Currently the introduction of student fees in Germany is a highly debated topic. Although it is already a matter of fact that these fees of 500 Euros per semester were to be paid for the first time in spring 2007, there is still a lot of opposition to this change. The never-ending discussion about this topic has to be enriched by some arguments for tuition fees. The introduction of tuition fees will not only help universities to improve their work, but also press young people to make up their minds about their future and make people realize that the taxpayer is not responsible for universities.

The first argument which demonstrates how useful tuition fees can be is that they will bring in money that the universities in Germany need desperately. In many universities, rooms are constantly overcrowded and there is a need for more lecturers. Technical equipment which can greatly enhance the educational experience of students is also lacking or outdated. The money raised through tuition fees will be used to pay for more employees and technical equipment, thus, improving educational opportunities. Furthermore, in many places the students can even decide what their money should be spend on, so that the money will be used for things the students want and need for their education. Therefore, the fees will improve the conditions at university.

Another argument for tuition fees is that the fees will force young people to decide what they want to study more carefully. Today there are many students that choose one field of study just because they were not admitted to another. With the introduction of tuition fees these people would not go to university for the sake of doing so, since 500 Euros is an amount of money nearly no one can afford to waste. The fees would force people to think twice about their future or even to do internships before going to university. This would be far better for their development as well as their financial status than studying something they are not interested in.

Comment [E1]: this is a fairly neutral introduction. it introduced the topic, without taking sides. the thesis is the only statement which actually takes a side.

Comment [E2]: this example of a topic sentence is typical. there is linking language and it takes the form of a mini thesis statement, without being repetitive.

Comment [E3]: as this argument requires so much illustration in order to develop it, the two become intertwined. This is perfectly alright for those arguments which are hard to elaborate on without getting into the concrete details.

Comment [E4]: this wrap up restates the argument in a new way and with a sense of finality.

Comment [E5]: this is another example of a straight forward topic sentence.

Comment [E6]: to maintain balanced paragraphs, the author has chosen to leave out a detailed example in this paragraph. There are a few specific details which illustrate the idea interspersed in the development so it's ok, but even a short example could make this a fantastic paragraph.

Comment [E7]: this wrap up does a nice job of repacking the ideas already mentioned. 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.

Moreover, tuition fees will improve the system of university financing insofar as it will be more just. At the moment all expenses of the universities are being paid with taxes, which means that the whole population has to pay for these costs. This, of course, includes all the people who did not go to university and who, in most cases, do not earn as much as those with a university degree. It is absolutely unfair to take away money from these people so that others can get a higher qualification for their professional life for free. Everybody who wants to benefit from the higher salary which comes with a university degree should also be willing to invest in his or her own personal education. Charging the taxpayer with the expenses for universities can, therefore, not be accepted as an arrangement based on equality.

This leads to the conclusion that the introduction of tuition fees will improve the educational system. The advantages for the students cannot be denied: young people will be kept from studying something they are not really passionate about, more lecturers and technical equipment will make studying easier and more effective, and fees will take the burden of the university-expenses off the taxpayer. Thus tuition fees will establish real equality, following the motto: only the people who make demands on university-education have to pay for it.

Comment [E8]: our final topic sentence is just as clear as the others.

Comment [E9]: and once more, the development and illustration of this argument are intertwined. it would be hard to elaborate on the idea without specifics and might sound too repetitive to add a sentence containing a detailed example.

Comment [E10]: wrap up - similar to the others

Comment [E11]: conclusion – a synthesis and summary of all main ideas. this one ends by reflecting on just one of the ideas, whereas, ideally, you would reflect on the topic as a whole.