

AP English Language Unit 5

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Overview of Unit 5:

5A. Describe the line of reasoning and explain whether it supports an argument's overarching thesis.

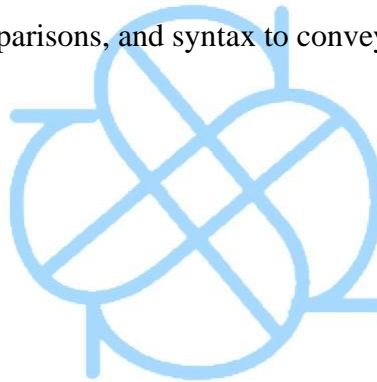
6A. Develop a line of reasoning and commentary that explains it throughout an argument.

5B. Explain how the organization of a text creates unity and coherence and reflects a line of reasoning.

6B. Use transitional elements to guide the reader through the line of reasoning of an argument.

7A. Explain how word choice, comparisons, and syntax contribute to the specific tone or style of a text.

8A. Strategically use words, comparisons, and syntax to convey a specific tone or style in an argument.



Line of Reasoning

- The line of reasoning is the list of reasons used to reach a conclusion. It can be used to justify the thesis/claim.
- To determine the line of reasoning, it's helpful to know the rhetorical situation, especially the audience and purpose.
- To define the line of reasoning, look for evidence, shifts in tone, claims, patterns of development, and the main idea of the text.
- After including evidence, make sure to explain how it connects to your line or reasoning/your argument.
- Here's an example of how to format a body paragraph and a mnemonic device from College Board:
 - Claim = Reason
 - Evidence = Support to show the audience
 - Explanation = 2+ sentences explaining how the evidence supports the claim
 - Connection to thesis = What it means in relation to the thesis statement
- Here's a mnemonic device to help you remember this!
 - PEEL
 - **P**oint = Reason
 - **E**vidence = Support to show the audience
 - **E**xplanation = 2+ sentences to explain how the evidence supports the claim
 - **L**ink = What it means in relation to the thesis statement

Patterns of Development

- Writers organize their work in various ways. This is known as the pattern of development. They organize their argument and reasoning through these various patterns of development.
- Here are the most common patterns of development:
 - Narration: Used for explaining the topic in a story format that is usually chronological. Discusses real life topics/stories.
 - Description: Uses lots of sensory details and tries to “paint a picture” for the audience in order for them to visualize something.
 - Process Analysis: Presents the reader with instructions or a “how to” to show the readers how something is done.
 - Exemplification: Explains one or more examples in great detail to provide clarity for the audience.
 - Classification: Divides one bigger concept into smaller individual ones to help the reader understand.
 - Compare/ Contrast: Highlights the similarities and differences between things.
 - Cause/Effect: Explains why something happens and why it matters.
 - Problem/Solution: Presents an issue along with reasonable solutions.
- These patterns/modes of development help to create unity throughout the text.

- Here's a visual to help you further understand the patterns of development!

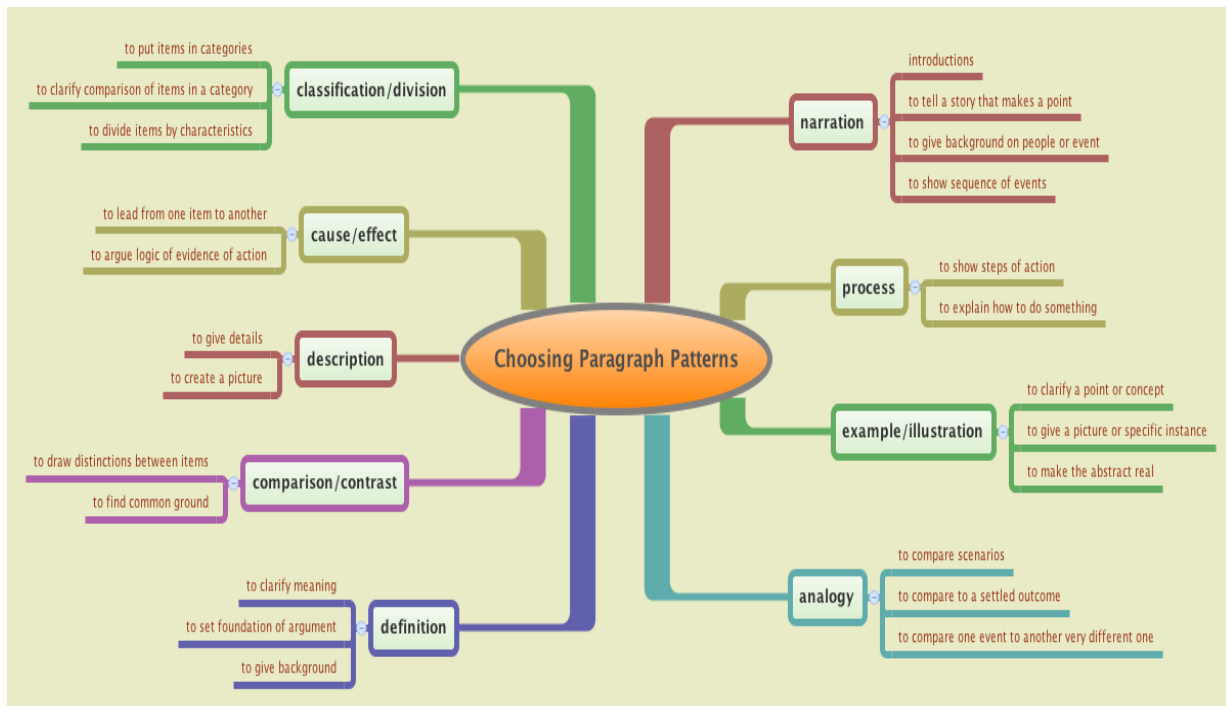
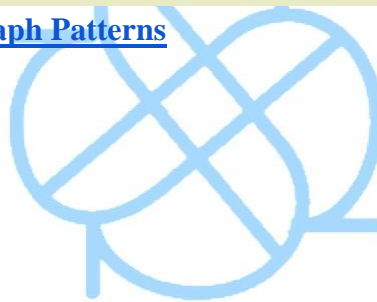
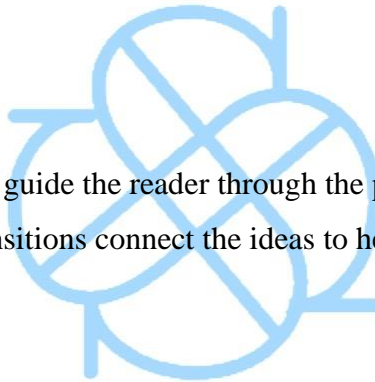


Photo Source: [Choosing Paragraph Patterns](#)



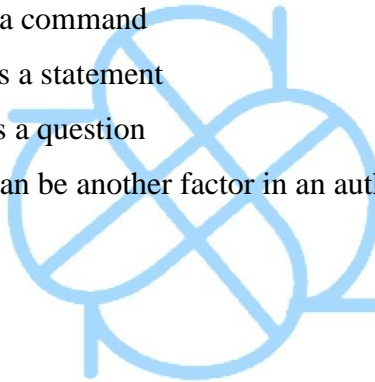
Transitions

- Transitions are words/phrases that help a piece of writing flow.
- Transitions can connect ideas within paragraphs and connect paragraphs themselves.
- Here are some common transitions
 - After
 - Since
 - Clearly
 - Additionally
 - While
 - In fact
 - However
 - Although
 - Nonetheless
 - On the other hand
- These words/phrases help guide the reader through the paper, and most importantly, the line of reasoning. The transitions connect the ideas to help the paper flow smoothly.



Text Style

- The text style can be determined by the various choices made by the author. Elements that contribute to an author's style can consist of word choice, diction, syntax, tone, etc.
- The word choice and syntax can contribute to the tone.
- The tone is the author's attitude towards a certain subject.
- Syntax is the arrangement of words in a sentence. The arrangement of the words is important for sending the author's message.
- The placement of words can easily change the meaning of the phrase, which is why syntax is important to consider when analyzing the author's style and tone.
- The types of sentences used by the author should also be considered. Here are the four types:
 - Exclamatory: Expresses a strong feeling
 - Imperative: Gives a command
 - Declarative: Makes a statement
 - Interrogative: Asks a question
- The length of a sentence can be another factor in an author's style.



- Here's a list of words to describe the author's tone

List of Words to Describe Author's Tone

<u>Tone</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Apologetic	sorry
Appreciative	grateful; thankful
Concerned	worried or interest
Critical	finding fault
Curious	wanting to find out more
Defensive	defending
Direct	straightforward; honest
Disappointed	discouraged; unhappy because something went wrong
Encouraging	optimistic
Enthusiastic	excited; energetic
Formal	respectful; appropriate behavior
Frustrated	angry because of not being able to do something
Hopeful	looking forward to something; optimistic
Humorous	funny
Informal	not formal; relaxed
Inspirational	encouraging; reassuring
Ironic	different from what is expected or the opposite of what is meant
Judgmental	judging others; critical
Lighthearted	happy, carefree
Mocking	scornful; ridiculing; making fun of someone
Negative	unhappy; pessimistic
Neutral	neither good nor bad; neither for nor against
Nostalgic	thinking about the past; wishing for something from the past
Objective	without prejudice; without discrimination; fair
Optimistic	hopeful; cheerful
Pessimistic	seeing the bad side of things
Sarcastic	scornful; mocking; ridiculing
Satirical	making fun of something to show its weakness or teach a lesson
Sentimental	thinking about feelings, especially when remembering the past
Sincere	honest; truthful; earnest
Sympathetic	compassionate; understanding of how someone feels
Urgent	insistent; saying something must be done soon

TAPS:

T=Tone

A=Audience

P=Purpose

S=Structure (evidence)

Photo Source: [List of Words to Describe Author's Tone](#)