

Name _____

Is It an Argument? [Group A]

Part One

Below, you'll find a short quote from a Disney film – including the person who said it, and the person who was intended to hear it. Analyze the quote, and answer the question: Is it an argument? Be prepared to support your position. (If you think it IS an argument, be prepared to explain WHY. If not – why not?)

Quote: *“Always let your conscience be your guide.”*

Speaker: Jiminy Cricket

Audience: Pinocchio

Source: Disney's *Pinocchio*

Is it an argument? Why or why not?

Part Two

What makes an argument “an argument”...?	
Your thoughts / Brainstorms	Our Definition

Name _____

Is It an Argument? [Group B]

Part One

Below, you'll find a short quote from a Disney film – including the person who said it, and the person who was intended to hear it. Analyze the quote, and answer the question: Is it an argument? Be prepared to support your position. (If you think it IS an argument, be prepared to explain WHY. If not – why not?)

Quote: *“The seaweed is always greener in somebody else’s lake.”*

Speaker: Sebastian (the crab)

Audience: Ariel (the mermaid)

Source: Disney's *The Little Mermaid*

Is it an argument? Why or why not?

Part Two

What makes an argument “an argument”...?	
Your thoughts / Brainstorms	Our Definition

Name _____

Is It an Argument? [Group C]

Part One

Below, you'll find a short quote from a Disney film – including the person who said it, and the person who was intended to hear it. Analyze the quote, and answer the question: Is it an argument? Be prepared to support your position. (If you think it IS an argument, be prepared to explain WHY. If not – why not?)

Quote: *“You must take your place in the circle of life.”*

Speaker: Mufasa

Audience: Simba

Source: Disney's *The Lion King*

Is it an argument? Why or why not?

Part Two

What makes an argument “an argument”...?	
Your thoughts / Brainstorms	Our Definition

Name _____

Is It an Argument? [Group D]

Part One

Below, you'll find a short quote from a Disney film – including the person who said it, and the person who was intended to hear it. Analyze the quote, and answer the question: Is it an argument? Be prepared to support your position. (If you think it IS an argument, be prepared to explain WHY. If not – why not?)

Quote: *“Just keep swimming. Just keep swimming. Just keep swimming.”*

Speaker: Dory

Audience: Marlin (Nemo's dad)

Source: Disney's *Finding Nemo*

Is it an argument? Why or why not?

Part Two

What makes an argument “an argument”...?	
Your thoughts / Brainstorms	Our Definition

Name _____

Is It an Argument? [Group E]

Part One

Below, you'll find a short quote from a Disney film – including the person who said it, and the person who was intended to hear it. Analyze the quote, and answer the question: Is it an argument? Be prepared to support your position. (If you think it IS an argument, be prepared to explain WHY. If not – why not?)

Quote: *“She warned him not to be deceived by appearances, for beauty is found within.”*

Speaker: The narrator

Audience: The film's viewers

Source: Disney's *Beauty and the Beast*

Is it an argument? Why or why not?

