

A Below are the 3 body paragraphs from the essay, 'Would a ban on violent video games be useful?' Identify the following types of sentence.

topic sentence details and proof concluding sentence
 reference linking sentence

Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. To support their opinion, they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers. A report by Braxton University in the United States found that among 234 gamers, arrest and conviction levels for any form of crime were actually 8% lower than for non-gamers (Malone, 2011). Both those who produce, and those who play the games, claim they are being unfairly blamed for the problems of society, and point out that no one would ever demand that books with violent themes should be banned for their negative influence.

On the other hand, a growing number of people reject this view. They suggest that on certain vulnerable people, the watching and playing of violent scenarios for long periods of time, must have an effect. They cite the recent court case in Addington, Scotland where the defendant himself claimed to have been directly influenced by the game he had been playing continuously before attacking his best friend. Furthermore, they point out that many male teenagers will have spent over a year of their life playing video games by the time they are 18, (Delgado and Spade, 2009) so they are potentially a huge influence on behaviour.

Even if it were agreed that a ban on certain games was beneficial, there is the question of enforcement. If some countries banned video games, people would almost certainly be able to access them, either by buying and shipping them from countries where there was no ban, or by downloading from the Internet. In brief, national laws would not be able to police the global reach of modern technology, so any ban would be completely ineffective.

B Below are the 4 body paragraphs from the essay, 'Discuss the position of women in contemporary society in relation to employment.' Choose the correct topic sentence for each paragraph.

1.

- a) To start, it is useful to give an overview of the progress in this matter.
- b) To start, it is useful to look at some statistics on female employment.
- c) To start, it is useful to define what we mean by female employment.

The Treaty of Rome of 1973 guaranteed a women's right to work Europe wide, and national legislation has added to their rights ever since. In Britain, as in most other European countries, it is illegal to recruit on the basis of gender, sexual harassment is unacceptable, maternity rights have been extended, higher education is open to women, and educationally women often outperform men. Therefore the old obstacles to female employment would seem to have been overcome, but as we shall see, this is not in fact the case.

2.

- a) Women have a right to equal wages to men, yet on average, are paid a third less than men (Johnson, 2004).
- b) Men are physically stronger than women, so dominate in certain types of work.
- c) Though women now make up 46% of the workforce (Johnson, 2004), they are not equally represented in all job types.

There is a tendency for women to work in particular areas, a process often known as 'horizontal differentiation'. This term was used by the eminent sociologists, LaPaglia and Sanchez, to describe the fact that women often confine themselves to specific professions in the service sector, namely teaching, retail and nursing (LaPaglia and Sanchez, 2001). The latest figures from the Department of Employment would seem to bear this out. In 2011, 72% of teachers, 67% of retail assistants and a huge 93% of nurses were women (DOE, 2011). Women, then, dominate in jobs that have some sort of service element.

3.

- a) Outside the service sector, this difference continues.
- b) Women work in a variety of sectors.
- c) To improve this situation, a change in the law is needed.

If we look at heavy industry, taking the example of shipbuilding, it is not surprising that women only account for 2% of the workforce as it is a very physical field. In manufacturing, women account for 72%, and in the financial sector, it is a mere 11% (DOE, 2011), and in neither of these would physical strength be an issue. The only sector where there are equal numbers of women and men is the IT industry, and this might be because it is relatively new. The reasons for the differentiation are controversial; some believe it is the inevitable consequence of biological differences while others believe it is simply prejudice. Whatever the truth, we can say that the position of women in employment very much depends on the nature of that employment.

4.

- a) The next question is whether women can change the situation themselves.
- b) The next question is whether this inequality has deep historical roots.
- c) The next question is whether women have power and status in the jobs they choose, whatever the sector.

The answer is overwhelmingly no. Women on average earn 15% less than men in equivalent jobs, and only one out of twelve managerial positions, whatever the industry, are held by women (Johnson, 2010). Hence, for example, in a hospital, most of the nurses will be women, but the doctors and managers will be men. Marsh and Noble (2009) have termed this phenomenon 'vertical differentiation', when gender inequalities exist even within the same economic sector. Furthermore, women are more likely to be in part time work, and on short contracts of less than a year, both of which means they have fewer rights than permanent, full time employees. In brief, women are under-represented in management, and are on vulnerable contracts, putting them in a weak position overall.

