



PARAGRAPHS




Every paragraph
should have a single,
clear main idea

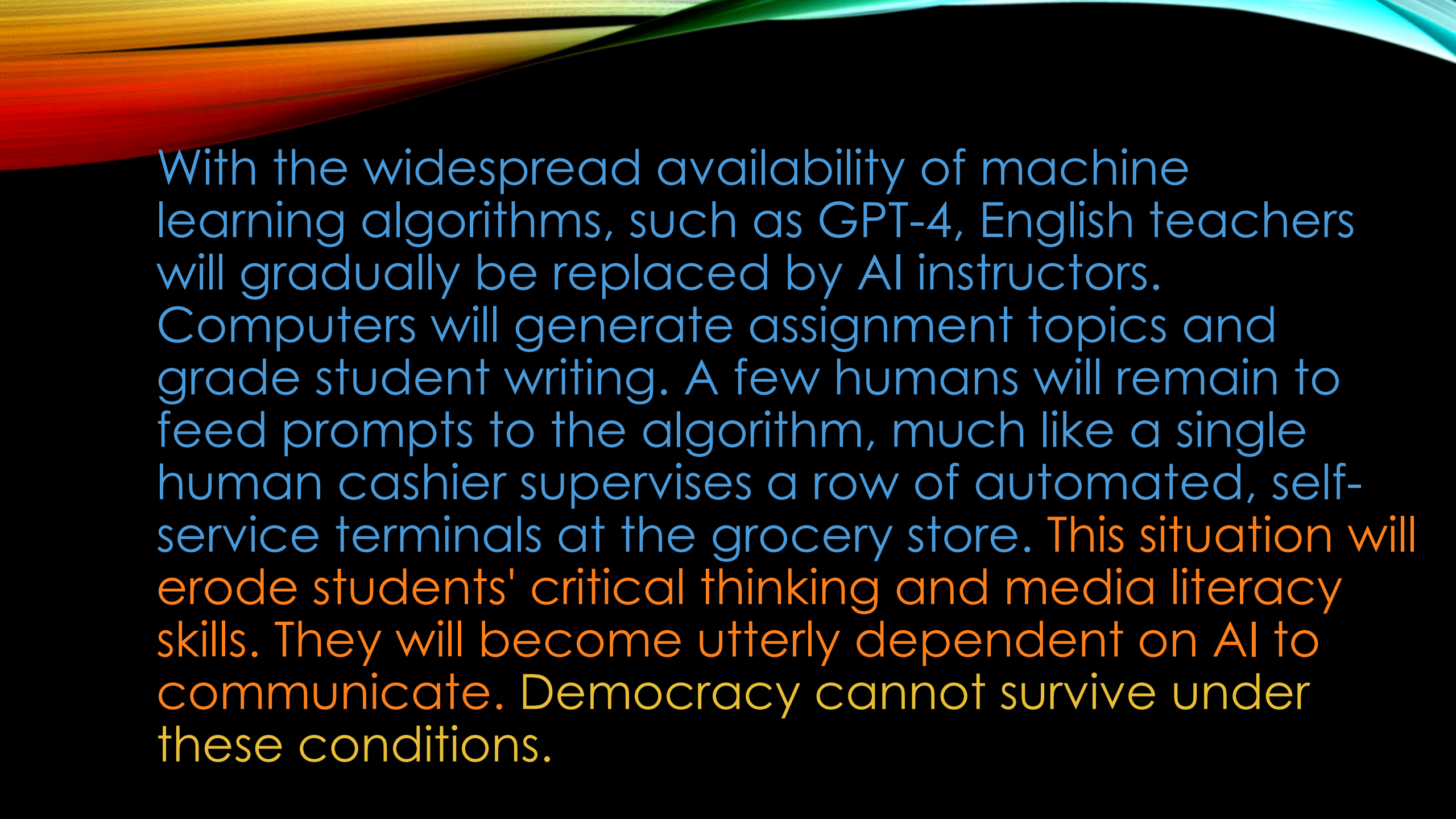
"Law is a risky medium for deliberation, though, as it can be hard to take back a statutory statement once it has been uttered. In times of emergency, laws tend to expand state power—especially executive power—more than those powers will contract when the emergency has passed. Laws can function like a ratchet, moving more easily to increase executive power than to lower it to former levels. And laws can create precedents for actions that cannot be foreseen, let alone intended"

Many parts of this poem support Auden's view that people are indifferent toward others' suffering. Many sources claim that Auden was more than likely referring to painters like Brueghel, which he alludes to a great deal in the poem. Auden claims the "Old Masters" were not wrong about suffering by alluding to their paintings, specifically Brueghel's. The rest of the first stanza contains imagery supporting his claim about suffering. During the first stanza, Auden's main tone is disheartening. Auden uses a disheartening tone because the subject of his poem is suffering. Ultimately, in this poem, Auden claims that people are indifferent to others' suffering. His tone supports his claim. Auden uses the second stanza to describe Breughel's *Icarus*. Breughel's *Icarus* is a painted landscape including the infamous fall of Icarus. What sticks out about the painting is how minute and discrete he paints Icarus' fall. All you can see are his legs in the water as he drowns. Auden includes this portion of the sonnet that ties his claim together. A variety of sources provide helpful information about the boat that Auden mentions at the end of the second stanza. It is an example of someone, in this case, a whole boat of people, minding their own business and not caring to help someone in need. Auden first alludes to the "Old Masters" to begin his poem about suffering.

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With the widespread availability of machine learning algorithms, such as GPT-4, English teachers will gradually be replaced by AI instructors. Computers will generate assignment topics and grade student writing. A few humans will remain to feed prompts to the algorithm, much like a single human cashier supervises a row of automated, self-service terminals at the grocery store. This situation will erode students' critical thinking and media literacy skills. They will become utterly dependent on AI to communicate. Democracy cannot survive under these conditions.