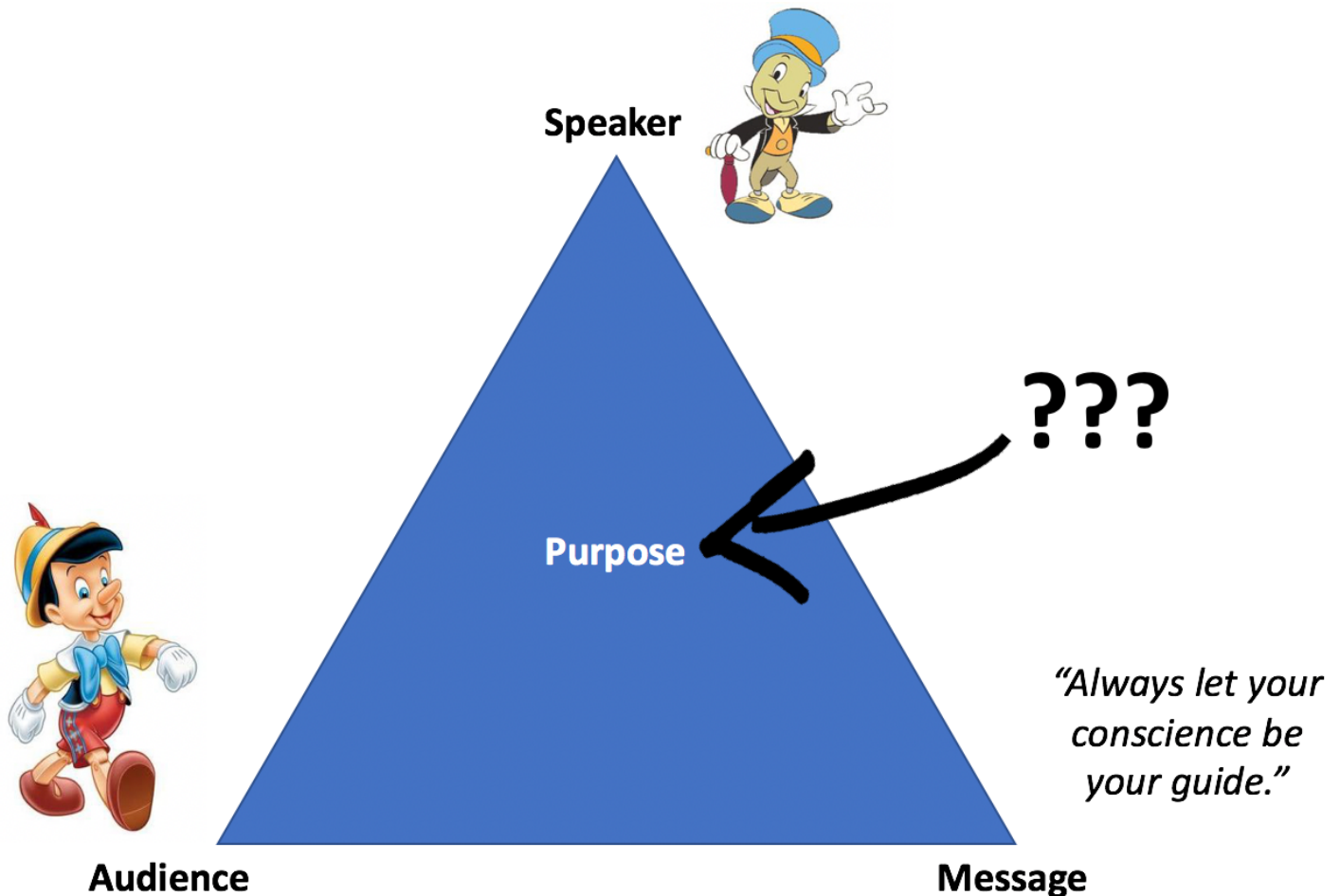
Part Two

What makes an argument “an argument”...?	
Your thoughts / Brainstorms	Our Definition

Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Triangle (Group A)

