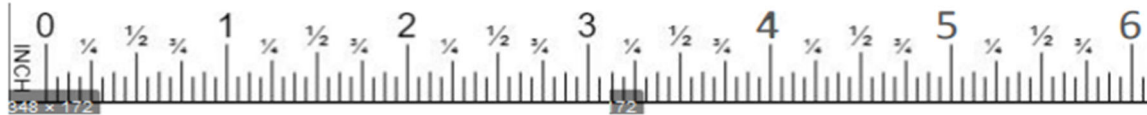


Example of Focused Peer Review Workshop (see next page for second example workshop)

Peer Review Ad Analysis

Measure the introduction with this paper and write the length here:



Is this at least 5 inches? Y or N

Write the thesis:

Does the thesis mention the magazine? Y or N

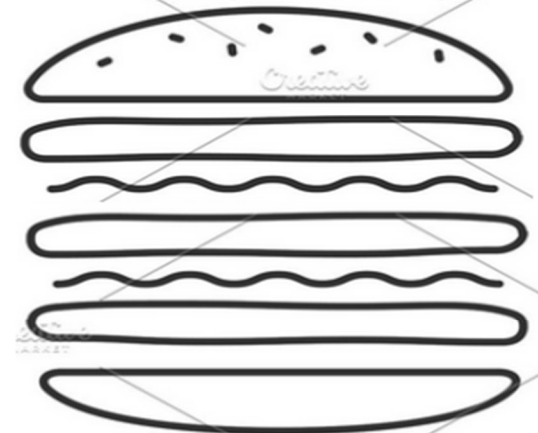
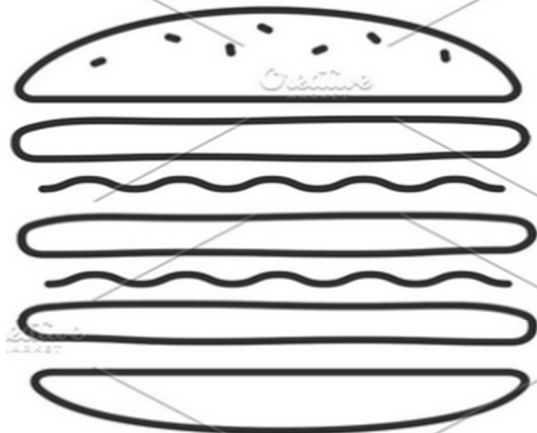
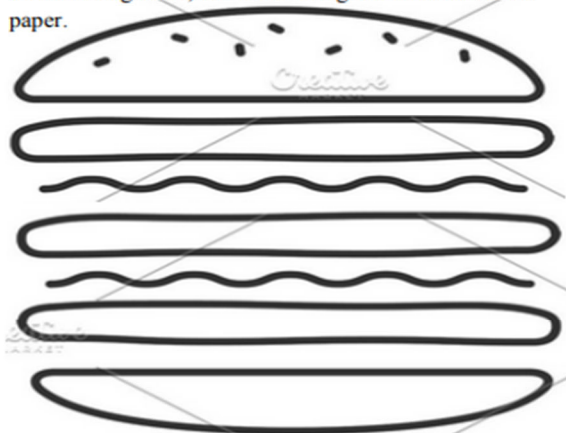
Does the thesis mention the ad? Y or N

Does the thesis set up the effectiveness of the ad within the magazine location? Y or N

For the body paragraphs, write the main subject/topic in the top bun; write the main subtopics in the oval meats; finish writing what the last sentence subject/topic is in the paragraph. If buns match, color them the same color. If not, color them different colors. On back, write any questions on confusing areas, and write two good notes about the paper.

Magazine Topic

Rhetorical Topic 1



Rhetorical Topic 2

Rhetorical Topic 3

Any other Rhetorical Topics

Example of Source Integration Workshop (Based on 6 elements from “Annoying Ways People Use Sources” reading)



1

“For Travis and thousands of others, Starbucks – like a handful of other companies – has succeeded in teaching the kind of life skills that schools, families, and communities have failed to provide” (Duhigg 130). The example of Travis’ story from the chapter about Starbucks in *The Power of Habit* illustrates his drastic change in self-esteem and in personal success. In the beginning, Travis describes his self-image and work habits and awful. However, after a job at Starbucks and through the training process he went through with the company, Travis became an entirely different person. This one significant program changed Travis’ life for the better. “Starbucks has taught [Travis] how to live, how to focus, how to get to work on time, and how to master his emotions. Most crucially, it has taught him willpower” (Duhigg 130).

