

# SAT® with Essay

As you read the passage below, consider how Mark Gold and Cara Horowitz use

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 Mark Gold and Cara Horowitz, “Drowning the Oceans in Plastic.”  
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- <sup>1</sup> You’ve probably seen the images of dolphins caught in abandoned monofilament fishing nets, or of vast areas of plastic trash floating in remote waters of the Pacific, or of sea turtles consuming plastic bags that look remarkably like one of their favorite foods: jellyfish. Or perhaps, after a rainstorm, you’ve walked on a beach that resembled a landfill. Some 20 million tons of plastic pollution enters the oceans each year, and it’s devastating the marine environment.
- <sup>2</sup> Plastic litter is also costly. On the West Coast alone, according to a recent EPA study, the cost of cleaning up marine litter comes to more than \$13 per person per year. And because plastic typically does not degrade in the ocean, today’s pollution will be a problem for many generations to come.
- <sup>3</sup> Locally, there have been some success stories. Thanks to state and federal environmental requirements, the Los Angeles region has installed screens on more than 50,000 storm water basins, as well as inserts that keep all but the smallest plastic pollution out of local rivers, beaches and bays. Additionally, bans on single-use plastic bags in a number of local jurisdictions have reduced plastic bag use by tens of millions of bags annually. And West Hollywood, Manhattan Beach, Santa Monica and Malibu have banned single-use foam food packaging. All of these measures have meant less plastic ending up in the ocean locally.

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- 4 Statewide, legislation to ban plastic bags has failed numerous times due to successful lobbying efforts from plastic bag manufacturers and others, but nevertheless, more than 10 million Californians live in cities that have banned the bag. The State Water Resources Control Board will soon release a statewide trash policy that builds on the Los Angeles area's successful trash control measures.
- 5 But we need far more comprehensive policies, and the story nationally and internationally is still gloomy. Last year's landmark Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development recognized marine litter as a major environmental issue that the world must address, and it called for action by 2025 to "achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to coastal and marine environments."
- 6 However, a recent UCLA study analyzed dozens of treaties, programs and policies in place around the world and found all of them to be severely lacking. Overall, the well-intentioned international agreements impose vague or voluntary standards, require little to no monitoring, are severely underfunded and are difficult to enforce. In fact, the UCLA researchers concluded that there was essentially no recourse under international law to address most plastic marine litter on the high seas.
- 7 Even the most effective of the current treaties, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, has huge loopholes. For example, the treaty exempts accidental loss or disposal of plastic resulting from ship or equipment damage, and leaves enforcement and penalty decisions up to often-reluctant states.
- 8 To achieve the dramatic reductions necessary to stem the plastic marine litter crisis, we need a comprehensive solution akin to the Montreal Protocol, an international treaty that has dramatically reduced the global use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons. An effective treaty would include strict monitoring requirements, third-party compliance assessment, funding mechanisms and easily enforceable requirements with substantial penalties.
- 9 One big problem is that international environmental treaties can take a decade or more to negotiate. In the interim, therefore, concerned countries must also pursue regional, national and local policies and programs to address plastic marine litter.

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- <sup>10</sup> Potential actions could include the creation of an “ocean-friendly” product certification program; regional and national bans on the most common and damaging types of plastic litter; the expansion of programs that provide economic incentives for manufacturers to manage plastic waste sustainably; the creation and implementation of certification and tracking programs for fishing and aquaculture operations; and the establishment of funding sources for marine litter remediation through product redemption fees and shipping container fees at ports.
- <sup>11</sup> No individual action will solve the plastic marine litter crisis, but swift implementation of these policies could have a huge positive effect in reducing a critical environmental problem.

Write an essay in which you explain how Mark Gold and Cara Horowitz build an argument to persuade their audience that we need more comprehensive international policies to eliminate and prevent plastic marine litter. In your essay, analyze how Gold and Horowitz use one or more of the features listed in the box above (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of their argument. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.

Your essay should not explain whether you agree with Gold and Horowitz’s claims, but rather explain how Gold and Horowitz build an argument to persuade their audience.

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In "Drawing the Oceans in Plastic," Mark Gold and Cara Horowitz assert that more comprehensive policies be implemented in order to resolve the plastic marine litter crisis, which has resulted in much oceanic pollution, as described. Gold and Horowitz effectively enhance their argument via appeals to pathos, logos, and ethos.

For one, the authors illustrate the devastating, unresolved situation by way of emotional, or pathos, appeals. For instance, in the opening paragraph, Gold and Horowitz depict various marine-life tragedies, such as "plastic trash floating in remote waters of the Pacific, or of sea turtles consuming plastic bags." These didactic images effectively provoke a sense of empathy in the reader's mind, thereby successfully illustrating the severity of the issue. Thus, the authors manage to bring attention to the <sup>plastic</sup> marine litter crisis via pathos appeals in the opening paragraph.

Furthermore, Gold and Horowitz utilize logos appeals, implementing logical and statistical arguments into their work so as to convince the reader that something must be done to terminate the crisis. To illustrate, the authors note that "[S]ome 20 million tons of plastic pollution enters the oceans each year" (paragraph 1) in order to concretely demonstrate the severity of

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the crisis to the reader. This is successful, as such a large amount of pollution signifies the vast devastation that is occurring in oceans due to plastic pollution, ergo bringing the reader to sympathize with the authors. Additionally, a logos appeal is used by the authors in paragraph 2 to demonstrate the exact cost of the crisis, which is "more than \$13 per person per year," (paragraph 2) to clean up marine litter. This fact further demonstrates how grave the issue is to the reader, thereby allowing for the reader to relate to the authors. Lastly, in paragraph 6, logos is used to signify the lack of success with "dozens of treaties, programs and policies in place around the world." Gold and Horowitz remark that these were, according to a UCLA study, found to be "severely underfunded" and "difficult to enforce" so these programs were not effective. Thus, by utilizing a formal study, the authors glorify their argument, as logical evidence is used to demonstrate that current attempts are failing at resolving the crisis, thus supporting their argument that a more comprehensive solution must be created to solve the plastic marine litter crisis. Overall, the authors effectively use logos to enhance their argument in favor of a greater solution to the crisis.

Finally, Gold and Horowitz successfully implement ethos

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appeals in order to enhance their arguments. For one, in paragraph 5, the authors utilize a third party with significant credibility, the United Nations, to confirm that the crisis indeed constitutes a "major environmental issue," as it was declared as such at the "Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development." Therefore, by using a source with significant clout that asserts that crisis is, indeed, grave, the authors enhance their argument, since it is clear that the issue needs to be resolved; even the UN "called for action."

In addition, the effects of the public's general apathy is well-depicted by the authors via an ethos appeal. Gold and Horowitz remark that an international treaty which attempts to resolve the problem "has huge loopholes," as "the treaty exempts accidental loss or disposal of plastic resulting from ship or equipment damage, and leaves enforcement and penalty decisions up to often-reluctant states" (paragraph 7). This is clearly an ethical issue, as much of the plastic waste, under the treaty, goes uncared for. Thus, by illustrating this ethical violation which an international treaty allows for, the authors effectively demonstrate to the reader that the problem needs to be resolved in a more comprehensive manner, thus supporting their argument. In all, ethos appeals, via both credibility and ethics,

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enhance Gold's and Horowitz's argument. In conclusion, Gold and Horowitz effectively utilize pathos, logos, and ethos appeals to glorify their argument for more comprehensive policies and programs to resolve the plastic marine litter crisis.