

Know how the Rhetoric is designed—the name reflects the structure: What, Why, and How?

WHAT? Definition: What is a clear explanation of this concept?

WHY? Purpose and Rationale: Why is it important or beneficial? Why should it be used?

HOW? Application: How can I see it applied in examples? How can I best apply it?

Some other useful strategies at a glance...

Reading strategies:

>Annotate your texts: Active readers mark texts as they read making notes and highlighting key quotes and concepts. Marking texts helps put the information into long-term memory and improves comprehension.

><u>Preview your texts</u>: Effective readers spend time previewing the material before they begin reading it. Before reading, skim through the text taking note of titles, subheadings, author background, chapter questions, etc.

>Identify important elements: As you read, mark where you locate the main argument (thesis). You can find it by asking: What is the main idea the author wants me to learn or wants to convince me of in this text? Also, mark the major ideas aka key supporting points that prove or illustrate the thesis. Ask yourself: What reasons did the author use to convince me of his/her thesis? Also take note of the evidence provided: What specific evidence (examples, data, etc) did the author use to illustrate the major ideas and did s/he add analysis or explanation to further convince me? You can also use these questions to help you in building your own essays.

Writing strategies:

><u>Push through Writer's Block</u>: Don't start out trying to write the "perfect" essay—start with some **freewriting** meaning that you write continuously for 10-15 mins without worrying about correctness—let your ideas, reactions and creative exploration of your topic flow. You can also **brainstorm** in words and phrases an exploration of a text or topic. Another method is to **ask questions** (What? Why? How?) and then answer them.

><u>Thesis</u>: A unified essay, your goal, is when everything in the essay centers on proving one clear, arguable thesis. A useful formula that will help you create a strong thesis is **TOPIC + OPINION + SO WHAT?**

><u>PIE Paragraphs</u>: You can't go wrong when you include all the elements of PIE: lead the paragraph with one arguable supporting (P)oint that proves your thesis; follow with (I)nformation or evidence (quotes, data, etc) to prove that point; don't forget your (E)xplanation providing your own convincing reasoning and analysis.

><u>Transitions</u>: Provide logical connections between your paragraphs so your readers can stay focused on your thesis and be convinced. Example: "One way that (thesis) is evident is (supporting point 1)." Then the next paragraph could begin: "Not only is (supporting point 1) evident in (thesis) but so is (supporting point 2)."