Donner, Francesca. “The Household Work Men and Women Do, and Why.” The New York Times, 12 Feb. 2020. [www.nytimes.com/2020/02/12/us/the-household-work-men-and-women-do-and-why.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/12/us/the-household-work-men-and-women-do-and-why.html)

Summary:

The writer, Francesca Donner, in this essay wrote about the time that each gender in a relationship spent on house chores using information from a Gallup poll. According to a new Gallup poll, while men support gender equality, they still lag behind in household work. Nearly a quarter of high school seniors surveyed still preferred the traditional household structure, in which the mother remains at home and the father works full-time. The younger opposite-sex couples are no more likely than older ones to distribute household duties fairly. Men still perform around an hour less of home chores each day than women, despite having doubled their contribution since 1965. While women often undertake more indoor activities like cleaning and cooking, child care is more likely to be shared equally. **128 words -- let’s cut to 80!**

Evaluation:

Sources credibility (ethos): logos, data, current, biased, method used

Writer’s background, position, expert?

The article was written in 2020 by Francesca Donner, the director of the Gender Initiative at the New York Times. Because of that, **her knowledge about gender must be really useful and credible and the information she provided is still up to date**. The writer didn’t use ethos in this essay but the others were perfectly used. **The writer used polls and surveys, so I personally think that this essay is not biased. I will use this to show the reader about the fact that men still do fewer household chores than women.**

Jimenez, J. “Indian University Stabbed in ‘Racially Motivated’ Attack, School Says.” The New York Times.

Summary:

“It would be one less person to blow up our country,” is what the attacker told the police after she stabbed an 18-year-old “Asian” Indian University student seven times in the head while she was riding a bus. Also in the article, the suspect admits that she targeted the student because she assumed that the victim was a Chinese student, and the victim had no contact and no prior confrontation throughout the whole time. This demonstrates that the action of a 54-year-old suspect was purely out of hatred. The victim said to the police that she was waiting for the bus’ exit door to open when the attacker jumped on to her, stabber her in the head several times with a folding knife and then returned to her seat. However, the suspect is being charged with attempted murder, but she is not being charged with a hate crime as Indiana is one of the four states the does not have this kind of law. “It is a really scary reminder for me that I need to be more vigilant of myself and where I am whenever I’m taking the bus or walking into the community,” Wo, an Asian community student says in the article. **204 words -- let’s cut to 120!**

Evaluation and Relevance:

The source is credible because it is posted in the New York Times, which is one of the biggest and reliable news sites in the world.

Summary:

In this article, Reguera-Teba and the other authors are all surgeons. They analyze the prognostic factors of severity for injuries caused by fighting bulls in Spain, Portugal, and southern France. They observe a study including 1239 patients with a reported history of bull horn injuries between January 2012 and November 2019 in Spain, Portugal, and southern France.

Evaluation and Relevance:

It’s very valuable that the article shows percentages and statistics related to accidents, mortality, and lesions surrounding the bullfighting world. Also, it is helpful being able to compare Spain’s rates with Portugal’s and France’s.