

Tools

1. when analysing an article, pay attention to the “SOAPSTONE”

Tone-being able to “hear” it, a sense of voice

Diction, rhetorical analysis- analogy

S: speaker

O: occasion

A: audience

P: purpose

S: subject

SOAPSTONE – Speaker + Occasion + Audience + Purpose + Subject + TONE, SOAPS are all the tools used for “describing” tone

2. when writing your own paragraph, pay attention to the principle of “PEEL”

PEEL – thesis Point + Example 1 + Explain it (+ example 2 + more to say) + Linking

Appeal-ethos 道德观 & pathos 感染力 & logos 标志

3. rhetorical techniques(tools):irony,hyperbole,allusion,comparison,analogy

appeal--the “ethos,legos and pathos” thing: use authority, reasoning and emotional effect respectively

word choice(diction)

personal anecdotes/facts/statistics/historical contexts:convincing, persuasive

when analysing the tools in an article: follow the pattern 以...为...

what did the author do to convey what

pattern: the author chooses to employ.../uses dictions that conveys...

also, focus on the progression. how does it proceed? trace the line of reasoning.

Mr. Scott strongly recommend you to cite from the passage partially, using quotation as examples to prove your claim and showing that you are familiar with the texts.

4. qualified:on the one hand, on the other hand...

although...

undoubtedly..., however...

granted that..., ...

5. function

common phrases:

1.transition: transitions from A to B

2.provide solution

3.show attitude

4.provide information about...

5.refuting any anticipated argument that

6.para.1:introduces subject,establishes tone,appeal,grabs attention

get readers interested in the topic

6. irony-engender/establish/create a humorous effect--catch attention as a "hook"

7. authority--reliable/convincing/persuasive

Structure

When analyzing & summarizing an article,

- Introduction, that includes SOAPSTONE
- Progression-where the essay goes, and how it proceeds
- Content & elements, follow the path of summary and analyze the transition of tone
- Conclusion-where and how it ends up with

When writing your own essay,

- Introduction (maybe includes SOAPSTONE of an article) + qualified thesis-agrees & line of reasoning & HOWEVER...
- Body paragraph 1
- Body paragraph 2
- Conclusion

How to write a proper introduction

Set the stage

By answering the two "w" who and what

Eg; "Recently, China's State Council has issued a directive calling for strict design standards for public architecture."

Middle ground

"The document calls for an end to weird architecture and posits a few changes deemed necessary. Specifically, buildings must be environmentally friendly and pleasing to the eye. The result would be architecture that is green, functional, and that reflects traditional culture."

Most important thesis statement

- * Arguable
- * Establish a clear line of reasoning that guides the structure and the argument of the essay
- * More than one point

eg: The State Council's directive is not only reasonable but necessary; in a city of over 20 million, public architecture must be functional and, in respect to the threat of climate change, sustainable. Furthermore, as the capital of one of the world's great civilizations, it is crucial that Beijing's architecture strive to reflect traditional Chinese culture."

Francis' Rules

- ① No first pronoun e.g. NO "I believe" "In my opinion"
- ② Do not write "As we all know". If we all know that, why would you write this?
- ③ Use "people" instead of "human". "Human" can be used only when comparing with other animals or machines
- ④ In "...development", use "as for (aspect)" or "In regards to" instead of "with"
- ⑤ 让≠let, 让=make/cause
- ⑥ Use "often" instead of "always"
- ⑦ Spell out the number that is <10, unless you are counting
- ⑧ "the" must continue to "singular" or "specific" or "definite"
- ⑨ Do not use "prove", unless it's almost always certain
- ⑩ When you mention a person's name in the article, spell out the full name at the first time. Then you can use last name.
- ⑪ Article means entirely, passage is a part of an article
- ⑫ No contractions. Use "do not" instead of "don't", "it is" instead of "it's"
- ⑬ Count people by "fewer" or "more", instead of counting by amount. Amount is a measure.

Articles

The short happy life of Francis Macomber

1. What does Hemingway mean by using the word "sinister"?

- Explanation: The word "sinister" appears when describing the lion's charge. It makes the lion seem dangerous, but it also reflects Macomber's fear. His view of the lion changes, and the lion seems more threatening because Macomber feels more afraid. This word shows how Macomber's emotions influence how he sees things.

- Possible question: Why does Hemingway describe the lion as "sinister" when Macomber sees it? What does this tell us about Macomber's feelings?

2. How does Hemingway switch perspectives in the story?

- Explanation: At times, Hemingway shifts from Macomber's perspective to the lion's, like when he describes what the lion sees before charging. This switch makes us feel sympathy for the lion, showing it as more than just a dangerous animal. It also connects the lion's vulnerability to Macomber's fear, making both the hunter and the hunted seem fragile.

- Possible question: Why do you think Hemingway switches to the lion's point of view for a moment? What effect does this have on the reader?

3. How does Hemingway show Macomber's fear through his actions?

- Explanation: Macomber's fear is shown through his body language and actions. He fumbles with the gun, has a dry mouth, and can't focus. These descriptions help us see his nervousness without Hemingway needing to directly say it. Hemingway uses imagery (descriptions that appeal to the senses) to show how scared Macomber is.

- Possible question: What actions or details show Macomber's fear during the lion hunt? How does Hemingway make us feel Macomber's fear?

4. What is the irony in Macomber's transformation?

- Explanation: After facing his fear and gaining confidence during the buffalo hunt, Macomber seems to have finally overcome his cowardice. But in a twist, just as he becomes brave, he is killed. The irony here is that his victory is short-lived—he becomes a courageous man only to die moments later.

- Possible question: What is ironic about Macomber's change from being a coward to becoming brave?

5. How does the dialogue between Wilson and Macomber reveal their differences?

- Explanation: Wilson and Macomber's short, cold exchanges reveal how Wilson is calm and experienced, while Macomber is nervous and inexperienced. Wilson often criticizes Macomber with brief, cutting remarks, showing his superiority.

- Possible question: How does the dialogue between Wilson and Macomber show their differences in personality?

How to write a rhetorical essay

Introduction

- In the first sentence elements like who&when&what should be included. But remember don't include information like the main idea or the tone of the passage, keep it til the following sentence.

Eg: At Mount Holyoke college, Madeleine Albright delivered a moving speech to the graduating class of 1997.

- In the following sentence you SHOULD include information like the tone and the main idea of this rhetorical essay .Structures like

- Though the use of (list the rhetorical device the author uses) he/she persuade his/her audience to ()
- His/her rhetoric is carefully constructed to emphasize
- With a ..tone, he/she underscores the importance of
- The use of (repetition) appeals to ...
- sb (author employs ..(rhetorical devices to highlight
- By using strategies such as...,the author aims to inspire/ motivate/influence

Eg : with an inspiring yet constructive tone, she emphasizes the importance of courage, perseverance, and faith in pursuing one's dreams. Though antithesis, repetition, and allusion Albright persuade the audience to act boldly and aim high, despite the inevitable obstacles.

Body paragraph (analyze all of the rhetorical devices respectively

- Topic sentence

Eg Albright's use of repetition underscores the critical role courage and perseverance play in the process of achieving one's dreams.

- Transition sentence

This is clearly the case as seen below :quote

- Analyze

“quote ”words/ phrase/ sentence from the passage at least 2–3 times and then explain the meaning or the message it wants to convey

- Conclusion

This ...ensures that her audience leaves with clear understanding of ...

Making it impossible for the audience to leave not knowing that