In countries like Japan and the United States, student fees have been paid since the foundation of universities. Therefore, citizens take these fees for granted, despite their disadvantages. In contrast, recent debates about the introduction of student fees have caused demonstrations in other countries, such as Great Britain. In Scotland, where tuition fees were introduced in 1998, students are less often involved in contemporary clubs, as they spend their time earning money enabling them to pay their fees. German students must be spared from general tuition fees since a decrease of the grade point average, the deterioration of students' health and a weakening of Germany's economy will result from this financial burden.

To start, living expenses in Germany are high for students, who typically do not have an expendable income, and additional costs for students would force them to work part-time, resulting in poorer grades. A student at Dortmund University, for instance, can plan to pay about €210 per month for a small flat. Expenses for electricity, telephone and internet charges added, the question arises as to where students should get the means to pay these basic costs and, in addition, their tuition fees. Thus, many students would have to get a job to earn extra money. Students would consequently have less time for their studies. In addition, employers demand flexibility, so that students would often have to work late hours. As a consequence, they would not get enough sleep, and thereby lack concentration in classes and have trouble memorising the learning material. Therefore, poorer grades due to the necessity to earn money to pay for student fees would be unavoidable for students.

Another important aspect is that students' health would be affected by the stress of studying and work and by the little time left for recreation including hobbies and meeting friends. A lack of sleep leads to weakening of the immune system. Students working late hours would, therefore, be more often affected by diseases and viruses.

Comment [E1]: this introduction takes a histrocial context approach by looking at the current situation. it also already takes one side of the argument, so it is not necessary to introduce the thesis statement with an introductory phrase as would be the case with a contradictory thesis statement.

Comment [E2]: this topic sentence is dangerously close to not being one. the controlling idea is clear because the "additional costs" are obviously student fees and the rest of the sentence clearly presents them as negative. it is, however, unadvisable to take such an implicit approach because you risk having too weak of a topic sentence or even one which is too much like development.

Comment [E3]: the development and illustration are co-dependent in this case. if you cannot really develop your argument without getting into detailed examples of it, that's ok. as long as there is a logical flow and progression it is ok to mix development and illustration.

Comment [E4]: this wrap up has given the author the opportunity to draw a conclusion from the paragraph.

Comment [E5]: linking language is used to guide the reader further through the paper, however, this topic sentence is also dangerously close to not being on as the topic "student fees" is missing. The controlling idea is clear, but without the topic, this sentence could sound like development.

Comment [E6]: development – getting into the details of the controlling idea

Stress related illnesses such as gastric ulcers and hypertension might also occur. Moreover, the imbalance of work and free time affects mental health. Human beings have a natural need of leisure time. This time would be reduced to a minimum, if work took up too much time. This psychological imbalance could lead to mental illnesses. Diseases resulting from a lack of sleep, stress and an imbalance of work and recreation are unavoidable consequences of student fees

Finally, burdening students financially would also have a negative influence on Germany's economy. Since fees would result in fewer students, there would be fewer graduates and, hence, a decline of scientific progress. Working, studying and putting one's health at risk for three to five years certainly is not attractive. Furthermore, a lot of adolescents would begin their studies, but, under the pressure of earning money, soon drop out or fail the examinations. What would follow is a lack of qualified people in Germany needed for scientific research. The result would be moderate progress in all sciences. Germany's popular automobile industry, for example, would no longer be as efficient as it is today. Customers are demanding the latest standards, such as environmentally friendly motors. With less research on alternative fuels, Germany would soon be overtaken in the automotive world market by Japan. Fewer students would, therefore, be a great loss to the German economy.

In conclusion, the disadvantages and the dangers the introduction of student fees in Germany involves should be pointed out in the recent debates. The financial burden on students must be prevented in Germany, since a neglect of studies due to work, increasing illnesses because of stress and Germany's recession from research and the sciences, leading to a declining economy, are to be expected after the introduction of these fees.

Comment [E7]: illustrating them

Comment [E8]: and getting into more details – this could also be considered development.

Comment [E9]: wrap up – once again we can see how the wrap up summarizes what has been said in a new way. in order to keep the reader interested about the same topic and or ideas, it is important to reword them sometimes. varying vocabulary, word class, phrasing, and sentence structure are all options to consider when restating an idea or concept.

Comment [E10]: this topic sentence is the best of the three. it includes linking language, the topic (although worded a bit implicitly) and the controlling idea.

Comment [E11]: development – the negative influence mentioned in the topic sentence needed substantial explanation.

Comment [E12]: a real-world example really strengthens the argument in this case.

Comment [E13]: the author has left out the topic in this wrap up to avoid sounding repetitive. the fewer students, however, represent the topic, so this time, it's ok. be careful not to get too far away from the topic, though.

Comment [E14]: as with all good conclusions, this one restates the main ideas in a new and interesting way, synthesizing them as well. it finishes with a look into the future. this can kind of be seen as reflecting on the consequences