

## Writing for Success Scope and Sequence

### Advanced Persuasive

#### Skills Taught

#### Lessons

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Knowing a persuasive passage called an argument tries to convince readers that what the writer believes is true	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an argument begins with a statement of opinion	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an opinion or position statement is a statement of what the author believes to be true	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an effective position statement uses nonconfrontational language by not being aggressive or rude	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing the position statement should be presented with assertive confidence, avoiding use of phrases such as I believe, in my opinion, I think, and avoiding use of pronouns I and my	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing parts of speech is the way words are used in sentences	✓							
Knowing a noun is a part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or idea	✓							
Knowing a pronoun is a part of speech that takes the place of a noun	✓							
Knowing a preposition is a part of speech that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence	✓			✓				
Knowing a prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun	✓			✓				
Knowing the noun or pronoun at the end of a prepositional phrase is called the object of the preposition	✓			✓				
Knowing when a prepositional phrase appears at the beginning of a sentence it is followed by a comma	✓			✓				
Knowing when a prepositional phrase appears in a place other than at the beginning of a sentence, a comma is not required	✓			✓				
Knowing a position statement often uses the word should	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Analyzing an argument collaboratively	✓							
Knowing good audience behavior includes eyes on the speaker, paying attention to the speaker, sitting quietly, following along, remembering what the speaker says, looking interested	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing in an argument, the thesis is the position statement and may be one or two sentences that tell the main idea of the passage	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing a position statement should be supported with reasons backed by evidence to convince the reader the argument is a good one	✓	✓	✓	✓				

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Knowing evidence that comes from another source must be properly cited	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing that citing a source means giving credit to the source of information by telling where it came from	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing one type of evidence is expert opinion, given by someone who is excellent at their job	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowing a second type of evidence is statistical, using numbers or research results	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowing a third type of evidence is anecdotal, written from the author's experience or the experiences of others and does not need a citation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowing countering in an argument is acknowledging a good point that someone might make if they believed the opposite of the writer's opinion then using further evidence to support and strengthen their opinion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing discussing opposing opinions and arguing against them is called making a counterargument	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing paraphrasing means summarizing and writing information in the writer's own words rather than quoting it, but still citing the source	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing when a fact is common knowledge, the writer doesn't have to cite a source	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing how to cite a source with author's name or organization, comma, date within parentheses	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing plagiarism is the illegal practice of taking ideas or pieces of writing and presenting them as the writer's own	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing how to cite information from a website by listing the website, comma, date accessed within parentheses	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing to paraphrase and include the expert's name when you have no citation information	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an argument is often closed with a restatement of the opinion	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing the elements and pattern of a persuasive passage that presents an argument	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing counterarguments signal to your audience that you are knowledgeable enough about the subject that you understand what others might have to say about it		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing strong counterarguments contain transition words such as it's true that, it's a widely accepted fact, many people believe that, to signal recognition of a difference of opinion but go on to argue that the position statement is still correct		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowing a compound sentence is two simple sentences joined by a conjunction and a comma		✓						
Knowing transition words such as however and nevertheless must be followed by a comma		✓						
Knowing persuasive arguments should be polite, respectful, and confident		✓	✓	✓				

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Brainstorming		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Using a graphic organizer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Using a pros and cons sheet for supporting evidence		✓	✓					
Knowing the first paragraph of an argument ends with the author's opinion		✓	✓	✓				
Knowing the opening sentence of each middle paragraph of an argument should be a reason		✓	✓	✓				
Knowing the details in each paragraph of an argument should give evidence to support the writer's opinion		✓	✓	✓				
Planning and drafting a persuasive argument collaboratively		✓						
Writing an opinion statement		✓	✓					
Knowing firsthand evidence tells what the writer has personally experienced		✓	✓	✓				
Knowing to indent the first word of each paragraph		✓	✓			✓		✓
Editing a class persuasive argument collaboratively		✓						
Knowing the opening paragraph of an argument must grab the reader's attention and lead to the author's opinion in a convincing way		✓	✓	✓				
Using proofreading marks		✓		✓		✓		✓
Using an add-in sheet		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing every reason must include evidence for a counterargument		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowing it is important to keep a consistent point of view when writing an argument		✓		✓				
Knowing first-person point of view is written from the point of view of the author and uses pronouns such as I, me, my, we, our, us		✓		✓				
Knowing third-person point of view is written from the point of view of a narrator and uses pronouns such as he, she, him, her, they, them		✓		✓				
Knowing it is better to use a third-person point of view in a persuasive argument to take the emphasis off the writer's opinion and put it on the evidence		✓		✓				
Knowing it is important to vary the first word of sentences		✓		✓				
Knowing maintaining focus (not introducing new ideas in the last paragraph) is important		✓		✓				
Planning and drafting a persuasive argument independently			✓					
Writing notes in brief form on a planning sheet		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Skipping every other line when drafting to leave space for editing			✓			✓		
Writing a restatement of the main argument listing reasons that supports the position statement				✓				
Remembering to place a comma after each item in a written list except the last one				✓				

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Knowing a colon at the end of a complete sentence can be used to signal a list				✓				
Editing an independently written persuasive argument				✓				
Making an argument more interesting by adding prepositional, adjective, and adverb phrases				✓				
Proofreading a persuasive argument with a partner				✓				
Knowing revising means changing ideas				✓				
Knowing proofreading means checking capitalization, punctuation, grammar and usage, and standard spelling				✓				✓
Publishing an independently written persuasive argument				✓				
Presenting an independently written persuasive argument				✓				
Evaluating using a rubric				✓				✓
Knowing a persuasive speech is an oral presentation someone uses to convince others to believe what they believe about a topic, to sell an idea, or call others to action about a specific issue					✓	✓	✓	
Knowing you might hear, read, or see a persuasive speech at school, on television or radio, in a magazine, on the Internet, during an election campaign					✓			
Knowing a speaker usually writes a speech first to make sure ideas are clear and convincing					✓	✓	✓	
Knowing a persuasive speech should use powerful words that are concrete and specific					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing noteworthy nouns, vivid verbs, and meaningful modifiers are powerful words that help communicate a strong message					✓	✓	✓	✓
Using word clusters to brainstorm powerful words					✓			
Knowing the steps in writing an effective persuasive speech					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing that getting the audience’s attention in a persuasive speech is the number one priority					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing some ways to get audience attention are: a shocking or emotion-grabbing story, a prediction, unexpected statistics, attention-grabbing picture or video clip, a question, a startling statement					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a persuasive speech must make the audience aware of a need or problem by using convincing information to show that it can’t be ignored					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a persuasive speech must present a solution that convinces the audience it will work and is the best solution					✓	✓	✓	✓

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Knowing a persuasive speech should help the audience visualize how things will be better with the solution presented or worse without it					✓	✓	✓	✓
Watching and analyzing a persuasive speech with a partner					✓			
Annotating a persuasive speech					✓			
Knowing effective persuasive speakers will use repetition and balanced sentence structure (parallelism) to create rhythm and interest in their speech					✓	✓		✓
Using humor and quotations to reinforce the message in a persuasive speech					✓			
Using antithesis in a persuasive speech for balance and showing the opposite					✓			
Using a variety of sentence structures in a persuasive speech						✓	✓	✓
Knowing how to transition from one part of the speech to the next						✓	✓	✓
Using a chart of transition words to help write a persuasive speech						✓	✓	✓
Planning and drafting a persuasive speech collaboratively						✓		
Analyzing the audience before writing a persuasive speech						✓		
Editing a persuasive speech collaboratively						✓		
Editing is changing words to make a persuasive speech clearer, more convincing, and more interesting						✓		✓
Knowing literary devices are ways authors use words to make their writing and speeches more interesting and powerful						✓		✓
Knowing figurative language is a literary device that helps readers get a better picture in their minds						✓		✓
Knowing personification is figurative language that gives human characteristics to animals or things						✓		✓
Knowing metaphor is figurative language that compares two unlike things by saying one thing actually is the other thing						✓		✓
Preparing note cards for presenting a persuasive speech						✓		✓
Presenting a persuasive speech to a partner						✓		✓
Knowing that presenting a speech requires using expression, a strong voice, being enthusiastic, making eye contact with the audience						✓		✓
Analyzing a partner presented persuasive speech						✓		✓

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Knowing presenting a speech requires engaging the audience by adding inflection to the speaker's voice							✓	✓
Knowing changes in inflection can change the meaning of a sentence							✓	✓
Knowing to practice a speech out loud before presenting it to an audience							✓	✓
Choosing a persuasive speech topic							✓	
Planning and drafting a persuasive speech independently							✓	
Being a confident speaker								✓
Knowing speech writing takes research and learning, planning, writing, editing, proofreading, rewriting, and practicing								✓
Using a checklist to prepare a speech								✓
Knowing if the presenter reads, studies, and practices a speech until it is almost memorized they will be able to present it enthusiastically								✓
Knowing to dress for success by wearing something professional yet comfortable will make the speaker feel confident when presenting a speech								✓
Knowing that pacing or making distracting gestures while presenting a speech draws attention away from the speaker's presentation								✓
Remembering to keep voice at a good volume, to use proper inflection, and to speak clearly with enthusiasm								✓
Analyzing presentation skills with a partner								✓
Editing an independently written persuasive speech								✓
Using an editing checklist								✓
Proofreading an independently written persuasive speech with a partner								✓
Writing a persuasive speech on note cards for presentation								✓
Presenting a persuasive speech to the entire class								✓