

OLYMPIADS SCHOOL - SAT PREP - HOMEWORK 13

NAME (FIRST AND LAST): _____ GRADE: _____

THE KAPLAN TEMPLATE FOR THE SAT ESSAY DAY, TIME, TEACHER:

To maximize your essay score, organize your notes using Kaplan's SAT Essay Template.

¶1: Introductory paragraph

- Introductory statement
- Paraphrase the author's central idea or claim
- Specifically state the Features the author uses to support the central idea or claim

¶2: First body paragraph

- Introduce Feature 1 and provide a quote or paraphrase of the feature
- Specifically state how Feature 1 provides evidence to support the author's reasoning
- Discuss how Feature 1 reflects the author's thinking and the way the author ties his or her claim and evidence together
- Analyze the effect Feature 1 is likely to have on the audience

¶3: Second body paragraph

- Introduce Feature 2 and provide a quote or paraphrase of the feature
- Specifically state how Feature 2 provides evidence to support the author's reasoning
- Discuss how Feature 2 reflects the author's thinking and the way the author ties his or her claim and evidence together
- Analyze the effect Feature 2 is likely to have on the audience

—Time valve: If you are running out of time, don't write a 3rd body paragraph. Instead, take the time to write a thorough conclusion paragraph and proofread your essay. —

¶4: Third body paragraph

- Introduce Feature 3 and provide a quote or paraphrase of the feature
- Specifically state how Feature 3 provides evidence to support the author's reasoning
- Discuss how Feature 3 reflects the author's thinking and the way the author ties his or her claim and evidence together
- Analyze the effect Feature 3 is likely to have on the audience

¶5: Conclusion paragraph

- Recap author's central idea or claim
- Recap what Features the author used to build his or her argument
- Recap how effective the Features are on the audience

**✓ Expert Tip**

Use the time valve option to your advantage. If you are running out of time, focusing on two strong body paragraphs and a complete conclusion is much better than rushing through a third body paragraph or leaving your essay unfinished.

Look at the test-like source text and prompt that follows. Notice what kinds of notes an SAT expert takes in the margins of the passage. Then, look at how the SAT expert creates an outline using the Kaplan template.

As you read the passage below, consider how Tony Blair 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.

Adapted from British Prime Minister Tony Blair's speech to American citizens following 9/11/2001.

- 1 The only purpose of being in politics is to strive for the values and ideals we believe in: freedom, justice, what we Europeans call solidarity but you might call respect for and help for others. These are the decent democratic values we all avow. But alongside the values we know we need a hard-headed pragmatism—a realpolitik—required to give us any chance of translating those values into the practical world we live in.
juxt. btwn. Euro & audl. (U.S.)
- 2 The same tension exists in the two views of international affairs. One is utilitarian: each nation maximizes its own self-interest. The other is utopian: we try to create a better world. Today I want to suggest that more than ever before those two views are merging.
ev: util. vs utop. views
- 3 I advocate an enlightened self-interest that puts fighting for our values right at the heart of the policies necessary to protect our nations. Engagement in the world on the basis of these values, not isolationism from it, is the hard-headed pragmatism for the 21st century.
- 4 Why? In part it is because the countries and people of the world today are more interdependent than ever. In truth, it is very rare today that trouble in one part of the globe remains limited in its effect. Not just in security, but in trade and finance—witness the crisis of 1998 which began in Thailand and ended in Brazil—the world is interlocked.
rhet. ?
ev: 1998 crisis



5 This is heightened by mass communications and technology. In Queen Victoria's time, reports of battles came back weeks or months after they were won or lost. Today we see them enacted live on the BBC, Sky or CNN. Their very visibility, immediate and in Technicolor, inflames feelings that can spread worldwide across different ethnic, religious, and cultural communities.

ev: Queen Vic. time's reports vs today's

6 So today, more than ever, “their” problem becomes “our” problem. Instability is contagious and, again today, more than ever, nations, at least most of them, crave stability. That’s for a simple reason. Our people want it, because without it, they can’t do business and prosper. What brings nations together—what brought them together post-September 11—is the international recognition that the world needs order. Disorder is the enemy of progress.

quotes → irony

7 The struggle is for stability, for the security within which progress can be made. Of course, countries want to protect their territorial integrity but few are into empire-building. This is especially true of democracies whose people vote for higher living standards and punish governments who don’t deliver them. For 2,000 years Europe fought over territory.

ex: 2000 year
Eur: fight

8 Today boundaries are virtually fixed. Governments and people know that any territorial ambition threatens stability, and instability threatens prosperity.

logic & results

9 And of course the surest way to stability is through the very values of freedom, democracy and justice. Where these are strong, the people push for moderation and order. Where they are absent, regimes act unchecked by popular accountability and pose a threat; and the threat spreads.

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10 So the promotion of these values becomes not just right in itself but part of our long-term security and prosperity. We can’t intervene in every case. Not all the wrongs of the world can be put right, but where disorder threatens us all, we should act.

11 Like it or not, whether you are a utilitarian or a utopian, the world is interdependent. One consequence of this is that foreign and domestic policy are ever more closely interwoven.

