## WEEK 2 Days 1-2



## **Writing Argument**

Deconstruction, Joint Construction, and Individual Construction: Audience

Content Objective	I can write an argument to a specific audience. (W.3.K.b)
Language Objective	I can describe how arguments change for different audiences. (SL.1.K.a)
Vocabulary	argument: a genre of writing whose purpose is to convince someone to do something or about something audience: an individual or group for whom a piece of writing is composed convince: to persuade appeal: to be interesting thesis: the part of the argument that states what the writer or speaker is trying to convince someone to do or think reason: why the audience should do or think something
Materials and Preparation	<ul> <li>Click, Clack, Moo Cows That Type, Doreen Cronin</li> <li>chart paper and markers         Prepare the following chart.     </li> <li>Kindergarten students need more recess time.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Kindergarten students</li> <li>principal</li> <li>argument paper, one copy for each child</li> <li>writing tools</li> </ul>
DAY 1	When people make <b>arguments</b> they think carefully about who they

are arguing to, their **audience**. When we read Click, Clack, Moo and Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus, we talked about who was arguing, as well as who they were arguing to. Today we will look again at the audiences in our mentor texts, and we will practice making the same argument to different audiences. Deconstruction In Click, Clack, Moo Cows That Type, the cows are arguing to Farmer Brown—he is their audience. Show page 6. What **reason** do the cows give? *Is it effective—does that reason convince him?* Show page 8. Since the cows' reason does not convince Farmer Brown, they go on strike—but that doesn't work either! The cows have to think very carefully about their audience and what would appeal to him—what he would care about. Show page 24. The cows finally convince Farmer Brown by thinking about a deal that would appeal to him—they trade their typewriter for electric blankets. They know that the typewriter is driving him crazy, so they use that in their argument. Joint Now we are going to think about arguing to different audiences. Construction Refer to the chart. Here I wrote our **thesis**. The thesis states what you are arguing for someone to do or to think. Our thesis says, "Kindergarten students need more recess time." We are going to think about what **reasons** we would give if we were trying to convince other Kindergarten students, or if we were trying to convince the principal. Think, Pair, Share. Imagine you are trying to convince other Kindergarten students that you need more recess time, what reasons would you give? Harvest children's ideas and add them to the chart. Now think about [principal's name] and what is important to [him/her] at school. What reasons would you give [principal's name] to convince [him/her] that Kindergarten students need more recess time? Harvest children's ideas and add them to the chart. What is the same about the reasons we listed for Kindergarten

	students and for the principal?
	What is different?
	We generated different reasons for each audience, because we know that people care about different things. To make a strong argument, we need to choose reasons that appeal to our audience.
DAY 2 Individual	Now it's your turn to write. You will choose one audience and write an argument to convince that person that Kindergarten students need more recess time.
Construction	Show the argument paper
	Show the argument paper.  This is the paper you will use. At the top is a place to write your name. The next line says "Audience." If you are writing to a Kindergarten student, circle "Kindergarten student." If you are writing to the principal, circle "principal." Here is a place for illustrating your reasons. Below is our thesis: "Kindergarten students need more recess time." Then there are lines to write your reasons.  Think about who you would like to write to—Kindergarten students
	or the principal—and what reasons you will give. Share your plan with a partner, then get writing!
	As children write, circulate to support their work. Choose several children who are arguing to different audiences with varying reasons to share their work with the class.
Closing	Bring the class back together. Invite several children to share their work.
	When people make the same argument to different audiences, they may choose very different reasons. This is something we will think a lot about as we continue to write arguments.
Standards	<b>W.3.K.b</b> Use a combination of drawing and writing to communicate a topic. <b>SL.1.K.a</b> Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with peers, and adults in small and larger groups.
Ongoing assessment	Reflect on the class discussion and children's writing.  What do children understand about arguing to different audiences?  What is still confusing?
	Collect and analyze children's writing. What reasons do they give? Would the reasons appeal to their chosen audiences?