C Below are the 3 body paragraphs from the essay, 'Analyse problems with the Euro'. Each paragraph is mixed up, so put the sentences in the correct order.

Body paragraph 1

1. Various surveys back this point up, with public support in the Netherlands for example put at 72% in the early months of the year (Peterson, 2003).
2. In terms of logistics, therefore, the Euro has to be judged a success.
3. It was a massive operation to switch from various currencies to a single one, and most commentators, and also the public, believe that the operation went smoothly.
4. The actual introduction of the Euro was an undoubted success.

Body paragraph 2

1. However, this early optimism has not been maintained.
2. Taking Germany, restaurant prices have risen by as much as 33%, and supermarket goods by 21% (Peterson, 2003).
3. For many people across Europe, the introduction of the Euro has lead to price rises in many everyday goods.
4. Even though inflation, a much more reliable indicator of price rises, has actually remained stable, people, rightly or wrongly, feel the Euro has failed them, at least when it comes to their daily shopping.
5. This has been repeated across Europe, and in the Netherlands for example, consumers feel so strongly on the issue that now, 98% of the population would prefer to return to the Gilder (Eads, 2005).

Body paragraph 3

1. Under this pact, no country can have a deficit of more than 3% of its GDP.
2. To harmonise the various economies, the 'Stability Pact' was introduced, largely at the insistence of Germany.
3. Finally, there is the impact of the Euro on governments.
4. Similarly, Portugal, France and Italy are also having problems abiding by the agreement.
5. However, this particular rule has caused problems for many countries, ironically for Germany especially.
6. All of this suggests that perhaps the Euro and all that it entails, is fundamentally flawed as presently established, and needs radical reform to be successful.
7. For a variety of reasons, Germany wants to commit to large scale spending, but the terms of the pact prevent it from doing so.

Answers

A

Supporters of these games, such as the companies who produce them, claim that there is no need for concern. * To support their opinion, *they cite studies by psychologists which indicate that gamers are no more likely to commit violent crime than non-gamers. A report by Braxton University in the United States found that among 234 gamers, arrest and conviction levels for any form of crime were actually 8% lower than for non-gamers (Malone, 2011). Both those who produce, and those who play the games, claim they are being unfairly blamed for the problems of society, and point out that no one would ever demand that books with violent themes should be banned for their negative influence.*

On the other hand, a growing number of people reject this view. *They suggest that on certain vulnerable people, the watching and playing of violent scenarios for long periods of time, must have an effect. * They cite the recent court case in Addington, Scotland where the defendant himself claimed to have been directly influenced by the game he had been playing continuously before attacking his best friend. Furthermore, they point out that many male teenagers will have spent over a year of their life playing video games by the time they are 18, (Delgado and Spade, 2009) so they are potentially a huge influence on behaviour.*

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* Topic sentence
 Details and proof

Reference (Harvard/APA style; no year in MLA; superscript/footnote in MHRA)

Linking sentence

Concluding sentence

B

1. a) To start, it is useful to give an overview of the progress in this matter.
2. c) Though women now make up 46% of the workforce (Johnson, 2004), they are not equally represented in all job types.
3. a) Outside the service sector, this difference continues.
4. c) The next question is whether women have power and status in the jobs they choose, whatever the sector.

Answers contd.**C**

Body paragraph 1

4. The actual introduction of the Euro was an undoubted success.
3. It was a massive operation to switch from various currencies to a single one, and most commentators, and also the public, believe that the operation went smoothly.
1. Various surveys back this point up, with public support in the Netherlands for example put at 72% in the early months of the year (Peterson, 2003).
2. In terms of logistics, therefore, the Euro has to be judged a success.

Body paragraph 2

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Body paragraph 3

3. Finally, there is the impact of the Euro on governments.
2. To harmonise the various economies, the 'Stability Pact' was introduced, largely at the insistence of Germany.
1. Under this pact, no country can have a deficit of more than 3% of its GDP.
5. However, this particular rule has caused problems for many countries, ironically for Germany especially.
7. For a variety of reasons, Germany wants to commit to large scale spending, but the terms of the pact prevent it from doing so.
4. Similarly, Portugal, France and Italy are also having problems abiding by the agreement.
6. All of this suggests that perhaps the Euro and all that it entails, is fundamentally flawed as presently established, and needs radical reform to be successful.