Argument Paragraph 7: Session 2

**NAME THAT EVIDENCE TYPE!**

* Label the pieces of evidence below as **A** for anecdotal or **F** for factual.
* For bonus points:
	+ Indicate whether the **Anecdotal Evidence** is
		- **P** = personal
		- **F** = family or friends
		- **A/I** = acquaintance or interviewee
	+ Indicate whether the **Factual Evidence** is
		- **C =** confirmed facts
		- **D/S** = data or statistics
		- **R** = research by experts

**CLAIM: School lunches aren’t as healthy as they should be.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A/F?** | **Bonus!** | **Evidence** |
|  |  | “A study by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2006 found that 23.5 percent of high schools offered fast food from places like Pizza Hut and Taco Bell” (*The New York Times*). |
|  |  | My friend Michelle says that at her school, French fries and pizza are options in the cafeteria every single day of the week (Chen). |
|  |  | “’One of the first indications of a good lunch program is enthusiasm among the people serving the food,’ said Marion Nestle, professor of nutrition and food studies at New York University and author of *What to Eat* (North Point Press, 2007)” (*The New York Times*). |
|  |  | Last week, the only thing I ate at school for lunch was tater tots and French fries and by the time I got on the bus, I was starving and had a headache. |
|  |  | According to the Cafeteria Director at Davis Elementary, who I interviewed last week, for 20 cents more per student, they could make homemade French fries that are baked instead of fried in grease (Jones). |
|  |  | Though the United States Department of Agriculture is requiring schools to serve healthier foods at lunch, French fries will remain on the menu because potato lobbyists persuaded Congressmen to keep them on the list of approved food. (National Public Radio—npr.org) |

Argument Paragraph 7: Session 3

**NAME THAT EVIDENCE TYPE!**

**Teacher Version**

* Label the pieces of evidence below as **A** for anecdotal or **F** for factual.
* For bonus points:
	+ Indicate whether the **Anecdotal Evidence** is
		- **P** = personal
		- **F** = family or friends
		- **A/I** = acquaintance or interviewee
	+ Indicate whether the **Factual Evidence** is
		- **C =** confirmed facts
		- **D/S** = data or statistics
		- **R** = research by experts

**CLAIM: School lunches aren’t as healthy as they should be.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A/F?** | **Bonus!** | **Evidence** |
| **F** | **D/S** | “A study by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2006 found that 23.5 percent of high schools offered fast food from places like Pizza Hut and Taco Bell” (*The New York Times*). |
| **A** | **F** | My friend Michelle says that at her school, French fries and pizza are options in the cafeteria every single day of the week (Chen). |
| **F** | **R** | “’One of the first indications of a good lunch program is enthusiasm among the people serving the food,’ said Marion Nestle, professor of nutrition and food studies at New York University and author of *What to Eat* (North Point Press, 2007)” (*The New York Times*). |
| **A** | **P** | Last week, the only thing I ate at school for lunch was tater tots and French fries and by the time I got on the bus, I was starving and had a headache. |
| **A** | **A/I** | According to the Cafeteria Director at Davis Elementary, who I interviewed last week, for 20 cents more per student, they could make homemade French fries that are baked instead of fried in grease (Jones). |
| **F** | **C** | Though the United States Department of Agriculture is requiring schools to serve healthier foods at lunch, French fries will remain on the menu because potato lobbyists persuaded Congressmen to keep them on the list of approved food. (National Public Radio—npr.org) |

Argument Paragraph 7: Session 3