

The Primary Stage of Grades (4-5) School Year 2022 - 2023

Name : _____

Subject : English Language
Persuasive Writing Worksheet

Date : / /

Class : Grade 5CP(All Sections)

Persuasive or Opinion writing

Objective: Identify the features of a persuasive text (biased argument).

- Write a persuasive speech.

What is a persuasive text?

The term “persuasive” is an **adjective** derived from **verb** “persuade,” which means “to convince somebody.” A persuasive **essay** is full of all the convincing techniques a writer can employ. It presents a situation, and takes a stand – either in its favor, or against it – to prove to readers whether it is beneficial or harmful for them.



"He's trying to talk them into giving themselves up!"


➤ **Features of persuasive text:**

- The purpose is to persuade the reader to do or believe something.
- Uses biased or emotive language.
- Usually written in the present tense.
- Repetition of keywords.
- Adjectives and phrases – descriptive, emphatic, feeling words that appeal to the emotions: *Wonderful, beneficial, amazing, excellent, terrible, horrible, cruel, unjust, endangered, unwise, attractive, frightening, perfect, highly recommended, practical, sensible, the best way, useful, the only path, the obvious solution ...*
- Personal voice with action verbs: *I like, I think, I believe, I do not believe, I urge you, you should, shouldn't, we should, could, must, must not, we need to...*
- Opinions sound like facts.
- Alliteration or rhyme, especially in the title or the last statement or sentence to make better images in the reader's head.
Exercise is exhilarating Plastic will never ever go away.
- Conclude with a summary and repeat the case you want your reader to consider.
- Use formal language away from being sarcastic or unreal.
- Use Figurative language, metaphor to enhance your argument
... is driving me up the wall, Littering is a sickness, Eating junk food is like jumping off a cliff.

Persuasive Writing can be used to...

Purpose	Persuasive Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support a cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Please support my football team by buying discount coupons.”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urge people to action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Vote for Sarah!”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make a change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “The principal should let us wear hats.”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prove something wrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Cell phones don’t cause brain cancer.”

Purpose	Persuasive Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stir up sympathy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “If you don’t adopt this dog, it could have to live in a shelter.”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Better grades get you a better job and more money.”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get people to agree with you	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “I am sure you’ll agree that Milky Way is the best candy bar.”



Persuasive writing follows a certain format:

- INTRODUCTION with a “hook” and thesis statement
- BODY where the argument is explained
- CONCLUSION where main points are summarized and reviewed and the reader is left with something to think about.

First...Know Your Audience...

- **Before you start writing, you should know your audience:**
 - Who will read your writing? Who do you need to convince?
 - The audience may be your friends, your teacher, your parents, your principal, the readers of a newspaper or the President of the United States!
 - Will you be graded? On What?
 - Should you be casual or professional?

Second... Pick a side!

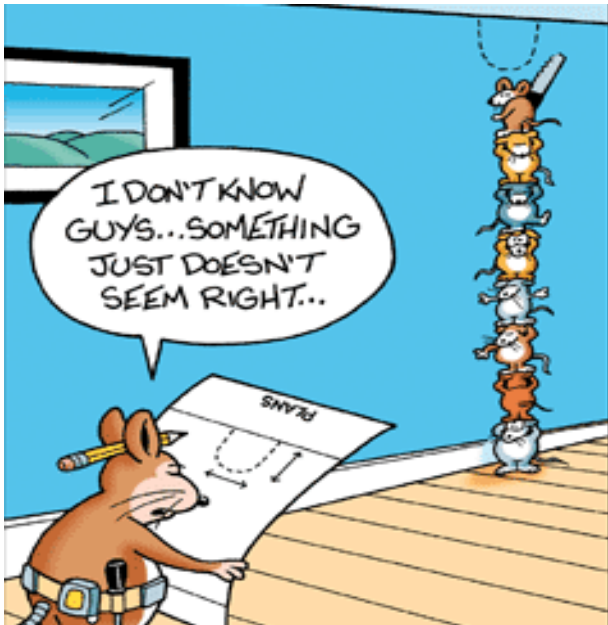
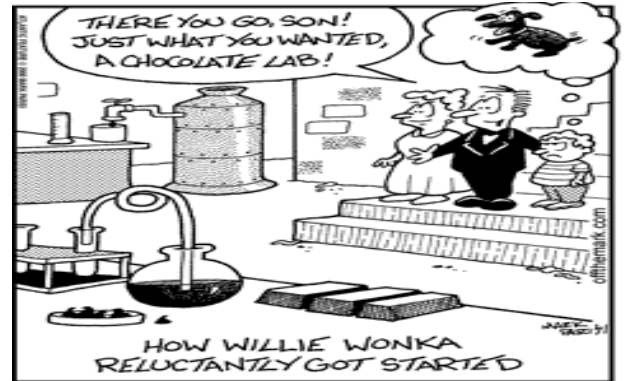
- The writer must clearly state his/her position and stay with that position. Pick a side!
- Generally, the position is stated in the opening paragraph or introduction. (***This is your opinion sentence***)



Three: Do Your Research...