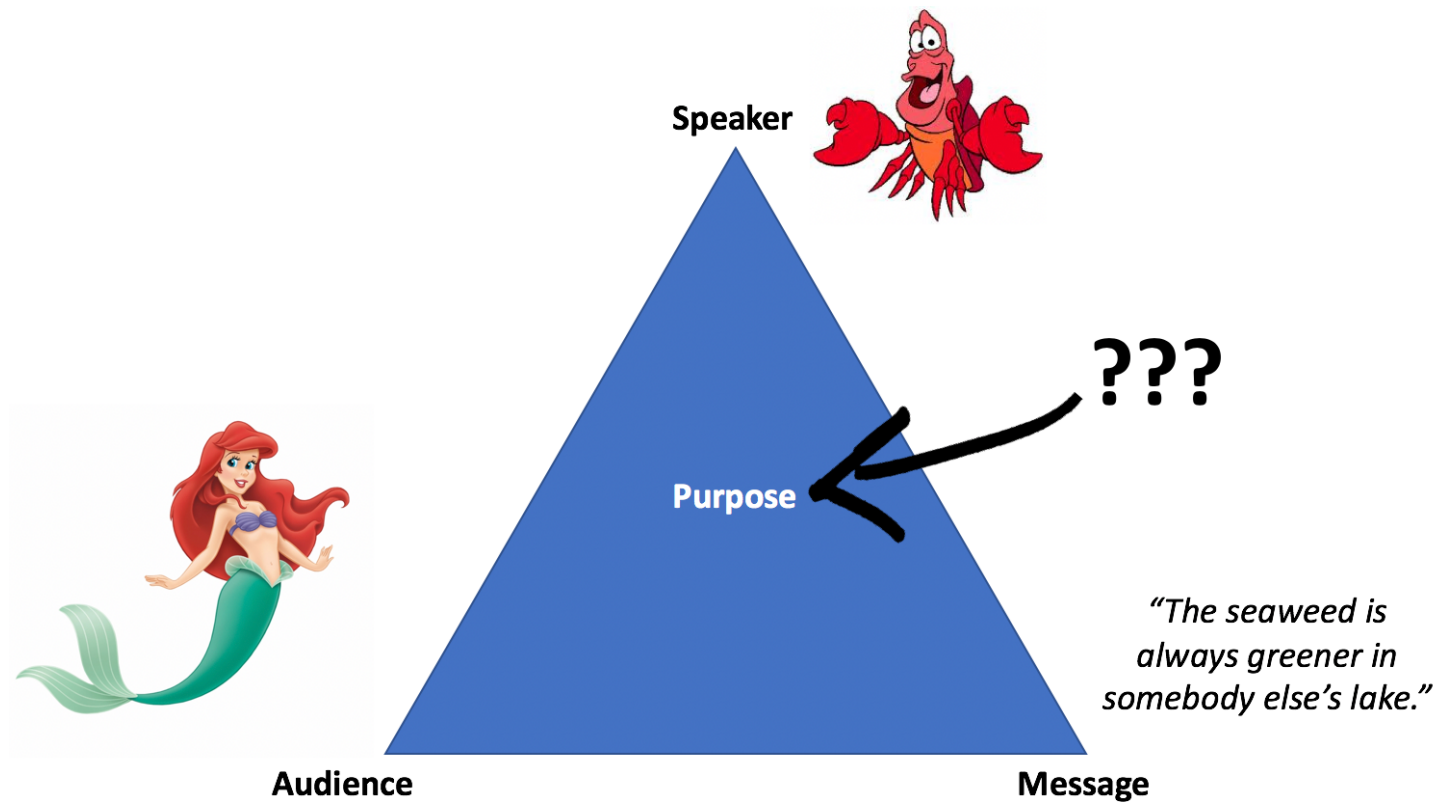
Below, you'll find a copy of the rhetorical triangle – which demonstrates the important relationships that exist between the argument's speaker, the argument's audience, and the argument's message. Take some time to analyze each of these facets. Consider – what do you know about the speaker? What makes him or her uniquely fitted to deliver this argument? What about the audience? What makes him or her receptive (or not) to this message? And, finally, try to unpack the PURPOSE – WHY is the speaker delivering this message? What is he or she trying to achieve? (Write ALL OVER this paper!!)



Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Triangle (Group B)

