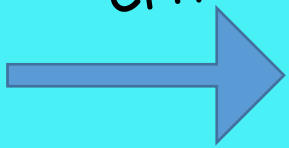


per·sua·sion
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getting what
you want, so

English A: Unit 15
Critical Reading and Argument Writing



Did you read “How Do I Get There?” from Unit 15 Lesson 1 document C

Student Expectations...

Being part of this “school” is awesome! How can YOU make this ocean even more awesome??



=



- ✓ I will BE HERE! **respond** when my name is called, use polling tools , complete **classwork, notes, and chat** to participate!
- ✓ I will **choose my attitude!**
- ✓ I will **demonstrate respect and follow directions** for my classmates and teachers to help **make their day!**
- ✓ I will have **fun** learning!



EVERYONE needs a working mic. Call 1-866-K12-care if it's not working. Let's get it fixed!



Whiteboard Tools

Teacher Key:



Know It Notes



Chat Box



Polling Tools



Free for all MIC

Welcome to the Coffee Room



Move yourself back when you are ready to participate. 😊

If you are having tech issues please call k12:
866-512-2273

Essential Questions, Objectives and Standards.....

Essential Question: How can learning the elements of Argument Writing and Critical Reading help me understand and write persuasive passages?

Objectives:

- 🌀 Complete a critical skills assignment that includes writing an argument piece.
- 🌀 Identify different types of Graphic Organizers.
- 🌀 Identify and Cite evidence from the text

Standards:

- 🌀 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.6.2
- 🌀 Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
- 🌀 RI.6.1. Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Language Skills: GUM – Unit 14

****CAPITAL LETTERS** - L401 – L406**

→ **When do we use them???**

1. The **beginning** of _____. **ALWAYS!!!**
2. Is “**I**” always capitalized?
3. **Lines of Poetry** – capitalize the first word in a line of poetry.
4. **Parts of Letters** – capitalize the first word in the greeting and the closing of a letter.
5. **Outlines** – capitalize the first word of each item in an outline.

TRY SOME!! WHAT IS WRONG???

1. dear Mr. Elvey,
2. I have read many articles, and i've liked most of them.

Chat Warmup

What is an
“open-ended”
question/respo
nse?



Good Readers....

- Make a connection. Text to Text-Text to World- Text to Self
- Set Purpose for Reading: to entertain, to learn something....
- Make Predictions while Reading
- Decoding Detectives — identify word and sentence meanings
- Summarize — bring meaning forward throughout the reading, building on prior information to create new and fuller meanings
- Visualize: Making pictures in their minds — see characters, settings, situations, ideas, mental models
- Questioning anything they do not know? Phrase, a new word
- Re-Read Text



Good Writers....



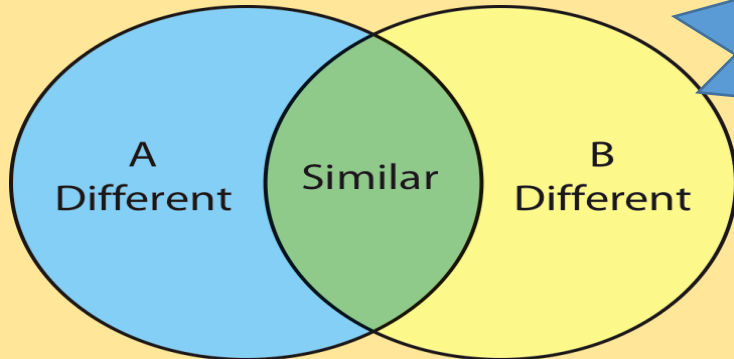
- Make a connection. Text to Text-Text to World- Text to Self
- Set Purpose for Writing: to entertain, to learn something....
- Visualize: Use words that make pictures in readers' minds — see characters, settings, situations, ideas, mental models
- Re-Read what they have written and make sure it makes sense AND focuses on the topic AND purpose



