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| HookInfo-Adding SentencePivot SentenceSet-up sentenceThesisRestated Thesis(Use new words & sent. Structure)Two implicationSentencesFinal Sentence (brings closure, resolution, something to make us think.) | In every civilization, historians, artists and poets immortalize those with strong and beautiful bodies. The common individual also celebrates physical perfection, dedicating significant time, energy, and money to obtain an ideal physique. As of 2012, the U.S. population spends an estimated 2.6 billion dollars on gym memberships each year, and the average person exercises 43 hours a year. Why this emphasis on the physical? One reason can be found in the course of human relationships, where brawn often determines who will lead and who will follow. Not only do the strong subdue the weak, but also it is human nature to idealize the strong bodied, attributing them with trustworthiness and respectability. This propensity can be see in the leaders that emerge in various works of literature, including *Lord of the Flies, The Odyssey*, and “Harrison Bergeron”. People tend to grant their loyalty to the physically strong to ensure their security and well being; although, ironically, this often leads to their demise as physical prowess does not equate to other essential attributes in an effective leader.People often follow leaders who display physical prowess, believing that such strength proscribes security and protection, but they are repeatedly endangered because of this misconception. Characters in *Lord of the Flies, The Odyssey*, and “Harrison Bergeron” exemplify this commonality by gravitating to the physically strong, even if implicitly following a leader based on superficial traits is shortsighted. Individuals should select leaders that master attributes like perspective, humility and practicality. An effective leader isn’t one that is just physically powerful, but one that exercises sound judgment. Perhaps it’s time for this generation to spend 2.6 billion dollars on building character, not just muscles.“People don’t always get what they deserve in this world” (Lemony Snicket, *The Blank Book).* Snicket’s intuitive declaration is true for every person in our society; disappointing circumstances are a part of everyday life. Even now, when a coach creates a starting lineup for a game that you are not part of, there is a reaction to this let down because after practices, where everyone is friendly and happy with each other, you expect to have an equal share in the game. Furthermore, the feelings you now have toward the coach are not because of his mentality, but your response to the disappointment. There are two reactions to this dilemma: cope or give in to the inclination of blaming others, allowing yourself to ignore their inner nature indefinitely. Whether it is a simple misunderstanding between strangers or a friend’s reaction to your idea, the perception of the other will be tainted by their conduct, as people don’t care about the rationale behind a person’s choice if it conflicts with what they want. Characters in *Lord of the Flies, Anthem,* and *The Odyssey* exemplify this uncontrollable and unconscious behavior and prove that the desire for the affirmation of expected praise is so intense that it causes the formation of opinions of others to be based not on the content of their character, but by their actions. These characters demonstrate that the way they see others is formed by their reactions to accomplishments and not by their disposition. We can’t help how others make us feel; it’s a part of life, but by changing our reactions to be less hostile, we can change how people interact with one another. We can stop hating our coach simply because he or she chose not to play us, or a teacher for giving us a bad grade. In fact, we can focus on ourselves: why not harness the energy into improving one’s own skills? But if we keep focusing on the misdeeds done to us by others, we will fall into an endless pit of destroying each other in order to meet our own selfish needs.You know what your parents would want you to do, but your peers have other ideas. Staring at the rim of the bottle, you contemplate taking a sip. From a young age, you have been advised that you should not drink alcohol, but after much thought and deliberation, you decide that it is more imperative to fit in with your friends than appease your parents. Going against all you have been taught, you take a gulp. Regret instantly flows through your veins. It is all too common that admirable people forget ignore what they have been taught and make a misguided decision. Teenagers in stressful situations will attempt to make themselves believe that the morals they have been taught are situational, for this helps them to rationalize what they are doing. Likewise, the characters in Lord of the Flies, Anthem, and “The Most Dangerous Game” all teach us that before making an atypical and unethical decision, one must first abandon all former thoughts, concepts, and morals in order to sustain a sense of self-decency.  |

Ideas for hook: make a connection to the world in which we live. Since your thesis is a universal theme, connect it to something modern: pop culture, movies, books, classmates, parents, media, etc. (avoid Hilter and WWII). How does what you are talking about relate to people today?

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| **EXCEEDS****ORGANIZATION*** Introduction: inviting beginning that draws the reader in.
* Conclusion: Satisfying sense of resolution or closure.
 | **MEETS****ORGANIZATION*** Introduction: recognizable, developed
* Conclusion: developed
 | **NEARLY MEETS****ORGANIZATION*** Introduction: obvious or ineffective.
* Conclusion: obvious or ineffective.
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