

# 's ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING RESOURCE SHEET

Definition: *An important topic or problem for debate or discussion. (N)*

Student Friendly Definition:

Meaningful Sentence

T =  
issue

Examples

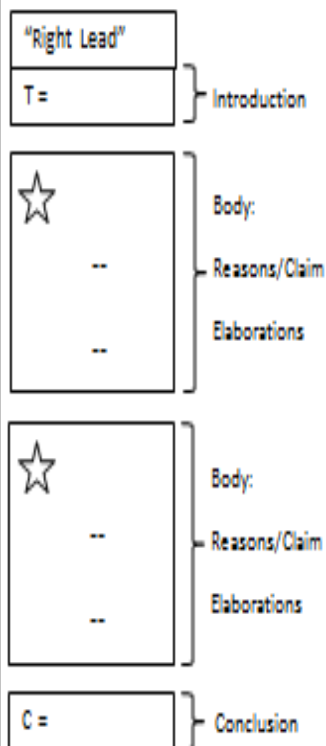
Strategies to Identify "Issue" Topics

## Argumentative

Purpose: to argue one side, present opposing side

Outline Forms:

2 Column Notes  
Informal Outlines



Focus on Persuasive Techniques

Transitions: Business

Prompts: Convince, Persuade

## Argumentative Transitions



To begin with  
In addition to  
Additionally  
Consequently  
Clearly  
Then  
Furthermore  
Moreover  
Besides that  
In the same  
Following this further  
Pursuing this further  
In light of the...  
It is easy to see that...  
Another reason  
Yet another reason why  
Of most importance  
Primarily  
Significantly  
Of particular concern  
Foremost  
Furthermore  
The most, greatest  
In particular  
The worst  
Of great concern

## Citing Text Evidence



- According to the text...
- The author/text stated...
- In the text it states...
- The text explicitly states...
- One example from the text is...
- On page \_\_\_ it said...
- On page \_\_\_ I noticed...
- From the reading, I know that ...
- Based on what I read...
- Based on the information in the text...
- For example...

### 4 Point SBAC Argumentative Rubric

- Statement of Purpose/Focus** (claim is clearly stated, focused, and strongly maintained; opposite or opposing claims are clearly addressed)
- Organization** (variety of transitions, effective intro and conclusion for audience and purpose, logical progression of ideas from beginning to end, connection among ideas)
- Elaboration of Evidence** (effective use of sources, facts and details, sources cited)
- Language and Vocabulary** (academic and domain specific vocabulary throughout)
- Conventions** (CUPS+)

## Argumentative Essay Checklist

- \_\_\_ 1. Title
- \_\_\_ 2. Introduction Paragraph
  - \_\_\_ "Right" Lead
  - \_\_\_ Claim
  - \_\_\_ Counterclaim
  - \_\_\_ Plan (reasons)
- \_\_\_ 3. Body Paragraph #1 – 5
  - \_\_\_ Linking Sentence
  - \_\_\_ Argue
  - \_\_\_ Counter argue
  - \_\_\_ Refute
- \_\_\_ 4. Body Paragraph #2 – L
  - \_\_\_ Linking Sentence
  - \_\_\_ Argue
  - \_\_\_ Counter argue
  - \_\_\_ Refute
- \_\_\_ 5. Body Paragraph #3 – M
  - \_\_\_ Linking Sentence
  - \_\_\_ Argue
  - \_\_\_ Counter argue
  - \_\_\_ Refute
- \_\_\_ 6. Conclusion
  - \_\_\_ Restate
  - \_\_\_ Call to Action
  - \_\_\_ So what? Now what?
- \_\_\_ 7. Vocabulary (6)
- \_\_\_ 8. Sources cited
- \_\_\_ 9. Sentence variety
- \_\_\_ 10. CUPS+

# Thinking Charts & Other Argumentative Strategies

Discussion Web: Organizing...

Hambuer Approach: Organizing...

SLAM: Organizing...

YES	← REASONS →	NO
	QUESTION:	
CONCLUSION:		

S
L
M

<b>ISSUE</b>	An important aspect of human society for which there are many different opinions about what to think or do. Many _____ can be framed as a problem-based solution.
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO ISSUE</b>	A person's particular personal involvement with an issue, given his or her experience, education, occupation, socio-economic-geographic status, interests, or other characteristics.
<b>PERSPECTIVE</b>	How someone understands and views an issue based on his/her current relationship to it and analysis of the issue.
<b>POSITION</b>	Someone's stance on what to do or think about a clearly defined issue based on their perspective and understanding of it. When writing argumentative essays, one's _____ may be expressed as a thesis.
<b>BIAS</b>	A general tendency or leaning in one direction; partiality toward one view over another.
<b>IMPLICATIONS</b>	The practical and logical consequences of a position which has been supported by evidence-based argumentation.
<b>PREMISES</b>	The claims of an argument that are linked together logically using evidence and reasoning to support a position/thesis.
<b>EVIDENCE</b>	The topical and textual facts, events, and ideas from which the premises of an argument arise and are cited to support them.
<b>COUNTERCLAIM</b>	An argument that negates or is opposite of the writer's claim.
<b>REBUTTAL</b>	A counterargument, especially in debate. Discredits an argument by offering a completely different point of view.
<b>REFUTE</b>	To produce evidence (facts or figures) to prove an argument untrue.
<b>EVIDENCE-BASED CLAIM</b>	A personal conclusion that arises from and is supported by textual and/or topical evidence.

<b>Features of an Argumentative Essay</b>	

- Counterargument/Counterclaim Sentence Starters
- Critics argue that...
  - While might be true that..., still, all in all...
  - Others may say that...but I argue....
  - A common argument against this position is...but...
  - It may be true...; however,...
  - It's easy to think ... but when you look at the facts...
  - While some researchers say...; nevertheless, ...
  - It is often thought...
  - It is often imagined...
  - It is often supposed...