Graphic Organizers

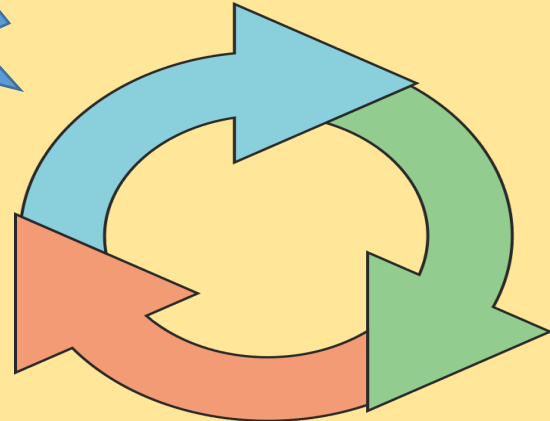
Graphic organizers can be used to help you understand the organization of text AND organize your writing. A Venn Diagram shows similarities and differences. A Cycle illustrates something that moves in a continuous pattern.

Venn Diagram



List all of the Graphic Organizers you know in chat

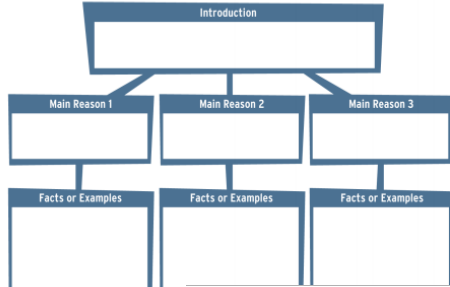
Cycle



PERSUASION MAP

by: _____

topic: _____



Persuasive Writing OREO



Opinion- Give your opinion

Reason- Give a reason for having this opinion.

1. _____
2. _____

Example- Give an example that supports your opinion

1. _____
2. _____

Opinion- Restate your opinion.

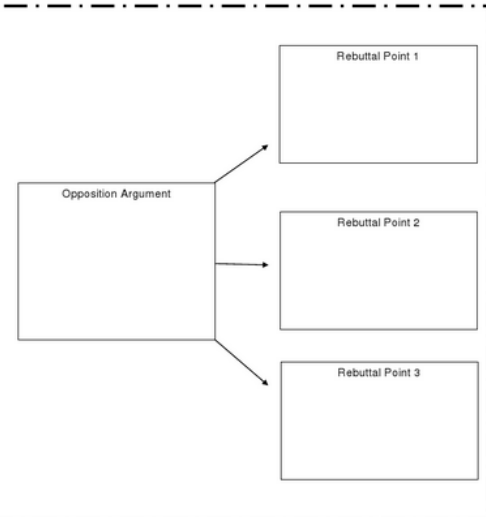


Remember- giving 2, or 3 reasons and examples strengthens your argument and r...

My Persuasive Essay

Pre-Write: Counter Argument

Think about the opposing viewpoints for your topic. What would the "other side" say? Create a one sided Multi-Flow Map with the opposing argument as well as three rebuttal points.



Main Idea

Here's what I think

Name: _____

Period: _____

PERSUASIVE WRITING:
building an argument

Counter Argument

Evidence to back up my reasons

Here are my reasons

1.
2.
3.

You could argue that...

But here's the WEAKNESS...

PRO

CON

When you weigh all the evidence, you can conclude that...

STRONG
FINISH

Goal or Thesis:

Directly or indirectly, cigarette smoking is responsible for thousands of deaths each year. While an individual may have the right to choose to smoke despite the risks, non-smokers should not be made to breathe in these toxic fumes when in public places. Cigarette smoking should be banned in public places due to.....

Main Reason #1:

Categorize your research into three major areas

Main Reason #2:

Main Reason #3:

Facts or Examples:

Information from your research that you added as evidence to the Showing Evidence Tool

Showing Evidence Tool: You should focus on the evidence that you rated

the highest for both quality and support.

