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WRITING AND LANGUAGE TEST

35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

Directions: Questions follow each of the passages below. Some questions ask you how the passage might be changed to improve the expression of ideas. Other questions ask you how the passage might be altered to correct errors in grammar, usage, and punctuation. One or more graphics accompany some passages. You will be required to consider these graphics as you answer questions about editing the passage.

There are three types of questions. In the first type, a part of the passage is underlined. The second type is based on a certain part of the passage. The third type is based on the entire passage.

Read each passage. Then, choose the answer to each question that changes the passage so that it is consistent with the conventions of standard written English. One of the answer choices for many questions is “NO CHANGE.” Choosing this answer means that you believe the best answer is to make no change in the passage.

Questions 1–11 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Chiroptera

① As insignificant animals, bats make up a quarter of mammal species worldwide. They are the only mammals capable of true flight; their webbed forelimbs—which anatomically resemble the human hand—can sustain flight unlike the “gliding” of squirrels and opossums. ② Although often considered pests themselves, most bats feed on insects and share a large part of natural pest control. The remaining percentage of bat species, whose diet doesn’t consist of insects, are frugivores, carnivores, or hematophagous. It is the latter bloodsuckers who attract the most attention. The ecological roles of bats ③ do not end with pest control. They are also responsible for pollinating and

1. Which choice best expresses that bats are not quite the most widespread mammalian species?
 - (A) NO CHANGE
 - (B) Representing 12 percent of mammals,
 - (C) Second only to rodents,
 - (D) Far more populous than humans,

2. (A) NO CHANGE
 - (B) Because they are
 - (C) However
 - (D) For this very reason, they are

3. (A) NO CHANGE
 - (B) does
 - (C) don’t
 - (D) do’s

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dispersing fruit seeds. In fact, some tropical plants rely solely on bats for reproduction.

Bats are of the order Chiroptera and divided into two suborders: Microchiroptera and Megachiroptera. ④ The smallest bats are known to have bodies approximately one inch long. And some are known to live up to 30 years. Echolocation is the highly sophisticated sense of hearing in which sound waves bounce off objects and emit echoes that microbats use to detect obstacles. It is this ⑤ object that allows the nocturnal microbat to sense where an object is, how big or small that object may be, and even how fast that object is moving. In contrast, megabats have well-developed eyesight and more advanced characteristics in their brains. They often inhabit warm climates and live socially in colonies.

Recently, bat populations have been threatened by the deadly white-nose syndrome. Since the winter of 2007–2008, millions of bats have died as a result of this white fungus that spreads into the ears, muzzle, and wings of hibernating bats. Some estimates show a ⑥ 10 percent increase in the brown bat population in United States since the initial spread of the disease through the end of 2010. While the full consequences of such a large population reduction are yet unknown, ⑦ and it is clear that farmers will feel the ⑧ affect with their best pest controllers now all but absent. Scientists at Michigan Technological University are working hard to prevent further spread of the disease. Using chemical fingerprinting, these scientists are tracing the ⑨ bats hibernation sites and movements to detect what areas

4. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) The smallest bats are known, to have bodies approximately one inch long.
(C) The smallest bats are known, to have bodies, approximately one inch long.
(D) The smallest, bats are known to have bodies approximately one inch long.

5. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) material
(C) phenomenon
(D) thing

6. Which choice is best supported by the information in the accompanying graph?

(A) NO CHANGE
(B) 15 percent decline
(C) 40 percent decline
(D) 65 percent decline

7. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) but
(C) or
(D) OMIT the underlined portion.

8. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) effect
(C) affectedness
(D) effectively

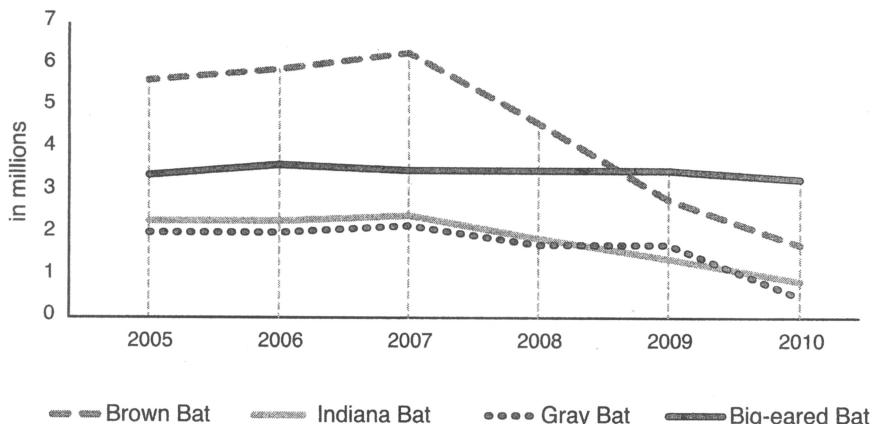
9. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) bat's
(C) bat is
(D) bats'

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Bat Population in Pennsylvania



Note: The population numbers are tallied at the *end* of each year.

are infected and how the syndrome is being transmitted. Their research is particularly significant with the disease spreading to the **10** brown bats of Tennessee—a species that is already on the endangered list. Interestingly, some species have altered their mating and living habits to help protect themselves, and it is through observation of these adaptations that researchers **11** so preservationists can make the necessary interventions.

10. Based on the latter part of the sentence and the information in the graph, which bats most likely fit this description?
 - (A) NO CHANGE
 - (B) Indiana
 - (C) gray
 - (D) big-eared

11. Which choice is most logically inserted at this point in the sentence?
 - (A) have decided how the species are thriving
 - (B) are learning which species are in the most danger
 - (C) are finding the preferred cultural associations of bats
 - (D) may locate major bat predators

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Questions 12–22 are based on the following passage.

The Tyrannical and the Taciturn

The so-called “marriage group” from Geoffrey Chaucer’s *The Canterbury Tales* consists of five stories, in each of which marriage is not—as tradition would dictate, the resolution, but instead functions as a central narrative conflict. Generally, the dysfunctional aspects of each married pair are supported by specific textual quotations: an unbalanced distribution of power and ineffective communication between the espoused.

Perhaps nowhere is this timeless marital troubles better illustrated than in the second narrative of the suite, “The Clerk’s Tale.” In the story of “The Clerk’s Tale,” we find the greatest power imbalance of any of Chaucer’s unhappy couples. A Marquis of Lombardy, Lord Walter, fears that marriage will mean the surrender of his personal freedom, stating “I me rejoysed of my liberte / That seelde tyme is founde in marriage.” To ensure that his “liberte” is uncompromised by wedlock, he does not choose for his bride a noblewoman of equal birth but, instead, the daughter of his poorest subject, Griselda.

12. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) not—as tradition would dictate—the resolution, but
(C) not as tradition would dictate, the resolution, but
(D) not, as tradition would dictate—the resolution, but
13. Which of the following would most logically connect to what comes next in the sentence?
 (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) could be said to derive from two critical failings:
 (C) are ironic given the dominant themes in the work:
 (D) contribute to a resolution between the protagonist and antagonist:
14. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) is these
 (C) are those
 (D) are them
15. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) In this medieval narrative found in *The Canterbury Tales*,
 (C) Here
 (D) Therefore
16. The author is considering removing the quotation marks in the underlined portion. Should she do so?
 (A) Yes. The underlined portion represents the internal monologue of the narrator.
 (B) Yes. The underlined portion is written in the medieval style, which is consistent with the style of the rest of the essay.
 (C) No. The quotation marks serve to demonstrate the narrator’s possession of specific thoughts.
 (D) No. The quotation marks serve to set aside a statement by a character.

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The disparity of partnership in the marriage inevitably leads Walter to abuse his power. Soon after the couple's first child is born, Walter begins "testing" his wife's devotion through a series of truly mean-spirited pranks, including a false order for the execution of their two children and ⑯ a renouncement of their marriage. Griselda consents to each demand precisely as she promised on their wedding day, and one begins to imagine that the Marquis is not so much testing his wife's devotion ⑰ so they are exploring the extent to which his power reaches.

Conversely, Griselda contributes to the complications ⑯ through her unwillingness to communicate openly with Walter. In Griselda's final test, wherein she is cast out of the castle and replaced by a younger woman of higher birthright, Griselda asks ⑲ that Walter not send her away naked, once again emphasizing her intent to preserve the dignity of the bodies that fall victim to his wishes. This exchange is notable in that it is the first time Griselda directly asserts her desires to Walter, and although she desists as soon as he raises an objection, she allows herself, finally, at ⑳ what she believes, to be the end of their marriage, to communicate to him what she feels to be right and honorable.

In any case, Griselda's concern for the physical body ㉑ becomes somewhat ironic given the tale's conclusion, particularly its invocation of the myth of Echo and Narcissus. Just as Echo could not speak of her own accord but only reflect the words of others, Griselda's inability to communicate with Walter beyond reflection of his immediate will causes her, in some sense, to lose even her physical body as a character, reduced to merely the echo of his desires.

17. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) a marriage of their renouncing.
(C) of their marriage, a renouncing.
(D) with the renouncement of their marital vows.
18. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) when they were
(C) so he was
(D) as he is
19. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) as
(C) since
(D) to
20. Which choice best communicates Griselda's limited request?
 (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) so that
 (C) only that
 (D) from that
21. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) what she believes to be the end of their marriage to communicate to him what
 (C) what she believes—to be the end of their marriage, to communicate to him what
 (D) what she believes to be the end of their marriage, to communicate to him what
22. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) became
 (C) had become
 (D) have become

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Questions 23–33 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

A, B, C—1, 2, 3

Few jobs are as important as that of teachers. A society's quality of life often depends on its economic growth, which is directly affected by its 23 workforce, which, of course, is educated by its school teachers. Take a moment to imagine the ten most influential people in your life—chances are, at least one of them is a teacher or an instructor you have presently or have had in the past. 24 From English class during first period to mathematics as the final period, teachers are those constant guardians molding you into the person you will become, pushing you to do 25 your best and critiquing you when you're falling short of your potential. Many students realize too late that relationships with their teachers, and later with their professors, should be fostered into life-long connections.

26 However, what is it that's so special about being a teacher? It begins with the decision to devote your life to the education of others. Most teachers have, at some point, entertained the idea of a career that requires less personal investment and pays better than 27 an average of approximately \$45,000 per year in many cities; yet, when asked, few would take back their decision. The most probable explanation is that

23. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) workforce which, of course, are educated by its
(C) workforce, which, of course is educated by its'
(D) workforce, which of course is educated by it's
24. Which choice would most logically emphasize the wide span of time during which teachers have a direct influence over students?
(A) NO CHANGE
(B) From the opening of the school doors to their closing at day's end,
(C) From schools in the United States to schools located in faraway countries,
(D) From elementary to middle to high school and beyond,
25. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) you're best and criticizing you when your
(C) your best and criticizing one when one's
(D) you're best and critiquing you when you're
26. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) So,
(C) But,
(D) Further,
27. Which choice offers the most accurate interpretation of the data in the chart that accompanies this passage?
(A) NO CHANGE
(B) an average of approximately \$50,000 per year
(C) an average of approximately \$55,000 per year
(D) an average of approximately \$60,000 per year

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despite the negatives, the field of teaching is uniquely rewarding and exceptionally worthwhile. A ²⁸ teachers' workday starts and ends with the training and shaping of the next generation; and for many, there's no better way to invest their own training ²⁹ compared in the opening of young minds.

Nonetheless, becoming a teacher takes much more than a kind heart and a good dose of patience. All school teachers need to have a bachelor's degree—most commonly in education, but sometimes in the subject that the teacher wishes to teach—and it is increasingly common for teachers to obtain a master's degree. ³⁰ Obscuringly, after degree completion, teachers need to acquire a teaching certificate, or a license to teach—most often, this licensing is achieved via teacher-education programs where ³¹ perspective teachers student-teach under more experienced instructors. Many schools prefer that their teachers continue to learn, train, and attend field-related events throughout their employment.

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28. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) teacher's
(C) teachers
(D) teacher has a

29. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) than
(C) then
(D) related

30. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) Given,
(C) Furthermore,
(D) Professionally,

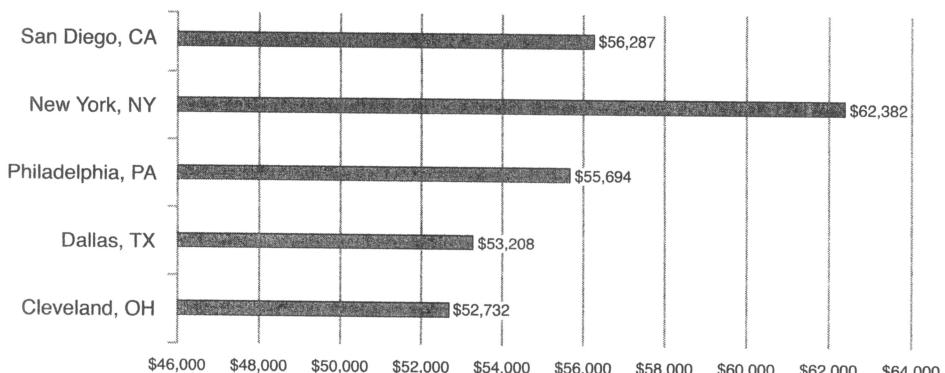
31. (A) NO CHANGE
(B) prospective
(C) prospecting
(D) previewing

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Public School Teacher Salary

■ Median Annual Income in U.S. Dollars



Even then, the job is far from cookie-cutter. Most teachers are expected to be knowledgeable in psychology and counseling in order to provide other support for students. Licensure requirements and salaries can vary based on geography; ② salaries in many urban school districts can vary by as much as approximately \$4,000 based on the city's location. Additionally, if you choose to teach at the secondary level, it is best to be ready to answer questions about college, career planning, and young adult issues. One thing is ③ for sure, a good teacher is there because he or she wants to be.

32. Which choice offers the most accurate interpretation of the data in the chart?
- NO CHANGE
 - salaries in many urban school districts can vary by as much as approximately \$7,000 based on the city's location.
 - salaries in many urban school districts can vary by as much as approximately \$10,000 based on the city's location.
 - salaries in many urban school districts can vary by as much as approximately \$13,000 based on the city's location.
33. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) for sure: a good
 (C) for sure a good
 (D) for a

Questions 34–44 are based on the following passage.

Murder Most Fowl

Al Capone, speakeasies, the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre—most of us have at least heard of Chicago's ³⁴ transparent affairs throughout the United States' thirteen-year "noble experiment" with prohibition. But while prohibition was repealed in 1933, another, less renowned noble experiment was inaugurated in Chicago in 2006—a citywide ban on the sale of foie gras, or fatty duck liver. Like veal, foie gras has often been a target of animal rights groups such as PETA ³⁵ because ducks traditionally undergo a technique called "gavage" in order to fatten the liver artificially. ³⁶ Gavage involves, the force-feeding of corn, to ducks through a funnel. Sponsors of the ban cited the raising of foie gras as a particularly heinous act of commercialized animal cruelty—one that overshadows the treatment of chickens, pigs, cows, and other animals raised for slaughter. The ban was passed by ³⁷ Chicago's City Council in an omnibus bill despite the opposition of the city's mayor.

Foie gras is considered a very traditional and desirable ingredient in ³⁸ French cooking, not surprisingly, Chicago's many respected French-style chefs were outraged by the council's decision. Other chefs throughout the city expressed similar

34. Which word is most applicable to the types of "affairs" listed at the beginning of the sentence?

(A) NO CHANGE
 (B) ancient
 (C) alcoholic
 (D) dubious

35. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) while
 (C) although
 (D) and

36. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) Gavage involves the, force-feeding of corn to ducks through a funnel.
 (C) Gavage involves the force-feeding of corn to ducks through a funnel.
 (D) Gavage involves the force-feeding, of corn to ducks through a funnel.

37. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) Chicagos City Council
 (C) Chicagos' Cities Council
 (D) Chicagos Cities Council

38. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) French cooking; not surprisingly, Chicago's many
 (C) French cooking: not surprisingly Chicagos many
 (D) French cooking not surprisingly, Chicago's many

dismay at what they perceived as everything from artistic censorship to the Orwellian tyranny of an authoritarian state. Restaurant patrons, for the most part, ³⁹ were appalled at the City Council's encroachment on personal dietary choices. In fact, many restaurants reported a tremendous spike in foie gras sales in the months between when the bill was passed and the date on which it took effect.

⁴⁰ What's more, after the ban became active—much like in the old days of prohibition—enterprising Chicagoan restaurateurs, diners, and chefs found ways around the legislation. Some restaurants, such as Har-De-Har-Har and Copperblue, simply continued to sell foie gras, claiming the ⁴¹ enormous livers were sourced either from chickens or from naturally fed ducks. Bin 36 offered a salad of figs, honey, and apricots at what appeared to be the exorbitant price of thirty ⁴² dollars—until one realized the salad included a “complimentary” serving of foie gras. Bin 36, being the most cavalier of the culinary rebels, was investigated by the Health Department, who nonetheless declined to issue a citation. Following that decision, attempts to enforce the ban essentially ⁴³ vivified, and any restaurant in Chicago wishing to serve foie gras could do so without a serious fear of reprisal.

Two years after the ban was passed, it was repealed. Chefs hailed the action as a victory ⁴⁴ to personal freedom. Many animal rights advocates decried it as surrender to wealthy special interest groups. Mayor Richard Daley reflected on the council's decision to ban foie gras in the first place as “the silliest thing they've ever done.”

39. Which choice best expresses that restaurant patrons had the opposite attitude about the foie gras ban than the chefs described in the previous sentence?
 - (A) NO CHANGE
 - (B) considered moving away from this oppressive society.
 - (C) just wondered what all the fuss was about.
 - (D) felt that artists should be able to paint whatever they would like.

40. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) Conversely,
 (C) However,
 (D) In contrast,

41. Which wording gives the most logical and vivid description based on the context of the sentence?
 - (A) NO CHANGE
 - (B) suspiciously large and luscious
 - (C) grotesquely unappetizing
 - (D) poultry

42. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) dollars, until one, realized the salad
 (C) dollars: until one realized, the salad
 (D) dollars; until one realized the salad

43. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) congealed,
 (C) checked,
 (D) froze,

44. (A) NO CHANGE
 (B) since
 (C) for
 (D) on



If there is still time remaining, you may review your answers.

Prompt

As you read the passage below, consider how Andrea K. Scott 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 Andre K. Scott, “A Trans Latinx Artist’s High-Fashion Critique of Colonialism” ©2018 by The New Yorker. Originally published October 20, 2018.

In her anti-memoir “Disavowals,” from 1930, the French Surrealist¹ Claude Cahun wrote, “Under this mask, another mask; I will never finish removing all these faces.” Cahun was born Lucy Schwob, but that identity couldn’t contain the writer and artist, who performed an inventive series of gender-fluid selves in front of her camera. The portraits prefigure those of Cindy Sherman² but, perhaps more significantly, they’re the spiritual ancestors of the works of subsequent generations of genderqueer chameleon-photographers, such as the Japanese photographer Yasumasa Morimura and the South African photographer Zanele Muholi. The latest addition to this lineage is the Latinx transgender phenom Martine Gutierrez, whose new project “Indigenous Woman” centers on the September issue of a fictional fashion magazine so glossily convincing that you may try to subscribe.

The front and back covers are clearly modelled on Andy Warhol’s Interview magazine³, down to the jagged cursive font that spells out the title. Inside, a hundred and forty-six pages are filled with Vogue-worthy⁴ fashion spreads—and the ad campaigns that make them possible—featuring Gutierrez playing the roles of an entire agency’s worth of models. In addition to posing, she also took every picture, styled every outfit, and designed all the layouts. She has, in the most literal sense, made herself up, imploding the classic power dynamic of Pygmalion and Galatea⁵—or Kanye and Kim—by keeping men, if not the male gaze, out of the picture. When a male model shows up, he is either a mannequin, a rag doll, or a trouser leg—which, as anyone who is familiar with Helmut Newton’s⁶ photographs and Y.S.L. suits knows, could just as easily belong to fierce woman.

¹ Surrealism is art movement that became influential between World War I and II. It is known for its visual artworks that paint, with photographic precision, puzzling, illogical scenes of everyday objects.

² Cindy Sherman is an American photographer known for her images—particularly her elaborately “disguised” self-portraits—that comment on social role-playing and sexual stereotypes.

³ The Interview magazine, founded by Andy Warhol in 1969, was known for its freewheeling conversations with artists and pop culture titans. Andy Warhol was part of the pop art movement. He was famous for exploring popular culture in his work, using brands like Coca Cola and Campbell's Soup.

⁴ Vogue is a fashion and lifestyle magazine covering many topics including fashion, beauty, culture, living, and runway.

⁵ According to classical mythology, the sculptor Pygmalion so desired a marble woman he had carved that Venus, the goddess of love, granted her life.

⁶ Helmut Newton, the prolific, widely imitated fashion photographer was known for his provocative, erotically charged photos—a mainstay of Vogue and other publications. He was the photographer of Yves Saint Laurent’s

Eighteen of Gutierrez's photographs are on view (through October 20th 2019) at the Ryan Lee Gallery, where copies of the magazine are also displayed. The images are printed in a variety of sizes and framed eclectically—or not framed at all—to convey the breadth of styles that Gutierrez manages to both celebrate and subvert. Mario Sorrenti's moody black-and-white campaign for Calvin Klein's Obsession perfume is lampooned in a lush nearly eight-foot-tall closeup in the exhibition, in which Gutierrez pouts at the camera in a white bikini top, supporting two halves of a cantaloupe in lieu of breasts. A pitch-perfect quartet of vivid color portraits satirizes the #selfcare Instagram craze for face masks, while channelling Irving Penn's⁷ editorial homages to the fruit-and-vegetable faces of the sixteenth-century Italian painter Giuseppe Arcimboldo.⁸

Looking at these chimerical pictures, another painter inevitably springs to mind: Frida Kahlo, who relentlessly reinvented herself as a proudly indigenous woman. Gutierrez—who was born in Berkeley, California, in 1989, grew up Vermont, and is now based in New York City—is of Guatemalan descent. Her most powerful pictures turn indigeneity into a darkly magical superpower, moving past conventions of feminine beauty toward something thrillingly monstrous. Regard “Demons, Tlazoteotl, ‘Eater of Filth,’ ” who is draped in a stole that reimagines the traditional Guatemalan huipil as a shoulder-baring, glamazon garment.



Demons, Tlazoteotl, 'Eater of Filth' (2018)

(YSL) now infamous tuxedo as part of his autumn/winter "Pop Art" collection in 1966. The photograph depicts a woman who does not rely on ruffles or exposed skin to emphasize her sexuality and femininity; instead, she wears a perfectly cut, sharply contoured jacket and trouser.

⁷ Irving Penn was an American photographer known for both his commercial and fine art work.

⁸ Giuseppe Arcimboldo, Arcimboldo also spelled Arcimboldi, (born c. 1527, Milan [Italy]—died 1593, Milan), Italian Mannerist painter whose grotesque compositions of fruits, vegetables, animals, books, and other objects were arranged to resemble human portraits. In the 20th century these double images were greatly admired by Salvador Dalí and other Surrealist painters. (Britannica.com)

The caption describes her as “the Aztec deity of the underworld” but also “the goddess of forgiveness and purification thought to transform pain and suffering into gold.” Cortez looted Montezuma’s gold.⁹ Gutierrez reclaims it as body paint and accessories—a critique of colonialism that’s ready to party.

Write an essay in which you explain how Andrea K. Scott promotes Martine Gutierrez’s photography. In your essay, analyze how Scott 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 her writing. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.

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

⁹ Hernán Cortés, in full Hernán Cortés, marqués del Valle de Oaxaca, also called Hernando Cortés or Fernando Cortés, Cortés also spelled Cortéz, (born 1485, Medellín, near Mérida, Extremadura, Castile [Spain]—died December 2, 1547, Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Sevilla), Spanish conquistador who overthrew the Aztec empire (1519–21) and won Mexico for the crown of Spain. (Britannica.com)

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 twelve 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 fourteen 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 nine 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.) feel more self-confident and/or more self-aware because of the writer's discussion?

Expressing Reservations in a Constructive Way

At this point, possibly because the writer is passionate about the issue, the

1. rhetoric becomes rather (e.g., *hyperbolic, confrontational, overly effusive, stilted*)...
2. The tone is generally objective; however, there are moments in the argumentation that reveals minor blind-spots in the writer's thinking...
3. The writer appears to have rejected the use of logos as a dominant mode of persuasion, choosing instead to emphasize only subjective evidence. While the over-reliance on ethos and pathos may compromise a writer's persuasiveness, in this particular piece...
4. The writing incorporates a variety of statistical findings and/or hard facts. While such a rigorously scientific/academic method appeals to the logically minded reader, it may alienate a few readers who prefer/need...
5. The writer makes an insightful point about; however, the argumentation can benefit from...
6. Depending on the reader's (e.g., *political, philosophical, emotional, religious, cultural*) expectations, the writing may produce one of the following three effects. First...second...third...
7. The idea eloquently encapsulated in this paragraph may empower readers who... However, less [insert appropriate adjective] may find it difficult to subscribe to the notion of...
8. The article expresses a compelling argument about.....; nonetheless, some quantitative evidence could...
9. The writer seems to have assumed that readers are familiar with... Still, it is possible to infer that...
10. While I follow the spirit of the writer's argument, I also wonder if...
11. The scope of the argument is admirable, but the writer seems uninterested in the entertaining the possibility that...
12. The writer conveniently sidesteps the view that... Still, she or he compensates for the rather biased approach by...
13. Even though the writing presents a generally even-handed treatment of the issue, this reader prefers...