Point of View

→ **1^{st}point of view:**
The story is told from the perspective of "I" or "We".

→ **2^{nd}point of view:**
The story is told from the perspective of "You".

→ **3^{rd}point of view:**
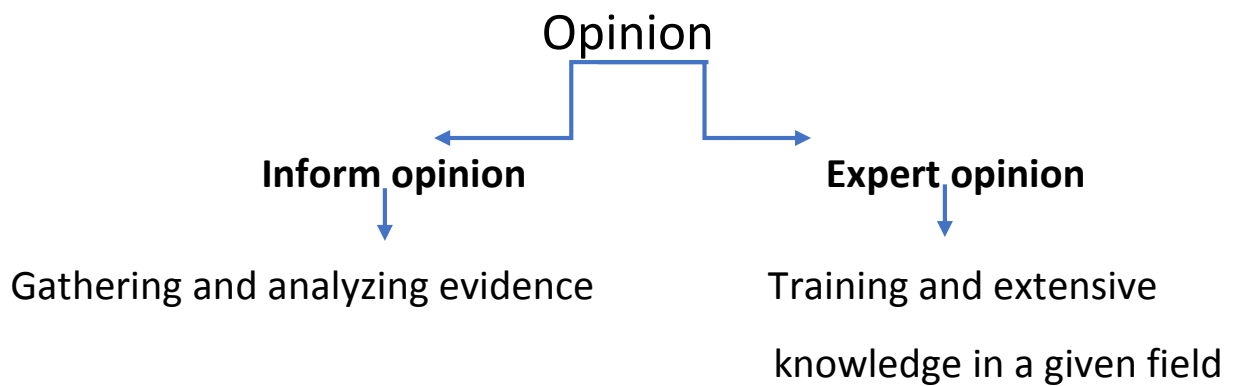The story is told from the perspective of "He", "She", "It", "They" or a name.

Author's Purpose

✓ To inform
✓ To persuade
✓ To entertain

Reasons authors write:

✓ To tell a story (narrate).
✓ To explain how to do something.
✓ To persuade someone to believe as they do.
✓ To describe an object, process, or place.
✓ To express feelings.
✓ To inform the reader about something.

Facts and Opinion

→ A fact is a specific detail that can be proven as true based on objective evidence.
→ An opinion is a feeling, judgment, belief or conclusion that cannot be proven true by objective evidence.

Opinion

Inform opinion   **Expert opinion**

Gathering and analyzing evidence   Training and extensive

knowledge in a given field

→ **Objective proof:**

Physical evidence, eyewitness account, or the result of an accepted scientific method.

→ **Fact:**
- ✓ Objective
- ✓ States reality
- ✓ Can be verified
- ✓ Presented with unbiased words.

→ **Opinion:**
- ✓ Subjective
- ✓ Interprets reality
- ✓ Can't be verified
- ✓ Presented with value words.

→ **To identify facts, ask questions:**
- ✓ Can the statement be proved or demonstrated to be true?
- ✓ Can the statement be observed in practice or operation?
- ✓ Can the statement be verified by witness, manuscripts or documents?
- ✓ Look for biased words:

Awful amazing bad beautiful best better disgusting
Exciting fun good great handsome horrible miserable
More most smart stupid terrible unbelievable ugly

→To identify opinion:

- ✓ Beware of false facts, or statements presented as facts that are actually untrue.
- ✓ A qualifier may express an absolute, unwavering opinion using words like "always" or "like".
- ✓ **Words that qualify ideas:**

all always appear believe could every has/have to it is believed likely may might must never often only ought to possibly possible probably seem should sometimes think usually

- ✓ Beware of opinions stated to sound like facts: "in truth", "the truth of the matter" or "in fact"

  ## NOTE!!!
  A sentence can include both facts and opinions.

Thematic Relationships Between/ Among Paragraphs

Two or more paragraphs might be related thematically in different ways:

1. Cause-effect / Result.
2. Comparison-contrast/comparison/contrast:
   - The thematic relationship might only be a comparison as the first paragraph lists a certain situation or condition and the second presents a condition or a situation similar to it.
   - OR it might be only a contrast relationship as the first paragraph presents a certain concept and the second contradicts it.
3. Problem-solution.
4. Question-answer.
5. Support in the form of Addition or Reinforcement.

Credibility

1. Facts: include real names of people and places, dates, real events and anecdotes:
   - Specific names: proper names of people, places, foundations, institutions, countries, cities, schools, theories…
   - Anecdote or real life event.
2. Numbers / or Statistics: (Numbers, percentages, and numerical figures).
3. Experts' Opinion: Relevant opinions of scientists, authors, directors, critics, doctors, and professionals add weight to a piece of writing
4. Quotes.
5. Testimonies: A testimony is evidence provided by a competent witness.
6. Research findings.

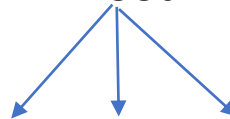# Tone and Mood

Watch out! Tone and mood are similar!!

→ Tone is the author's attitude toward the writing (his characters, the situation) and the readers. A work of writing can have more than one tone. Tone is set by the setting, choice of vocabulary and other details.

→ Mood is the general atmosphere created by the author's words. It is the feeling the reader gets from reading those words. It may be the same, or it may change from situation to situation.

Tone		**Mood**		
Formal	Informal	Horror	Peace	Anxious
Objective	Subjective			
Serious	Comic			
Impersonal	Personal			
Unbiased	Biased			
Informative	Admiring			