Evidence

> **Definitions** ⌄
>
> **Arguement**: Making an **assertion** and supporting it with **evidence**
> **Thesis**: The main idea of the passage
> **Reasons**: The ideas that support your thesis
> **Evidence**: Specific examples that support your reasons

Effective Reasons/Claims

1. Interesting
2. Unobvious
3. Has evidence
4. Organized
5. Notice Rhetorical decisions

Organization Methods

1. Sequence, Chronological, Narration
2. Description, Definition
3. Cause → Effect
4. Compare and Contrast
5. Problem and Solution
6. Order of importance
7. Logical
8. Process Analysis
9. Division and classification
10. **Combination**

Forms of evidence

1. Quote
2. Paraphrase
3. Summary

- Need to know how they use evidence
- If its effective (in context)

Effects of Evidence

1. Exemplify or illustrate
2. Amplify
3. Set a mood (more emotional than logical)

- Check the effectivity of their evidence by analysing the effects the evidence has

Selection of Evidence

1. To establish or develop validity
2. Relate to audience
3. increase credibility

- Think if the evidence selected is effective and relatable to the claim

Line of reasoning

- Evidence should support your reason, which should in turn support your thesis
  - Integrate all evidence together to jointly support your thesis (synthesis)
- Ensure that you are **processing and understanding** (logical thinking) rather than ***getting defensive*** (emotional response)