

## OLYMPIADS SCHOOL – SAT PREP – HANDOUT 9

Relying on your knowledge about American history, fill in the blanks with appropriate action verbs. For each sentence, decide when the past or present tense should be used.

1. The introduction of the Declaration of Independence \_\_\_\_\_ of the first paragraph--a single, lengthy, periodic sentence. A periodic sentence has the main clause or predicate at the end. This is used for emphasis and can be persuasive by putting reasons for something at the beginning before the final point is made. It can also create suspense or interest for the reader."
2. From its magisterial opening phrase, which \_\_\_\_\_ the American Revolution within the whole "course of human events," to its assertion that "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God" entitle America to a "separate and equal station among the powers of the earth," to its quest for sanction from "the opinions of mankind," the introduction elevates the quarrel with England from a petty political dispute to a major event in the grand sweep of history.
3. The Revolutionary War (1775-83), also known as the American Revolution, \_\_\_\_\_ from growing tensions between residents of Great Britain's 13 North American colonies and the colonial government, which \_\_\_\_\_ the British crown.
4. Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze depicts Washington and his men after the attack on Trenton in 1776, a crucial battle that \_\_\_\_\_ morale and \_\_\_\_\_ colonial control of New Jersey.
5. While the Revolution of 1776-1783 created the United States, the Civil War of 1861-1865 \_\_\_\_\_ what kind of nation it would be.
6. During the American Civil War, the Federal Government was generally \_\_\_\_\_ to as the Union, although the terms "United States," "Federalists," the "North," and "Yankee," were also used.
7. The phrase "four score and seven" is an allusion, or reference to another person or document. Here, Lincoln's speech \_\_\_\_\_ the Bible's language for the life of a human.
8. As Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ his speech with an allusion to the Declaration, he \_\_\_\_\_ it with an allusion to the Constitution.
9. Outrage in the North over these codes \_\_\_\_\_ support for the approach known as Presidential Reconstruction and \_\_\_\_\_ to the triumph of the more radical wing of the Republican Party.
10. Their actions \_\_\_\_\_ one of the strongest myths underlying Southern devotion to the "peculiar institution"--that many slaves were truly content in bondage--and \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln that emancipation had become a political and military necessity.

# Reading Test

65 MINUTES, 52 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

## DIRECTIONS

Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any accompanying graphics (such as a table or graph).

### Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from MacDonald Harris, *The Balloonist*. ©2011 by The Estate of Donald Heiney. During the summer of 1897, the narrator of this story, a fictional Swedish scientist, has set out for the North Pole in a hydrogen-powered balloon.

My emotions are complicated and not readily verifiable. I feel a vast yearning that is simultaneously a pleasure and a pain. I am certain  
Line of the consummation of this yearning, but I don't  
5 know yet what form it will take, since I do not understand quite what it is that the yearning desires. For the first time there is borne in upon me the full truth of what I myself said to the doctor only an hour ago: that my motives in this undertaking are not  
10 entirely clear. For years, for a lifetime, the machinery of my destiny has worked in secret to prepare for this moment; its clockwork has moved exactly toward this time and place and no other. Rising slowly from the earth that bore me and gave me sustenance, I am  
15 carried helplessly toward an uninhabited and hostile, or at best indifferent, part of the earth, littered with the bones of explorers and the wrecks of ships, frozen supply caches, messages scrawled with chilled fingers and hidden in cairns that no eye will ever see.  
20 Nobody has succeeded in this thing, and many have died. Yet in freely willing this enterprise, in choosing this moment and no other when the south wind will carry me exactly northward at a velocity of eight knots, I have converted the machinery of my

25 fate into the servant of my will. All this I understand, as I understand each detail of the technique by which this is carried out. What I don't understand is why I am so intent on going to this particular place. Who wants the North Pole! What good is it! Can you eat  
30 it? Will it carry you from Gothenburg to Malmö like a railway? The Danish ministers have declared from their pulpits that participation in polar expeditions is beneficial to the soul's eternal well-being, or so I read in a newspaper. It isn't clear how this doctrine is to  
35 be interpreted, except that the Pole is something difficult or impossible to attain which must nevertheless be sought for, because man is condemned to seek out and know everything whether or not the knowledge gives him pleasure. In  
40 short, it is the same unthinking lust for knowledge that drove our First Parents out of the garden.

And suppose you were to find it in spite of all, this wonderful place that everybody is so anxious to stand on! *What* would you find? Exactly nothing.  
45 A point precisely identical to all the others in a completely featureless wasteland stretching around it for hundreds of miles. It is an abstraction, a mathematical fiction. No one but a Swedish madman could take the slightest interest in it. Here I am. The  
50 wind is still from the south, bearing us steadily northward at the speed of a trotting dog. Behind us, perhaps forever, lie the Cities of Men with their

teacups and their brass bedsteads. I am going forth of my own volition to join the ghosts of Bering and poor Franklin, of frozen De Long and his men. What I am on the brink of knowing, I now see, is not an ephemeral mathematical spot but myself. The doctor was right, even though I dislike him. Fundamentally I am a dangerous madman, and what I do is both a challenge to my egotism and a surrender to it.

1

Over the course of the passage, the narrator's attitude shifts from

- A) fear about the expedition to excitement about it.
- B) doubt about his abilities to confidence in them.
- C) uncertainty of his motives to recognition of them.
- D) disdain for the North Pole to appreciation of it.

2

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 10-12 ("For . . . moment")
- B) Lines 21-25 ("Yet . . . will")
- C) Lines 42-44 ("And . . . stand on")
- D) Lines 56-57 ("What . . . myself")

3

As used in lines 1-2, "not readily verifiable" most nearly means

- A) unable to be authenticated.
- B) likely to be contradicted.
- C) without empirical support.
- D) not completely understood.

4

The sentence in lines 10-13 ("For years . . . other") mainly serves to

- A) expose a side of the narrator that he prefers to keep hidden.
- B) demonstrate that the narrator thinks in a methodical and scientific manner.
- C) show that the narrator feels himself to be influenced by powerful and independent forces.
- D) emphasize the length of time during which the narrator has prepared for his expedition.

5

The narrator indicates that many previous explorers seeking the North Pole have

- A) perished in the attempt.
- B) made surprising discoveries.
- C) failed to determine its exact location.
- D) had different motivations than his own.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 20-21 ("Nobody . . . died")
- B) Lines 25-27 ("All . . . out")
- C) Lines 31-34 ("The . . . newspaper")
- D) Lines 51-53 ("Behind . . . bedsteads")

7

Which choice best describes the narrator's view of his expedition to the North Pole?

- A) Immoral but inevitable
- B) Absurd but necessary
- C) Socially beneficial but misunderstood
- D) Scientifically important but hazardous

8

The question the narrator asks in lines 30-31 (“Will it . . . railway”) most nearly implies that

- A) balloons will never replace other modes of transportation.
- B) the North Pole is farther away than the cities usually reached by train.
- C) people often travel from one city to another without considering the implications.
- D) reaching the North Pole has no foreseeable benefit to humanity.

9

As used in line 49, “take the slightest interest in” most nearly means

- A) accept responsibility for.
- B) possess little regard for.
- C) pay no attention to.
- D) have curiosity about.

10

As used in line 50, “bearing” most nearly means

- A) carrying.
- B) affecting.
- C) yielding.
- D) enduring.

**Questions 11-21 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.**

This passage is adapted from Alan Ehrenhalt, *The Great Inversion and the Future of the American City*. ©2013 by Vintage. Ehrenhalt is an urbanologist—a scholar of cities and their development. Demographic inversion is a phenomenon that describes the rearrangement of living patterns throughout a metropolitan area.

We are not witnessing the abandonment of the suburbs, or a movement of millions of people back to the city all at once. The 2010 census certainly did not  
 Line turn up evidence of a middle-class stampede to the  
 5 nation’s cities. The news was mixed: Some of the larger cities on the East Coast tended to gain population, albeit in small increments. Those in the Midwest, including Chicago, tended to lose substantial numbers. The cities that showed gains in  
 10 overall population during the entire decade tended to be in the South and Southwest. But when it comes to measuring demographic inversion, raw census numbers are an ineffective blunt instrument. A closer look at the results shows that the most powerful  
 15 demographic events of the past decade were the movement of African Americans out of central cities (180,000 of them in Chicago alone) and the settlement of immigrant groups in suburbs, often ones many miles distant from downtown.  
 20 Central-city areas that gained affluent residents in the first part of the decade maintained that population in the recession years from 2007 to 2009. They also, according to a 2011 study by Brookings, suffered considerably less from increased  
 25 unemployment than the suburbs did. Not many young professionals moved to new downtown condos in the recession years because few such residences were being built. But there is no reason to believe that the demographic trends prevailing prior  
 30 to the construction bust will not resume once that bust is over. It is important to remember that demographic inversion is not a proxy for population growth; it can occur in cities that are growing, those whose numbers are flat, and even in those  
 35 undergoing a modest decline in size.

America’s major cities face enormous fiscal problems, many of them the result of public pension obligations they incurred in the more prosperous years of the past two decades. Some, Chicago

40 prominent among them, simply are not producing enough revenue to support the level of public services to which most of the citizens have grown to feel entitled. How the cities are going to solve this problem, I do not know. What I do know is that if  
 45 fiscal crisis were going to drive affluent professionals out of central cities, it would have done so by now. There is no evidence that it has.

The truth is that we are living at a moment in which the massive outward migration of the affluent  
 50 that characterized the second half of the twentieth century is coming to an end. And we need to adjust our perceptions of cities, suburbs, and urban mobility as a result.

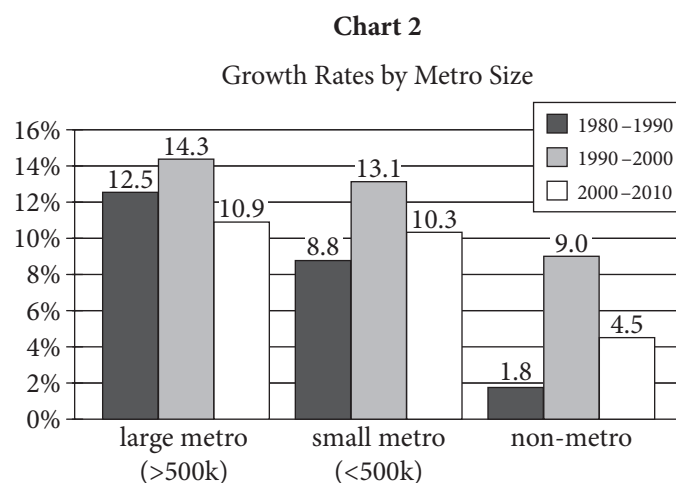
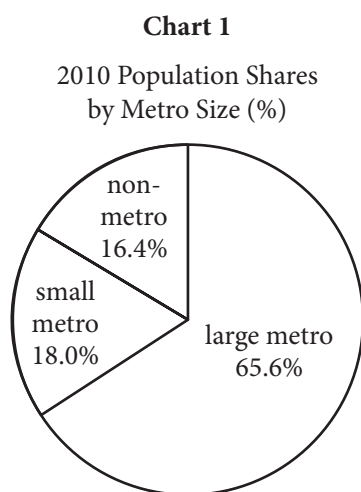
Much of our perspective on the process of  
 55 metropolitan settlement dates, whether we realize it or not, from a paper written in 1925 by the University of Chicago sociologist Ernest W. Burgess. It was Burgess who defined four urban/suburban zones of settlement: a central business district; an  
 60 area of manufacturing just beyond it; then a residential area inhabited by the industrial and immigrant working class; and finally an outer enclave of single-family dwellings.

Burgess was right about the urban America of  
 65 1925; he was right about the urban America of 1974. Virtually every city in the country had a downtown,

where the commercial life of the metropolis was conducted; it had a factory district just beyond; it had districts of working-class residences just beyond that;  
 70 and it had residential suburbs for the wealthy and the upper middle class at the far end of the continuum. As a family moved up the economic ladder, it also moved outward from crowded working-class districts to more spacious apartments and,  
 75 eventually, to a suburban home. The suburbs of Burgess's time bore little resemblance to those at the end of the twentieth century, but the theory still essentially worked. People moved ahead in life by moving farther out.

80 But in the past decade, in quite a few places, this model has ceased to describe reality. There are still downtown commercial districts, but there are no factory districts lying next to them. There are scarcely any factories at all. These close-in parts of  
 85 the city, whose few residents Burgess described as dwelling in "submerged regions of poverty, degradation and disease," are increasingly the preserve of the affluent who work in the commercial core. And just as crucially newcomers to America are  
 90 not settling on the inside and accumulating the resources to move out; they are living in the suburbs from day one.

United States Population by Metropolitan Size/Status, 1980–2010



Adapted from William H. Frey, "Population Growth in Metro America since 1980: Putting the Volatile 2000s in Perspective." Published 2012 by Metropolitan Policy Program, Brookings Institution.

11

Which choice best summarizes the first paragraph of the passage (lines 1-35)?

- A) The 2010 census demonstrated a sizeable growth in the number of middle-class families moving into inner cities.
- B) The 2010 census is not a reliable instrument for measuring population trends in American cities.
- C) Population growth and demographic inversion are distinct phenomena, and demographic inversion is evident in many American cities.
- D) Population growth in American cities has been increasing since roughly 2000, while suburban populations have decreased.

12

According to the passage, members of which group moved away from central-city areas in large numbers in the early 2000s?

- A) The unemployed
- B) Immigrants
- C) Young professionals
- D) African Americans

13

In line 34, “flat” is closest in meaning to

- A) static.
- B) deflated.
- C) featureless.
- D) obscure.

14

According to the passage, which choice best describes the current financial situation in many major American cities?

- A) Expected tax increases due to demand for public works
- B) Economic hardship due to promises made in past years
- C) Greater overall prosperity due to an increased inner-city tax base
- D) Insufficient revenues due to a decrease in manufacturing

15

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 36-39 (“America’s . . . decades”)
- B) Lines 43-44 (“How . . . not know”)
- C) Lines 44-46 (“What . . . now”)
- D) Lines 48-51 (“The truth . . . end”)

16

The passage implies that American cities in 1974

- A) were witnessing the flight of minority populations to the suburbs.
- B) had begun to lose their manufacturing sectors.
- C) had a traditional four-zone structure.
- D) were already experiencing demographic inversion.

17

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 54-57 (“Much . . . Ernest W. Burgess”)
- B) Lines 58-59 (“It was . . . settlement”)
- C) Lines 66-71 (“Virtually . . . continuum”)
- D) Lines 72-75 (“As . . . home”)

18

As used in line 68, “conducted” is closest in meaning to

- A) carried out.
- B) supervised.
- C) regulated.
- D) inhibited.

19

The author of the passage would most likely consider the information in chart 1 to be

- A) excellent evidence for the arguments made in the passage.
- B) possibly accurate but too crude to be truly informative.
- C) compelling but lacking in historical information.
- D) representative of a perspective with which the author disagrees.

20

According to chart 2, the years 2000–2010 were characterized by

- A) less growth in metropolitan areas of all sizes than had taken place in the 1990s.
- B) more growth in small metropolitan areas than in large metropolitan areas.
- C) a significant decline in the population of small metropolitan areas compared to the 1980s.
- D) roughly equal growth in large metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas.

21

Chart 2 suggests which of the following about population change in the 1990s?

- A) Large numbers of people moved from suburban areas to urban areas in the 1990s.
- B) Growth rates fell in smaller metropolitan areas in the 1990s.
- C) Large numbers of people moved from metropolitan areas to nonmetropolitan areas in the 1990s.
- D) The US population as a whole grew more in the 1990s than in the 1980s.



**Questions 22-31 are based on the following passage.**

This passage is adapted from Emily Anthes, *Frankenstein's Cat*. ©2013 by Emily Anthes.

When scientists first learned how to edit the genomes of animals, they began to imagine all the ways they could use this new power. Creating brightly colored novelty pets was not a high priority. Instead, most researchers envisioned far more consequential applications, hoping to create genetically engineered animals that saved human lives. One enterprise is now delivering on this dream. Welcome to the world of “pharming,” in which simple genetic tweaks turn animals into living pharmaceutical factories.

Many of the proteins that our cells crank out naturally make for good medicine. Our bodies’ own enzymes, hormones, clotting factors, and antibodies are commonly used to treat cancer, diabetes, autoimmune diseases, and more. The trouble is that it’s difficult and expensive to make these compounds on an industrial scale, and as a result, patients can face shortages of the medicines they need. Dairy animals, on the other hand, are expert protein producers, their udders swollen with milk. So the creation of the first transgenic animals—first mice, then other species—in the 1980s gave scientists an idea: What if they put the gene for a human antibody or enzyme into a cow, goat, or sheep? If they put the gene in just the right place, under the control of the right molecular switch, maybe they could engineer animals that produced healing human proteins in their milk. Then doctors could collect medicine by the bucketful.

Throughout the 1980s and ’90s, studies provided proof of principle, as scientists created transgenic mice, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, and rabbits that did in fact make therapeutic compounds in their milk. At first, this work was merely gee-whiz, scientific geekery, lab-bound thought experiments come true. That all changed with ATryn, a drug produced by the Massachusetts firm GTC Biotherapeutics. ATryn is antithrombin, an anticoagulant that can be used to prevent life-threatening blood clots. The compound, made by our liver cells, plays a key role in keeping our bodies clot-free. It acts as a molecular bouncer, sidling up to clot-forming compounds and escorting them out of the bloodstream. But as many as 1 in

2,000 Americans are born with a genetic mutation that prevents them from making antithrombin. These patients are prone to clots, especially in their legs and lungs, and they are at elevated risk of suffering from fatal complications during surgery and childbirth. Supplemental antithrombin can reduce this risk, and GTC decided to try to manufacture the compound using genetically engineered goats.

To create its special herd of goats, GTC used microinjection, the same technique that produced GloFish and AquAdvantage salmon. The company’s scientists took the gene for human antithrombin and injected it directly into fertilized goat eggs. Then they implanted the eggs in the wombs of female goats. When the kids were born, some of them proved to be transgenic, the human gene nestled safely in their cells. The researchers paired the antithrombin gene with a promoter (which is a sequence of DNA that controls gene activity) that is normally active in the goat’s mammary glands during milk production. When the transgenic females lactated, the promoter turned the transgene on and the goats’ udders filled with milk containing antithrombin. All that was left to do was to collect the milk, and extract and purify the protein. *Et voilà*—human medicine! And, for GTC, liquid gold. ATryn hit the market in 2006, becoming the world’s first transgenic animal drug. Over the course of a year, the “milking parlors” on GTC’s 300-acre farm in Massachusetts can collect more than a kilogram of medicine from a single animal.

22

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) present the background of a medical breakthrough.
- B) evaluate the research that led to a scientific discovery.
- C) summarize the findings of a long-term research project.
- D) explain the development of a branch of scientific study.



23

The author's attitude toward pharming is best described as one of

- A) apprehension.
- B) ambivalence.
- C) appreciation.
- D) astonishment.

24

As used in line 20, "expert" most nearly means

- A) knowledgeable.
- B) professional.
- C) capable.
- D) trained.

25

What does the author suggest about the transgenic studies done in the 1980s and 1990s?

- A) They were limited by the expensive nature of animal research.
- B) They were not expected to yield products ready for human use.
- C) They were completed when an anticoagulant compound was identified.
- D) They focused only on the molecular properties of cows, goats, and sheep.

26

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 16-19 ("The trouble . . . need")
- B) Lines 25-29 ("If they . . . milk")
- C) Lines 35-36 ("At first . . . true")
- D) Lines 37-40 ("That all . . . clots")

27

According to the passage, which of the following is true of antithrombin?

- A) It reduces compounds that lead to blood clots.
- B) It stems from a genetic mutation that is rare in humans.
- C) It is a sequence of DNA known as a promoter.
- D) It occurs naturally in goats' mammary glands.

28

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 12-16 ("Many . . . more")
- B) Lines 42-44 ("It acts . . . bloodstream")
- C) Lines 44-46 ("But as . . . antithrombin")
- D) Lines 62-65 ("The researchers . . . production")

29

Which of the following does the author suggest about the "female goats" mentioned in line 59?

- A) They secreted antithrombin in their milk after giving birth.
- B) Some of their kids were not born with the antithrombin gene.
- C) They were the first animals to receive microinjections.
- D) Their cells already contained genes usually found in humans.

30

The most likely purpose of the parenthetical information in lines 63-64 is to

- A) illustrate an abstract concept.
- B) describe a new hypothesis.
- C) clarify a claim.
- D) define a term.

## ESSAY PRACTICE

“How Much Money is White Male Privilege Worth?”, Christina Cauterucci, *Slate*  
[http://www.slate.com/blogs/xx\\_factor/2016/03/08/a\\_new\\_app\\_and\\_tax\\_calculate\\_how\\_much\\_money\\_white\\_male\\_privilege\\_is\\_worth](http://www.slate.com/blogs/xx_factor/2016/03/08/a_new_app_and_tax_calculate_how_much_money_white_male_privilege_is_worth)

Statistics on women in business leave little room for interpretation. Even though study upon study prove that companies with women in leadership positions enjoy greater returns on equity, are more profitable, and have greater client satisfaction, at our current rate of progress, it will take another full century for the U.S. to achieve gender parity in the C suite. Programs that encourage gender diversity in hiring and promotions still center their narratives on men. It took the U.S. more than two decades to award just 5 percent of government contracting dollars to female-owned companies.

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In case this stream of numbers and charts fails to leave a memorable mark, economists, artists, and advocates have put systemic workplace discrimination into terms people in power can understand. There's Equal Pay Day, a day about nine months into the year that indicates when women, were they compensated at the same rate as men, would stop getting paid and work for free for the rest of the year. And now, theoretical neuroscientist Vivienne Ming has calculated the average monetary amount—the “tax,” she calls it—women, people of color, and queer people must pay for the extra education, training, and experience they need to get the same jobs and promotions as straight white men.

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Ming, who is transgender, was inspired in part by her observations on how people treated her differently once she transitioned in her 30s. Using data gleaned from websites such as LinkedIn, Bitbucket, and Facebook, Ming and her team analyzed programmers who do good work, and those who excel in their careers, to determine who companies hired and why. The tax, which also takes into account the cost of lost work, comes from Ming's data model that estimates “how good people were at jobs they never had.” From Quartz:

20

*It costs about £38,000 (\$54,000) to be a gay man in England; women in the U.S. tech industry pay a tax of between \$100,000 and \$300,000; and women in tech in Hong Kong or Singapore face an even steeper \$800,000 to \$1.5 million. ... It's a tax, [Ming] says, that doesn't pay for anything, like roads or schools. In scientific terms, “it's heat loss in our economy,” Ming says.*

25

Ming's privilege tax might find a practical application in a forthcoming app that divides a restaurant bill among a table of friends, taking into account the race and gender wage gaps. EquiTable began as Equipay, which won the grand prize at Cultivated Wit's Comedy Hack Day in January and is set to launch as an actual app this month. It promises to calculate a fair tab split using wage information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a system it calls "affirmative fractions"; the Comedy Hack Day version also let users track whether their friend group is Oscars-level white, college brochure—level diverse, or somewhere in between. Promising "reparations, one meal at a time," EquiTable will automatically add a surcharge to high-privilege dining groups, which the organization says will subsidize other diners' meals and go toward some kind of charitable endeavor.

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EquiTable's wealth redistribution—as—performance art calls to mind a brilliant GoFundMe project from 2014 entitled "I need some white privilege!" Built by a black student named Yaya in response to the white guy who made a Kickstarter to fund a batch of potato salad and netted more than \$55,000, the fundraiser asked for the \$135,000 Yaya in theoretical lost wages as "someone who has historically been classified by the United States government as a Black/African American woman" in the workforce for 15 years. Yaya wrote:

45

From being assumed to have "cheated" my way into programs for gifted children AND college (via affirmative action), to having my natural hair viewed as unprofessional amongst professional peers, to having people make negative assumptions about my competency level, interests, and job knowledge, to being viewed as naturally dangerous or threatening, my lack of white privilege has created numerous obstacles as I've struggled to successfully compete in a white dominated workforce. I am hoping that, through this campaign, I will begin to make some headway towards closing the gap that white privilege has created in my life.

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In return for donations, Yaya offered perks that included "[agreeing] to be the black friend you are referencing when you tell people 'I'm not racist, I have a black friend!'" and following contributors around, dressed like a cop, to harass them and thereby imbue them with some "street cred." Yaya earned just over \$1 for every \$10 her white potato-salad counterpart made.

60

Of course, not all privilege can be monetized. Take this recent McSweeney's meditation on the workplace privileges of a white man:

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*Joining an all-hands staff meeting a half-hour late, I immediately take control of the room through constant interruptions, derisive snorts, and loudly slurping two-dozen chilled oysters. When the meeting breaks, I am taken aside and told I have management potential. The fact that I don't work there is never brought up.*

70

Bigger paychecks might make the yacht-club fees go down easier, but the joy of unselfconscious oyster consumption is priceless.

## **ESSAY WRITING STEPS / SUGGESTIONS**

### **ACTIVE READING (about ten minutes)**

1. Read the passage quite quickly without reading the question yet.
2. Read the question. Ensure that your understanding of the passage IS CONSISTENT with the thesis that is embedded in the question. If it isn't consistent, ask yourself why and repeat Step 1 and 2 if necessary.
3. Begin to annotate paragraphs or "chunks" by including STRONG ACTION VERBS. There is no need to write complete sentences. At least six different ideas, for six different paragraphs or "chunks" involving six different actions verbs, can help.
4. Categorize your six ideas (minimum) into two or three big ideas.

### **INTRODUCTION (about five minutes)**

1. First sentence: Quickly DESCRIBE the writer's PURPOSE. The writer's purpose is already indicated in the prompt.
2. Another one or two sentences: You can outline the structure of the piece. OR you can discuss the issue AT STAKE. Why is the issue an URGENT ONE for the writer to discuss? Try to specify the target audience (e.g., North American readers familiar with urban culture) without using the word "people."
3. Yet another one or two sentences: Write out your thesis statement contain two or three SUB-CLAIMS about how the writer ATTEMPTS to persuade the audience. Check your syntax and eliminate DANGLING/MISPLACED MODIFIERS (for example, by reordering your sentence if necessary).

### **FIRST BODY PARAGRAPH (about fifteen minutes)**

1. First sentence: Your TOPIC SENTENCE must interlock with your THESIS STATEMENT. But do not repeat words. Give the FIRST SUB-CLAIM in your thesis statement a different spin.
2. Second sentence: Describe a feature (e.g., the writer's diction or imagery or rhetoric) that relates to your sub-claim. SMOOTHLY INTEGRATE a quotation into your writing if needed.
3. Third to fourth sentence: ANALYZE the feature that you just described. How does it reinforce the writing's PERSUASIVENESS and fulfill the writer's PURPOSE in relation the SUB-CLAIM discussed in your first body paragraph.
4. REPEAT THE PROCESS ABOVE AT LEAST ONCE, OR UNTIL YOU ARE SATISFIED WITH YOUR FIRST BODY PARAGRAPH.
5. End the paragraph by answering the "SO WHAT?" QUESTION.

### **SECOND AND/OR THIRD BODY PARAGRAPH (about ten minutes)**

1. Transition logically from the previous "SO WHAT?" ANSWER/SENTENCE.
2. Repeat the procedure suggested for the first body paragraph.

### **CONCLUSION AND PROOFREADING (about ten minutes)**

1. Refocus your reader's attention on the two/three sub-claims that you have analyzed. You can begin with "Therefore..." or even "Ultimately..."
2. Evaluate the extent to which the writing accomplishes the writer's goal. Is the writing effective (and what does "effectiveness" mean to you)? Is the writing insightful because of a unique approach and/or because of the research involved? Is the writing mainly rhetorical, leaving room for readers to form their own conclusions and/or to foster curiosity about the viability of a proposed solution? Is it foreseeable that the writing inspires a more comprehensive approach to the issue at stake? Who would likely benefit from reading such an article, and how and why may specific groups of people (e.g., policy-makers, educators, ordinary middle-class Americans, youth etc.) benefit from the writer's discussion?