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TOPIC SENTENCES
SHOULD **PREVIEW** THE
MAIN IDEA

TOPIC SENTENCES

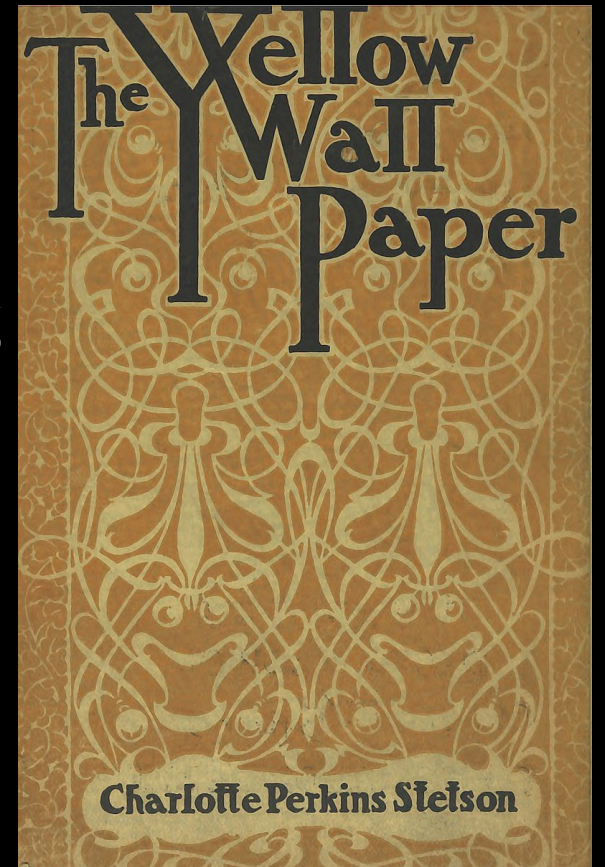
Weak

- Vague
- Confusing
- Example rather than summary

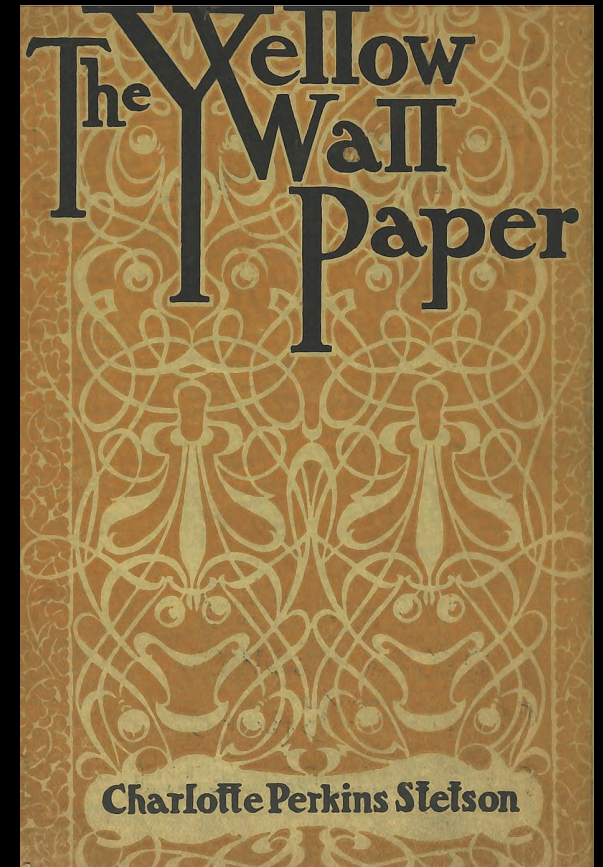
Strong

- Specific
- Clear
- Conveys main idea

"Gilman expresses how mental health is viewed as being much smaller than other medical issues as well as expressing the overpowering dominance of men in the industry through the ways John helps treat his wife"



"Throughout *The Yellow Wallpaper*, the narrator's husband, John, controls every aspect of her life: what she can eat, when she can do things, and who she can interact with."



"

Twentieth- and early-twenty-first-century Black arts have essentially been urban arts movements. The Harlem Renaissance, jazz, and hip-hop are artistic movements that are rooted in city space. The same goes for fashion, dance, filmmaking, and painting. Again, this is not a North American phenomenon. Diasporic forms of dance, music, and performance have also emerged from Black city life."

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"Maybe I was wrong at the beginning when I said don't let anyone see your novel being made.

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In 1818, the same year the phrase was coined, Mary Shelley published *Frankenstein*. The novel established one of science fiction's most familiar archetypes: artificial intelligence that turns against its human creators. The trope has recurred in countless movies, from *2001: A Space Odyssey* to *Terminator 2: Judgment Day* to *The Mitchells Vs. the Machines*. But beyond the horror elements, it's possible to see *Frankenstein* as the tale of a man responding to grief and loneliness by trying to construct a friend."

[Ten Years Later, How Prophetic Was 'Her' About AI Dating? - The Ringer](#)

"As long as the term 'popular culture' has existed, it has been full of stories about humans inventing sentient, not-quite-human companions. In 1818, the same year the phrase was coined, Mary Shelley published *Frankenstein*. The novel established one of science fiction's most familiar archetypes: artificial intelligence that turns against its human creators. The trope has recurred in countless movies, from *2001: A Space Odyssey* to *Terminator 2: Judgment Day* to *The Mitchells Vs. the Machines*. But beyond the horror elements, it's possible to see *Frankenstein* as the tale of a man responding to grief and loneliness by trying to construct a friend."