

# [Evaluation of student post mean girls and gossip girl essay example](https://assignbuster.com/evaluation-of-student-post-mean-girls-and-gossip-girl-essay-example/)

[Entertainment](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/entertainment/), [Movie](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/entertainment/movie/)

The post “ Mean Girls and Gossip Girl” explains the plot of Gossip Girl as a “ soap opera” about students who “ are very rich, very greedy and they all dress like all they have to do all day is get ready to go to school.” I understood from the description the show’s theme and plot. The thesis about the writer’s expectations of the show and the disappointment in the show are in paragraph two and spread over three sentences. This should be in one sentence. The writer has offered the movie Mean Girls to use as a comparison to evaluate Gossip Girl. From the descriptions given the writer seems to have made a fair but sometimes dramatic evaluation. It makes reading the post more interesting though. The third paragraph explains the evaluative statements in the second paragraph. The conclusion is good because the type of viewer that would like the show is summed up in one sentence while the writer’s opinion can still be understood. Second word in second paragraph should be ‘ thought’ not ‘ though.’ In sixth line of second paragraph using ‘ a lot’ instead of ‘ so much’ might be better. More time spent proofreading would be good. Another correction is in the first line of the second paragraph - ‘ mean girls’ needs to be capitalized and have double quotes around it.

Transitions are used well in the post. The second sentence of the first paragraph smoothly changes to the topic of critique (Gossip Girl) from the first paragraph which has given the background and a guiding topic (Mean Girls) to use for a comparison. The writer used some transitions such as “ who had never gone,” “ because,” “ like” and “ when.” These four examples cover transitions described as to give examples (who had never gone, like), to show time (when) and to show cause (because, just because). Other transition examples show location (in high school, at a New York school), to add information (the problem was), to conclude or summarize (unless), effect (acting like, trying to be like), and to contrast (the difference was).