## ANNOTATIONS AND SAMPLE ESSAY (Cauterucci's article)

Para 1 – The writer begins by emphasizing how sexism still exists. There are still barriers that block women from accessing leadership roles.

Para 2 – The writer draws attention to how people affected by different kinds of social discrimination are “taxed” in invisible ways.

Para 3 – To exemplify the notion of invisible taxation that affects marginalized people, the writer discusses a transgender person’s experience. The writer also relies on the transgender person’s “data model” to quantify the invisible “privilege tax.”

Para 4 – The writer then introduces an app called EquiTable, which is designed to calculate privilege tax.

Para 5 – The writer brings in another example of a person being impacted by, and by extension, being taxed by discrimination, specifically by sexism and racism.

Para 6 – The writer then represents Yaya’s anti-sexist and anti-racist GoFundMe project in a tongue in cheek way. 😊

Para 7 – The writer ends her article in a humorously sarcastic way.

### Prompt

**As you read the passage below, consider how Christina Cauterucci uses**

- **evidence, such as facts or examples, to support claims.**
- **reasoning to develop ideas and to connect claims and evidence.**
- **stylistic or persuasive elements, such as word choice or appeals to emotion, to add power to the ideas expressed.**

**Write an essay in which you explain how Christina Cauterucci builds an argument to persuade her audience that one's privilege should be calculated in terms of its monetary value. In your essay, analyze how Cauterucci uses one or more of the features in the directions that precede the passage (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of his argument. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.**

**Your essay should not explain whether you agree with Cauterucci’s claims, but rather explain how Cauterucci builds an argument to persuade his audience.**

**Evaluate the following essay only after you have done some work on your own. Re-write one of the paragraphs (e.g., the conclusion) to get closer to a higher SAT score.**

In an article provocatively titled, “How Much Money is White Male Privilege Worth?” Christina Cauterucci argues that the social privilege and inheritance ought to be quantified in monetary terms. The article’s title already hooks the reader because it anticipates a rhetoric of directness and confidence in Cauterucci’s writing. Without mincing her words, the writer draws attention to social inequalities that, according to her argument, can be rectified through financial analysis. By describing different experiences of marginalized individuals, highlighting various ways to challenge social discrimination, and promoting an innovative technical application, Cauterucci attempts to persuade her audience to rethink privilege in financial terms.

Cauterucci begins her article by providing statistical evidence, which is complemented by her references to the efforts of “economists, artists, and advocates” who combat workplace discrimination. The very first paragraph engages a sense of social justice because it emphasizes sexist barriers that still prevent women from occupying leadership roles in businesses and in the government. Even though the writer does not indicate the sources of her “statistics on women,” her remarks about sexism becomes even more incisive when she extends her commentary to include other marginalized people: “people of colour, and queer people.” Her sensitivity to marginalized people helps introduce the thesis about “taxation” in a thought-provoking way. More specifically, her writing invites readers to think about how these marginalized people are burdened by an invisible tax from which certain “straight white men” are exonerated simply because of inherited privilege or cachet.

Having introduced the idea of tax privilege, Cauterucci then transitions into an account of marginalized individuals whose work also challenges readers to rethink one’s privilege in financial terms. To alert readers to an underlying gender inequality that perpetuates unofficial taxations, Cauterucci invites her readers to sympathize with a MTF trans individual’s experience. Ming’s physical transitioning presents a powerful anecdotal example because, within Cauterucci’s framework, Ming’s gender confirmations can encourage readers to examine subtle links between gender and social privilege. Furthermore, the discussion of Ming’s “data model,” which quantifies the subtle privilege tax that minorities may incur, enables Cauterucci to introduce an app called EquiTable, which is designed to calculate “privilege” tax based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics. By citing governmental statistics, Cauterucci creates an objective basis with which she brings in another example of a person being taxed by discrimination, this time by sexism and racism.

Given more time, I would analyze Cauterucci’s discussion of Yaya’s anti-sexist and anti-racist GoFundMe project and discuss how Cauterucci ends her article in a witty way. All in all, her provocative discussion of how white male privilege can and should be calculated in terms of their monetary value is persuasive. It is persuasive because of how skilfully she balances trenchant social critique and humour.