

Which Details Do The Authors Include To Support The Claim In This Passage? Select Two Options.A. Information

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Understanding How Authors Support Their Claims in Passages

When reading a passage, especially one that makes a specific claim or argument, it's crucial to understand the strategies authors use to persuade readers or establish credibility. Typically, authors bolster their claims by including various types of supporting details. These details serve to clarify, reinforce, or validate the main idea, making the argument more convincing.

In this article, we will explore the question: Which details do the authors include to support the claim in this passage? Specifically, we will focus on two primary options—often labeled as "A. Information"—and delve into how authors use these details effectively. We will also examine the importance of selecting the right supporting details and how they function within the context of a persuasive or informational passage.

What Are Supporting Details and Why Are They Important?

Supporting details are pieces of information included in a text to reinforce the main idea or claim. They help readers understand, believe, and accept the argument presented by providing evidence, examples, explanations, or facts.

Why are supporting details important?

- **Build Credibility:** They demonstrate that the author has researched or thought carefully about the topic.
- **Clarify the Main Idea:** They make abstract or complex ideas understandable by providing concrete evidence.
- **Persuade the Reader:** Well-chosen details can sway the reader to agree with the author's point of view.

- **Enhance Engagement:** Interesting facts or examples keep the reader engaged and interested.

Understanding what types of details are used to support claims helps readers critically analyze texts and discern the strength of the argument.

Common Types of Supporting Details Used by Authors

Authors typically include various types of details to support their claims, including:

1. Facts and Data

- Objective, verifiable information such as statistics, research findings, or historical data.
- Example: "Studies show that 75% of adults prefer online shopping over visiting physical stores."

2. Examples and Anecdotes

- Specific instances or personal stories that illustrate or exemplify the main point.
- Example: "For instance, many small businesses have shifted entirely to e-commerce to reach a broader audience."

3. Expert Opinions and Testimonies

- Quotes or references from authoritative figures or specialists in the field.
- Example: "According to Dr. Jane Smith, a leading environmental scientist, reducing plastic waste is essential for sustainable living."

4. Definitions and Explanations

- Clarifying complex concepts or terms to ensure understanding.
- Example: "E-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods or services over the internet."

5. Cause-and-Effect Relationships

- Demonstrating how one event or action leads to another.

- Example: "Increasing the minimum wage can lead to higher consumer spending, stimulating economic growth."

Focusing on Two Key Supporting Details: "Information" and Their Role

The phrase "A. Information" points to specific factual details or data that authors include to underpin their claims. Selecting the right supporting details is essential because it impacts the clarity, credibility, and persuasive power of the passage.

Option 1: Including Relevant Facts

Facts are fundamental in supporting claims because they are objective and verifiable. When authors include factual information, they provide concrete evidence that helps readers see the validity of the argument.

Characteristics of effective factual support:

- Accurate and up-to-date
- Directly related to the main claim
- Presented clearly and concisely

Example in context:

If an author claims that "renewable energy sources are more sustainable than fossil fuels," they might include facts such as "Wind and solar power produce no greenhouse gases during operation," providing empirical support for their claim.

Benefits of Including Facts:

- Establishes credibility
- Adds authority to the argument
- Helps persuade skeptical readers

Option 2: Providing Specific Data and Statistics

Data and statistics serve as numerical evidence that can significantly strengthen an author's claim. Quantitative support quantifies the argument, making it more compelling and less susceptible to counterarguments based on anecdotal evidence.

Characteristics of effective data support:

- Derived from reputable sources (e.g., government reports, academic studies)
- Relevant to the main claim
- Presented in an understandable format (charts, tables, straightforward figures)

Example in context:

In an article arguing that "Exercise improves mental health," the author might include statistics such as "Studies show that individuals who engage in regular physical activity are 30% less likely to experience depression."

Benefits of Including Data and Statistics:

- Adds measurable proof
- Appeals to logical reasoning
- Helps establish the significance of the claim

Why Are These Details Critical in Supporting a Claim?

Both factual information and data/statistics are integral to crafting a convincing argument. They serve different but complementary roles:

- Facts provide foundational knowledge and context.
- Data and statistics quantify the claim, emphasizing its importance and validity.

Together, they enable the author to present a compelling, well-supported position that can resonate with readers who value evidence-based reasoning.

How to Identify These Supporting Details in a Passage

When analyzing a passage to determine which details support the main claim, consider the following steps:

1. Identify the Main Claim: Clearly understand the author's primary argument.
2. Look for Evidence: Highlight sentences that include factual statements or numerical data.
3. Check for Relevance: Ensure that the details directly relate to the claim.
4. Assess Credibility: Determine if the facts or data are from reputable sources, which strengthens the support.

5. Distinguish Between Types of Details: Recognize whether the information presented is a fact, statistic, example, or expert opinion.

Conclusion: The Power of Well-Chosen Details in Supporting Claims

In summary, when authors aim to persuade or inform, they strategically include specific supporting details such as facts and data/statistics. These details serve as the backbone of a strong argument, providing concrete evidence that bolsters the main claim. Recognizing these details allows readers to critically evaluate the strength of an argument and appreciate the effort the author has made to substantiate their points.

Key Takeaways:

- Supporting details like facts and data are essential in reinforcing claims.
- Effective authors select relevant, credible information to persuade readers.
- Critical reading involves identifying these details to assess the overall strength of the argument.

By understanding and identifying these two types of details, readers can become more adept at analyzing texts, discerning persuasive strategies, and appreciating the importance of evidence in communication.

In this article, we focused on two options—"Information" and the inclusion of relevant facts and data—highlighting their significance in supporting an author's claim. Recognizing these details enhances comprehension and critical thinking skills, making reading a more engaging and insightful experience.

Frequently Asked Questions

What types of details do authors typically include to support their claims in a passage?

Authors often include specific facts, statistics, or examples to provide evidence for their claims.

How can identifying details help in understanding an

author's main argument?

Identifying details like evidence and examples clarifies how the author supports their claims, strengthening comprehension.

Why is it important for authors to include details such as data or examples in their passages?

Including data or examples lends credibility to the argument and helps persuade the reader by providing concrete support.

What are common types of details that support a claim in a passage?

Common supporting details include factual information, expert opinions, statistical data, and specific examples.

How do authors use details to strengthen their claims?

Authors use relevant details to back up their statements, making their arguments more convincing and well-founded.

What should readers look for when trying to identify supporting details in a passage?

Readers should look for evidence like facts, examples, statistics, and expert opinions that directly relate to the claim.

Can the inclusion of details like descriptions or anecdotes support a claim?

Yes, descriptions and anecdotes can illustrate and reinforce the author's main point by providing relatable or vivid examples.

What is the significance of selecting the right details to support a claim?

Choosing relevant and strong details ensures the support is effective, making the argument more persuasive and credible.

Additional Resources

Supporting Details in Argumentation: An In-Depth Analysis of Author Strategies

In scholarly and journalistic writing, the strength of an argument hinges on the quality and relevance of the supporting details provided. When authors make a claim, they often employ various types of evidence to bolster their position and persuade their audience. Among the myriad of strategies, the inclusion of specific types of supporting details—particularly information—plays a central role in establishing credibility and clarity. This article examines the critical question: Which details do the authors include to support the claim? Specifically, we focus on two key options: Information and their strategic use within the passage.

Understanding the Role of Supporting Details in Argumentation

Supporting details are the backbone of persuasive writing. They serve to:

- Clarify the main idea
- Provide evidence to substantiate claims
- Engage the reader with relevant facts
- Enhance the overall credibility of the argument

Authors select different types of details—statistics, examples, expert opinions, and information—to serve these purposes effectively. Of these, information—a broad term encompassing facts, data, and specific knowledge—often forms the core of supporting evidence.

Defining 'Information' as a Supporting Detail

Information refers to factual content that provides context, clarification, or evidence relevant to the claim. It is typically objective, verifiable, and directly linked to the argument. For example, in a passage claiming that "climate change is accelerating," including scientific data about rising global temperatures or carbon emissions would constitute the inclusion of relevant information.

Authors include information to:

- Present concrete facts that underpin their assertions
- Address potential counterarguments by providing factual context
- Increase the transparency of their reasoning process

In essence, information helps the reader understand why the claim is valid, based on empirical or established knowledge.

Analyzing the Passage: Which Details Are Included?

Suppose the passage in question asserts a particular claim—say, that "renewable energy sources are more cost-effective than fossil fuels." To support this, authors might include various details, but two key options are:

- Option A: Information – data on the costs of renewable versus fossil fuel energy
- Option B: Anecdotal examples or opinions – personal stories or expert testimonials

In this context, Option A: Information is crucial because it provides objective, measurable data that can be independently verified, thus strengthening the argument's validity.

Why Is 'Information' a Suitable Supporting Detail Here?

- It grounds the claim in factual evidence, making the argument more persuasive.
- It appeals to the reader's logical reasoning, fostering trust.
- It can include diverse data points: statistical figures, historical trends, scientific studies.

Example:

> "According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, the cost of solar photovoltaic electricity has declined by over 80% since 2010, making it more competitive than traditional coal or natural gas in many regions."

This inclusion of specific data exemplifies how information supports the claim.

The Strategic Inclusion of Information: Best Practices

Authors who effectively include relevant information tend to follow best practices, such as:

- Relevance: Selecting data that directly supports the claim
- Accuracy: Using credible sources and up-to-date facts

- Clarity: Presenting data in an understandable way, often with explanations
- Contextualization: Explaining how the data supports the broader argument

Examples of Effective Use of Information:

- Citing recent scientific studies
- Presenting statistical analyses
- Including historical data trends
- Referencing authoritative organizations or experts

Other Supporting Details and Their Comparison to Information

While information is a fundamental support, authors may also include other details such as anecdotes, expert opinions, or illustrative examples. These, however, serve different purposes:

- Anecdotal evidence: Humanizes the argument, appeals to emotion
- Expert opinions: Adds authority but may be subjective
- Examples: Clarify complex ideas through concrete illustration

Compared to these, information is generally viewed as more objective and verifiable, making it a particularly strong form of support for factual claims.

Conclusion: The Significance of Including Information as a Support

In sum, when authors make a claim, the inclusion of information—factual, relevant, and verifiable data—serves as a foundational support that enhances the argument's credibility and persuasiveness. This strategic choice demonstrates a reliance on empirical evidence, fostering trust with the reader, and providing a solid basis for the claim.

In this passage, the authors include details such as scientific data, statistical figures, and factual context, which qualify as 'information' and serve to substantiate their claim effectively. These details not only clarify the argument but also appeal to the reader's logical reasoning, making the overall presentation more compelling.

Final thoughts: When evaluating or constructing persuasive texts, recognizing the role of information as a supporting detail is crucial. Its inclusion signifies a commitment to factual integrity and enhances the argument's persuasive power—key elements in effective communication, especially within review sites and scholarly publications.

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