12 It was September 11 that brought these thoughts into sharper focus. Watching the horror unfold, imagining the almost unimaginable suffering of the thousands of innocent victims of the terror and carnage, the dominant emotion after the obvious feelings of revulsion, sympathy, and anger was determination.

what prompted speech
juxtap. “imagining...
unimaginable”

13 The guts and spirit of the people of New York and America in the aftermath of that terrible day were not just admirable, they were awesome. They were the best riposte to the terrorists that humanity could give and you should be very proud of that. I want you to know too

praising aud.



that the British people were with you from the first moment, and we will always be with you at times like those. We are not half-hearted friends and we never will be. But the determination must be not just to pursue those responsible and bring them to justice but to learn from September 11. There is a real danger we forget the lessons of September 11. Human beings recover from tragedy and the memory becomes less fraught. That is a healthy part of living. But we should learn from our experience.

promises

14 The most obvious lesson is indeed our interdependence. For a time our world stood still. Quite apart from our security, the shock impacted on economic confidence, on business, on trade, and it is only now, with the terrorist network on the run, that confidence is really returning. Every nation in the world felt the reverberation of that fateful day. And that has been well illustrated by the role which the United Nations—under Kofi Annan's excellent leadership—has played since September 11.

ex: U.N. & Kofi A. global effects of 9/11

15 So if we didn't know it before, we know now: these events and our response to them shape the fate not of one nation but of one world.

short sentences

For America, it has laid bare the reality. American power affects the world fundamentally. It is there. It is real. It is never irrelevant. It can affect the world for good, or for bad. Stand aside or engage; it never fails to affect.

16 You know I want it engaged. Under President Bush, I am confident it will be and for good. But if that's what I and many others want, it comes at a price for us too. It means we don't shirk our responsibility. It means that when America is fighting for those values, then, however tough, we fight with her. No grandstanding, no offering implausible but impractical advice from the comfort of the touchline, no wishing away the hard not the easy choices, but working together, side by side.

personification of America

Write an essay in which you explain how Tony Blair builds an argument to persuade his audience that imbuing the world with values must be approached pragmatically and universally. In your essay, analyze how Blair uses one or more of the features listed above (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of his argument. Be sure your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.

Your essay should not explain whether you agree with Blair's claims, but rather explain how Blair builds an argument to persuade his audience

Now that you've seen what kinds of notes a test expert takes for the SAT Essay source text, look at how he or she does some analysis by using the Kaplan Template to create an outline.

While the following example includes full sentences and quotations from the source text, please know that you should use shorthand and ellipses on Test Day; it's not your outline that's evaluated, but your actual essay.



¶1: Introductory paragraph

- **Introductory statement:** *In his speech to American citizens after September 11, 2001, British Prime Minister Tony Blair discusses how the world should respond.*
- **Paraphrase the author's central idea or claim:** *All nations must join together to fight for freedom, democracy, and justice.*
- **Specifically state the Features the author uses to support the central idea or claim**
 - *Feature 1: Historical evidence*
 - *Feature 2: Juxtaposition*
 - *Feature 3: Emphatic rhetoric*

¶2: First body paragraph

- **Introduce Feature 1 and provide a quote or paraphrase of the feature**
 - Feature 1: Historical Evidence
 - *¶4: Crisis of 1998, evidence of world's interdependence: ". . . which began in Thailand and ended in Brazil."*
 - *¶15: 9/11: "So if we didn't know it before, we know now: these events and our response to them shape the fate not of one nation but of one world."*
- **Specifically state how Feature 1 provides evidence to support the author's reasoning:** *Provides evidence for author's reasoning by taking his claim from a personal point of view into reality with specific, actual historical events.*
- **Discuss how Feature 1 reflects the author's thinking and the way the author ties his or her claim and evidence together:** *Reflects the author's thinking by providing specific examples to support his claim that the world is interdependent. The evidence and claim are tied together by making a statement and supporting it with historical events.*
- **Analyze the effect Feature 1 is likely to have on the audience:** *Emphasizes and makes the claim concrete by providing examples which are clearly understood by the audience, whose members may well have been affected by 9/11 and the 1998 financial crisis. The intent is to elicit audience agreement with the author.*



Now, look at how these notes translate into the first two paragraphs of a high-scoring student response to the SAT Essay.

In his speech to American citizens after the events of September 11, 2001, British Prime Minister Tony Blair discusses how the interdependent state of the world in the 21st century should influence the way countries respond to this tragedy. Blair emphatically asserts that all nations must band together in the fight for the values of freedom, democracy, and justice. Blair effectively conveys this argument by using historical examples, juxtaposition, and emphatic rhetoric.

Throughout the passage, Blair refers to specific historical events that have changed our perception of the world from separate nations with their own agendas, to a world so interdependent that events in one country echo through all countries. In the fourth paragraph, he reminds the audience of the trade and financial crisis of 1998, stating that it “began in Thailand and ended in Brazil,” and uses this example to support his previous sentence that “In truth, it is very rare today that trouble in one part of the globe remains limited in its effect.” The author introduces the events of 9/11 in paragraph 12, stating that “It was September 11 that brought these thoughts into sharper focus,” and emphasizing that we should “learn from September 11,” and that “the most obvious lesson is indeed our interdependence.” The author’s blanket statement that “the countries and people of the world today are more interdependent than ever” is strongly supported by these historical examples, which prove that his thesis is not just rhetoric but fact. An audience, faced with the factual events, cannot help but be persuaded of the need for nations to work together toward common goals with common resources.

**¶3: Second body paragraph****Introduce Feature 2 and provide a quote or paraphrase of the feature**

Specifically state how Feature 2 provides evidence to support the author's reasoning

Discuss how Feature 2 reflects the author's thinking and the way the author ties his or her claim and evidence together

Analyze the effect Feature 2 is likely to have on the audience

You have seen the kinds of notes SAT experts take and the strategic thinking questions they ask while planning their responses to the SAT Essay source text.

Based on the prompt on pages 590-592, use the Kaplan Template to plan an additional body paragraph for the response essay. You may use one of the other two features mentioned on page 593 (Juxtaposition and Emphatic Rhetoric) or come up with one of your own.



Now, use your ¶3 (the second body paragraph) notes on page 595 to write a full body paragraph on the lines that follow. Give yourself 8 minutes to write the paragraph.

Answers & Explanations for this chapter begin on page 915.