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| **Appeal and Feature** | **Example/Details** | **Effect on Audience** |
| **Ethical Appeal (Ethos)**  **Feature 1: Renowned Source** | 1.Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto and author of a 2016 report on school-based interventions promoting empathy in children   1. One recent study by the American Humane Association shows...   3.A recent study from Duke and Penn State... | It proves to the readers that the information in the article is backed up by professionals in the field. Thus making it more trustworthy. |
| **Ethical Appeal**  **(Ethos)**  **Feature 2:**  **Sincere and Fair minded presentation** | I find that its missing in this writing. The author could have included the idea of being “Moderate” and not being empathetic to the point where others might try to take advantage of you | This could have made the argument well balanced and fair. |
| **Emotional Appeal**  **(Pathos)**  **Feature 1:**  **Real life stories/Anecdotes** | 1.It is her own experience of being bullied that drove her to integrate empathy into every level at Golestan.  **2.**Modabber says she is still affected by those two years of intense bullying she received as an Iranian immigrant in the U.S. during the Iranian Hostage Crisis. | Each of these testimonies pulls on the reader’s heart strings.  It also shows how victims of bullying are affected even in their adult hood. Thus, encouraging empathy. |
| **Emotional Appeal**  **(Pathos)**  **Feature 2:**  **Emotional words, phrases and expressions** | turned on me ,Thrive, bullied,depressive, better functioning citizens | These word have an emotional effect and paints a vivid for the reader to imagine. |
| **Logical Appeal**  **(Logos)**  **Feature 1:**  **Facts or statistics** | 1. Empathetic children and adolescents are more likely to engage in positive social behaviors, like sharing or helping others. They are also less likely to be antisocial and display uncontrolled aggressive behaviors. 2. Research suggests that people exposed to empathy earlier in life have greater and longer-lasting emotional benefits than those exposed to it later, or not at all. Our capacity for feeling empathy starts very early in life.   3.Moreover, teaching empathy does not just make youngsters more emotionally and socially competent; it can also help them be more successful and better functioning citizens in the future.  4.Students who were not as socially competent were more likely to drop out of school, go to juvenile hall, or need government assistance.   1. it is never too late to learn to empathize as we are always flexible. Malti says, “I think an overall view emphasizes living a more balanced life. If you only focus on academic outcomes, or work outcomes, you are going to miss out on the whole purpose of human existence.” 2. our social and emotional health is important for our academic learning, our psychological well-being, and our overall success in life. A person cannot thrive academically if he or she is depressed, and in order to be a better learner, those depressive issues need to be addressed. 3. It also found that empathy is linked to improved social interactions, class participation, and less behavioral issues in the classroom. | The reader can easily follow the line of argument as these are facts backed by studies and are coherent. |
| **Logical Appeal**  **(Logos)**  **Feature 2:**  **Comparison** | 1. In order to build empathy in the classroom focus should be given on the individual, instead of them being subjected to a rigid ‘empathy curriculum’ for each grade level, because students will not thrive in that environment. 2. I think an overall view emphasizes living a more balanced life. If you only focus on academic outcomes, or work outcomes, you are going to miss out on the whole purpose of human existence. | Understanding the comparisons helps us understand what works and what does not. |