RESPONSE SEQUENCE FOR AOW#4-OPTION

They Say
Pick one from Article 4 part 1 or 2 or the TedTalk using your c/e map, tree map, TM video notes

PARAGRAPH 1

They Say
Pick one from Article 4 part 1 or 2 or the TedTalk using your c/e map, tree map, TM video notes

TAG and claim

Clarify
Tell what you mean

Exemplify
Exemplify x2

Significance/Concluding Sentence

PARAGRAPH 2

I Say
Restate claim moving to society today

Clarify
Tell what you mean

Exemplify
Counter/Others say

Rebuttal/Why You’re Right

Significance/Concluding Sentence

So what? So why?/triggers
RESPONSE SEQUENCE FOR AOW#4 OPTION

**PARAGRAPH 1**

- **They Say**
  - Pick one from Article 4 part 1 or 2 or the TedTalk using your c/e map, tree map, TM video notes

- **Clarify**
  - Tell what you mean

- **TAG and claim**

- **Exemplify x2**

**PARAGRAPH 2**

- **I Say**
  - Personal reaction to paragraph 1
  - Use - “SP Big Questions”

- **Exemplify**

- **TMM**

- **both sides**

- **Rebuttal/Why You’re Right**

- **So what? So why?/trigger**

- **Significance/Concluding Sentence**
Brian Solis, in his November 16, 2013 tweet, “Social Media and the Bystander Effect” claimed that “social media platforms have become the ultimate example of the bystander effect where nobody does anything because they assume someone else will” (2). In other words, he believes that social media has contributed to our society’s lack of concern or involvement with others. He illustrates, that “factors such as ambiguity of need, cohesiveness of the group, and the option/possibility of diffusing responsibility present the ideal conditions for lack of action” (4-7). Furthermore, he warns each of us that social media is likely working against us and possibly turning us into “do-nothings” (9). Clearly, Solis is suggesting that social media has had a negative impact on our society and how it responds to those in need.
When it comes to the topic of whether or not social media has intensified the bystander effect my thinking was challenged because I can see both sides to this issue. For example, these “massive online rooms” provide opportunities for collaboration, cooperation, and communication without boundaries nor time restraints. Specifically, you can stay in touch with long-distant friends and family chatting and sharing pictures/videos, donate to organizations of your choice, and be ‘in the know’ of news and events near and far. Where this agreement usually ends, however, is on the question of what should and shouldn’t be digitally posted, shared, and liked for all the world to see and follow. The ‘clicktivism’ syndrome, as Ketie Zeppieri in her TedTalk on April 30, 2014 dubbed it, gives society the ability to remove oneself from the moment and allow the screen to act as a rolling barrier where action does not need to take place, diffused rather, and no one has to know: classic definition of the digital bystander effect. Though some may be convinced that their digital influence and sharing/posting is not as powerful as some believe or that it is a constitutional freedom of speech to post digitally whatever and whenever without governmental oppression, others maintain that each post, share, like, and follow contributes to the bystander effect regardless. This form of thinking is significant because social media acts as a virtual room where boundaries have become blurred and lines of right vs wrong have been and continue to be crossed. Fights, bullying, rapes, and murders are being livestreamed, posted, shared, followed, and liked while otherwise good honest people, Good Samaritans, are not getting involved nor reporting; thus, the problem IS Undeniable. Ultimately, the digital age and morality need to align sooner rather than later or we in 2018 will remain mired in the age of Kitty Genovese, hence, having made no real progress since.
Mired in Social Media

Brian Solis, in his November 16, 2013 tweet, “Social Media and the Bystander Effect” claimed that “social media platforms have become the ultimate example of the bystander effect where nobody does anything because they assume someone else will” (2). In other words, he believes that social media has contributed to our society’s lack of concern or involvement with others. He illustrates that factors such as ambiguity of need, cohesiveness of the group, and the option/possibility of diffusing responsibility present the ideal conditions for lack of action. Furthermore, he warns each of us that social media is likely working against us and possibly turning us into “do-nothings” (9). Clearly, Solis is suggesting that social media has had a negative impact on our society and how it responds to those in need.

When it comes to the topic of whether or not social media has intensified the bystander effect my thinking was challenged because I can see both sides to this issue. For example, these “massive online rooms” provide opportunities for collaboration, cooperation, and communication without boundaries nor time restraints. Specifically, you can stay in touch with long-distance friends and family, sharing pictures/videos, donate to organizations of your choice, and be ‘in the know’ of news and events near and far. Where this agreement usually ends, however, is on the question of what should and shouldn’t be digitally posted, shared, and liked for all the world to see and follow. The ‘clicktivism’ syndrome, as Ketie Zeppieri in her TedTalk on April 30, 2014 dubbed it, gives society the ability to remove oneself from the moment and allow the screen to act as a rolling barrier where action does not need to take place, diffused rather, and no one has to know; classic definition of the digital bystander effect. Though some may be convinced that this is powerless as some believe or that it is a constitutional freedom of speech to post digitally whatever and whenever without governmental oppression, others maintain that each post, share, like, and follow contributes to the bystander effect regardless. This form of thinking is significant because social media acts as a virtual room where boundaries have become blurred and lines of right vs wrong have been and continue to be crossed. Fights, bullying, rapes, and murders are being livestreamed, posted, shared, followed, and liked while otherwise good honest people, Good Samaritans, are not getting involved nor reporting; thus, the problem IS undeniable.

Ultimately, the digital age and morality need to align sooner rather than later or we in 2018 will remain mired in the age of Kitty Genovese, hence, having made no real progress since.
RESPONSE SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH 1 OPTION 1

MLA Header

MLA Heading

Title

A general argument in (TAG) article/video ____________________________. In other words (clarification transition), ____________________________. Exemplified in the text (example transition to introduce quote/paraphrase), ____________________________( ).

Furthermore (additional transition), ______________________ is seen

______________________________ ( ). Obviously (significance transition), these examples suggest that

___________________________________________________. (concluding sentence).
The general argument made by X in her article “_____,” is that _____ . More specifically (clarification transition), _____ (   ). X shares (example transition to introduce quote), that “_____ ” (   ). Furthermore (additional transition), X “_____ ” (   ). Clearly (significance transition), in this passage, _____ . (concluding sentence).
When it comes to the topic of _______________ this (surprised me/shocked me/ changed my thinking/confirmed my thinking/challenged my thinking, BQ’s) because _______. For example (example transition), _________ (elaborate on your BQ/TMM with a specific example). Where this agreement usually ends, however, is on the question of _____. Though some are convinced that (one opinion) _____, others maintain that (another opinion) _____. This form of thinking is significant/correct/short-sighted/wrong/(rebuttal) _____ because _____. Ultimately (use a significance transition), _____ (concluding sentence – answer: so what, so why?). Word Count: ___________
RESPONSE SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH 2 OPTION 2

_____________________________ has become prevalent in today’s society as well because ________. For example (example transition),
_____________________________. Specifically (addition transition),
_____________________________ (TMM). Where this agreement usually ends, however, is on the question of ________________ and ________________. 
_____________________________ (TMM). Though some are convinced that (one opinion) ____ , others maintain that (another opinion) ____ . This form of thinking is significant/correct/short-sighted/wrong/(rebuttal) ________________ because 
_____________________________. Ultimately (use a significance transition), _____ (concluding sentence – answer: so what, so why?). Word Count: _________