Editorial Analyses - AP English Language & Composition

This is a bi-weekly assignment	nt that will due six times	during first semester (s	see due dates below.)	For each due
date you will select, read and	analyze a current editori	ial about an issue that in	nterests you.	

#1 – Due Friday, September 21 #4 – Due Friday, November 9 #5 – Due Friday, November 30 #2 – Due Friday, October 5 #3 – Due Friday, October 19 #6 – Due Friday, December 14

Sources for Editorial Analyses

The New York Times (newspaper) *The Washington Post* (newspaper) The Atlantic (magazine) *The Economist* (magazine) The New Yorker (magazine)

The Wall Street Journal (newspaper)

Visit the class website for links to opinion pages of these periodicals: www.pwhsaplanguage.pbworks.com

- Print the article. **Annotate** the article and then write a 3-4 page response that indicates the writer's main argument (thesis) and an evaluation of the writer's appeals to logos, pathos and/or ethos. You should also comment on the writer's style, by illustrating noteworthy uses of diction, syntax, figurative language and tone. You may also comment on the writer's organization of the piece, when appropriate.
- Use the **planning sheet** to organize your ideas about the editorial.
- Editorial Analyses must be accompanied by appropriate source citation (bibliography and parenthetical citations) as specified by MLA. You may use an online citation generator for the bibliography.
- Header on first page will include Your Name, Class/Hour, Teacher and Date. Thoughtful titles for these analyses are strongly encouraged! ©

anary	yses are strongly elleou	raged:			
Editorial A	rticle Response Rubri	c	AP English Language and Composition		
Article show	vs evidence of thoughtf	ful annotation for rheto	orical appeals and stylist	tic devices.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Thesis/main	argument of editorial i	is correctly identified	in the introduction parag	graph of analysis.	
1	2	3	4	5	
_	s and Pathos are identi s of argument and/or ir		explained with example cluded.	s. Commentary on	overall
1	2	3	4	5	
Rhetorical/S	tylistic strategies are id	dentified and explaine	d with examples (Diction	, Syntax, Figurative La	anguage, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	
Correct use	of MLA Format, includ	ding parenthetical cita	tions and a Works Cited	l page.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Demonstrate	es good sentence variet	y and smooth writing.	There are few, if any,	errors in punctuation	n/grammar
1	2	3	$\it \Delta$	5	

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