



# Argumentative Writing

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: Grade 5

## Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. The five parts of an argument are claim, reason, evidence, counterargument, and \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the opening statement that tells the reader what you will argue.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ explains why you believe your claim is correct.
4. Facts, examples, and data that back up your reason are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. When you respond to the other side's argument, you are addressing the \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ restates your claim and summarizes your strongest points.
7. A strong argument presents reasons in a \_\_\_\_\_ order, saving the best for last.
8. The phrase "on the other hand" signals that a \_\_\_\_\_ is being introduced.
9. A writer should always support each reason with at least one piece of \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

"Schools should ban sugary drinks from vending machines."

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Counterargument — acknowledges the opposing view

"According to the CDC, childhood obesity has tripled since 1970."

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion — restates the argument's main point

"Some argue that students should choose their own drinks."

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Claim — states the writer's position

**Part A: Fill in the Blank**

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Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. The five parts of an argument are claim, reason, evidence, counterargument, and conclusion .
2. The claim is the opening statement that tells the reader what you will argue.
3. A reason explains why you believe your claim is correct.
4. Facts, examples, and data that back up your reason are called evidence .
5. When you respond to the other side's argument, you are addressing the counterargument .
6. The conclusion restates your claim and summarizes your strongest points.
7. A strong argument presents reasons in a logical order, saving the best for last.
8. The phrase "on the other hand" signals that a counterargument is being introduced.
9. A writer should always support each reason with at least one piece of evidence .

**Part B: Matching**

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Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

"Schools should ban sugary drinks from vending machines."	→ <u>Claim — states the writer's position</u>	Counterargument — acknowledges the opposing view
"According to the CDC, childhood obesity has tripled since 1970."	→ <u>Evidence — uses a factual statistic</u>	Conclusion — restates the argument's main point
"Some argue that students should choose their own	→ <u>Counterargument — acknowledges the opposing view</u>	Claim — states the writer's position