Facts or Examples:

Facts or Examples:

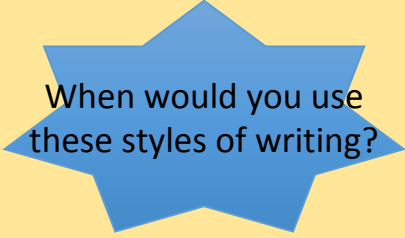
Types of Writing

Argument-Persuasive Writing:
tries to persuade the reader to believe, think, or act

Informative Writing:
informs or explains something

Narrative Writing:
tells a story

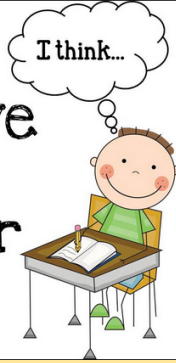
Descriptive Writing:
makes a picture in the reader's mind



When would you use
these styles of writing?

Things to know....

Persuasive Writing tells your opinion.



It tries to make people feel the same way you do about the topic.



It has a topic sentence that states your opinion.



My first reason is ...

It gives facts and examples to support your opinion.



You will love apples!

Persuasive Writing has a conclusion that restates your opinion.



Things to Remember...

When we write argumentative texts we can just state our opinions or beg and whine.

Instead we need to use facts, reasons, examples to support our opinions.

The image shows a handwritten page titled 'Argumentative'. At the top, the word 'Argumentative' is written in large, bold letters. Below it, a red arrow points to the right, followed by the text: 'When we write argumentative texts we can't just state our opinions or beg and whine. Instead, we need to use facts, reasons, and examples to support our opinions!'. To the right of this text is a box labeled 'Sample' containing three lines of text: 'Opinion: Students need recess.', 'Fact: Students who exercise are healthier than those who don't.', 'Reason: If you give students recess, they may pay attention more in class.', and 'Example: When students have recess they can get their energy out.'. Below the main text is a blue box containing the words 'My Opinion'. A green arrow points downwards from this box, with the word 'supported' written vertically inside it. At the bottom of the page is a large, pink-outlined box containing three definitions: 'Facts: A statement that can be proven to be true.', 'Reasons: A statement that shows how the opinion works.', and 'Examples: Something that happens'.

Argumentative

→ When we write argumentative texts we can't just state our opinions or beg and whine. Instead, we need to use facts, reasons, and examples to support our opinions!

Sample

Opinion: Students need recess.

Fact: Students who exercise are healthier than those who don't.

Reason: If you give students recess, they may pay attention more in class.

Example: When students have recess they can get their energy out.

My Opinion

supported









Facts: A statement that can be proven to be true.

Reasons: A statement that shows how the opinion works.

Examples: Something that happens

Remember This??

Coding for close reading:

		<u>In BbC:</u>
	Important information	
	I understand	
	Unsure/have a question	? ?
	I am surprised/wow!	! !
	Words you don't understand	

Persuasive Writing

OREO



Opinion- Give your opinion

A GPS is a better navigation system than a traditional road map.

Reason- Give a reason for having this opinion.

- 1.
- 2.

Example- Give an example that supports your opinion

- 1.
- 2.

Opinion- Restate your opinion.



Remember- giving 2 or 3 reasons and examples strengthens your argument and makes your writing more persuasive.

Navigating with GPS

(11) The global positioning system was designed and built by the U.S. Department of Defense. The idea for it was conceived at the Pentagon in 1973. It was first launched in 1978 and fully operational by the mid-1990s. It is a navigational system that uses a network of 24 satellites orbiting in space. Global positioning system satellites circle the earth twice daily. They transmit two low-power radio signals to earth. Receivers take this information and calculate the user's location. President Bill Clinton gave a directive in March 1996 that GPS be made available to the public for free.