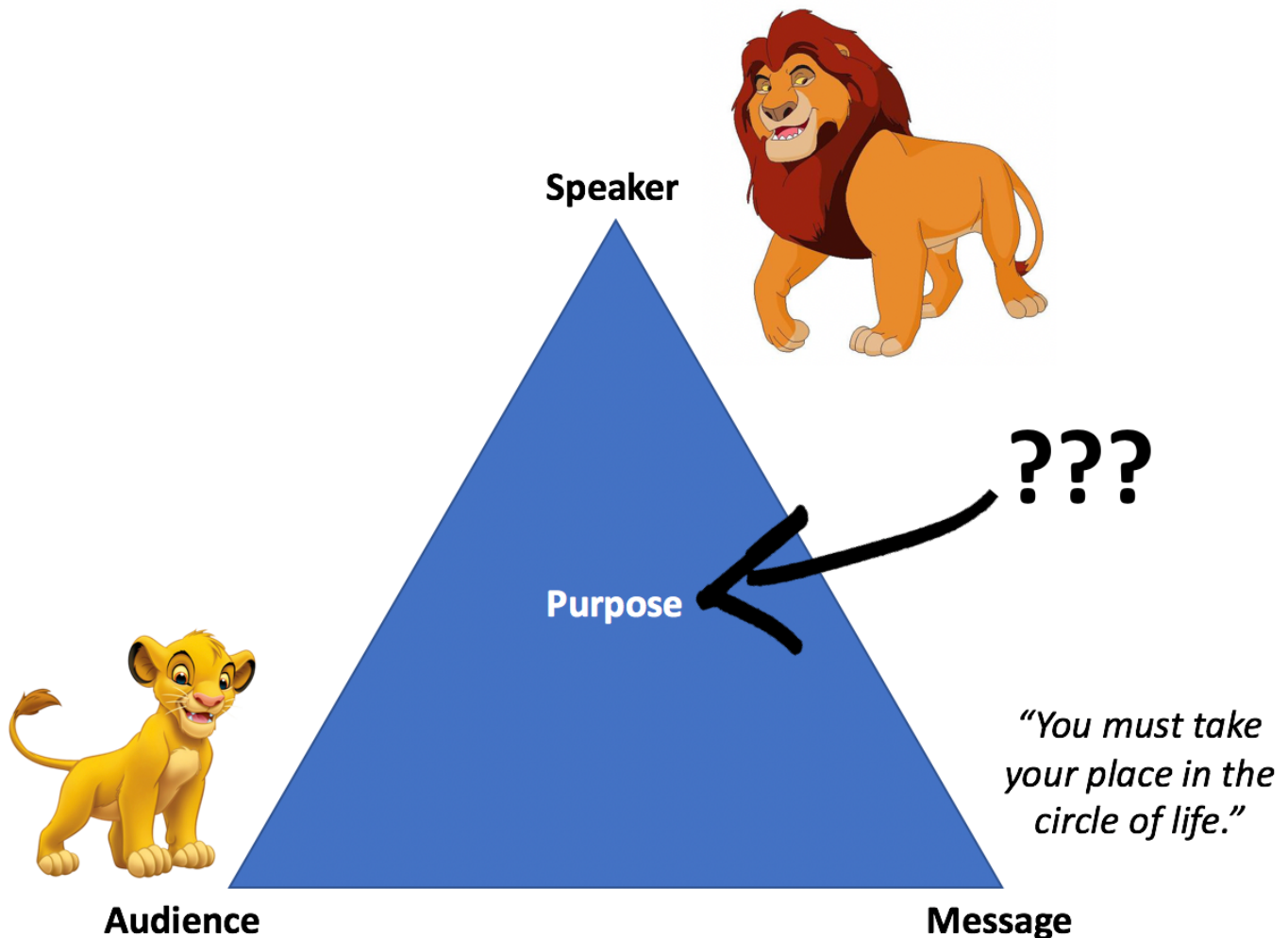
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Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Triangle (Group C)

