

1. Claim	claim is appropriate to the assignment, is clear and precise, and guides the entire text.
2. Analysis	details mentioned apply to the claim.
3. Information	information is correct and relevant; quotes advance argument and are "well framed."
4. Frames	first sentence(s) clearly and precisely summarize claim; final sentence reprises the claim.
5. Development	second paragraph uses information from the first paragraph; key terms are reused.
6. Signposts	use of explicit comparatives ("in contrast"; "similarly"; "however"; etc.); avoid "also."
7. Paragraphs	sentences flow logically; no digressions or repetitions; transitions link paragraphs clearly.
8. Sentences	meaning is clear and comprehensible; vocabulary is precise; sentences have varied structure.
9. Mechanics	document has been proofread for grammar, spelling, and reader's "pet peeves."
10. Format	document follows the required format (font, spacing, length, identifying information, etc.).
11. Extras	novel claim; unexpected evidence; surprising analysis; adept turn-of-phrase.

Francis Fukuyama's article, "The Prolongation of Life," explores the consequences resulting from technologies that extend the human lifespan. It is likely that technological innovations in the future will continue to add to the average human life expectancy; however, "without a parallel cure for Alzheimer's disease, this wonderful new technology would do no more than allow more people to persist in vegetative states for years longer than is currently possible." In this, Fukuyama suggests that in extending the human lifespan, the diseases that coincide with aging must be addressed. Fukuyama uses the term "Category II" to describe the phase of old age in which the capabilities of the elderly decline and they enter a state of dependency. The prolonging of human life without confronting diseases such as Alzheimer's, Dementia, and Parkinson's would generate more of these dependent elderly in our society. This increase of "Category II" people is detrimental because of the resources that would need to be dedicated to this large group of elderly people. More nursing homes would need to be established in order to cater to the needs of these dependent piles of flesh and therefore more of societies able bodied individuals are forced into adhering to the needs of the elderly. An increase in longevity of the human life must entail the removal of diseases that correspond with the prolonging of life.

Contrary to Fukuyama's belief that the diseases that come with aging should be dealt with, Gregory Stock believes that those diseases do not need to be directly dealt with. In his article, "Redesigning Humans," Stock argues that diseases, such as the ones mentioned by Fukuyama, are manifestations of aging. He feels that, "the time may be arriving not only to realize serious progress against cancer, but to begin a broader campaign against disease and debility – a war on aging." In this, stock is suggesting that aging is the root of all diseases; therefore by eliminating aging, disease is eliminated as well. With the curing of disease and prevention of lost capabilities, an elderly group retaining muscle strength, bone density, and cognitive function is created. This group of elderly people can live long lives without the same nursing homes and extra attention that the "Category II" people depend on. While diseases render the elderly in society incapable of handling their daily activities themselves, technological advancements should not combat these diseases in themselves, but rather they should attack the source of aging that the diseases stem from.