

Introduction: The introductory section of an argumentative writing piece that provides background information on the topic and sets the stage for the argument that will be presented.

Hook: A compelling statement or question that captures the reader's attention and encourages them to continue reading the argumentative writing piece.

Bridge: A transitional sentence or paragraph that connects the hook to the thesis statement in an argumentative writing piece.

Thesis: The main argument or point of an argumentative writing piece, usually presented at the end of the introduction and supported throughout the rest of the writing.

Opinion: A personal belief or judgement about a particular issue or topic that may be presented in an argumentative writing piece.

Fact: A piece of information that is verifiable and can be proven to be true or false.

Independent clause: A complete sentence that can stand alone and express a complete thought in an argumentative writing piece.

Dependent clause: A sentence fragment that cannot stand alone and needs to be attached to an independent clause to form a complete sentence in an argumentative writing piece.

Coordinating conjunction: A word that connects two independent clauses to form a compound sentence in an argumentative writing piece.

Compound sentences: Two independent clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction in an argumentative writing piece.

Subordinating clauses: A dependent clause that introduces a subordinating conjunction and cannot stand alone as a complete sentence in an argumentative writing piece.

Complex sentence: A sentence that contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses in an argumentative writing piece.

Synonym: A word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in an argumentative writing piece.