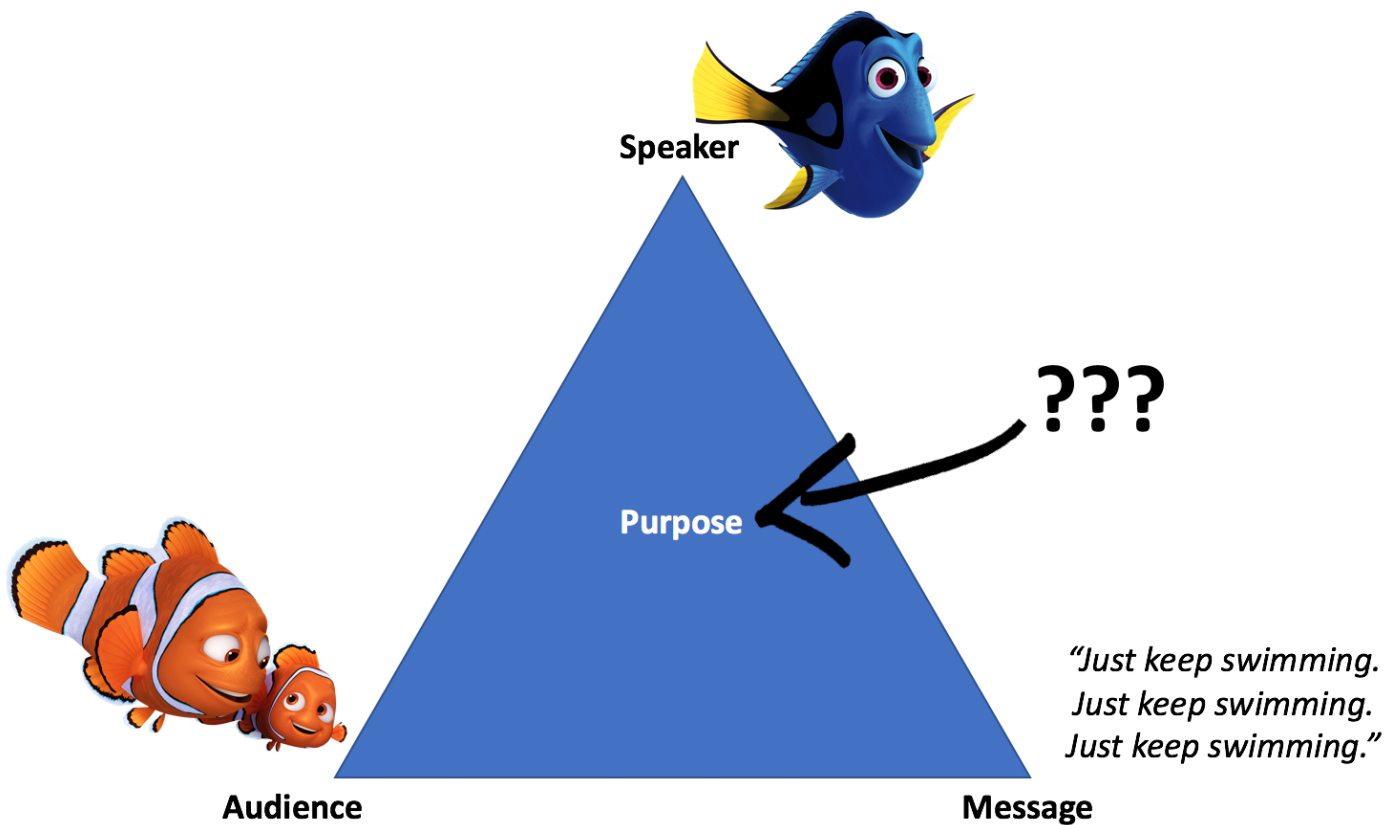
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Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Triangle (Group D)

