

Chapter 1 : How to Organize an Essay (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Today, students will move into the "planning" phase. They will use the information they recorded yesterday and spend time researching for the information they realize they now need. To help them see the gaps in their current information, students will use the argument prewriting sheet to outline their argument and prepare to conference with me.

Regardless of its wording, you should assume that you are required to take a position and present an argument. One way to break down the question is to look at its main ideas. How do they link to the key themes, concepts and theories you have been studying in your course? This contextual information helps you to formulate your position and argument in reference to the course objectives. The way the essay question is worded can provide many clues as to how you should proceed. Close reading of the question and referring back to it throughout the essay writing process is critical to ensuring that you are answering it properly. The beauty of an essay at university is that you can take any position and present any argument, so long as it is reasonable, logical and supported by suitable and relevant evidence. Naturally, there may be a viewpoint that you agree with early on, perhaps not long after you first read the question. However, you may not be able to take a strong position supported by evidence until you spend more time engaging with the debate. Understand the debate In order to be persuasive, you need to be familiar with all sides of the debate, not just that which supports your view. There are likely to be many viewpoints on any given topic within the academic literature. To become familiar with the arguments made by those on both or multiple sides of a debate, you need to carry out research. Reading is central to research. Reading widely helps you to find information about what is currently known about the topic. It helps you to understand its background context and underlying theories. It also shows you the varied lines of argument that exist. The research process helps you to refine and strengthen your own position. Research strategies Research and read with a purpose. Seek out information that answers a specific question you have. The questions you ask will change as you progress. Look for evidence in the readings that you think may support your position. Engage with evidence that you think contradicts your position. Read strategically at the early stages of research. This means skimming rather than reading entire journal articles or chapters. For example, read the abstract, introduction, conclusion and topic sentences of a journal article. Later on, you can return to key readings and re-read them in-depth. Judicious highlighting can help to identify key ideas when you return to a reading. Have a systematic approach to your notetaking. For example, you may like to make margin notes while reading then rewrite or summarise them in a new document. Remember that the research process is cyclical, meaning that you may return to your position and the readings many times before you feel that you have a clear argument.

Chapter 2 : Developing Evidence-Based Arguments from Texts - ReadWriteThink

November 12 th, 2013 ENTRY Planning your Argument I. State your claim Social media is not made for children between the ages of 13 and 17, and has a negative influence on these children.

While argumentation tends to focus on logic supported by verifiable examples and facts, persuasion can use unverifiable personal anecdotes and a more apparent emotional appeal to make its case. Additionally, in persuasion, the claim usually comes first; then the persuader builds a case to convince a particular audience to think or feel the same way. Evidence-based argument builds the case for its claim out of available evidence. Solid understanding of the material at hand, therefore, is necessary in order to argue effectively. This printable resource provides further examples of the differences between persuasive and argumentative writing. One way to help students see this distinction is to offer a topic and two stances on it: Trying to convince your friend to see a particular movie with you is likely persuasion. The claim that typically answers the question: Project, for example, this essay on Gertrude in Hamlet and ask students to identify the claim, reasons, and evidence. Ask students to clarify what makes this kind of text an argument as opposed to persuasion. What might a persuasive take on the character of Gertrude sound like? You may also wish to point out the absence of a counterargument in this example. Challenge students to offer one. Point out that even though the claim comes first in the sample essay, the writer of the essay likely did not start there. Rather, he or she arrived at the claim as a result of careful reading of and thinking about the text. Share with students that evidence-based writing about texts always begins with close reading. See Close Reading of Literary Texts strategy guide for additional information. Guide students through the process of generating an evidence-based argument of a text by using the Designing an Evidence-based Argument Handout. Decide on an area of focus such as the development of a particular character and using a short text, jot down details or phrases related to that focus in the first space on the chart. After reading and some time for discussion of the character, have students look at the evidence and notice any patterns. Record these in the second space. Work with the students to narrow the patterns to a manageable list and re-read the text, this time looking for more instances of the pattern that you may have missed before you were looking for it. Add these references to the list. Use the evidence and patterns to formulate a claim in the last box. Claims can also be more or less complex, such as an outright claim The character is X trait as opposed to a complex claim Although the character is X trait, he is also Y trait. For examples of development of a claim a thesis is a type of claim , see the Developing a Thesis Handout for additional guidance on this point. Once students have a claim, they can use the patterns they detected to start formulating reasons and textual references for evidence. Use these ReadWriteThink resources to help students build their plans into a fully developed evidence based argument about text:

Chapter 3 : Creating an Argument: Developing a Thesis Statement

Required Journal Entry Planning Your Argument Study the argument essay topics on page in your study guide and choose your topic for your argument. This journal entry will help you begin to plan, research, and organize your paper.

Chapter 4 : Outlining your argument by Bryonna shaw on Prezi

Planning an Argument Planning the argument means deciding on the three or four points that best support your proposal. You may find these points in the lists you have already drawn up, or you may combine certain points from these lists to form new ones.

Chapter 5 : Why You Must Plan Your Marriage? - WittyCrocs

Handout Planning Your Argument Make your claim! This is pretty easy here! Just tell us which music service you've chosen. Based on 1. 2. 3. Show your data!List the key differences between the two options that have led to your claim.

DOWNLOAD PDF PLANNING YOUR ARGUMENT

Chapter 6 : Planning your argument by Nicola Fraccaroli on Prezi

planning your argument what is a research argument? Conversation between us, the writers, and our imagined readers - Ask ourselves which questions would the imagined readers ask us during our conversation;.

Chapter 7 : Find your argument - ANU

plan youR ReseaRch aRound The QuesTions of aRgumenT Adapted from Kate L. Turabian, Student's Guide to Writing College Papers, 4th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press,), pp.

Chapter 8 : Creating Argument Outlines

Writing@CSU is the home of Colorado State University's open-access learning environment, the Writing Studio. Use this site to write, learn to write, take writing classes, and access resources for writing teachers.

Chapter 9 : journal 2 Evaluating Your Sources | Usa Online Essays

(2 paragraphs, sentences each)Required Journal Entry Planning Your Argument Study the argument essay topics on page in your digital study guide and choose your topic for your argument.