |  |
| **Consequently** | Conclusion |

**Elements of a Persuasive Essay:**

To remember the elements of persuasion, think of **CAR** with and extra \_\_\_\_\_.

**C**lear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A**udience

**R**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support your claim (also known as premises)

**R**ebuttal, think of what your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might say to discredit your argument and respond

**Persuasive Appeals:**

There are **3 ways to appeal** to an audience. You use appeals to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Ethos**: This is an argument that appeals to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a widely held belief system
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: An argument that uses this appeal tries to win you over by using **emotion**. It can pull at your heart strings or try and make you feel happy or excited.
3. **Logos**: This appeal uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like statistics, facts, or cause and effect to support a claim.

**4 steps to a great intro:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: capture and engage your audience immediately

**5 Ways to Hook an Audience**

1. **Quote**- use a quote that is relevant (you must be able to explain the quote)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-Make sure that it makes the reader think
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-A personal story that sets up the argument (it must relate)
4. **Scenario**-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-Use information from your research that is little known or can be interesting or shocking
6. **Inform**:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Introduce your 3 premises briefly
8. **Transition**

**How to Write a Conclusion:**

**T** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, restate your main idea.

**Summarize (*Review*)**, touch on your 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and explain briefly.

**So What?!,** be sure to answer the questions “why should I care?” and “what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”

**Things to Avoid When Writing:**

1. Dictionary Definitions
2. Mechanical Statements
3. Defensive Statements
4. Extraneous Information

Pick one of the 4 above and tell me **what** it is and **why** you should avoid using it in writing. Use the space below for your answer.