

Name _____

Hour _____

AP English Language & Composition

Editorial Analysis Planning Sheet

The following questions will help you to plan your Editorial Analyses for this class. Remember to use parenthetical citations (writer's last name OR title of editorial if no identified writer) whenever you include a quotation or paraphrase from the article in your written response.

1. What is the main argument (thesis) of this editorial?

2. Examples of Appeals to Logos

The writer appeals to the audience in a logical way when he/she...

- Uses specific details, examples, facts, statistics, or expert testimony to support
- Acknowledges the opposing viewpoint (a strong writer also refutes it)

3. Examples of Appeals to Pathos

The writer appeals to the audience's emotions when he/she...

Uses Figurative language (metaphor, simile, alliteration, hyperbole, personification, etc.)

- Personal anecdotes/stories
- Words with strong connotations (loaded language)
- Vivid, concrete description, details and imagery

4. Examples of Appeals to Ethos

The writer demonstrates credibility when...

- Appealing to shared values (using the words "we", "us")
- The reputation or biographical information of writer establishes credibility

5. Examples of effective syntax (Why effective?)

6. Examples of effective diction (Why effective?)

7. Examples of other effective rhetorical/stylistic devices?

8. The tone of the piece is _____ because.....

9. Taken as a whole, the writer's argument is effective/ineffective (circle one) because...
Often, the strongest arguments use an effective combination of all three appeals.

10. The editorial uses the following patterns of development (Be able to explain how you know)
 - Narration (storytelling, recounting events)
 - Description (emphasizes the senses with vivid details)
 - Process Analysis (how something works, how something was done, etc)
 - Exemplification (facts, specific cases or instances to illustrate a point)
 - Comparison and Contrast (highlight similarities and differences in two things)
 - Classification and Division (breaks down a larger idea or concept into parts)
 - Definition (defines a term)
 - Cause and Effect (analyzes the causes that lead to a certain effect or the effects that result from a cause)