

Paper 1

Sample #1

The author provides a study from The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition in order to support her claims. With over 50 years of experience, the authors of the peer-reviewed articles in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition are experts in their field, thus proving the source as reliable despite the limited range of their studies with them being based in the United States. The study itself proves to be very well rounded with a large pool of members involved for a long period of time, furthering the reliability of this study as a source, even though it's pool of individuals within the study was limited to women thus making this not completely applicable to the general population. One of the strongest facts presented, with great straightforwardness, was, "Women who drank diet sodas drank twice as much as those who drank sugar-sweetened sodas..." as it supports the notion that the diet industry is secretive and manipulative in their products, leading women who drink it not necessarily achieve their presumed goal of better health. These ideas of the negative impacts of sodas on overall health is further backed by the 20-ounce soda statistic displaying the life-long consequences of consuming these drinks, however the lack of specificity when referring to what type of soda, sweetened with regular or artificial sugar, makes their point less impactful as well as somewhat lacking in the connection to the author's point. The author of this piece also uses persuasive diction with words such as "frightening" that lead the audience to have a fear-based predisposition towards the facts presented. Despite the lack of certain specificities to the study and certain limitations of the study itself, the source's general reliability and supporting evidence lead to the overall reinforcement of the author's conclusion.

Sample #2

In the evidence the author put forth about a study done on rats' reactions to types of sugar, there is no specified author and/or source and the specifics of the study itself such as study length, size, and details of the rats' diets, leading to a lack of trustworthiness when putting forth the information found in this study as evidence. The fact that rats were used as the test subject for this study makes it quite nonapplicable to humans due to rats being a different species that thus have a different body system that has different reaction to certain substances than a human's would, making the data found not extremely relevant to the argument at hand. In addition, the author uses manipulative and informal language that pushes the reader to believe the reader that the conclusion made were much more supported than in reality such as "They increase cravings, weight gain, and diabetes. And they are addictive". Of which much of these conclusions made were huge assumptions that were unsupported and, in some cases, unrelated to the evidence in the study. However, the study does provide some statistics that support the idea that these artificial sweeteners do have negative repercussions on the body with the statistics of increased body fat and slowed metabolism. Even with the thin statistics provided from this study, the unreliability of the study itself as well as its lack in connection to the actual argument being made by the author does little to support his case regarding the diet industry.

### Sample #3

Another piece of evidence provided by the author discusses the balancing of a poor diet with exercise. There is no source on any of these facts presented, and with no information on the location of these studies and the members of these studies in relation to their nationality, sex, health, and such decreases the effective usability of these facts. The language used within this text is quite informal, using the word “you” as to evoke a personal connection to the reader, thus causing it to be somewhat manipulative. This personal connection is then used to as to help string together these loosely related facts into what is mainly an emotionally-based argument. On the other hand, this evidence does continue to support the author through not only the presentation of facts that are human-based, but shedding light on part of the counter-argument that exercise could erase any damage done by the food industry and its many secrets. While the facts shown do provide a somewhat compelling argument rejecting a potential counter-argument of the piece, the lack of source information in combination with the poor use of diction throughout leads to the unsuccessful support of the author’s claims.

### Sample #4

The evidence from this sample demonstrates the economic burdens of certain NCDs often caused by the lack of a healthy diet. One of the statements made was from the United Nations, an international organization that collects some of the world’s best in this particular category of diseases and their economic burdens, however as a nongovernmental organization they may not have access to the same data as a governmental data. Despite this study done by the UN, the rest of the facts presented do not have an author and all of them lack in-depth information on the study such as the study length, date, and location, besides the one that suggests a point about the “developing world”. Additionally, the language used within this piece has an overall professional tone using professional jargon throughout, despite there being a slight persuasive undertone using words such as “deadly” and “burden” to create a sense of panic about the issue at hand. Furthermore, while this sample does present a new side to the argument displaying the negative economic repercussions from the deceptive nature of the diet industry, the points made were not very loosely connected to the author’s main point resulting in not only a somewhat unimportant statement but an additional correlation not implying causation factor. An assessment of the facts presented can see that even though there may be a high-level source involved that conveys a well-written prospect, the other sources that they use are highly unspecific alongside the message being presented doing little to further the author’s argument as there is little correlation to the subject of the diet industry.