**LOR Quiz #2 Exemplars**

1. **Identify the author’s argument, main idea, or thesis.**

“The author's main argument is that the world population is rapidly growing and to feed everyone, they will need to produce twice as much as as we currently do. To reduce food waste and make the production more efficient, the author argues that resorting to the consumption of insects is sustainable, green, nutritious, and money saving.”

“The author’s main argument is that insects could be a valuable assets to global food security. They are a “sustainable food source, they are nutritious and insect farming can provide jobs and income to people living in poor areas (ifiscience.com, pg 1).”

1. **Explain the author’s line of reasoning by identifying the claims used to build the argument and the connections between them.**

“The author first starts the article by explaining that the world’s population is growing and livestock will not be enough to feed the world. The author uses this information to set up his main claim that with one billion people already hungry, we need to invest in insects as a more efficient food source. After, giving background information on eating insects, and after situating the claim to a larger context, the author goes into why bugs are more efficient. The author first claims that we have been eating bugs for years. According to the author we should eat insects because they are already part of our food . After making this claim, the author asks the question “why grubs?”. With this question asked, the author gives a potential answer to the question by claiming that they are healthy, sustainable, and will create jobs. The author builds off of this statement by transitioning to why insects are healthy. After providing information on how insects are high in protein and other nutrients, the author offers another claim as to why bugs are good by saying that they are green. The author than explains how insects can benefit the environment. The author then claims that not only will they benefit the environment, but the economy too. After explaining this claim by saying that insect production will provide job opportunities in developing countries, the author transitions to the question of how do insects taste. The author has provided information as to why the production of insects is good so by addressing this question he is now addressing another reason as to why they would not be bad to eat. The author uses some sources to explain the taste of bugs and provides his own personal experience with eating bugs. He claims that they taste good. After this final argument the author concludes that insects are a valuable asset to global food security, they are sustainable, green, nutritious, and can help people in poverty. “

“The LOR of this article begins with the author bringing up the uprising problem of overpopulation, and limited food supply. By explaining this expected problem, he goes into stating his solution or one possible one being “insects”. Then progresses to appealing to the readers emotions via “you might turn your hose up at the idea”, but shortly after goes into explain now for your whole lifetime you have been eating insects. By providing humans have already been doing this action, readers are now more likely to not see an issue with the solution. At this point, the author decides he needs to prove the healthiness of the insects in order to win more people over. He takes advantage of the use of protein statistics, “80% protein by weight”. It appears the author’s line of reasoning revolves around the questions readers, and most people would ask. By then the author starts to explain how insects not only have economic and livelihood or environmental gases, but they taste good. He uses sources to prove the taste, appealing to the readers emotions or tasteful food. Through his LOR the author finds himself back at his main argument; insects are good and reasonable solution. “

“The author uses a coherent line of reasoning in the article showing that there is a problem and proving that eating insects can be a solution. The author starts by setting up a problem. “The population is expected to reach 9 billion…we need to produce almost twice as much food as we currently do”. Having set up the problem, the author introduces a solution. “One possible solution? Insects”. Knowing full and well that the majority of people do not eat bugs, the author admits “You might turn your nose up at the idea.” The next paragraph is dedicated to normalizing ingesting insects; “you might be surprised to find out that you already eat them”, even go so far as to list different types of bugs, whether it is “one maggot per every 10 ml of canned fruit juice” or “up to 100 insects fragments per 25 grams” of Curry powder. The author then makes the point that insects are sustainable, and healthy. ; “insects actually have a high fat, protein, vitamin, fiber, and mineral content.” the author goes on to give proof such as “some insects are even as much as 80% protein by weight” or “house crickets… contain… 205 g/kg protein; beef contains 256 g/kg protein”. The author then mentions that bugs are environmentally green “unlike cows”. Finally, the article is wrapped up by mentioning the taste of insects; “stink bugs… taste, like apples”. The author lastly makes a joke “Chocolate covered caterpillars anyone?”. “

1. **Evaluate the effectiveness of the evidence the author uses to support the claims made in the argument.**

“To support the claim that insects are edible, the author shows that the UN Food and agricultural Organization, a reliable, clearly knowledgeable, and internationally known source, has an in-depth report about edible insects that can show how good insects are that we can eat them. This is effective because if a highly-unknown, and reliable source shows that insects are edible and we can eat them, then we can and maybe even need to soon. To support the claim that we’ve been eating bugs for years is by using the FDA’s (Food and Drug administration) defect levels handbook that shows that many foods have certain amounts of insects in them. The FDA is a reliable source and as they are a national organization dedicated to food and unknowing about food, so this is effective evidence of providing correct data on the amounts of insects in our food. The support to the claim that soon we’ll be eating insects, the author sues the European commission's prize to whoever develops the best integration of insects as popular food. This widely unknown credible source gives effective evidence, showing “this world needs insects in their diets and people can get paid for the best way to integrate them.

“The author supports this claim by first stating how many individuals already consume insects on a daily basis, this giving leeway to suggest you doing the same. The author’s statements of how many bugs you may already be consuming adds to the reader’s sense of repetition. If you have done it once, you can do it again. Once the author has brought up a good argument to consider eating bugs, he then goes to state the health benefits from doing so. By stating that they have higher concentrations of protein and amino acids than most mammals that people normally consume, he brings up the argument that they are extremely healthy and beneficial to eat. However, “extremely healthy and beneficial to eat” is not only being applied to humans, but to the environment as well. Because insects require less land and water and need less food, insects produce less waste and require less to maintain. This further diminishes human environmental waste from other food or industry, further solidifying the claim that they are easy to maintain, and adding to the economic factor. The author states that they can easily bring in profit for any type of person in any type of place because of how easy it is to breed and maintain these insects. However, even with all this information, the author still finds a difficult way to fully convince a person to take a bite out of something that is widely used as an example of “elasticity, so the author attempts to get over that hurdle by giving detailed descriptions of what certain bugs taste like and how they are much different than what you would believe. For example, sago grub and scorpions supposedly taste like chicken and real agave worms taste like pork rinds. Finally, the author concludes by restating all of his main claims: economic, environmental, and health benefits, further solidifying his argument.”

Extra exemplar sentence:

To conclude the article, the author addresses an implied counterclaim/ limitation to his argument by stating that bugs are “surprisingly tasty”. By doing this, the author makes his argument seem more appealing to the audience.