Name:

Dr. Attis

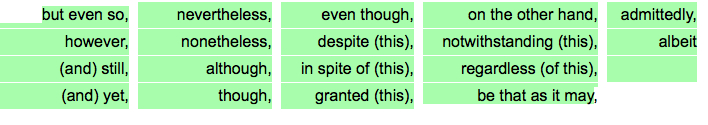
9th Literature

Date:

**Argument Guided Notes**

**Standard: 9-10.WS.1.** Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence

1. An **argument** is a ­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of demonstrating that the writer’s **position**, **belief**, or **conclusion** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In short, arguments seek to make people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that something is **true** or to **persuade** people to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their beliefs or behavior.
2. An argument expresses a point of view
3. This point of view is called your **BELIEF**.
4. Your **BELIEF** is your **CLAIM** in an argument
5. A **claim** is your basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about a particular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. **Some** women in the workplace are underpaid.
   2. Smokeless tobacco **could** be more harmful than cigarettes.
   3. Standardized tests **could** devalue the purpose of instruction.
   4. **Most** of the present generation lacks the discipline to live a technology-free life.
6. Two ways that you can **support** a claim is by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A **counter claim** or **counter argument** is a solid and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argument that opposes or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with your claim.
   1. Two parts of a counter claim: concession and rebuttal
8. A **counter claim** is important because it makes the argument \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It gives you the chance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your reader’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they have finished reading. It also shows that you are a reasonable person who has considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides of the debate.
9. Signal words in a counterclaim:



1. A **concession is** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the opposing viewpoint/other side of the argument.
2. A rebuttal is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ response to a counterclaim. The object of the rebuttal is to take into account the ideas presented in the counterclaim and explain why they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ persuasive enough, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough to outweigh your own claim.
3. When you **refute** a claim, you are arguing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a claim or proving it to be wrong.
4. To **qualify** an argument means to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-agree” with another person’s argument or position but also disagree with part of it.
5. Differences between argument and persuasion

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| --- | --- |
| An Argument Essay | A Persuasive Essay |
| Makes claims based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence | May make claims based on ­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Makes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The author takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views into account. | May \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take opposing ideas into account |
| Neutralizes, defuses, deactivates or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” serious opposing ideas |  |
| Convinces audience through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the claims and proofs offered  Often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ texts or ideas to establish a position | Persuades by appealing to the audience’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or by relying on the character or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the writer – less on the merits of her or his reasons and evidence. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-based | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-based |
| the writer leaves it to the audience to decide whether a course of action is desired | Moves people to action |

1. Argument response paragraph suggested outline

* Claim
* Defense #1
* Explanation of defense
* Defense #2
* Explanation of defense
* Counter claim
* Closing sentence

1. Counterclaim response paragraph suggested outline

* Topic Sentence (introduce counter claim)
* Give rebuttal
* Give evidence
* Explain how evidence weakens the opponents claim
* Closing sentence.