In order to convince the reader, you need more than just an opinion; you need facts or examples to back your opinion. So, be sure to do the research!

Four: MAKE A PLAN, then write!



The 6 Paragraph Essay:

1. Introduction/Hook/Thesis
2. Argument 1 with support
3. Argument 2 with support
4. Argument 2 with support
5. Show the counter-argument
and make an argument against it
6. Conclusion

DOS and DON'Ts of Persuasive Writing:

- **Do:**
- Divide into 5 paragraphs (6 if you plan on adding a paragraph with a counter argument)
- Have a thesis statement in your introduction
- Come up with 3 main points to support your argument—these will be your 3 body paragraphs
- Show the “counter -argument”
- Have a conclusion that has a “clincher statement”
- Come up with a catchy title.

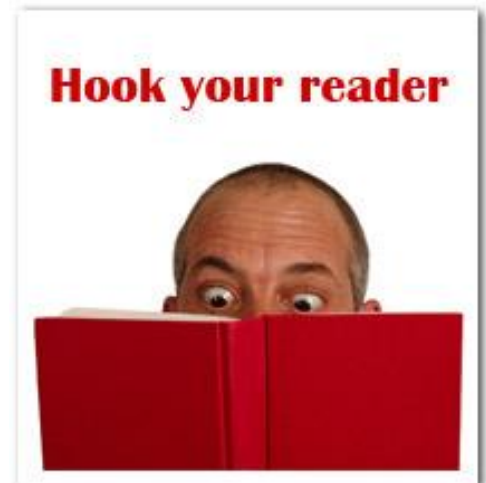
• **Don't :**

- Don't begin with "Hello my name is ___ and I'm going to write about ___"
- Don't use the word "I" (Instead of "I think we shouldn't wear uniforms" say "Uniforms shouldn't be required.")
- Don't be wishy-washy. Pick a side!
- Don't forget to support your opinions with facts and examples

The Great Introduction...

What makes a good introduction?

- It grabs or "hooks" the reader's attention by using one or more of the following strategies:
 - An anecdote or scenario
 - A quotation
 - An interesting fact or statistic
 - A question
- It tells how the writing will be organized.
- The author's position is clearly stated in a thesis statement.



Grabbing Your Audience...

Good strategies used in introductions:

- Use an Anecdote/ Scenario
 - The writer provides a personal experience or made-up situation to introduce the position.
- Questioning
 - The writer asks thought-provoking questions to capture the reader's interest.
- Interesting fact or statistic
 - The writer gives an interesting piece of information to grab the reader's attention.

Let's Take A Look....

You Could Start with a Riddle:

- Get your reader's attention with a challenging thought.
- "What's plain, and boring? What makes all students in a school building look the same and lose their individuality? If you guessed UNIFORMS, you're correct!"



You Could Begin with a Strong Statement:

- Example:
- Fast food consumption has risen 500 percent since 1970 and today reaches nearly every part of society, including some public-school cafeterias.

You Could Open with a Quotation:

- Example:

University of Delaware professor states:

"Advertising, including television ads, billboards, and other advertising, including toys in boxed meals, has had an effect upon children as never before. Children these days are growing up with low concern for their health and more concern for what tastes good."

You Could Open with a interesting fact:

- **Example:**
- "Did you know that a typical child needs 2,000 calories for an entire day and Burger King's Whopper with triple cheese has 1,230 calories?"

You Could Open with a Fact or Statistic:

- *Thirty percent of the children in the survey ate fast food on any given day during the survey, and they ate an average of 187 calories a day more than those who did not eat fast food. These additional calories could account for an extra six pounds of weight gain per year, according to Ludwig.*

You Could Open with a Question:

- How many times have you eaten fast food this month?

Open with an Outrageous Statement:

- **Example:**
- “Fast food is killing America!”

Next: Creating a Thesis Statement

- A thesis statement is one sentence at the end of your introduction that states your opinion. It needs to be strong.
- First, choose 3 main focus points to discuss in your essay. These points will become the focus of three paragraphs in the body of your paper.

