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## What's my goal for the lesson?

- → know the basic elements of argumentation
- → understand the foundations of a strong argument

Summary (What did you learn?-- complete this after reading your lesson):

Pages 2-3	
Page 2 discusses introduces three significant aspects of an argument: a claim, counterclaim and evidence. Fill the the blanks about each:	A claim states and lets others know what you are trying to
	2. A counterclaim is NOT your side.  The counterclaim the  side of the argument. The  counterclaim takes the  opinion of the claim.
Question for your teacher?	3. Evidence the claim. Evidence comes from and reasoning.  a. Types of evidence:



Page 4	
Take notes below on:	
Why is it important to identify your counterclaim in an argument?	
AND	
2) Why do you include it in an argument (why not just give your claim)?	
Question for your teacher?	
Page 5	
Page five introduces why it is important to not just have your own opinions, but to include <b>evidence</b> . Please take notes on why you need to have evidence within your upcoming argument. Here's an image to help you, too:	



# **Tips for Using Evidence**

- Use specific evidence: Instead of saying "lots" use a specific number like "37 billion Americans..."
- Use new evidence: Use statistics that will be new to the audience, which will get them to say, "Hmm...I didn't know that. Maybe I should rethink the issue."
- Use evidence from credible sources: Listeners will be suspicious if your evidence comes from sources than appear biased
- Make clear the point of the evidence: Be sure that listeners understand the point you are trying to make with the evidence

Question for your teacher?

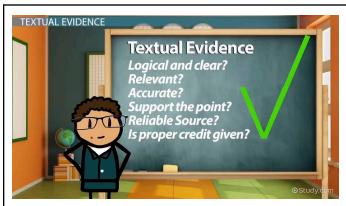
#### Pages 5-7

Now that we know why it is important to include evidence, let's review *credible evidence*. Read over the first example, *Believe it or not*. Do you believe each scenario? Why or why not? What evidence let you to your conclusion?

Diagnosis	Believable? Why or why not? Add <u>evidence</u> to back up your comments.
Warts Gone Wild	
Werewolf Syndrome	
Which scenario is more true? Why?	

Now, review what makes evidence **credible**. Can you explain what IS an what is NOT considered to be credible? Use the image below to help you, too:





Question for your teacher?

#### Page 7

Generally in an argument, the counterclaim comes *before* your claim. Why does the counterclaim come first?

Question for your teacher?