

## HEDGING AND OUTLINING

by Julian Conde

### I. Drag and complete the outline.

Formal Outline: Animal Intelligence and Human Help

#### I. Comparing Clever Hans and Seizure Alert Dogs

- A. Skills acquired without human help
  - i. No one has figured out how to train a "raw" dog to predict seizures
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Sign of superior intelligence
  - i. Comparing these animals to humans who show unique talents

#### II. Defining Intelligence in Animals

- A. Moving beyond physical senses (Perception)
  - i. Recognizing signs of an impending seizure
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The Author's Definition of Intelligence
  - i. Using built-in perceptual and cognitive skills
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_

To achieve useful and sometimes remarkable goals.

Deciding to do something about the signs.

Dogs are rewarded for helping and then self-learn to identify early signs.

### II. Mark T (true) or F (false) about hedging

- \_\_\_ Authors use hedging when they are 100 percent certain that their information is supported by scientific facts.
- \_\_\_ Words like "might," "possibly," and "perhaps" are common examples of hedging vocabulary.
- \_\_\_ The presence of a word like "suggest" or "think" always indicates that an author is hedging, regardless of the context.
- \_\_\_ Stating that an idea is the opinion of someone else is a method authors use to hedge.
- \_\_\_ Recognizing hedging language is important because it shows when an author is not entirely sure of the information they are writing.

