Persuasive Writing Notes

Some examples of persuasive writing includes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Persuasive** writing is writing which tries to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**a reader or audience to believe what the writer believes about a certain topic or take action.

It tells the writer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the reader should agree.

To write persuasively –

Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - information that can be confirmed or verified by a personal observation, an eyewitness account, a reliable source, a scientific experiment, or a discussion with an expert.

Don’t use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a point of view that someone holds and can vary from person to person. It cannot be proved because it expresses a belief, a feeling, or a thought.

Use **appeals** -

 Convince people with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: facts, statistics, data, research. Appeal to their brain.

 Convince people with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: make them feel that they should support your opinion

 Convince people with your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: you must know what you are talking about and have the audience’s best interests at heart.

Use­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: emotional words to appeal to the reader’s emotions.

**Organization** of Persuasive writing

1. **Intro paragraph** begins with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to grab the reader’s attention and briefly tells what the essay is about. It ends with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(controlling idea) that states the author’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(position) on the topic.

2. **Body paragraphs** - Each paragraph gives one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the author has for supporting their position that is stated in the first sentence called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Includes strong, effective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– not opinions – and may include statistics, specific

 details, examples, etc.

* This information comes from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !

3. **counter argument** – acknowledge that there are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinions to your point of view.

 Then rebut or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_those opinions. Show why this opposing opinion is flawed or weak.

4. **closing paragraph**- restates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or position/claim of the author

* wraps up the topic and brings the essay to a satisfying close – NO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_information is presented in the closing.
* Has a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– what the author wants the reader to think or do.

5. **Works Cited page** - a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used to gather information to write the paper.

* Sources are listed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the correct MLA style.