| Running head: TEMPLATE EXAMPLE OF WRITING A RHETORICAL PRÉCIS ESSAY | l |
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| Template Example of Writing a Rhetorical Précis Essay Sample on Rhetorical Approaches | ; |
| in "Cleaning: The Final Feminist Frontier" | |
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Rhetorical Approaches in "Cleaning: The Final Feminist Frontier" Sample Introduction

American culture makes females believe that women have to complete more housed chores than men (hook). In this case, Jessica Grose is one of the female-American writers who held such beliefs (context). Basically, the work "Cleaning: The Final Feminist Frontier," published in 2013, affirms that cleaning remains unbearable despite men helping with childcare and cooking (author's central claim). Although Grose focuses on issues that may appear irrelevant, she uses convincing facts and statistics and emotional appeals to show that women have more house chores to complete (thesis sentence).

Summary Paragraph Example

Grose begins her article by describing a situation where she cleans the house with her spouse. Basically, Grose and her husband remained at home during Hurricane Sandy. In this case, the composition outlines the uneven distribution of house duties. Then, Grose advances the work by examining the role of cleaning done by other women and the factors that hinder men from taking an active part in completing house chores. Also, some of the reasons include social perceptions and the influence of the media. In turn, Grose proposes that couples should make a list of various house chores. Hence, the strategy can result in equal distribution of house chores.

Sample Body Paragraph 1

Throughout the essay, Grose relies on a strong appeal to logos by stating various statistical and logical advances. For instance, Grose says that "My husband and I both work. We split midnight baby feedings ...but ... he will admit that he's never cleaned the bathroom, that I do the dishes nine times out of ten" (Grose, 2013, para. 2). Basically, these facts reveal that she does more work than her husband. Then, Grose continues to give more facts about the situation

of women's work in their homes. For example, the statement "about 55 percent of American mothers employed full time do some housework on an average day, while only 18 percent of employed fathers do" asserts that mothers have engaged in extra duties after work (Grose, 2013, para. 3). Hence, these statistics give logical support to Grose's claims. Besides, the article shows that husbands do not do an equal share of chores when compared to their wives. In turn, the details and numbers provided in the article create a logos appeal and convince readers that the problem should receive an adequate discussion.

Sample Body Paragraph 2

Along with logos appeals, Grose uses pathos at the beginning of her article. Grose uses emotionally-charged words like "was eight months pregnant" at the beginning of the composition (Grose, 2013, para. 1). In this case, the statement forces a reader to sympathize with the challenges that pregnant women experience. Moreover, the phrase creates an image of the vulnerability of being an expectant mother. Then, adding to these concepts are phrases, like "argued," "sucks," "headachey," and "be judged" (Grose, 2013, para. 1, 7, 8, and 11). In turn, these words create a negative perception of female experiences. Besides, readers sympathize with women who may feel "judged" by their spouses. Therefore, Grose uses specific words that establish the challenges that mothers experience at home, which appear as an appeal to pathos.

Conclusion Example

Grose begins her article by focuses on issues that affect family relations. Basically, she uses convincing facts and statistics to affirm that women complete more house chores than men. Besides, Grose relies on emotional appeals to show that women experience harsh conditions like judgment by their spouses. In turn, pathos and logos concepts used by the author affirm that American culture makes women believe that females have more work to complete at home.

Reference

Grose, J. (2013, March 19). Cleaning: The final feminist frontier. The New Republic.

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