RESPONSE SEQUENCE

PARAGRAPH 1

They Say

Nutshell Summary
Statement w/TAG

Clarify

Exemplify x2

Significance/
Concluding
Sentence

PARAGRAPH 2

I Say

Personal reaction
to paragraph 1
big questions

Exemplify

Result/
Restrictions?

Both sides

Rebuttal/Why
You're Right

Significance/
Concluding
Sentence

So what? So why?/trigger
Becky Mansfield, in her article, “The Scary Truth about What’s Hurting Our Kids,” wrote that people should be fearful of the damage that cellphone use is having on our children. More specifically, she believes that the effects of cellphone use might be creating “the worst mental health crisis in decades.” Mansfield reports research by Dr. Jean Twenge, a college professor at CSU San Diego and researcher of generational differences for 25 years. Twenge’s research demonstrated that once those having an iPhone went above the 50% mark, there was a substantial increase in depression and the suicide rate among kids. Furthermore, she demonstrated that 8th, 10th, and 12th graders were more likely to not get enough sleep nor hang out with their friends as much, resulting in kids reporting that they often felt left out or lonely. Clearly, instead of cellphones “connecting” kids with others, they had done the opposite. Using Twenge’s research as well as the research of others, Mansfield wants to warn people of the dangers of not getting more involved with our children’s cellphone use.
Becky Mansfield, in her article, “The Scary Truth about What’s Hurting Our Kids,” wrote that people should be fearful of the damage that cellphone use is having on our children. More specifically, she believes that the effects of cellphone use might be creating “the worst mental health crisis in decades.” Mansfield reports research by Dr. Jean Twenge, a college professor at CSU San Diego and researcher of generational differences for 25 years. Twenge’s research demonstrated that once those having an iPhone went above the 50% mark, there was a substantial increase in depression and the suicide rate among kids. Furthermore, she demonstrated that 8th, 10th, and 12th graders were more likely to not get enough sleep nor hang out with their friends as much, resulting in kids reporting that they often felt left out or lonely. Clearly, using Twenge’s research as well as the research of others, Mansfield wants to warn people of the dangers of not getting more involved with our children’s cellphone use.
Mansfield's research indicating just how bad the effects of cellphone use has gotten challenged my thinking greatly. I knew that kids “felt” different, but I couldn’t figure out what the difference was; her article made sense to me. In addition to noting the change in mental health, she also noted additional research showing a 43% increase in ADHD. As a teacher, I see this on a daily basis. More and more kids are unable to be “bored” or tend to a given task for any length of time. They desire “endless stimulation, instant gratification, and an absence of dull moments.” This might lead one to believe that there should be an age restriction placed on cellphones. On the one hand, if a person had to wait until they were sixteen before they could have a phone, we would have healthier, happier, and more responsible cellphone users. On the other hand, others might argue that waiting till they were sixteen was unrealistic or perhaps an infringement of their rights. After all, if a parent wants their child to have a phone, they should be able to have one. At first glance, teenagers might say that this was a ridiculous restriction, but after closer inspection, they would realize that the research isn’t lying. Cellphones are being abused and are hurting our kids. Ultimately, what is at stake here is the future of our society: shouldn’t we do what is necessary to protect this and future generations from further damage?
Mansfield’s research indicating just how bad the effects of cellphone use has gotten challenged my thinking greatly. I knew that kids “felt” different, but I couldn’t figure out what the difference was; her article made sense to me. In addition to noting the change in mental health, she also noted additional research showing a 43% increase in ADHD. As a teacher, I see this on a daily basis. More and more kids are unable to be “bored” or tend to a given task for any length of time. They desire “endless stimulation, instant gratification, and an absence of dull moments.” This might lead one to believe that there should be an age restriction placed on cellphones. On the one hand, if a person had to wait until they were sixteen before they could have a phone, we would have healthier, happier, and more responsible cellphone users. On the other hand, others might argue that waiting till they were sixteen was unrealistic or perhaps an infringement of their rights. After all, if a parent wants their child to have a phone, they should be able to have one. At first glance, teenagers might say that this was a ridiculous restriction, but after closer inspection, they would realize that the research isn’t lying. Cellphones are being abused and are hurting our kids. Ultimately, what is at stake here is the future of our society; shouldn’t we do what is necessary to protect this and future generations from further damage?