

Possible Answers for *Successful College Writing, Sixth Edition* – Chapter 18

Ex 18.1

1. *hero*: a person who engages in outstanding acts of courage and selflessness; exhibits physical or emotional power beyond the norm; or endangers self for the sake of others without seeking reward
2. *giraffe*: a spotted mammal with long legs and an extremely long neck that allows it to graze from savanna treetops
3. *science fiction*: a type of imaginative literature that examines the effects of technology on society, usually in the future
4. *social media*: forms of online communication or online communities among people linked by similar interests
5. *friendship*: a relationship between two people based on mutual respect and some common bond, such as compatible personalities, similar ages, or similar interests

Ex 18.2

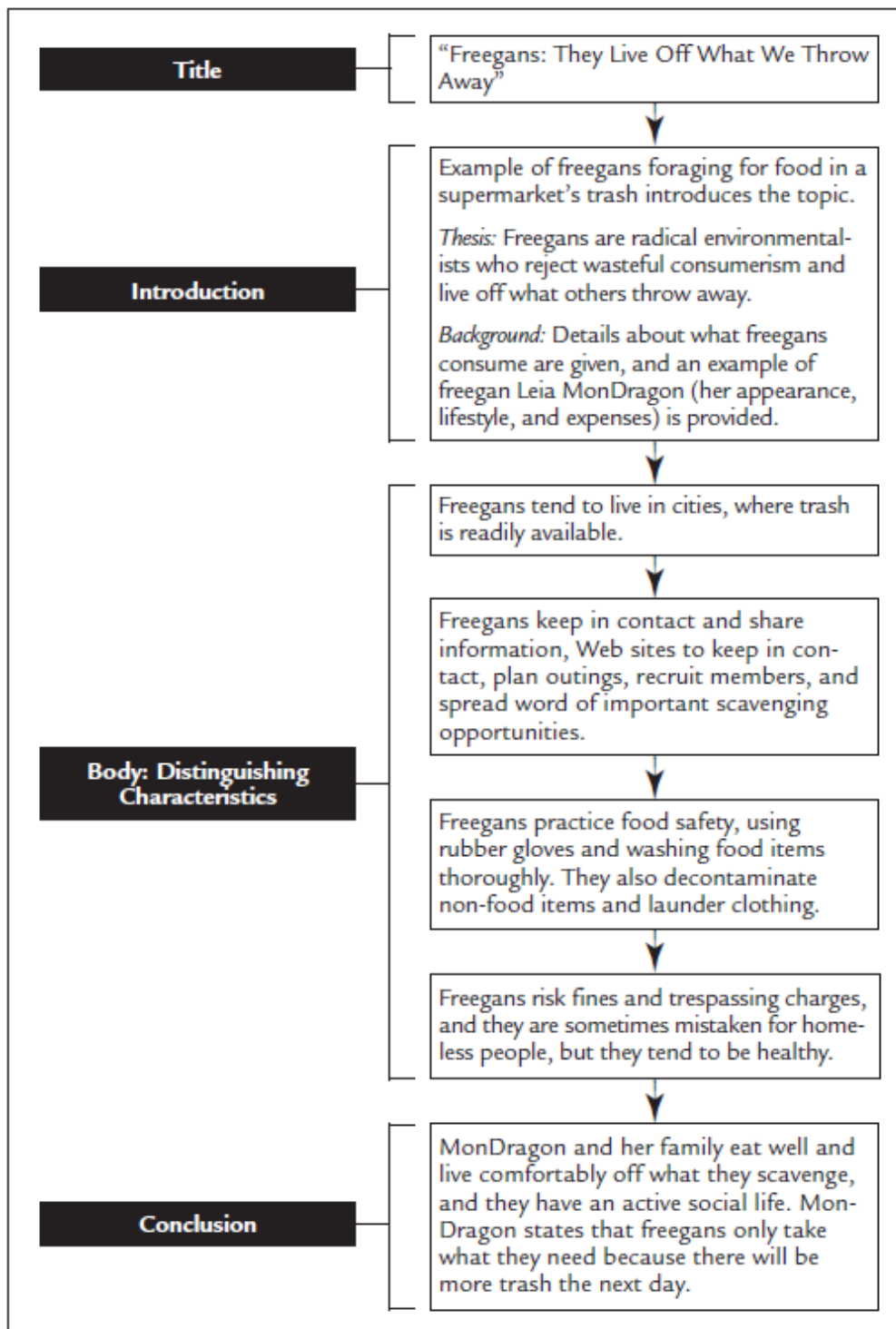
Example: 1. hero *Description* or *illustration* of a person who might be considered a hero; *narration* of a heroic act; *comparison and contrast* of a hero and an antihero; *argument* about what makes a hero; discussion of what *causes* a person to become a hero and what *effects* a hero's actions have

Ex 18.3

Example: 1. A type of dance Ballet: Ballet is an elaborate, formal style of dance that may dramatize a story or an idea using classical or contemporary music and graceful, precise movements.

