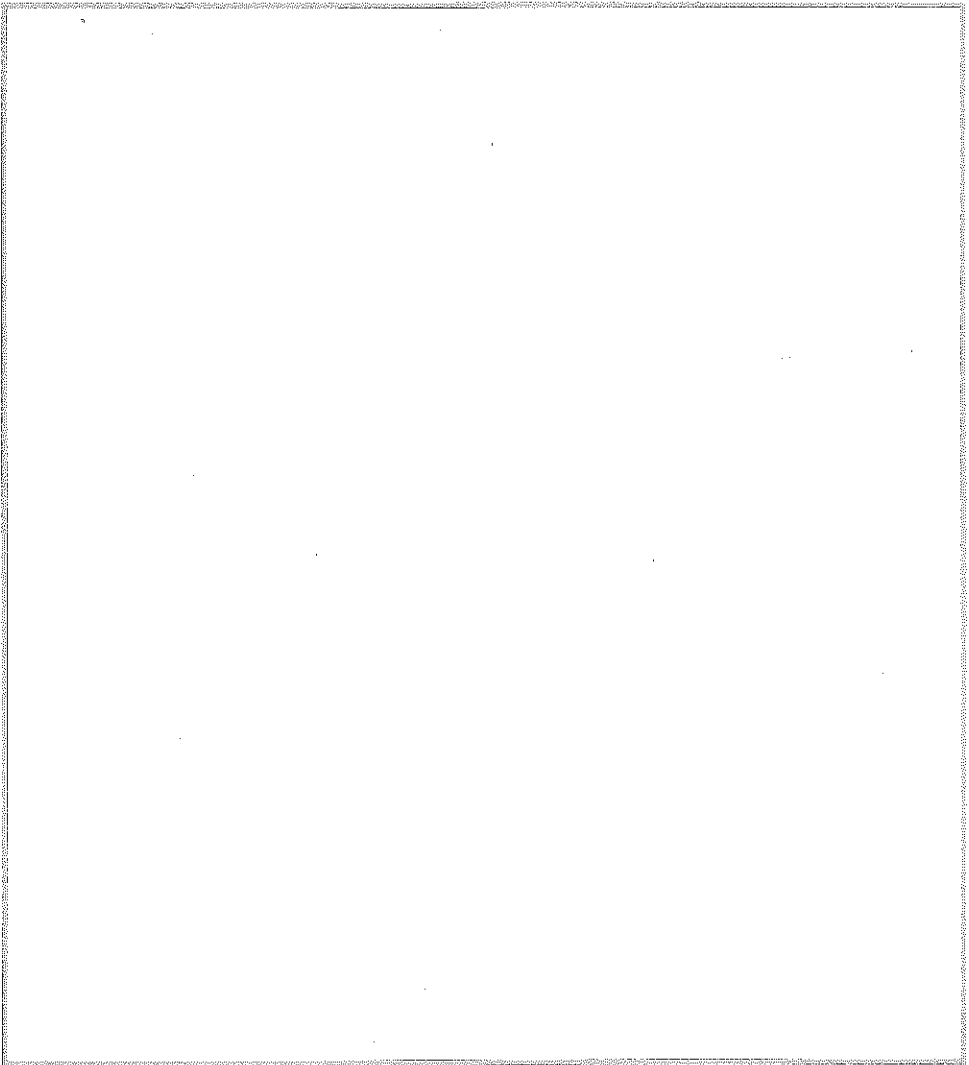


Structure Snapshot: Examine the passage below. This paragraph is a “snapshot” of a full essay, and within it you can find several elements of an informative essay. Using the Why Lighting strategy, locate the following elements in the “snapshot” below and highlight each element in the corresponding colors: *thesis statement/pink, evidence/yellow, concluding statement/green*. In the margins, provide annotations that support what was highlighted. Notice that *elaboration* of the cited evidence is missing. As you read the “snapshot” paragraph, analyze each piece of evidence for possible elaboration. You will provide the elaboration needed in this passage on the back of this page.

The introduction of the first commercially produced radios altered the way people learned about world events. For the first time in history, everyone could receive the same information simultaneously. In the 1920s, sociologists Robert and Helen Lynd said, “With but little equipment one can call the life of the rest of the world from the air. . . .” (Miller 22). Live coverage gave news events an immediacy far greater than the newspapers could provide (Lewis 196). In fact, according to the researcher Phyllis Stark, most people first learned of historic events from the radio (Miller 46). Ultimately, much of the modernization of communication can be attributed to advances made by the appearance of radio.



The BIG Picture: Using your analysis of the evidence provided in the “snapshot” on the front, provide your elaboration for each piece in the space above. Compose your elaboration in the form of commentary that either introduces or follows each piece of evidence. To continue the Why Lighting strategy, highlight **elaboration/blue** and provide your rationale for each piece of elaboration in the margins.