(12) Some people prefer using a GPS because it is convenient. It doesn't take up a lot of space, and it won't get torn or lost like a map. Many cars come equipped with one and they are available as apps on

smartphones. A GPS is loaded with detailed maps. It gives a visual of one's location, tells the direction the driver is heading, and where and when to turn. It displays the arrival time, warns of any road delays, and even displays the driving speed.

(13) But there are some downsides to using a GPS. A GPS screen displays only the small area in which one is traveling. Unlike a map, it doesn't provide a visual picture of where one is in relation to one's destination. Even with updated maps installed in a GPS, sometimes it will direct people to roads that are no longer open. The Death Valley National Park's website warns visitors not to depend on their vehicle's GPS to navigate. Some travelers in the park have been directed to the wrong location or to closed roads. In several cases, GPS has directed people down roads that are closed in the winter because of heavy snow. Sometimes a GPS won't recognize an address. The user won't be able to input it into the system for directions.

(14) A GPS may lose its satellite signal and become inoperative. Atmospheric conditions, temperature, pressure, or humidity may cause calculation and accuracy errors in the satellite network. A GPS may fail when something gets in the line of sight between the GPS and the satellite network. It could be mountains, tall buildings, or dense foliage. And many times the batteries die.

(15) Whichever method you take to navigate your trip, it's always best to know where you're going. To be safe, have a backup navigational tool. And always stop and enjoy the landmarks and beautiful scenery along the way.

Coding for close reading:

	In BbC:
 Important information	
 I understand	
 Unsure/have a question	 ? ?
 I am surprised/wow!	 ! !
 Words you don't understand	

1. What is meant by *GPS* as described in Paragraph 2?

- A. a person who draws maps for a living
- B. a bulky stack of printed maps
- C. an automated system that gives directions
- D. an established network of roads used by vehicles



(2) Some people use a GPS because they find it more convenient and less unwieldy than a stack of maps. When a driver keys in a destination, a pleasant voice directs the user to his or her destination. A map, on the other hand, has to be unfolded several times and spread out. This is difficult to do while driving. The map also doesn't voice the directions to the driver or recalculate if the driver makes a mistake.

2. Answer the questions about the passage.

(a) Which statement **best** describes the main idea of “How Do I Get There”?

- A. Highways signs make it easier for people to find their way.
- B. Maps give users a big picture of the area in which they travel.
- C. GPS voiced directions make finding one’s way easier when traveling.
- D. People can use maps or a GPS to find their way when traveling.



Teacher feedback:

(b) Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer in Part (a)?

- A. In the early part of the twentieth century, Henry Ford produced automobiles that were affordable for the average American. (Paragraph 3)
- B. Today, travelers have two ways to find their way around—a paper map or a GPS. (Paragraph 1)
- C. Many cars come equipped with one and they are available as apps on smartphones. (Paragraph 12)
- D. At a glance, users can see what landmarks or attractions are along the route to their destination. (Paragraph 9)

3. Analyze how the author illustrates the changes in road maps over time.

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Model Answer

The author explains that the idea of road maps was introduced to the public when the American Automobile Association published the first ones in 1911. These maps were in black and white. Instead of a drawing, they had narrative route descriptions. The author provides an example narrative route description of “3 corners just beyond small stone bridge at foot of grade, turn right.” There were also photo guides.

The author elaborates that after a system of numbered U.S. highways were posted, color was used on maps to show the best roads. Major roads in good condition were often highlighted in red. The author then provides an historical account that the color of major highways on maps often corresponded with the pole markings that were previously used on the named roads. And hash marks were used on maps to indicate roads that were paved.

The author further elaborates that as more roads were constructed, maps were updated to show which roads were under construction and which ones had been completed. Eventually, maps were in full color and major highways had thicker lines and bold colors, while minor highways had thinner lines.

A History of Road Maps

(3) In the early part of the twentieth century, Henry Ford produced automobiles that were affordable for the average American. There weren't many paved roads. The interstate highways we have today did not exist. Instead, there was an informal network of auto trails. They had names, such as Old Oregon Trail or Lincoln Highway. These trails were marked with colored bands on telephone poles. Travelers used them as guides to navigate.

(4) When more people began buying cars and the roads improved, drivers needed help finding their way. In 1911, AAA (American Automobile Association) began publishing its own maps. These early maps were in black and white. They had narrative route descriptions, such as "3 comers just beyond small stone bridge at foot of grade, turn right" or they were photo guides. Some maps existed, but without route numbers they were not much help to drivers.

(5) A system of numbered U.S. highways eventually replaced the auto trails. In 1917, Wisconsin was the first state to post signs. In the 1920s, color was used on maps to show the best roads. Major routes in good condition were often highlighted in red on maps. But this didn't necessarily mean they were paved. In 1926, U.S. highway designation signs were posted on many roads. These replaced the colored bands from the named highways. A route from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, California, called Arrowhead Trail became US 91. The color of major highways on maps often corresponded with the pole markings used previously on the named roads. Paved roads were indicated with hash marks.

(6) During the Great Depression in the 1930s, the Work Projects Administration (WPA) employed unskilled and unemployed men and women to work on many public works projects. These included building

bridges, roads, public buildings, parks, and airports. The WPA also created murals and sculptures to decorate public buildings around the nation. More than \$4 billion was spent on highway, road, and street projects alone. During U.S. involvement in World War II, from 1941–1945, gasoline was rationed, so people couldn't drive their cars very far. After the war, gas rationing ended. With the financial boom in the 1950s, more people could afford to buy cars. The roads were paved and highways were clearly labeled. People were ready to travel.

(7) With more people on the roads traveling greater distances, road maps became a necessity. Many oil companies published maps that were free with a fill-up at gas stations. People usually stored maps in a car's glove compartment. In the 1960s, interstate highways were built that bypassed towns, allowing travelers to avoid traffic lights. Maps were updated annually, showing interstates under construction and those that had been completed. By the end of the 1960s, maps were in full color. In the 1970s, people traveled less because of fuel shortages. In the 1980s, oil companies stopped giving out free maps. People can now get a free highway map through a state's department of transportation or tourism by downloading one online, sending away for one, or stopping at a state visitors' center to pick one up. Also, AAA gives free maps to its members.



Coding for close reading



Important information

In Bb



I understand



Unsure/have a question

?



I am surprised/wow!

!



Words you don't understand



Using Maps

(8) The department of transportation in each state usually creates a map of its state. AAA also creates and distributes maps that cover one state. But some AAA maps display two or more states in close proximity to each other, such as Kentucky and Tennessee. Maps have an index of cities and destinations. Each location in the index has its own grid reference, usually a letter and a number. The map itself has grid lines so a user can easily locate a desired destination. Major highways are shown in thicker lines or bolder colors. Minor highways have thinner lines.



Coding for close reading:

	In BBC:
★ Important information	✱
✓ I understand	✓
? Unsure/have a question	? ?
! I am surprised/wow!	! !
○ Words you don't understand	○



4. How does the author develop the argument about using a GPS? Is the argument effective? Why or why not?

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

LOOK AT THE 1ST QUESTION – *FOR OR AGAINST A GPS??*



LOOK AT THE 2ND QUESTION – INSTEAD OF JUST RESPONDING YES OR NO, HOW CAN YOU RESPOND “YES” OR “NO” IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE? HINT: RESTATE THE QUESTION!!

Homework

- **WHAT DO I DO NOW?**

- **HOMework TICKET:** Complete the open-ended question from the link below. Be ready to share and edit your response tomorrow with a partner!!

- <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1q8qZTX80ZQtXYoQlEsP1QPunSmWMTgrdO409m2Ull0/viewform>

- **Extension:** Persuasive Writing

- <http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-resources/lesson-plans/convince-developing-persuasive-writing-56.html>

