

## Unit 4

### Writing to sources

#### Argumentative writing pg. 370

**Prompt:** Does Carson's description inspire readers to take action, or does it discourage action because the problem seems so big?

### Total number of paragraphs: 5

***In other words:** did she encourage readers to do something about the use of pesticides and the dangers it has on the environment? Find TWO reasons that encourage readers to take action.*

***Or***

***Did she make the problem of using pesticides seem too big to be solved? Find TWO reasons that discourage readers and make the problem seem too big.***

#### **Pre- writing:**

1. First, decide on your position (opinion).
2. Then, review the selection to find specific details that support your position.
3. Use the graphic organizer to help you organize your ideas.

#### **Writing:**

##### **Introduction: (7 sentences)**

- a. Grab the reader's attention using a strong statement or rhetorical question.
- b. Introduce what the topic is about and give background information.
- c. Write a THESIS statement which talks about the main idea, your claim and reasons.

##### **Body: (8-10 sentences per paragraph)**

- a. Use transition words and introduce the first reason and support it using quotes from the text (Silent Spring), logical reasons and evidence.

- b. Use transition words and introduce the second reason and support it using quotes from the text (Silent Spring), logical reasons and evidence.
- c. Use transition words and introduce the counterclaim (opposite opinion) and the reason they give then write your rebuttal (strong argument against it) using strong evidence, quotes and reasons.

**Conclusion: (7 sentences)**

- a. Use transition word and restate/ paraphrase your thesis statement
- b. Summarize your opinion and your reasons.
- c. End with a call for action

Use concept vocabulary: **blight- maladies- stricken- puzzled- stillness- deserted**

**Sentence starters for argumentative**

I strongly believe that...

I firmly believe that...

In my opinion...

In my experience...

Some people think that----- However the truth is...

Do you really think that...? Are you really sure that ...? Don't you think that...?

**Body 1:**

To begin with....

In the beginning...

First/ Firstly,

**Body 2:**

In addition/ Additionally/ To add more

Furthermore

Moreover

Similarly

This brings me on to another suggestion

### **Body 3:**

On the other hand

However

Some people argue that...

### **Conclusion**

To conclude,/ In conclusion,

To sum up,

Finally,

In a nutshell,

### **Post writing:**

Reread the writing and make sure you have covered all the points.

Refer to the rubric.

DDT was initially used by the military in WWII to control malaria, typhus, and body lice. Pesticides are chemicals that were used to kill crop-eating insects. Eventually, these chemicals started killing animals and humans. Carson's description inspired the public to take action. It inspired the public because she used facts to describe the town's beauty. She also described the changes that

happened after pesticides. In addition to the intense use of imagery which helped strengthen her point.

To begin with, Carson's description of the town before and after pesticide use had a significant effect on people. Paragraph 2 "along the roads... much of the year". In paragraph 3, the author described the change "then a strange... began to change". The author described how the town was green and colorful. It was full of plants and trees. After applying pesticides, the town's plants were dead. Although animals vanished by dying or migrating, people still don't care and use them. There was no green color. Briefly, the author successfully described the changes that happened to the environment, which impacted public opinion to take action.

Moreover, the authors' use of imagery increased the public's interest in what she was saying. The effect of her essay was so big that some of the public got so interested and volunteered to help. An example of her use of imagery is in paragraph 2, the author wrote, "delighted the traveler's eye." Here the author described the views that travelers see while near the town, describing the eye as being happy. Another example is in paragraph 3, "a strange blight crept over the area,". This description gives a negative feeling to readers as she described the blight as an animal or snake that can creep. This paragraph used many vivid descriptions that appeal to the senses. By appealing to the senses it can significantly affect people's opinion and beliefs. In short, the authors' successful use of vivid language strongly affected people and called them to take action.

On the other hand, some people might say that the author was not successful as pesticides are still used in some countries. I cannot entirely agree with this counterargument because she helped many people, and she did what she could do. This argument is refutable as pesticides were banned entirely in 1972 from the USA. Some countries still use it as a method to treat body lice and mosquitoes that carry malaria. To summarise, even though pesticides are still used in some countries to treat diseases. It is banned in the USA, which is a great success to the author. She was helpful since pesticides had a significant effect on our world. The author made a good choice and helped the world out.

Carson's description motivated the people to take action because she used facts in her description. The facts she used were about the town's beauty and the changes that happened after pesticides. Besides, the author's strong use of imagery helped strengthen her point. Carson's has an excellent point with well-supported facts. Pesticide really kills plants and animals, as you saw in her example. Pesticides or DDT was used in America before it was banned in 1972, and now it is used in other countries that use it to kill lice and mosquitoes that carry malaria. I say that her argument helped a lot, and she should be proud.