An argumentative essay has three main parts.

* The **introduction** introduces the topic and the **claim** that will be the focus of the argument.
* **Body** paragraphs provide support for the argument with **reasons** and **evidence**.
* The **conclusion** reviews the main points of the argument.

Within each section, writers use transition words and phrases to show relationships between sentences and ideas.

The brief argument below is out of order.

* **Label** the sections with **Introduction**, **Body 1**, **Body 2**, and **Conclusion**.
* **Underline** transition words and phrases.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Carebots or Humans: Who Should Care for the Elderly?** | |
|  | First of all, human **companionship** is better for the **elderly** because they can develop real relationships with other humans, who can show care in return. The study showed that this is especially helpful for people who are dealing with loneliness or sadness, as many elderly people are. |
|  | At some hospitals, **caregivers** use **“carebots”** designed to comfort patients at a lower cost than human workers. Although these robotic pets can benefit the elderly and hospitals, human companionship is better than carebots. |
|  | Above all, it is important that the elderly’s needs are known and treated with respect. Humans are best able to recognize the needs of other humans and provide them with the respect they deserve. |
|  | Also, some people worry that caregivers might begin depending on robots to keep people company instead of doing it themselves. In the text, Professor Salamon says, “We should build carebots not to replace human caregivers but to help them do their jobs better.” This means that carebots should definitely be used, but only in addition to regular human companionship. |

**Vocabulary Supports**

**Carebots:** Robotic pets

**Caregivers:** Professional provider of care for someone who is not able to care for themselves independently

**Companionship:** Friendship or company

**Elderly:** Older adults