**Student Resources**

***A Case-Based Approach to Argumentative Writing***

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**Chapter Eight: Analyzing Arguments**

**Key Concepts:**

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| Kairos- an event or opportune moment that prompts or motivates action.Persuasion- “any process that creates a new belief or changes your level of commitment to an existing one” (Pullman xxi). |

**Learning Objectives:**

* Differentiate observations, opinions, and arguments.
* Identify how to analyze the elements and effectiveness of your own and others’ arguments.
* Understand three dimensions of argument analysis: context analysis, rhetorical analysis, and information analysis**.**

**Quiz: Analyzing Arguments**

**Directions: Choose your answer to the following questions.**

1. According to the authors of your textbook, which one is *not* considered a strategy for analyzing arguments?
2. Audience
3. Context
4. Rhetorical
5. Informational
6. According to the authors of your textbook, what does a context analysis focus on?
7. How an argument is written
8. Whom and what an argument is for—for example, whether it is for a general audience, specialized, whether the audience is already invested
9. Focuses on the details and evidence of an argument being made
10. Intro, Body, Conclusion
11. According to the authors of your textbook, what does a rhetorical analysis focus on?
12. Whom and what an argument is for—for example, whether it is for a general audience, specialized, whether the audience is already invested
13. Build on main ideas stated
14. How an argument is written
15. Focuses on the details and evidence of an argument being made.
16. According to the authors of your textbook, what does an informational analysis focus on?
17. An appeal to the irrational side of the audience
18. An appeal to the rational side of the audience, using solid credible evidence
19. Using statistics
20. Focuses on the details and evidence of an argument being made
21. According to the authors of your textbook, which are the three types of language markers commonly used in arguments?
22. Adverbs, Adjectives, Nouns
23. Idioms, Alliteration, Imagery
24. Hedges, Boosters, Generalizations
25. None of the above