

### Warm Up

os is an argument that uses facts, details, and statistics. Pathos attempts to make the listener feel and emotion to persuade them to do or think something. Ethos is when a speaker talks about their qualifications to get you to trust that you will believe whatever they say. Which argument is easiest to persuade you personally? Explain why. Give an example of a time when someone has used one of these arguments with you. **After the warm up, get into testing figurative language.**

Warm ups are due every Friday. Remember, they are 15% of your grade. You must have at least 3 sentences each day.

### Opening Standards

What are the three types of arguments and when is it appropriate to use them?

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including where the text leaves matters uncertain.

**Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.**

**Opening**

**orical devices.**

## Opening

s on Logos and Pathos

**Argument from LOGIC. What is logic? Logic, according to the y, is reasoning conducted or assessed according to strict princ**

are some strict principles of validity in which to assess reasoning?

**is, details, examples, and evidence that can be proven and cited  
sing logos will attempt to persuade using FACTS that can be P  
:D.**

who are not guillible, this is the most valid type of argument, though  
s the most effective for the masses.

a look at a clip.

**s: Argument from emotion. This is where a person tries to get the audience to FEEL an emotion and ACT on it.**

**are going to say that an argument is pathos, YOU MUST TELL THEM WHAT EMOTION IT IS TRYING TO GET OUT OF ITS AUDIENCE**

Common uses of pathos include: Trying to make people angry and incite to violent action. Trying to make people afraid so that they do whatever the speaker tells them. Trying to make the audience feel patriotic or special. Trying to get other peoples to get them to look down on/persecute others.

One method of persuasion is VERY effective: just ask our President and the sad/scared people who voted for him to build a wall to keep out all "evil" immigrants. Remember though: Intelligent people make decisions based on evidence, not emotion. Love with your heart, and your head for everything else. Don't get fooled, hoodwinked, or bamboozled.

## Opening

**1. Appeal to ethics.** This is where the speaker convinces the audience of their good character or credibility (ability to be trusted) so that the audience believes what they say.

Additionally, a speaker can seek someone else who is credible (expert or celebrity) to boost them up by agreeing with them.

When a celebrity endorses a product, that is also ethos (also called appeal to authority, but you'll talk about that next year).

Let's take a look at our old friend Dale Peterson. Why should we

care about President Obama?

Here's one where a political candidate borrows credibility from a friend.



### Work Period

ON YOUR OWN SHEET OF PAPER, complete the  
worksheets. Yes, copy the questions. If you finish,  
it checked. It is due BY THE END OF CLASS.

ig: TOTD: Do you think the majority of people are  
iced by facts? Explain your answer.

Watch commercials or view advertisements until you  
n example of logos. Briefly explain what the  
tisement is about and how it uses logos.

## Closing

The Dale Peterson political ad is seeking to get me to vote for Dale Peterson for Agricultural commissioner. Dale Peterson uses pathos because he tries to make people scared by citing the loss of family farms and immigrants coming in by the "thousands". This is probably effective because people who rely on farming jobs would be scared or angry at the thought of losing their farm or jobs to immigrants.



## **Opening Notes Review**

Situational irony: When what happens is not what is expected within the story, either by the audience or the characters.

Verbal irony: Saying one thing, but meaning another.  
Sarcasm is a form of this.

Dramatic irony: The audience is aware of something the characters are unaware of.

## Work Period

Antigone Exodus together, taking parts. Complete higher order thinking  
15.



### **Closing**

Discussion: What themes do we see?

HW: Begin KIM and complete Scene 2

## **Opening Continued**

**Discuss choice board work.**

**This week's chapters: Book 1, I-VII.**

**What is a dystopian society? Research dystopian society and list some characteristics of it. Would you like to live in such a society? Explain your answer. Don't forget to properly cite sources.**

## **Work Period**

AP: Work on Chapter 3:2-6.

You should be on 3:5. Relax. I shall read to you today. Would you like some more cheese and crackers? They are rather warm now, but still edible. I tried both, still good. You seriously don't like brie? You know, if you don't eat the rind, which is bitter, it's very good. You all ate the rind, didn't you? Sigh. Honestly, it's like you've never had real cheese before.

Regular: Work on choiceboard for chapters 14-18. You will present choiceboard B for Ch. 9-13 today.

You should be on chapter 18.

## **Closing**

**TOTD: Explain the progress you made today. What chapter are you on? How much of your Column A have you completed? I may very well check tomorrow. Turn this in before leaving.**