Misconceptions/negation: Ballet is a "dead" art form; on the contrary, new ballets are choreographed frequently for ballet companies. Ballet usually involves women dancing in tutus; on the contrary, ballet companies include male dancers and use a variety of costumes

Ex 18.4



Guerrilla Street Art: A New Use of Public Space, Kate Atkinson

Analyzing the Writer's Technique

1. It is art taken "out of its traditional context"; it is art that uses "public space to create controversy and intrigue"; it makes "art free and accessible to a broad audience" (para. 1).
2. Title: introduces a new term; introduction: offers several examples that prove the topic's relevance; conclusion: summarizes why guerrilla street art can be considered art
3. Judgment: "crude or offensive inscriptions" (4); technical: "wheat pasting" (2); abstract: "iconic image" (3); controversial: "guerrilla street art" (1)

Thinking Critically about Definition

1. Atkinson appreciates guerrilla street art. The essay is therefore more favorable than it would be if she saw it as an illegal act only or as an act that produces artless work.
2. Atkinson might have included an article from an art magazine or Web site. The sources she uses emphasize that her subject is popular and political rather than illegal, academic, or concerning the established art world.
3. *Vibrancy* connotes positive energy; *blossoming* connotes positive growth. Both support the affirmative tone.
4. The term is a euphemism if it means something more raw than the words suggest. “Guerrilla” can connote either activity that is illegal and difficult to stop or activity that can be romanticized. If the latter, it is euphemistic. More direct language: *unapproved street art*.
5. *Similarities*: posted in the same locations; unsolicited by the venues; without official permission; may be eye-catching and beautiful, promote a cause, be self-serving, irritate neighbors, be costly to remove. *Differences*: primary purpose is pragmatic and commercial rather than nonpragmatic and aesthetic.

Responding to the Reading

Answers will vary.

Dating on the Autism Spectrum, Emily Shire

Examining the Reading

1. Shire emphasizes that the emotional needs of autistic people are the same as those of neuro-typical people; however, autistic people need more direct, concrete instruction for social situations and may not like the same things as neuro-typical people.
2. Autistic people often do not react to subtle social cues, do not like loud music or crowds, or do not respond to touch in ways that uninformed neurotypical people expect.
3. Autistic women are often blunter than neuro-typical women, and men are often attracted to forward women (para. 17).
4. *Inherently*: fundamentally, essentially part of; *dearth*: lack, shortage; *mundane*: ordinary; *predatory*: stalking

Analyzing the Writer’s Technique

1. One of the misconceptions about autistic people is that they are marginal, outside the norm, and socially awkward, whereas Miss America contestants are considered mainstream, “normal,” and socially adept. Using an example of an autistic Miss America contestant forces readers to question this misconception.
2. Her thesis can be found in pars. 7 and 9: “Perhaps because so much of their behavior runs counter to mainstream conceptions . . . [autistic people are] rarely considered in romantic contexts” and “It’s not that individuals on the spectrum do not have the same desire for love; they just may not know how to find it.” It could be restated as, “People on the autism spectrum have the same need for love that neuro-typical people have, but they may need help to learn how to find it.”
3. The first two paragraphs present a light, personal story about a popular figure. This introduction does not provide much background information, but students might find that it sufficiently establishes the topic and context.
4. The conclusion provides some closure for the opening story, so it frames the essay neatly.

Visualizing the Reading

Pattern of Development	Examples
Comparison-contrast	Dating for neuro-typical people vs. people on the autism spectrum (first date in a bar, para. 5; perceptions of flirting, 14; fear of rejection, 9, 21), men on the autism spectrum versus women on the autism spectrum (15–17)
Illustration	Penzvalto's dating experience (paras. 1–2, 18, 22–23)
Definition	Ecologically valid social skills (11)
Process analysis	Flirting (12)
Illustration	Plank's experience learning to flirt (14), findings from a 1989 study (17)

Thinking Critically about Text and Images

1. The connotation of *act* here indicates that Pauline Penzvalto sees two sets of behaviors for herself: her natural self (normal to her) and her outward self (normal to others).
2. The tone is instructive without being didactic; it is a conversational tone. Shire appears to be taking the side of autistic people, explaining them to neurotypical readers.
3. Besides her interview with Penzvalto, Shire uses studies (paras. 4, 17); quotations from the founder of a Web site for autistic people (7, 13–15, 20), expert authors (8, 16), academics (9–12), a dating specialist (19), and a filmmaker (21). Perhaps she might have interviewed more autistic people or more neuro-typical people who have dated autistic people.
4. Shire is fairly objective, indicated by her avoidance of “I” and her frequent use of declarative sentences, with straightforward statements of fact using simple present and simple past tense verbs.
5. The graph shows an increase in reported cases of autism at all ages, and among both boys and girls. There is a greater increase among boys. Increased awareness and media attention to autism may cause some parents to report autism when they previously might not have done so.

Responding to the Reading

Answers will vary.