

2017

Welcome to Honors English II! I look forward to an exciting and enlightening year with you. In addition to reading *Lord of the Flies* this summer (preferably under a tree or on a beach), please:

- Read two opinion pieces of your choice from *The Boston Globe* or *The New York Times*. Specifically, print these articles, read them, then go back and underline the author's claim (thesis/big idea) and then use the appeals handout (ethos, pathos, logos) to identify (annotate) the different appeals used by the author. You do not need to respond to the author - just simply make note of the appeals the author uses to build his/her claim.
- Listen to two Ted Talks of your choice - they can be found at <https://www.ted.com/talks> or via the Ted Talks podcast. On a piece of paper, please write the speaker's claim and make note of the appeals used by the speaker; then please write 3-5 sentences on your view of the issue at hand.

I look forward to discussing your reading and listening in September. Until then, be well.

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## Aristotelian Appeals: Logos, Ethos, and Pathos

Whenever you read an argument you must ask yourself, “Is this persuasive? If so, why? And to whom?” There are many ways to appeal to an audience. Among them are appealing to *logos*, *ethos*, and *pathos*. These appeals are identifiable in almost all arguments.

To Appeal to LOGOS (logic, reasoning)	To Develop or Appeal to ETHOS (character, ethics)	To Appeal to PATHOS (emotion)
: the argument itself; the reasoning the author uses; logical evidence	: how an author builds credibility & trustworthiness	: words or passages an author uses to activate emotions
Types of LOGOS Appeals	Ways to Develop ETHOS	Types of PATHOS Appeals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theories / scientific facts</li> <li>• Indicated meanings or reasons (because...)</li> <li>• Literal or historical analogies</li> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Factual data &amp; statistics</li> <li>• Quotations</li> <li>• Citations from experts &amp; authorities</li> <li>• Informed opinions</li> <li>• Examples (real life examples)</li> <li>• Personal anecdotes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Author’s profession / background</li> <li>• Author’s publication</li> <li>• Appearing sincere, fair minded, knowledgeable</li> <li>• Conceding to opposition where appropriate</li> <li>• Morally / ethically likeable</li> <li>• Appropriate language for audience and subject</li> <li>• Appropriate vocabulary</li> <li>• Correct grammar</li> <li>• Professional format</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emotionally loaded language</li> <li>• Vivid descriptions</li> <li>• Emotional examples</li> <li>• Anecdotes, testimonies, or narratives about emotional experiences or events</li> <li>• Figurative language</li> <li>• Emotional tone (humor, sarcasm, disappointment, excitement, etc.)</li> </ul>
Effect on Audience	Effect on Audience	Effect on Audience
Evokes a cognitive, rational response. Readers get a sense of, “Oh, that makes sense” or “Hmm, that really doesn’t prove anything.”	Helps reader to see the author as reliable, trustworthy, competent, and credible. The reader might respect the author or his/her views.	Evokes an emotional response. Persuasion by emotion.(usually evoking fear, sympathy, empathy, anger,)
How to Talk About It	How to Talk About It	How to Talk About It
<p>The author appeals to logos by defining relevant terms and then supports his claim with numerous citations from authorities.</p> <p>The author’s use of statistics and expert testimony are very convincing logos appeals.</p>	<p>Through his use of scientific terminology, author builds his ethos by demonstrating expertise.</p> <p>The author’s ethos is effectively developed as readers see that he is sympathetic to the struggles minorities face.</p>	<p>When referencing 9/11, the author is appealing to pathos. Here, he is eliciting both sadness and anger from his readers.</p> <p>The author’s description of the child with cancer was a very persuasive appeal to pathos.</p>