**Unit 1 Embedded Assessment**

Write and present an original, persuasive two-three minute speech that addresses and states an opinion on a contemporary issue. It should contain a clear claim, support, counterclaim, and conclusion/call to action. Incorporate rhetorical appeals and devices to strengthen your argument and to help you achieve your desired purpose.

**The products you must produce and submit**

1. Brainstorming & SOAPSTone
2. Outline Template
3. Speech
   * typed, MLA
     + 5 paragraphs
       1. Introduction
       2. Support Body Paragraph 1
       3. Support Body Paragraph 2
       4. Counter-Argument Refutation Body Paragraph 3
       5. Conclusion/Call To Action
4. Works Cited page
   * Minimum 2 sources, from CDL, cited in MLA format

**Steps to completing this speech:**

**Step 1:** Brainstorm contemporary issues and determine one to develop an argumentative speech around. Make it one that you care personally about and would like to research further. Once you have determined your topic, create a SOAPSTone chart for your speech. **Due .**

**Step 2:** Develop your speech. See the outline on the back of this handout to help you construct your speech. Remember to rely on rhetorical appeals and techniques to better achieve your purpose. Draft, Revise, Practice, Revise, Practice, Revise and Finalize!!! ***Your evidence must come from a Cobb Digital Library database.***

**Step 3:** Practice your speech. Remember it must be between 2-3 minutes; show you have practiced it. Make it professional and sincere. It will be evaluated by your teacher and your peers. **You may present as a recorded video or live. If you have technical issues, you will be required to present it live.**

**Step 4:** Have a printed copy of your speech that includes a works cited page that shows the sources you used in your essay to turn in and be ready to present your speech on .

**Use the space below to brainstorm ideas – I will check this!!!**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SOAPSTone Brainstorming | | Provide details particular to your speech |
| Subject | The general topic, content, and ideas contained in the text. What is this piece about? |  |
| Occasion | The time and place of the piece; the current situation or context which gave rise to the writing or speech. |  |
| Audience | The group of readers to whom this piece is directed. The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group. What qualities, beliefs, or values do the audience members have in common? |  |
| Purpose | The reason behind the text. What does the speaker, writer, or filmmaker want the audience to do, feel, say or choose? |  |
| Speaker | In nonfiction, the author. What do we know about the writer’s life and views that shape this text? |  |
| Tone | The speaker’s attitude toward the subject. Is the tone light-hearted or deadly serious? Mischievous or ironic? Optimistic or pessimistic? Passionate or impartial? |  |

**Argument Essay Outline Template**

1. **Introduction – Where you make your Thesis (CLAIM)**

The Key to a good Introduction is to be informative and thought-provoking and to make your material relevant

to your audience

Methods of delivery:

* **General Discussion:** explain in general terms how your topic relates to

society as a whole. Generalize your topic, and then gradually slide into relating it to your specific topic, ending with your specific thesis statement.

* **Quotation:** begin your introduction with a meaningful, philosophical, or

inspirational quote that enhances your overall point. The quote should not be from one of your sources, but an alternate perspective on your topic. Take a few sentences to elaborate on the universal relevance of the quote and relate it to the paper topic; then end with a specific thesis statement.

* **History/Biography/Statistics:** you might want to use facts to engage and

prove the relevance of your topic to the reader. It should conclude in a specific theses statement.

* **Imagery/Hypothetical scenario:** use strong sensory imagery and

somewhat hypothetical scenarios to pull at the “heart strings” of the reader. Create a mental picture for the reader in the first few sentences of your paper that will stay with him or her throughout. You would then relate your little story to the topic of your paper, and eventually conclude with your thesis statement.

* **Definition:** you may want to begin your introduction by defining a term

that is relevant to your topic, thus bringing the reader “into the loop” and relating it immediately to your topic, and eventually to your thesis statement.

* End the introduction with your thesis/claim statement. The thesis should declare your opinion on the contemporary issue.

1. **Support Points – Where you convince your audience that your opinion is the correct opinion!**

All support points should relate to, and further “prove” your thesis statement (the topic)

*PARAGRAPH 1 & 2*

**TOPIC SENTENCE:** You make a claim that relates to your thesis and declares the focus point of the paragraph.

**EVIDENCE:** Cite evidence in the form of specific examples, comparisons, previous precedents.

**ANALYSIS:** Provide an explanation or interpretation that explains how the evidence relates to and supports your opinion.

**CLOSURE & TRANSITION:** provides closure to the current support point and moves the speech forward to the next point

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*PARAGRAPH 3*

**Counterargument – Where you acknowledge that there are multiple perspectives on this issue, but you refute it as best you can (possibly concede a small point to make your bigger point more agreeable).**

**TOPIC SENTENCE:** You make a claim that acknowledges a counter-argument, but then refutes it.

**EVIDENCE:** Cite evidence in the form of specific examples, comparisons, previous precedents that supports your refutation.

**ANALYSIS:** Provide an explanation or interpretation that explains how the evidence refutes the counter-argument and/or supports your opinion.

**CLOSURE & TRANSITION:** provides closure to the current support point and moves the speech forward to the conclusion

1. **Conclusion**

* The conclusion should not simply restate what you have already said in your introduction or body paragraphs.
* The conclusion should not simply restate your thesis.
* The conclusion should leave your reader with an understanding of what your opinion is and a clear

understanding of what they are to believe or do.

* A Call to Action!

**Outline Template**

1. Introduction
   1. “Hook” Idea:
   2. Thesis Statement:
2. Body Paragraph 1
3. Topic Sentence:
4. Information:
5. Details:
6. Information:
7. Details:
8. Body Paragraph 2
9. Topic Sentence that addresses a counter-argument:
10. Information to refute it:
11. Details:
12. Conclusion:
    1. Call To Action: