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Axia College Material Appendix D Critical Analysis Forms Fill out one form for each source. Source and Citation: Obesity in Children Michelle Murphy Zive, “ Childhood Obesity: What Parents Can Do,” www. nutritionnetworknews. org, 2004. Copyright © 2004 by Nutrition Network News. Reproduced by permission   
1   
Identify the principal issue presented by the source.   
Parents are responsible for obesity in children   
2   
Identify any examples of bias presented by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The author seems biased when he says that obesity is caused by genetics.   
3   
Identify any areas that are vague or ambiguous. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
Though genes are one of the factors responsible for obesity, there are other factors such as the type of food eaten, the quantity eaten and lack of exercise.   
4   
Do you find the source credible? Explain your reasoning.   
The source is not too credible because facts are not stated too correctly.   
5   
Identify and name any rhetorical devices used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The author points out that if a person is over weight, they are likely to get diabetes.   
6   
Identify and name any fallacies used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The child’s environment is controlled by the parents only to a certain extent but not fully.   
7   
State one argument made by the author.   
One of the arguments made by the author is that, “ Children are eating more than what they are expending”.   
8   
Identify the premises and conclusion of the argument.   
The conclusion is that parents should eat the right foods during pregnancy which should include a lot of fruits and vegetables and do some exercise.   
9   
Is the author’s argument valid or invalid, sound or unsound, strong or weak? Explain how you determined this.   
The author’s views are quite valid on this point that excessive food that is rich in fats and no exercise is harmful as it makes a person obese.   
10   
Does the author use moral reasoning? If not, explain how you determined this.   
It is not much of a moral reasoning as it is a well known health fact.   
Source 2 Title and Citation: The Responsibility for Obesity Lies with the Individual   
Gerard J. Musante, testimony before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, Committee on the Judiciary, October 16, 2003.   
1   
Identify the principal issue presented by the source.   
The principle issue presented by the source is that an individual is responsible if he is obese.   
2   
Identify any examples of bias presented by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
I don’t think the author is biased in any way, because he has traveled the same path of losing weight and he has taken the trouble to research and find what works for obese people.   
3   
Identify any areas that are vague or ambiguous. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
Nothing is vague or ambiguous about this essay as it lays down the bare facts as to how an obese person should go about losing weight and maintaining his health at the same time.   
4   
Do you find the source credible? Explain your reasoning.   
The source seems credible enough because the author is a psychiatrist himself and has gone through good training and has done some research on this topic.   
5   
Identify and name any rhetorical devices used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
He uses statistical evidence to prove his point of argument and therefore it is convincing enough.   
6   
Identify and name any fallacies used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
Saying that an individual is responsible for his own obesity is a truth and not a fallacy because a child may be born obese, but if he maintains a strict code of healthy eating and exercise he would be obese no longer.   
7   
State one argument made by the author.   
The truth is, we as consumers have control over the food choices we make, and we must issue our better judgment when making these decisions   
8   
Identify the premises and conclusion of the argument.   
The concluding argument would be that being responsible for your own obesity, one should take the right decisions and make the right choices when it come to eating.   
9   
Is the author’s argument valid or invalid, sound or unsound, strong or weak? Explain how you determined this.   
It is definitely valid, because if we look around us, we would find that people who are careless eaters and those who do not indulge in good exercise are the ones who are obese.   
10   
Does the author use moral reasoning? If not, explain how you determined this.   
Yes he uses moral reasoning when he says that the responsibility of obesity falls directly on the individual and no one else is to blame.   
Source 3 Title and Citation: Private Gun Ownership Is Protected by the Second Amendment   
From " Dishonesty and Deception: The ACLU and the Second Amendment," Firearms Sentinel, Fall/Winter 1995. Reprinted by permission of the author.   
1   
Identify the principal issue presented by the source.   
The principle issue in this argument is the ownership of private fire- arms like guns.   
2   
Identify any examples of bias presented by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The bias here would be that if individuals owned guns, it would start a militia.   
3   
Identify any areas that are vague or ambiguous. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The area that seems ambiguous is the ACLU not supporting this amendment that allows individuals to own guns.   
4   
Do you find the source credible? Explain your reasoning.   
The source does not seem too credible for the fact that if the amendment allows the use of guns, then what right has ACLU to oppose it or not support it.   
5   
Identify and name any rhetorical devices used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
For decades the American Civil Liberties Union has championed the cause of the American citizens against the encroaching power of the government.   
6   
Identify and name any fallacies used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
Once the Amendment Bill had been passed in a court of law, I don’t think that any party can go against it.   
7   
State one argument made by the author.   
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."   
8   
Identify the premises and conclusion of the argument.   
The concluding argument says that the amendment does not say states can keep fire arms but it says individuals can.   
9   
Is the author’s argument valid or invalid, sound or unsound, strong or weak? Explain how you determined this.   
The author’s argument does not seem too valid because when a Bill is passed in a court of law it is carried out and no one can stop it till the Bill is changed once again.   
10   
Does the author use moral reasoning? If not, explain how you determined this.   
The author does not go into moral reasoning, rather he brings before us facts as it is.   
Source 4 Title and Citation: The Second Amendment Does Not Protect Private Gun Ownership   
Reprinted from " Our Second Amendment Rights Are Not Eroded," Church and Society, May/June 2000, by permission of the Presbyterian Church USA.   
1   
Identify the principal issue presented by the source.   
The principle issue here is that the Second Amendment does not support individuals possessing guns.   
2   
Identify any examples of bias presented by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The bias here is that if individuals owned guns, militia would be started.   
3   
Identify any areas that are vague or ambiguous. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
Nothing seems ambiguous, because the author is very out spoken while stating some interesting facts.   
4   
Do you find the source credible? Explain your reasoning.   
At the same time the source does not seem too credible for the fact that no one can change the law and no one can simply come forward giving their own view point.   
5   
Identify and name any rhetorical devices used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
The Second Amendment was designed " to assure the continuation and render possible the effectiveness" of the state militia and the Amendment " must be interpreted and applied with that end in view." Is the rhetorical device used by the author.   
6   
Identify and name any fallacies used by the author. If none exist, explain how you determined this.   
There doesn’t seem to be any fallacies used because no one would be so brave to tamper with the law.   
7   
State one argument made by the author.   
. In fact, the Second Amendment does not provide an individual with the right to bear arms. As the Su   
8   
Identify the premises and conclusion of the argument.   
The federal courts have consistently echoed the view that the Second Amendment guarantees a right to be armed only to persons using the arms in service to an organized state militia.   
9   
Is the author’s argument valid or invalid, sound or unsound, strong or weak? Explain how you determined this.   
The author’s argument seems valid because the Second Amendment guarantees the right to use arms only to those persons in service.   
10   
Does the author use moral reasoning? If not, explain how you determined this.   
Moral reasoning is used because it id first of all dangerous for individuals to own guns.