Let's use fast food as an example again.

Fast food... (3 Discussion Points)

- *rapidly increases weight*
- *causes high blood pressure*
- *leads to sluggishness*

Introductory paragraph example:

Our Introductory Paragraph:

CATCHY TITLE → *Fast Food Is Killing America!*

HOOK THE READER → Did you know that a typical child needs 2,000 calories for an entire day and Burger King's Whopper with triple cheese has 1,230 calories? That is far more calories than anyone needs in one day! Fast food consumption has risen 500 percent since 1970 and today reaches nearly every part of society, including some public school cafeterias. Fast food is harmful because it *rapidly increases weight*, *causes high blood pressure*, and *leads to sluggishness*. Fast food is bad for your health!

← THESES STATEMENT

← YOUR THREE ARGUMENTS

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Three Supporting Paragraphs:

- Use each of the main arguments you used in your introductory paragraph and expand on each giving facts and reasons.
- In our example, you would write one paragraph on how **fast food increases weight**, one paragraph on how it **causes high blood pressure** and one on how it **leads to sluggishness**.

You'll Need to Show "The Other Side..."

- How many of you have been in a discussion with someone and you remember saying, "Yeah, that's true, but..." This is called a counter-argument. It's the "other side" of the argument.
- You'll need to tell your reader what the counter-argument is and prove why it shouldn't matter.
- Let's take a look using our example of fast food...

The Other Side of the Story

- This is where you should explain why your opposition believes what they believe.
- **For example:**
- "A fast food company wouldn't agree with the points in this essay. They would have lots of reasons why fast food is good. They may say..." it's convenient" or "It's fine if eaten in moderation." These arguments just don't hold up when you take all the facts into consideration!

Conclude or End Your Essay...

What makes a good conclusion?


- Last paragraph summarizes your main point.
- End using one or more of the following strategies:
 - Call the reader to action
 - Anecdote or scenario
 - Make a Prediction
- The last paragraph wraps up the writing and gives the reader something to think about.

Strategies for Conclusions

- **Call to Action**
 - Ask the reader to do something or to make something happen “**I challenge you to watch what you eat and to avoid fast food.**”
- Provide a solution
 - Provide an answer to the problem “**Fast food doesn’t have to be “bad food.” Make better choices like salads, fruit and low-fat treats.**”
- Make a Prediction
 - Explain what might be the consequences of action or inaction “**If people continue to eat lots of fast food, they put their health at risk. If kids don’t make better choices today, they won’t grow into healthy adults.**”

Concluding Paragraph:

Restate your thesis.

 In closing, it’s important to remember that too much fast food can have negative effects on your health. If not eaten in moderation, you can **gain weight**, suffer from **high blood pressure** and become slow and **sluggish**. Is it worth the risk to your body? Eat Healthy and Make good choices!

End with...

- **A comment** (Don’t make your body suffer!)
- **A question** (Are you willing to risk your health?)
- **A call to action** (I highly recommend you consider your options the next time your faced with a decision about what to eat.)

Walsh Publishing Co. 2009

The title states the writer's point of view.

School Uniforms Should Not Be Required

Should school uniforms be required? Some parents and educators say that uniforms help students focus on academics instead of fashion. Others believe that kids should have the freedom to choose what they wear to school. After considering both sides of the issue, I strongly believe that uniforms should not be required in school.

In the introduction, the writer rewrites the title as a question and summarizes different opinions on the topic, then states his or her point of view.

The writer provides more details about the opposing point of view.

Some parents and teachers think that letting kids wear what they want is a recipe for trouble. Without uniforms, they say, kids will focus on clothes instead of schoolwork. There will be pressure to buy expensive clothes, which many families cannot afford. For these reasons, some people insist that uniforms are necessary.

The writer adds details that support his or her opinion.

I disagree. There will always be distractions. Kids should be encouraged and trusted to focus on their schoolwork, or they will never learn to be responsible. Uniforms are not free. If families are spending money, they should be able to choose the clothes they buy. Also, uniforms interfere with self-expression. Requiring uniforms sends a message that all kids are the same. If schools want kids to be themselves, they should not force all students to dress alike.

The writer explains why he or she disagrees with the opposing point of view.

For all of these reasons, school uniforms should not be required. If teachers and principals want to have a say about students' clothes, they should consider a school dress code. That way, kids would have an opportunity to choose what to wear while adults would have an opportunity to set limits.

In the conclusion, the writer makes a suggestion about what should be done to address the issue.

