

Argument Architect

Build an argument with a claim, opposing view and ordered evidence.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.1a "Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Read the fictional case. Underline evidence for each option and circle a concern a writer on the other side could raise.

Case file: Where should the reading club meet?

- ① Fictional Brook School can give its 24-member reading club one weekly meeting space: the library or Room 12. Each fits all 24 members, is accessible to members and has an adult supervisor. The library lets members browse the full collection during meetings, but discussion must stay quiet because other students study there. Room 12 permits normal-volume discussion and has movable chairs for small groups. It has no book collection; the librarian can deliver a preselected box of 30 books each week.
- ② At one library trial, 18 of the 24 members borrowed a book. Six members said the quiet-voice rule made small-group discussion difficult. At one Room 12 trial, 20 of 24 members said it was easy to hear their group. Eight members wanted a book that was not in the delivered box. These observations measure different things; they are not a single vote. Some of the same students may appear in more than one count. One trial in each space cannot show what always happens.
- ③ A strong argument states a clear recommendation, acknowledges a reasonable opposing claim, and groups each reason with evidence that supports it. A writer favoring the library could emphasize browsing and borrowing while recognizing the discussion limits. A writer favoring Room 12 could emphasize discussion while recognizing the smaller book choice. Either order of well-supported reasons can work. Explain why you chose your order, and do not turn a limited observation into a claim about all students.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

- 1 State a claim for one space. Name a reasonable opposing claim and the case detail that makes it worth acknowledging.

- 2 Plan two reasons for your claim. Pair each with a specific detail from paragraphs 1-2; label the paragraph numbers.

- 3 Which reason will you present first, and why? Explain one limit you must keep when using a trial count.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a short argument to the club. Introduce your claim and acknowledge the opposing claim. Then develop two reasons in a logical order, keeping each reason beside its evidence and explanation.

Introduction

Write 3-4 sentences that introduce the choice, state your claim and fairly acknowledge an opposing claim.

Two reason-and-evidence paragraphs

Write one short paragraph per reason. Include evidence with paragraph numbers and explain its connection. Use transitions to show the order.

[illegible]

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Read the fictional case. Underline evidence for each option and circle a concern a writer on the other side could raise. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	State a claim for one space. Name a reasonable opposing claim and the case detail that makes it worth acknowledging.	Example: Choose Room 12 for discussion. The opposing claim is that the library is better for book choice, supported by the full collection and 18 borrowers at the trial. Accept either defensible position.
2	Plan two reasons for your claim. Pair each with a specific detail from paragraphs 1-2; label the paragraph numbers.	Room 12: easier group discussion, supported by 20 of 24 hearing their groups in paragraph 2; flexible small-group setup, supported by movable chairs in paragraph 1. Library alternatives can use full-collection browsing and trial borrowing. Check each reason/evidence relationship.
3	Which reason will you present first, and why? Explain one limit you must keep when using a trial count.	Any logical order can work with a purpose, such as starting with the club's main activity. Counts concern one trial, not all future meetings. Different measures and potentially overlapping respondents cannot be added as votes.

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Our reading club needs a place where members can exchange ideas. I recommend Room 12 because it supports discussion and lets groups arrange their space. The library offers a wider book choice, so members who value browsing have a reasonable concern. We should recognize that tradeoff when choosing a discussion space.

First, Room 12 supports conversation at a normal volume. At its trial, 20 of 24 members said they could easily hear their group (paragraph 2). That limited result supports trying the room for discussion, although one trial cannot guarantee every meeting will go well.

Second, movable chairs let members arrange small groups (paragraph 1). This gives groups a practical way to sit together for discussion. The weekly box does not replace the full library collection, but it gives the club some reading choices in a space designed for conversation.

The case, school and counts are fictional practice evidence. Accept either location, either logical reason order and other well-supported arguments. Assess an introduced claim, fair opposing claim, and logical grouping of reasons and evidence. The sample is a complete three-paragraph response; students do not have to copy its position or wording.