

How good is my argument?

Colour the boxes:

- green if you have included this fully in your writing and understand it;
- parange if you have included this a little, or don't completely understand it;
- red if you haven't included it, or don't understand what it means.

What was happening between the two adults?

What key feature made that the case?



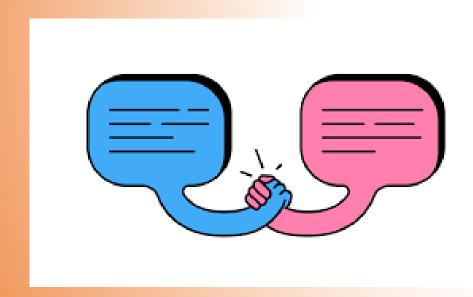
| | Title explaining what the argument is about |
|---|---|
| | Introduction to put the argument in context |
| | Argument organised into paragraphs |
| П | Conclusion to summarise argument |

Language features

Layout Features

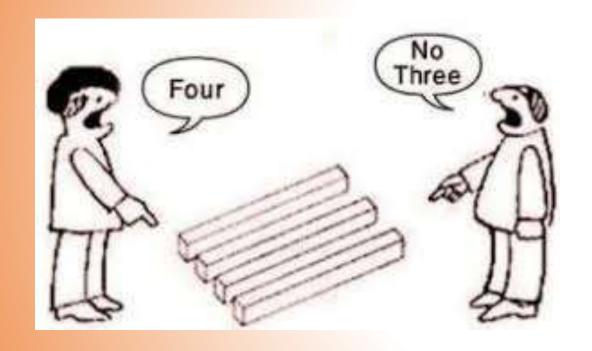
| Written from one viewpoint (for or against) |
|---|
| Argument is developed to include several points |
| Arguments are linked across paragraphs |
| Counter-arguments shown (although some people saymost disagree) |
| Emotive, powerful language |
| Rhetorical questions (Who wouldn't want?) |
| Opinions presented as facts (everyone knows that) |
| Ambiguous statements (probably, may, perhaps) |
| Statistics (75% of people say, half of schools) |
| Variety of sentence types and structures |
| Variety of cohesive devices |
| Variety of punctuation |

Over the next two weeks, you will be learning how to put together a good argument, in both written and spoken forms





Let's read the text together!





Look out for useful sentence openers and any key features of a balanced argument

What did you spot?

How good is my argument?



Colour the boxes:

- green if you have included this fully in your writing and understand it;
- if you have included this a little, or don't completely understand it:
- red if you haven't included it, or don't understand what it means.

Layout Features

Title explaining what the argument is about Introduction to put the argument in context Argument organised into paragraphs Conclusion to summarise argument

Variety of punctuation

| nguage | Teatures |
|--------|---|
| | Written from one viewpoint (for or against) |
| | Argument is developed to include several points |
| | Arguments are linked across paragraphs |
| | Counter-arguments shown (although some people saymost disagree) |
| | Emotive, powerful language |
| | Rhetorical questions (Who wouldn't want?) |
| | Opinions presented as facts (everyone knows that) |
| | Ambiguous statements (probably, may, perhaps) |
| | Statistics (75% of people say, half of schools) |
| | Variety of sentence types and structures |
| | Variety of cohesive devices |

CCTV cameras should be installed in all classrooms in the UK

Over the past two decades, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras have been widely introduced into shops, streets and public spaces in order to reduce crime. In the United Kingdom, there are an estimated four million cameras in use - more than any other country in the world. By monitoring what is happening; shop owners, local councils and the police have been able to slash crime, improve prosecution rates and provide crucial assistance to crime victims.

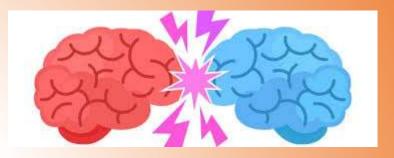
The vast majority of secondary schools in the UK have over twenty official CCTV cameras installed in corridors, playgrounds and around the boundaries of the school, which are used to help everyone feel safer. It is a fact that the majority of crimes committed in schools are connected to vandalism of property and graffiti. Obviously, introducing CCTV greatly reduces the incidence of such antisocial crimes, saving the school thousands of pounds each year. The money saved can be spent, for example, on newer computer systems, or improved sporting facilities instead. Who wouldn't want better equipment for their school?

Clearly, CCTV cameras deter thieves from stealing. Both school property and pupils' belongings, such as expensive bicycles, can be protected by the introduction of cameras in strategic places. Similarly, arson attacks on schools are reduced by the presence of cameras as CCTV footage can be supplied to the police, who can use it to prosecute offenders. Sadly, arson attacks not only cause devastating damage to school buildings, but can also destroy special pieces of coursework. In addition to these obvious benefits, pupils feel much safer at school knowing that the threat of bullying is lessened by the presence of cameras in playgrounds and corridors; places where teachers may not always otherwise be available to help. It is essential that pupils feel safe in school.

Based on the huge successes that have been seen in schools where CCTV is in use, there is strong evidence to suggest that cameras should be installed in all classrooms in the UK. Not only would this continue to ensure pupils (and teachers) are safe in school, it would also surely lead to improved behaviour as teachers would have impartial evidence to show parents about their child's behaviour. It is a fact that poor behaviour in class is disruptive to education and any attempts to reduce this should be beneficial to all.

In summary, CCTV cameras have proved their efficiency in schools: reducing crime, saving money and making everyone feel safer. The time has come to insist that cameras are installed in all classrooms in the UK to ensure that all pupils gain the potential benefits from the greater protection and improved behaviour that these provide.

How to counter arguments



Some people argue that....however, I disagree because...

 Being prepared for what someone else may say is a great way to win an argument.

 Your task today is to read through the arguments provided and decide which side you agree with. Write down the three top reasons for why you chose that side.

