

Writing for Success Scope and Sequence

Intermediate Level 2 Persuasive Writing

Skills Taught

Lessons

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Knowing that when you write an argument, you try to convince readers to believe what you believe is true	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing persuasive writing is based on an opinion (what the writer believes to be true)	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing a fact is something everyone believes to be true and can be proven	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an opinion may or not be true, is what someone believes, and cannot be proven	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an opinion starts with words such as I believe, I think, or people should, best, worst, most popular	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Being aware writers of arguments sometimes use information that is not correct	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Analyzing an argument collaboratively	✓	✓						
Knowing correct audience behavior is eyes on the speaker, paying attention to the speaker, sitting quietly, remembering what the speaker says, looking interested	✓				✓			✓
Knowing the main idea of a multi-paragraph passage is called the thesis statement	✓	✓	✓					
Knowing in an argument the opinion is the thesis statement	✓	✓	✓					
Knowing good persuasive writing supports the opinion with reasons to convince the reader it is a good opinion	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing good persuasive writing supports the reasons with evidence	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing evidence is found in the details in the middle paragraphs	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing anecdotal (firsthand) support is evidence from the writer's own experience	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing expert opinion is evidence from people who are considered experts in their field	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing statistical support is evidence that gives research results in numbers	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an effective piece of persuasive writing ends with a restatement of the opinion, including words such as I know you will agree, it's clear that, it's obvious that	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing the pattern of an argument	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Differentiating among expert opinion, statistical support, and anecdotal support	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing a complete sentence has a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought		✓		✓				
Knowing the subject of a sentence tells who or what the sentence is about		✓		✓				
Knowing the predicate of a sentence tells what is happening		✓		✓				
Knowing the complete subject is the simple subject along with all the words and phrases that modify or describe it		✓		✓				

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Knowing the complete predicate includes the simple predicate and all its modifiers		✓		✓				
Knowing a preposition is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence		✓	✓	✓				✓
Knowing a prepositional phrase can be used to add more information or meaning		✓	✓	✓				✓
Knowing a phrase is a group of words that goes together		✓	✓	✓				✓
Knowing a prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun that relates to the information in the sentence		✓	✓	✓				✓
Knowing the noun or pronoun at the end of a prepositional phrase is called the object of the preposition		✓	✓	✓				
Brainstorming		✓				✓		
Drafting a persuasive argument collaboratively		✓						
Using a graphic organizer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the opening sentence of an argument should be attention grabbing		✓	✓	✓				
Remembering to indent the first word of a paragraph		✓	✓					
Knowing the last sentence of the first paragraph of an argument states the opinion		✓	✓	✓				
Editing a persuasive argument collaboratively		✓		✓				
Using proofreading marks		✓		✓		✓		✓
Using an add-in sheet		✓		✓				✓
Knowing the closing paragraph sums up and closes the argument		✓	✓	✓				
Knowing the first-person point of view uses the pronouns I, we, me, us, my, our		✓		✓				
Knowing the third-person point of view uses the pronouns he, she, him, her, it, they, them		✓		✓				
Knowing it is important not to change point of view within a passage		✓		✓				
Remembering to begin sentences with different words		✓		✓				
Knowing the importance of maintaining focus (sticking to the point) so the reader is not confused by new or different ideas		✓		✓				
Knowing when you use evidence you must cite the source			✓	✓				
Knowing if you use evidence without citing the source it is called plagiarism			✓					
Knowing that if something is common knowledge, you don't need a citation			✓					
Knowing a source citing requires author's name, comma, date, parentheses			✓					
Knowing if the author's name is not available, you use the name of the study or organization			✓					
Knowing that in a citation you place the period after the parentheses			✓					
Knowing how to write a citation from a website, including the date accessed			✓					
Knowing information may also be paraphrased and a reference to the source be included within the sentence			✓					

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Identifying prepositions and prepositional phrases			✓	✓		✓		✓
Drafting a persuasive argument individually			✓					
Writing an opinion statement			✓					
Writing evidence to support an opinion			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing when a prepositional phrase modifies a noun or pronoun, it acts as an adjective, answers an adjective question, and is called an adjective phrase				✓		✓		
Knowing an adjective phrase answers an adjective question: which one, what kind, how many, whose				✓				
Knowing when a prepositional phrase modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, it acts as an adverb, answers an adverb question, and is called an adverb phrase				✓		✓		
Knowing an adverb phrase answers an adverb question: how, when, where, why				✓				
Adding prepositional phrases for interest and information				✓		✓		✓
Proofreading a persuasive argument with a partner				✓				
Knowing revising means changing ideas				✓				✓
Knowing proofreading means checking punctuation, capitalization, grammar and usage, and standard spelling				✓				✓
Publishing a persuasive argument				✓				
Presenting a persuasive argument				✓				
Evaluation using a rubric				✓				✓
Knowing a persuasive speech is an oral presentation used to convince others of an opinion					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a persuasive speech might be used at school, on TV, on radio, in a magazine, on the Internet, during an election campaign					✓	✓		
Knowing a persuasive speech is usually written first to ensure ideas are clear and convincing					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing to use concrete and convincing words in a persuasive speech that are individual, unique, and memorable					✓	✓	✓	✓
Using the five senses to write concrete words for a persuasive speech					✓	✓		✓
Knowing noteworthy nouns, vivid verbs, and meaningful modifiers communicate clearly and effectively because they are powerful words					✓	✓	✓	✓
Using a word cluster to brainstorm powerful words					✓			
Using techniques for getting the audience's attention at the beginning of a persuasive speech					✓	✓	✓	✓

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Understanding the need to make the audience aware of a need or problem in a persuasive speech					✓	✓	✓	✓
Understanding that the speaker must present a solution to the need or problem presented in a persuasive speech					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing vivid words help paint a picture of the solution and inspire the audience in a persuasive speech					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the call to action in a persuasive speech urges the audience to be a part of a quick solution to the problem or need					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a persuasive speech may end with a conclusion that restates the problem and solution					✓	✓	✓	✓
Viewing, analyzing, and annotating a persuasive speech					✓			
Knowing figurative language helps paint a picture for the audience of a persuasive speech					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things by saying one thing is the other					✓	✓	✓	✓
Understanding that using transition words such as for example, likewise, subsequently helps lead the audience through the parts of a persuasive speech in a natural way						✓	✓	✓
Planning and researching a persuasive speech collaboratively						✓		
Viewing video clips to gather information						✓		
Drafting a persuasive speech collaboratively						✓		
Adding visuals to a persuasive speech						✓		
Editing a persuasive speech collaboratively						✓		✓
Knowing that editing a persuasive speech is changing words to make ideas clearer and convincing to the audience						✓		✓
Knowing repetition of certain words and phrases can send a powerful message to the audience of a persuasive speech						✓	✓	✓
Presenting a persuasive speech to a partner						✓		✓
Evaluating the presentation of a persuasive speech						✓		✓
Knowing the importance of helping the audience visualize the solution in a persuasive speech							✓	✓
Knowing that adding a quotation, proverb, or wise saying to a persuasive speech can make the speech more convincing							✓	✓
Planning and drafting a persuasive speech independently							✓	✓

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Knowing that preparing a persuasive speech involves research and learning, planning and writing, editing, proofreading and rewriting, practicing								✓
Practicing a persuasive speech with a partner								✓
Using a checklist as a listening partner								✓
Presenting your persuasive speech excitedly, with good vocal inflection, enthusiastically								✓
Wearing something professional yet comfortable when presenting a speech								✓
Making eye contact (not just reading from your speech) to show the audience you know your subject and are interested in them								✓
Avoiding pacing and distracting gestures when presenting a speech								✓
Speaking clearly with good volume and inflection								✓
Including sentences of varying lengths								✓
Publishing a persuasive speech								✓
Presenting a persuasive speech								✓