

ENG. I. WRITING UNIT I. NOTES

*All textual evidence needs to be **introduced** or **weaved** into a paragraph and **parenthetically cited** according to **MLA** (Modern Language Association)

** The **source author's last name** and the **page number** needs to be included in the parenthetical citation

UNC 5-Step Process to Paragraph Development

Step 1. Begin with a strong controlling idea

Step 2. Explain the rationale behind the controlling idea using a bridge / transition sentence

Step 3. Weave or Introduce textual evidence in support of the controlling idea

Step 4. Analyze the evidence by explaining its the relevance to the controlling idea

Step 5. Conclude the paragraph's idea and/or transition into the next paragraph

Speech- a nonfiction work that a speaker presents a central idea and expresses their point of view to an audience

When developing a speech three (3) factors a writer may consider are?

1. Purpose for writing
2. Occasion or event
3. Audience

List six (6) common types of speeches.

1. **Address**- a formal prepared speech delivered by someone of importance
2. **Lecture**- a prepared speech that informs or instructs
3. **Talk**- an informal speech delivered in a conversational style
4. **Sermon**- a prepared speech intended to teach or inspire
5. **Presentation**- a prepared speech about a topic
6. **Extemporaneous (Impromptu) Speech**- presented with little or no preparation

Rhetorical Devices- Language techniques used to support and emphasize central ideas, to create rhythm, and to make a work memorable

Five (5) types of rhetorical devices

- 1. Repetition-** the reuse of a key word, phrase, or idea
- 2. Parallel Structure-** the use of similar grammatical structures to express related ideas
- 3. Restatement-** the expression of the same idea in different words to strengthen a point
- 4. Rhetorical Question-** inquires that have obvious answers that are asked for effect
- 5. Analogies-** comparisons that show similarities between unlike things