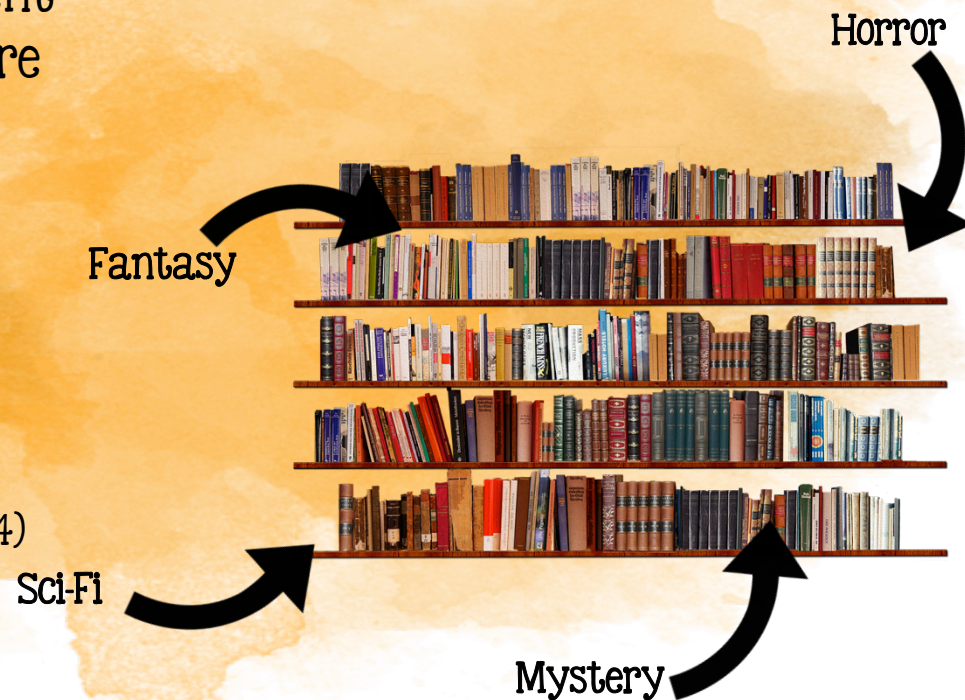# Methods of Development

Definition/Description

What are Methods of Development?

- ❑ Just like there are different **GENRES** of fiction, there are different **CATEGORIES** of argument.
- ❑ We have studied:
    - ❑ Cause-effect (unit 3)
    - ❑ Narration (unit 3)
- ❑ We will study:
    - ❑ Compare-contrast (unit 4)
    - ❑ definition/description (unit 4)

Horror

Fantasy

Sci-Fi

Mystery

Different Methods of Development

❑ <u>Cause-effect</u>: to provide the reasons that produced a certain result, or to identify the results produced by a certain phenomenon
  - ❑ Example: To give evidence that the presence of lead is contaminating a city's water
❑ <u>Narration</u>: to tell a story with people, places and events
  - ❑ Example: To tell the story of a family whose children have been exposed to lead poisoning
❑ <u>Compare-contrast</u>: to identify ways in which two things are similar (compare) and/or different (contrast)
  - ❑ Example: To profile a state's quick response to an affluent city's water contamination versus a slow response to a poor's city's water contamination.
❑ <u>Definition/description</u>: to explain what something is or to tell what it is like
  - ❑ To give a medical definition of lead poisoning and to describe the long-term effects it can have on children's developing brains.

Different Methods of Development

For each argument topic, <u>explain why</u> one method of development might be an effective approach to convincing or persuading your audience:

1. To persuade your school board to make changes to the school dress code
2. To convince your community to support local fine arts programs
3. To persuade local sports fans it's worth it to come to this season's home opening game
4. To inform your college of choice of how you came to be a successful admissions candidate

CAUSE-EFFECT   NARRATION

COMPARE-CONTRAST   DEFINITION/DESCRIPTION

Definition or Description

❑ To explain **what** a concept, phenomenon, person, event, etc. **is LIKE**

❑ Answers the question "what is the **nature** of ____?"

❑ Watch out for hasty generalization fallacies: one example is not necessarily representative of all things in that category

Reading a **Definition/Description** Argument

❑ Identify the topic being defined or described

❑ Identify evidence for the thesis (which may be inferred rather than directly stated)
  ❑ Evidence may come from rich descriptions
  ❑ Sometimes multiple perspectives or definitions are given
  ❑ Several examples of something in the class of item being described/defined might be present

❑ Read critically:
  ❑ Has the speaker provided enough evidence to give the audience a full understanding of the topic?
  ❑ Has the audience used any fallacies (like hasty generalizations)?

Writing a **Definition/Description** Argument

❑ Either clearly imply your thesis, or directly state it somewhere in the piece as a thesis statement.

❑ Typically developed through
  - ❑ Rich details and imagery
  - ❑ Examples
  - ❑ Brief narrative or anecdotes

❑ Watch out for hasty generalization fallacies