Work Cited

Duhigg, Charles. “Starbucks and the Habit of Success.” *The Power of Habit*, Random House, 2014, pp. 127-153.

2

The example of Travis’ story from the chapter about Starbucks in *The Power of Habit* illustrates his drastic change in self-esteem and in personal success. In the beginning, Travis describes his self-image and work habits as awful. Duhigg notes Travis’ temper as “I wanted *ranch dressing*, you moron – he would lose control” (129). Inconsistencies with customers like this would throw him off. However, after a job at Starbucks and through the training process he went through with the company, Travis became an entirely different person. Starbucks used training to help employees with their own willpower “the company needed to train its employees to deliver a bit of joy alongside lattes and scones” (Duhigg 131). The ability to deliver joy not only helps customers, but it also helps those employees focus on the positive alongside all the negative customers or events during the day. This one significant program changed Travis’ life for the better.

Work Cited

Duhigg, Charles. “Starbucks and the Habit of Success.” *The Power of Habit*, Random House, 2014, pp. 127-153.

3

The example of willpower from the Starbucks illustration in *The Power of Habit* also sheds some light on academic success and self-discipline. Apparently, self-discipline in a student creates a better chance for that student to do well than his IQ. Researchers from the University of Pennsylvania even confirm, “Self-discipline has a bigger effect on academic performance than does intellectual talent” (*The Power of Habit*). When research is able to back up a statement like that, people pay attention. And while some people just make school look easy, it is not necessarily because of their IQ. Angela Duckworth, one of the researchers notes, “Their willpower occurs without them having to think about it” (Duckworth 131). Therefore, people with self-discipline have an automatic response to academic stimuli. The notion of creating a habit out of self-discipline and willpower has surely been proven to help students succeed.

Work Cited

Duhigg, Charles. “Starbucks and the Habit of Success.” *The Power of Habit*, Random House, 2014, pp. 127-153.

4

The example of Travis’ story from the chapter about Starbucks in *The Power of Habit* illustrates his drastic change in self-esteem and in personal success. In the beginning, Travis describes his self-image and work habits as awful. “Sometimes he’d get so upset that he would start crying in the middle of a shift...In the morning, he would yell at his reflection in the mirror, order himself to be better, to suck it up. But he...wasn’t strong enough to weather the steady drip of criticisms and indignities” (Duhigg 129). However, after a job at Starbucks and through the training process he went through with the company, Travis became an entirely different person. “Starbucks has taught [Travis] how to live, how to focus, how to get to work on time, and how to master his emotions. Most crucially, it has taught him willpower” (Duhigg 130). This one significant program changed Travis’ life for the better.

Work Cited

Duhigg, Charles. “Starbucks and the Habit of Success.” *The Power of Habit*, Random House, 2014, pp. 127-153.

5

The example of willpower from the Starbucks illustration in *The Power of Habit* also sheds some light on academic success and self-discipline. Apparently, self-discipline in a student creates a better chance for that student to do well than his IQ. Researchers from the University of Pennsylvania even confirm self-discipline has a bigger effect on academic performance than does intellectual talent. When research is able to back up a statement like that, people pay attention. And while some people just make school look easy, it is not necessarily because of their IQ. Sometimes it looks like people with great self-control aren’t working hard – but that’s because they’ve made it automatic. Their willpower occurs without them having to think about it (Duhigg 131). Therefore, people with self-discipline have an automatic response to academic stimuli. The notion of creating a habit out of self-discipline and willpower has surely been proven to help students succeed.

Work Cited

Duhigg, Charles. “Starbucks and the Habit of Success.” *The Power of Habit*, Random House, 2014, pp. 127-153.

6

The example of Travis’ story from the chapter about Starbucks in *The Power of Habit* illustrates his drastic change in self-esteem and in personal success. In the beginning, Travis would “get so upset that he would start crying in the middle of a shift” (Duhigg 129). Also, “In the morning, he would yell at his reflection in the mirror, order himself to be better, to suck it up” (Duhigg 129). However, Duhigg says, “he...wasn’t strong enough to weather the steady drip of criticisms and indignities” (129). However, “Today, Travis is the manager of two Starbucks where he oversees forty employees” (Duhigg 130). Travis says, “Starbucks is the most important thing that has ever happened to me” (Duhigg 130). Ultimately, “Starbucks has taught [Travis] how to live, how to focus, how to get to work on time, and how to master his emotions. Most crucially, it has taught him willpower” (Duhigg 130). This one significant program changed Travis’ life for the better.

Work Cited

Duhigg, Charles. “Starbucks and the Habit of Success.” *The Power of Habit*, Random House, 2014, pp. 127-153.