

<b>Concepts You Must Understand for Persuasion</b>		
<b>8.1</b>		
<b>FACT</b>	something that can be proven true	Look for evidence to back up the claim. Can you find quotations from experts? Data? Charts or graphs? Statistics? Photographs?
<b>OPINION</b>	something that a person thinks or believes but that cannot be proven to be true	I like broccoli. My friend likes Brussel sprouts. Scientifically, they are both good vegetables. Which is better? That's a matter of opinion.  When writers says "I like" or "this is the best" or "it's cool that" or "that stinks because," they are making value judgements that show their opinion.
<b>MAIN IDEA</b>	the most important point the author makes; it may be stated or unstated	In a nonfiction piece, the writer often puts the main ideas in bold text. In a fiction piece, you have to figure out the main idea. Look for the big point the author wants to get across. Look for the way the author gives details to support that main idea. Think of the main idea as the monitor with the message on the screen. Think of the supporting details as the legs on the table that hold the monitor up.
<b>SUPPORTING DETAIL</b>	a detail that gives more information about a main idea	Once the writer has the main idea down, then come the details to support—to add to—that main idea. Think of the main idea as the monitor with the message on the screen. Think of the supporting details as the legs on the table that hold the monitor up.
<b>PURPOSE</b>	Why did the author write the piece?	Authors can write for many reasons, including to: entertain (narrative) inform (informational) persuade (opinion or persuasion) Authors who want to persuade can tell about why their opinion is correct or they can tell why an opposing opinion is incorrect.
<b>VIEWPOINT or POINT OF VIEW (POV)</b>	a particular way of looking at something	On most things, my best friend and I have similar viewpoints. Not when it comes to chocolate, though. She likes white chocolate, which I think is icky. I like my chocolate pretty dark.
<b>ASSUMPTIONS or BELIEFS</b>	something you believe is true without having any proof	People assume it won't snow in March, but sometimes it does!

<b>8.2</b>		
<b>You need everything from lesson 8.1, of course.</b>		
PARAPHRASE	restating or rewording text in your own words	“And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country” paraphrased would be: “Americans, don’t ask what the United States can do for you. Instead, ask what you can do to help your country.”
PLAGIARISM	to copy another person's words without giving that other person credit (without citing the source)	The politician ended by saying, “And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country.”  He never added that President Kennedy first said those words in 1961.
<b>Ways to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing:</b>		
CAUSE AND EFFECT SEQUENCE	when one thing makes the next thing happen	If I get my homework done, then my mom will let me play video games. Using cause and effect reasoning is one way to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing.
CHRONOLOGY (TIME SEQUENCE)	arranging things in the order they happened	In the morning I do math and then ELA. I take a break and eat lunch. In the afternoon I do history or science. Then I play with my dog and run around outside. Using chronological order is one way to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing.
COMPARISON or COMPARE AND CONTRAST	showing how things are similar (comparing) and different (contrasting)—it helps you understand a topic better	Doing my schoolwork and my chores are alike because I have to do them every day. And I have to do them whether I want to or not. They are different because I get graded on my schoolwork, and I don’t get graded on my chores, which is probably a good thing! Using comparison is one way to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing.
DESCRIPTION	telling what something: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• looks like</li> <li>• sounds like</li> <li>• acts like</li> </ul>	My dog Obe is a Lab-spaniel mix. He’s a medium-sized dog. He is all black with wavy black fur. Obe is a ball of energy! He loves to chase sticks, even into big waves in the ocean. He runs circles around us when we hike in the mountains. Using description is one way to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing.
PROBLEM-SOLUTION	there is a situation or problem followed by a solution (with some evaluation of how good the solution is)	I want to watch a movie with my family tonight, but I’m not done with my homework. I tell my parents I will start my homework before supper. Then I will finish my homework tomorrow morning before I do anything else. Using problem-solution reasoning is one way to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing.

<b>8.3</b>		
<b>You need everything from lesson 8.1 and 8.2, of course.</b>		
PARAPHRASE	restating or rewording text in your own words	“And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country” paraphrased would be: “Americans, don’t ask what the United States can do for you. Instead, ask what you can do to help your country.”
SUMMARIZE	to retell briefly, including only the most important ideas or events of a text	In a nonfiction piece, you might be able to summarize by taking the topic sentence from each paragraph to make a summary.
BEING REASONABLE	to have good sense and judgment	If you are reasonable, you will: consider all sides of an issue respect multiple viewpoints treat all viewpoints fairly learn the positive and negative aspects of different opinions Being reasonable shows that you feel confident.
NEGATIVE (DISADVANTAGES)	not desirable, not something you would want	Having to spend way too much money for a new computer is definitely a negative aspect to consider.
POSITIVE (ADVANTAGES)	desirable, something you <i>would</i> want	Having a new computer with way more memory and faster speeds is definitely a positive aspect to consider.
REASONS	a statement given to explain a belief or action	Once you state your opinions, you want to give three to five good reasons to support your opinion. (OPINION) Everyone should travel to other countries. (REASON) You get to learn about history and art. (REASON) You get to eat different kinds of food. (REASON) You get to meet different people!
EVIDENCE	reasons for saying something is true	We offer evidence with statements of FACT: I know that stove is hot because I burned my finger on it. We offer evidence with statements of OPINION: I know horseback riding is fun because I do it every week and I love doing it.
CONCLUSION	the final statement	In persuasion, authors restate the main point—the thing they want the readers to agree with
<b>8.14</b>		
<b>You need everything from lesson 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3 of course.</b>		
CAUSALITY	the relation of cause and effect in a sequence	If the city of Poulsbo uses more solar energy, it won’t need to spend as much on electricity. The city can use the saved money to fund projects, like fixing roads. Projects will need people, so more people will have jobs. More people having jobs will improve the economy. Causality is one way to organize ideas in opinion and persuasive writing.

PARALLELISM	using parallel sentence structures or ideas	If the city of Poulsbo uses more solar energy, it won't need to spend as much on electricity. If the city saves money on electricity, they can use the money to fund projects, like fixing roads. If there are lots of new projects, those projects will need people, so more people will have jobs. If more people have jobs, that will improve the economy. (You want to create parallel structures. It makes your writing easier to read and understand).
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