

Persuasive Paper: RFID

Write a four paragraph persuasive paper, which argues for or against RFID technology. We have read three articles in class, all of which have had RFID technology at the heart of them. Feel free to search the Internet or the school's library for more information on RFID that may help you with this paper.

In persuasive writing, it is best that you take a strong stance in either direction. Don't be wishy-washy. In order to be persuasive you have to be strong. Persuasive writing uses three types of appeal: emotional, ethical, and logical. Ethical appeal means that the reader believes you to be sincere and credible. Emotional appeals means that you are using the emotions of your reader to persuade them. What do they have to gain or lose by this technology? What happens to them if the government stifles technology? Logical appeals means you are organized in your ideas and that you provide solid reasons.

Grading: paper will be graded based on my rubric, which makes content out of 6 points and grammar and usage out of 4 points. Paper must be typed and have proper formatting, which includes double-spaced, Times New Roman, 12 pt. font, proper heading, 1 inch margins, and no extra line spacing. Be sure to limit your use of the second and first person to when it is absolutely necessary for the persuasion. Stay away from such phrases as *in my opinion*, *I think*, *I feel*, *to me*, and so forth.

Bonus: you can boost your grade if you do a small amount of outside research and you include it in your paper. Be careful not to plagiarize. See me if you plan to include any outside information.

Paragraph 1 (Introduction):

Attention-getter – get the reader's attention.

- Rhetorical question
- Hypothetical scenario
- Fact or statistic (This would need a bit of research).
- Description of initial response to the technology. (This reaction probably would be different from what you think now).
- Quote from a story or someone famous (Definitely can think about the Sci-fi stories we read).

Whichever method you decide to use, make sure the attention-getter is relevant to the topic of your paper. The attention-getter should relate to the topic of your paper.

Necessary Information:

- Explain the topic of your paper.
 - In this case, you need to describe the technology of RFID. You want to explain to your reader the impetus of such technology. Also, you might want to explain how the technology has been used and how some people plan to use the technology.

Thesis/Proposition:

- Thesis sentence should have a topic and a limiting idea.
- The proposition is a statement which the reader can accept or reject. You need to persuade the reader to accept your proposition.
 - Goals of a proposition
 - Question of belief

- Question of fact
- Question of policy

Example: The government should pass laws prohibiting the use of RFIDs to monitor people and they should regulate the RFID industry to make sure that everything that can be done is being done to protect the citizens from illegitimate uses of RFID.

Paragraph 2 – body

- **Topic sentence:** a topic sentence has a topic and a focus, or a limiting idea. Your topic is RFID and your limiting idea should be reason #1 for why it is good or bad.
- **Support:** In this paragraph, you should start off with an explanation why someone might think the technology is a good idea or a bad idea, and then spend a few sentences refuting these reasons with examples, explanation, and other support. You may use any information from our articles.

Paragraph 3 – Body

- **Topic sentence:** your topic is still RFID and your limiting idea is the second main reason why RFID technology is good or bad. In order to have a transition write this sentence as follows: Another reason RFID _____ is _____.
- **Support:** the rest of the paragraph should support your stance using reasons, examples, and so forth.

Paragraph 4 – Conclusion

- **Restate,** or reword, your thesis. Warning: do not use *in conclusion*, *in summary*, and so forth.
- **Argue what should be done.** Now that you have supported your thesis, or proposition, tell your audience what should be done.
- **Clincher:** try to end your paper with a short sentence that reinforces your argument. This is like the attention-getter, but it is the last sentence. It can relate back to your attention-getter. For example, if your attention-getter said something about how this technology is creating our society into a real-life science fiction story, your clincher might tell your audience to prevent this science fiction story from being written.

Notes: