

What Are Argumentation Techniques in French?

Worksheet

Argumentation techniques in French are structured methods to support a thesis through evidence, logic, counterargument, and rhetorical devices. Common approaches include inductive (specific → general), deductive (general → specific), and analogical reasoning.

Questions

1. Which is a valid thesis for a French essay?

- A) La technologie existe.
- B) La technologie améliore la vie humaine, mais elle pose aussi des risques.
- C) Les gens utilisent la technologie.
- D) La technologie est bonne ou mauvaise.

2. Inductive reasoning means...

- A) General principle → specific case
- B) Specific examples → general conclusion
- C) Comparison of two cases
- D) Assumption + evidence

3. What is the rhetorical device: 'Le silence n'est pas l'or, c'est la couardise.'?

- A) Paradox
- B) Antithesis (contrast)
- C) Metaphor
- D) Hyperbole

4. Strongest evidence for an argument?

- A) A personal opinion
- B) A statistic from a credible source
- C) A hypothetical scenario
- D) A general statement

5. Build an argument: Thesis = 'La technologie améliore la communication.' Provide an argument, evidence, and explanation.

6. What rhetorical device is used: 'Faut-il vraiment croire qu'une personne sans éducation peut réussir?'?

7. Counterargument example: Thesis = 'La publicité est nuisible.' Construct a counterargument and refutation.

8. Define: What is a 'thèse'?

9. Define: What is 'induction' in argumentation?

10. Define: Difference between 'argument' and 'preuve'?

Answer Key

1. B) La technologie améliore la vie humaine, mais elle pose aussi des risques. — A strong thesis is debatable, specific, and arguable — not too broad, not a fact, not a yes/no.
2. B) Specific examples → general conclusion — Induction: 'Trois élèves ont réussi avec l'effort → Donc, l'effort mène au succès.'
3. B) Antithesis (contrast) — Antithesis: contrast of opposite ideas for emphasis.
4. B) A statistic from a credible source — Empirical evidence (statistics, studies) is stronger than anecdotes or opinions.
5. Thesis: 'La technologie améliore la communication.' Argument: 'Elle rend les conversations instantanées et mondialisées.' Evidence: 'Par exemple, les réseaux sociaux et vidéoconférence permettent aux gens d'échanger malgré les distances.' Explanation: 'Ainsi, la technologie supprime les barrières géographiques, ce qui valide notre thèse.'
6. This is a rhetorical question (question rhétorique). It implies a negative answer: 'Non, l'éducation est essentielle au succès.' Power: Engages the reader and leads them to the expected conclusion.
7. Thesis: 'La publicité est nuisible aux enfants.' Counterargument: 'Certains soutiennent que la publicité stimule l'économie.' Refutation: 'Cependant, même si cela est vrai, le coût social pour les enfants surpasse les bénéfices économiques.' Effect: Strengthens your original position by acknowledging and dismissing opposition.
8. The central thesis or claim to be argued. It is specific, debatable, and guides the entire essay.
9. Reasoning from specific examples to a general conclusion: 'Je connais trois exemples de X, donc X est vrai en général.'
10. 'Argument' is the logical reason (e.g., 'because it reduces traffic'). 'Preuve' is concrete evidence (statistic, quote, example) supporting the argument.

Bounlu

All cards, step-by-step solutions and an AI tutor are in the Notek app.
Promy turns exam dates into automatic reminders.