

argument a series of statements designed to convince the reader of something using reason, factual evidence, and/or emotional appeal

claim what the writer (or speaker) wants to prove

connotation the meaning, association, or emotion that has come to be attached to a word

counter-claim also called the counter-argument, it is an opinion that challenges the reasoning behind a position and shows that there are grounds for taking an opposite view

credibility the ability to inspire belief or trust

denotation the literal, dictionary definition of a word

discourse orderly thought or procedure; rational conversation

elaboration adding information

evidence specific information or proof that supports the reasons/assertions in an argument

analogies evidence using comparisons that show similarities between otherwise unrelated facts or ideas

anecdotes evidence using personal examples (stories) or observations that illustrate a point

casestudies evidence using examples from scientific research

commonlyacceptedbeliefs evidence using specific instances or illustrations of a general idea that most people share

expertopinions statements made by a recognized authority on the subject

facts statements that can be proven true; sometimes in the form of statistics or numerical information

fallaciousreasoning faulty reasoning or mistakes in logical thinking; also called a logical fallacy

beggingthequestion a logical fallacy, also called circular reasoning, that assumes the truth of a statement before it has been proved

namecalling a logical fallacy that uses labels to attack a person who holds an opposing view instead of giving reasons or evidence

stereotyping a logical fallacy that gives all members of a group the same usually undesirable characteristics

hastygeneralization a logical fallacy consisting of a broad, general statement or conclusion that is made without sufficient evidence

either/orfallacy a logical fallacy that assumes there are only two possible choices or solutions

falsecauseandeffect a logical fallacy where one event is said to be the cause of another event just because the two events happened in sequence

generalization a broad statement that applies to or covers many individuals, experiences, situations, observations, or texts

logic reasons backed by evidence

parallelism the repetition of words, phrases, or sentences that have the same grammatical structure or that state a similar idea

position a stated idea or opinion that a writer/speaker has about a subject or issue

primarysource a firsthand account

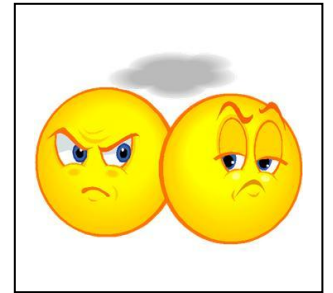
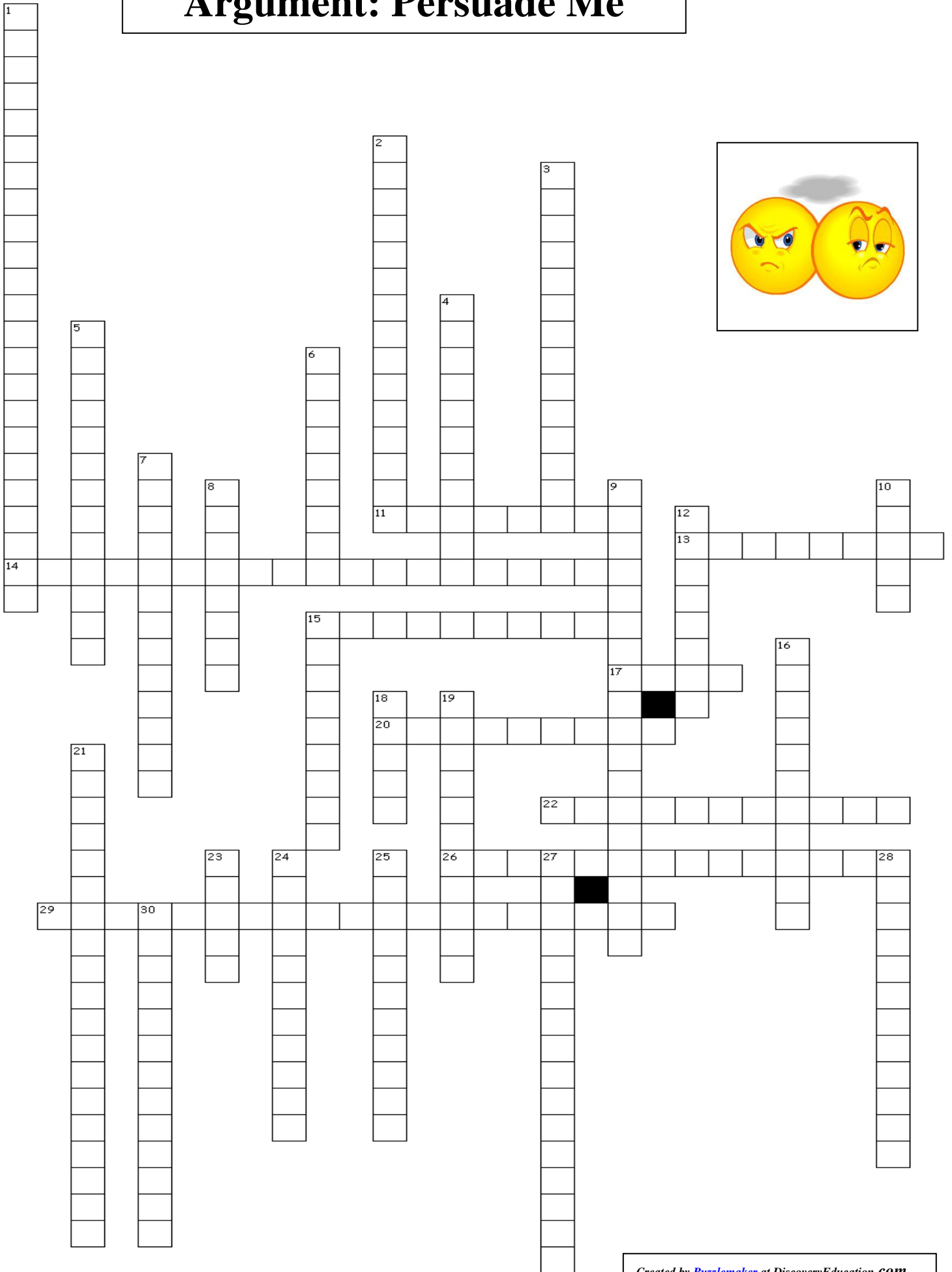
rebuttal providing logical argument or evidence to the contrary

secondarysource a secondhand account by writers summarizing, interpreting, or analyzing events in which they did not participate

textstructure any organizational patterns that writers use to make their meaning clear. Some examples of text structure include chronological order, spatial order, order of importance, logical order, cause and effect, problem-solution, and question-answer

tone the writer's/speaker's attitude toward her/his subject or audience

Argument: Persuade Me



Across

11. specific information or proof that supports the reasons/assertions in an argument
13. providing logical argument or evidence to the contrary
14. faulty reasoning or mistakes in logical thinking; also called a logical fallacy
15. the literal, dictionary definition of a word
17. the writer's/speaker's attitude toward her/his subject or audience
20. evidence using comparisons that show similarities between otherwise unrelated facts or ideas
22. the ability to inspire belief or trust
26. statements made by a recognized authority on the subject
29. a logical fallacy consisting of a broad, general statement or conclusion that is made without sufficient evidence

Down

1. evidence using specific instances or illustrations of a general idea that most people share
2. a secondhand account by writers summarizing, interpreting, or analyzing events in which they did not participate
3. a broad statement that applies to or covers many individuals, experiences, situations, observations, or texts
4. evidence using examples from scientific research
5. also called the counter-argument, it is an opinion that challenges the reasoning behind a position and shows that there are grounds for taking an opposite view
6. evidence using personal examples (stories) or observations that illustrate a point
7. a firsthand account
8. a stated idea or opinion that a writer/speaker has about a subject or issue
9. a logical fallacy, also called circular reasoning, that assumes the truth of a statement before it has been proved
10. what the writer (or speaker) wants to prove
12. a series of statements designed to convince the reader of something using reason, factual evidence, and/or emotional appeal
15. orderly thought or procedure; rational conversation
16. a logical fallacy that uses labels to attack a person who holds an opposing view instead of giving reasons or evidence
18. statements that can be proven true; sometimes in the form of statistics or numerical information
19. the repetition of words, phrases, or sentences that have the same grammatical structure or that state a similar idea
21. a logical fallacy where one event is said to be the cause of another event just because the two events happened in sequence
23. reasons backed by evidence
24. the meaning, association, or emotion that has come to be attached to a word
25. adding information
27. a logical fallacy that assumes there are only two possible choices or solutions
28. a logical fallacy that gives all members of a group the same (usually undesirable) characteristics
30. any organizational patterns that writers use to make their meaning clear. Some examples of text structure include chronological order, spatial order, order of importance, logical order, cause and effect, problem-solution, and question-answer