

Article # _____

Name: _____ Period _____

Article of the Week – SOAPStone Reading Strategy:

<p><u>S</u>peaker</p> <p>Identify the speaker and make your assumptions in 2 sentences.</p>	<p>Who is the voice that tells the story? The author and the speaker are NOT necessarily the same. An author may choose to tell the story from any number of different points of view. Is someone identified as the speaker? What assumptions can be made about the speaker? What age, gender, class, emotional state, education, or...? In nonfiction, how does the speaker's background shape his/her point of view?</p>
<p><u>O</u>ccasion</p> <p>Describe the occasion (both larger and immediate) in 3 sentences.</p>	<p>What is the time and place of the piece -- the (rhetorical) context that encouraged the writing to happen? Is it a memory, a description, an observation, a valedictory, a diatribe, an elegy, a declaration, a critique, a journal entry or...? Writing does not occur in a vacuum. There is the larger occasion: an environment of ideas and emotions that swirl around a broad issue. Then there is the immediate occasion: an event or situation that catches the writer's attention and triggers a response.</p>
<p><u>A</u>udience</p> <p>Describe the audience and our assumptions about the audience in 3 sentences.</p>	<p>Who is the audience – the (group) of readers to whom this piece is directed? The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group; it may be a certain person or a certain people. Does the speaker identify an audience? What assumptions exist about the intended audience?</p>

Reading 2.1 Analyze both the features and the rhetorical devices of different types of public documents (e.g., policy statements, speeches, debates, platforms) and the way in which authors use those features and devices.