

# Inductive Structure Persuasive Essay

English II CP  
DePalatis

**Directions:** Write an inductive structure persuasive essay that attempts to change the opinion of a person who is on the opposing side of the argument. The essay should contain seven well-developed paragraphs that include an introductory paragraph, an ethos argument paragraph, three logos argument paragraphs, one pathos argument paragraph, and a concluding paragraph to persuade the reader. The essay will also include supporting quotations from authorities with parenthetical documentation that leads the reader to a Works Cited section at the end of the paper.

## **Deductive versus Inductive Essay Structure:**

A deductive structure essay is the type of essay you've been writing for years. It starts with a thesis in the first paragraph that tells the point the writer is trying to prove, then the writer gives three logical reasons why the thesis is true in the three body paragraphs, then restates the thesis in the concluding paragraph. This structure is good for convincing a person who doesn't have an opinion on the topic.

An inductive structure essay is the type of essay a writer wants to use to persuade a person who already has a strong opinion on the topic. The writer wants to change the other person's mind, but the other person won't listen if he or she immediately knows the writer is on the other side. The inductive essay starts with an introductory paragraph that simply raises the issue and describes the basic position of each side. The introductory paragraph ends with a statement of the importance of the issue and the desire to come to a reasonable solution to the controversy. The body of the essay then uses logos, pathos, and ethos arguments to show the reader that the writer fully understands both sides of the issue but lets the logic of the research and reasoning lead toward the point of view that the writer is trying to prove. Finally the concluding paragraph offers a compromise thesis that people on both sides of the issue might accept.

## **Strategies that Persuade People: Logos, pathos, ethos arguments**

**Logos:** is an appeal to logic that attempts to persuade the reader by using reasonable arguments, statistics, research, facts, etc. Example: A research study of 1000 automobile accidents show that 34% of them involved teen drivers.

**Pathos:** is an appeal to emotion that attempts to persuade the reader by using a story that touches the heart strings or creates an emotional feeling in the reader that supports the position of the person making the pathos appeal. Example: Three years ago my son was killed when an automobile driven by a drunk teen ran into his parked car.

**Ethos:** is an appeal to ethics that attempts to persuade the reader that the writer is a reasonable person who understands both sides of the issue. An ethos appeal is also created when the writer quotes impressive authorities because that shows the

reader than the writer has done good research and that there are important people who agree with the writer. Example: The U.S. Senate recently put out a resolution that requires all states “to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce traffic fatalities due to teen drunk driving.”

**Process:**

1. Come up with a controversial issue that interests you.
2. Research both sides of the issue. When you find a good quotation that supports a logical reason for either side, make note of it. Also collect the bibliographical information for your Works Cited as you do the research.
3. Write the introductory paragraph that describes the issue and the two opposing viewpoints.
4. Create a sentence outline for the body of the essay.
5. Write the first body paragraph that creates ethos persuasion by showing you understand the other side’s viewpoint well. The paragraph could begin, “One side of the controversy believes...” Make sure you include a couple of quotations that are from this side’s point of view. Find the best ones you can and make sure to cite them appropriately.
6. Write the next three body paragraphs that offer logos persuasion. Each paragraph should give one logical reason that supports the side you’re trying to prove. Use the neutral tone of a researcher who is just stating facts related to the topic. Make sure to quote authorities to back up each point in each of the three logos body paragraphs.
7. Write the final body paragraph that offers a pathos persuasion story that will influence the emotions of the reader toward the point of view you’re promoting.
8. Write the concluding paragraph that should start by affirming a good point from the other side, but then offer a compromise thesis that both sides can agree to.
9. Write the Works Cited section that includes a citation for each of the quotations that are used in the paper. Make sure the citations are alphabetized and are not numbered.

**Grading Rubric:**

A: Paper has solid inductive structure and uses logos, pathos, and ethos strategies effectively to develop an argument that has the potential to change the opinion of a person who has an opposing view of the argument. This paper has few grammatical or mechanical errors and has well-researched quotations that are correctly cited with parenthetical notes and a properly formatted Works Cited section.

B: Paper has solid inductive structure and uses logos, pathos, and ethos strategies effectively to develop an argument that has the potential to change the opinion of a person who has an opposing view of the argument. This paper may have a few grammatical or mechanical errors, but it still has well-researched

quotations that may have a few errors in format or punctuation of parenthetical notes and Works Cited section.

C: Paper may have some errors in the inductive structure and may not use all the logos, pathos, and ethos strategies effectively, but it still offers some good reasons the reader should change his or her opinion. This paper has some grammatical or mechanical errors and may not be as well-researched as the A or B papers.

D: Paper doesn't use an inductive structure or doesn't use logos, pathos and ethos strategies effectively. The persuasion is weak, and the paper may contain multiple grammatical and mechanical errors. The paper also may not be supported by quotations and may have problems with the citation of sources for the quotations it does use.

F: Paper fails to offer any persuasive techniques and is either very short or contains no visible research/quotations. It may not even have a Works Cited section.