

Chapter 7

Literary Focus

SKILL BUILDER

TYPES OF EVIDENCE Match each term on the left with the phrase that best describes it.

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| _____ 1. direct quotations | A) statements by individuals who have studied and know a great deal about a specific topic |
| _____ 2. anecdotes | B) numbers included in text or presented in charts and graphs |
| _____ 3. expert opinions | C) specific instances or illustrations of a general idea |
| _____ 4. statistics | D) statements that can be proved true |
| _____ 5. case studies | E) information used as proof of a point or idea |
| _____ 6. facts | F) comments from someone, using that person's exact words |
| _____ 7. examples | G) specific examples that often are based on scientific research |
| _____ 8. evidence | H) brief personal accounts that illustrate a point |

PERSUASION Write T or F next to each sentence to tell whether it is true or false.

- _____ 9. When you read a persuasive work, you need to be aware that you are reading facts and opinions.
- _____ 10. Good writers use logic and fantasy to convince you to do or believe something.
- _____ 11. You can trust a writer who uses reasons backed by proof to build a logical argument.
- _____ 12. Even if a writer does not have solid proof for a reason, if it sounds logical it is probably true.
- _____ 13. Writers who use emotional appeals may try to scare you into believing their argument is correct.
- _____ 14. Logical appeals challenge you to use your thinking skills to evaluate an argument.
- _____ 15. If a writer believes something strongly, then you should always agree because the writer has done the research on the topic.