English for Academic Purposes. Paper instructions: . Turn your notes into a paragraph, using the techniques we have learned in this chapter. Introduction to the Problem The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) • second largest nutrition assistance program in the U.S. • subsidizes over 30 million meals each school day at a Federal cost of $14 billion annually (U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, 2018). • Traditionally, provides free or reduced-price meals • for eligible low-income students Growing number of schools and districts —> adopt “Universal Free Meals” (UFM) • free lunch and breakfast for all students • Student family income not important. • Advocates hope UFM will • reduce the stigma that limits participation • address food insecurity • improve student readiness to learn • reduce administrative burden • Skeptics worry • possible deleterious effects on weight -> excess consumption or school lunch = less healthy (higher calorie) than the alternative. • the administrative costs • potential budget pressures. Few credible studies —> impact of UFM on student outcomes • particularly important as UFM spreads across the country n your paragraphs, use all of the sentence features that we have studied: Important: Add a comment in the text when you use each of the items below. If you do not write a comment, you cannot get points. - Compound sentence (9 points) - Complex sentence (9 points) - Compound-complex sentences (10 points) - Relative clauses - that (9 points) - Relative clause – which (9 points) - Insert information – commas (9 points) - Insert information - em-dashes (9 points) - Insert information - parentheses (9 points) - Semicolon (9 points) - Colons (9 points) - "SVO, -ing" sentences (9 points)