Your Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

**Outline**

1. Central Idea of the author’s work
2. Introduction of the main character and the author
3. Title of the book and chapter
4. Thesis statement

 3. Description of the writing

 A. Analysis of the ways the author achieved his purpose

 B. analyses of the facts and arguments used to support the main idea

 4. Conclusion

 A. Effect of the work on the audience

**Critical Analysis Essay on a book’s chapter, Can a Playground Be Too Safe?**

Tall slides, seesaws, and other perils slowly disappeared from the playgrounds of New York and the city park commissioner, Henry Stern ha show great concern regarding the changes in the overall texture of the playground. He said, “The monkey bars in the Fort Tryon Park where I grew up and it felt amazing to climb to the top of them. “ He further added that “I don’t want changes in this playground and I will try my best to make the monkey bar stay.”(268).

The character of Henry Stern has been created by John Tierney, the journalist and the coauthor of the book, Rediscovering the Greatest Human strength (2011). Originally it was published on July 18, 2011, in the science column, “Findings”. The feelings of Henry Stern have been explained in a chapter of the book titled “Can a Playground Be Too Safe? The purpose of Tierney is to find out whether the safe environment of the playgrounds is good for the physician and cognitive development of the children.

However, the viewpoint of Henry Stern was not appreciated at that time but later researchers started questioning the value of the play-grounds who kept safety –first motives. According to a physiology profession Mr. Ellen Sandseter, “Children should be trained by the playgrounds to encounter threat” (2019). He considered the old playgrounds with the monkey bar very good for the emotional growth of children and he explains that children physiologies are shaped in a way that they approach risks and trills with progressive manners and it is the best thing to let the children face such challenging environments in the early ages.

Thus Tierney has presented logical reasoning in order to find out the values of risk-free playgrounds. He analyzed the viewpoints of some physiologist and parents to know that safe environment of the playgrounds are good for the upbringing of the children or not. Most of the parents and psychologist say that if children fell from heights then they will develop height phobia. But studies say that if the children fell from any height before the age of nine then he or she will not have any fear of height later own.

Tierney has compared the act of exposing children to dangers in the playground is similar to the habituation techniques used by the therapist to help adults counter their height phobias. Tierney achieved the purpose of his viewpoint by analyzing the topic with the help of the statements of psychologist like Mr. Leif Kennair, says that “Risk play have the same role as cognitive behavioral therapy to deal with anxiety” (269). Tierney has also taken help from the publication of the journal Evolutionary Psychology and they have concluded that the “anti-phobic effect” is useful for developing trill seeking fondness in children. Psychologist says, “Our fear that children might get harmed by small harmless things will make the children more fearful” (270).

The current playgrounds which are considered safe cannot guarantee it. The long term injuries have increased at the introductions of softer surfaces in playgrounds. The reduced heights of the playing equipment can lessen down the risk of toddlers’ injury but they discourage children of higher age because they have been shaped for the use of little babies only. Thus most of the playgrounds are having been reshaped due to the concerns of the parents who have to deal with the injuries of their children. But these new playgrounds are the modified version of the old ones but due to some state laws regarding height limitation, the old monkey bars are now replaced by artificial rocks.

But nothing could replace the old playing equipment’s that used to make children reach up to ten feet and one of the children from the new generation experience that and she felt that it is pretty amazing and persuaded her mom to make it the part of their playground.

Tierney proved that the old playgrounds were meant to develop cognitive behaviors in children and Mr. Stern was right about their importance. Tierney analyzed the value of risk-free playground in perspective of psychologists and he used argumentative language to persuade his readers to think logically regarding the new risk-free playgrounds. He mostly referred to parents throughout the write up so his intended audiences are the parents who will rethink about the playgrounds that they consider safe for their children.

Work Cited

Ryan, Noel. "Willpower: Rediscovering the greatest human strength, by Roy F. Baumeister and John Tierney." (2012): 446-448.