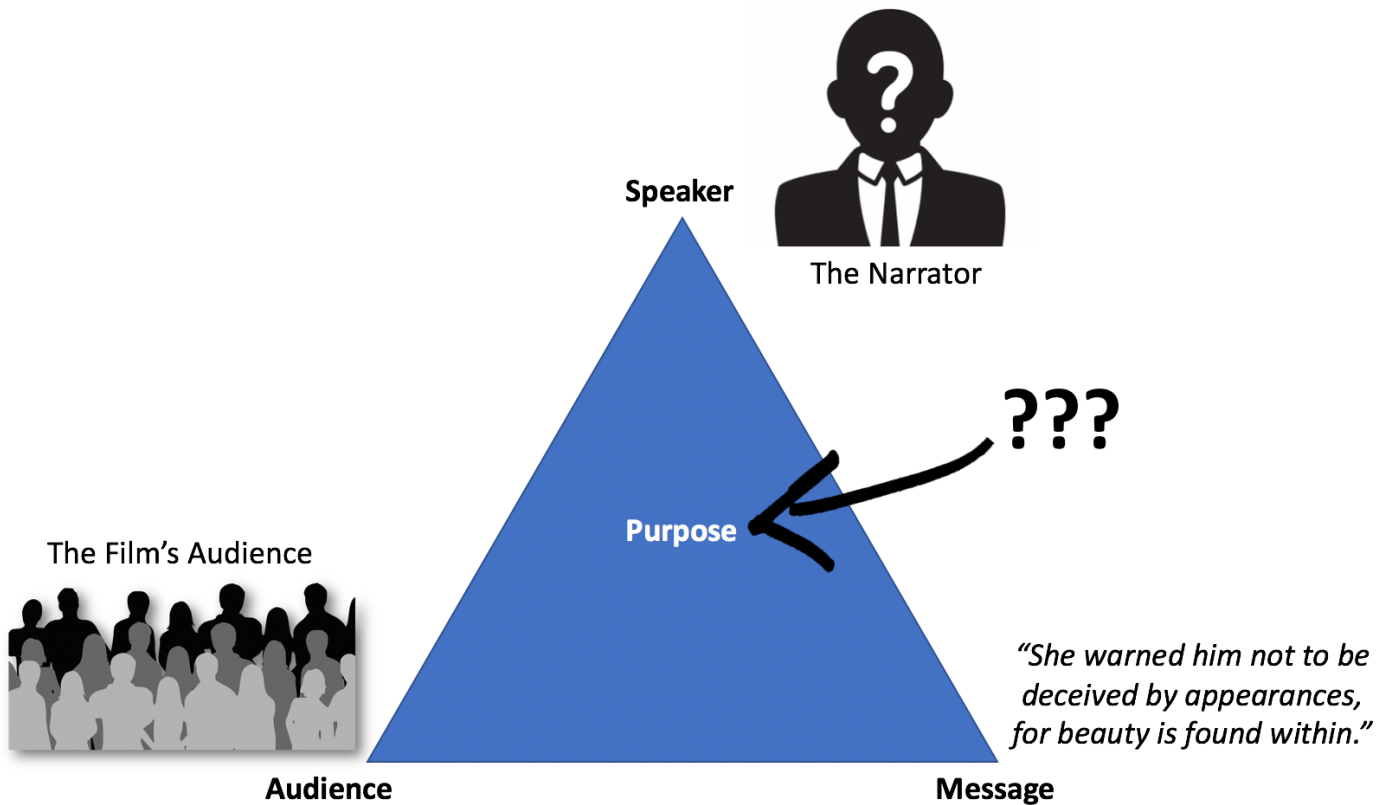
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Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Triangle (Group E)

Below, you'll find a copy of the rhetorical triangle – which demonstrates the important relationships that exist between the argument's speaker, the argument's audience, and the argument's message. Take some time to analyze each of these facets. Consider – what do you know about the speaker? What makes him or her uniquely fitted to deliver this argument? What about the audience? What makes him or her receptive (or not) to this message? And, finally, try to unpack the PURPOSE – WHY is the speaker delivering this message? What is he or she trying to achieve? (Write ALL OVER this paper!!)



Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Appeals

First, we'll discuss the rhetorical appeals (ethos, pathos, and logos). Once you jot down each definition in your own words, you'll apply your understanding to the arguments created by the multiple speakers we've been analyzing. (In other words, you'll consider what Mufasa has done to make himself credible for Simba... what he has done to evoke emotions in Simba... and how he has used logic to support his argument. You may have to extend beyond the quoted excerpts we've been working with in order to paint a fuller picture of ethos, pathos, and logos here...!)

	Ethos	Pathos	Logos
What is it?			
How is it used by Mufasa?			
How is it used by Sebastian?			
How is it used by Jiminy Cricket?			
How is it used by Dory?			
How is it used by the narrator?			

Name _____

Introduction to the Rhetorical Appeals - II

Now that you've begun applying your knowledge of rhetorical appeals to various speakers and various arguments, it's time to deepen your understanding! Consider each appeal – ethos, pathos, and logos – and how they can be used to deliver the most impact. The grid below prompts you to consider “when” and “how” each appeal can be utilized to pack the biggest punch. Be thoughtful and thorough in your explanations!

	Ethos	Pathos	Logos
At what point in an argument (start, middle, or end) does it make sense to appeal to this?			
How does the target audience impact how this is appealed to?			
How does the speaker him or herself impact how this is appealed to?			