# 21W.730-4 Writing on Contemporary Issues: Food for Thought: Writing and Reading about the Cultures of Food Fall 2008

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## Homework #17

Begin research for Essay 3. Identify as many sources as you can. Keep accurate notes regarding sources:

- when & where you accessed them
- distinguish clearly between quotes and your own paraphrasing
- if you copy down a quote, make sure it is precise

As you work, check in with yourself every so often to see if the question you are investigating is the same . . . or has your focus shifted? Do you want it to shift? I.e., now's the time to figure out exactly what the focus of your investigation and paper will be.

## Homework #18

### Due in class Th 11/6

## **REVISED PROPOSAL FOR ESSAY 3, PLUS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Your Revised Proposal has 2 parts:

- The first is your main Inquiry Question (that's a *question*—not a thesis), plus a short paragraph stating what you hope to learn by your researching and writing.
- The second is an Annotated Bibliography: Make an annotated bibliography of your six best sources thus far—not counting any websites I've posted for the class. Your sources should include at least two books.

1) List sources, thus:

For Books:

Smith, Perry. A Short History of Consumer Culture. NY: Utopia Press, 2001.

For articles from an anthology, a journal<sup> $\ddagger$ </sup>, a magazine or newspaper:

Chang, Judy. "Selling and Demographics." *The New Consumerism Reader*. Boston: Utopia Press, 2000. 150-179. [note that the second line is indented, as per MLA style]

#### For sources from the Web

(See MLA format for electronic sources in any style manual or via the MIT Writing Center website—follow link to MLA style pages)

2) And then: Describe each source in a sentence, followed by 1-2 sentences that tell why this source will be useful for your project. *NOTE: This is the "annotation" part of the assignment. You will not get credit for the assignment without annotation.* 

‡ A journal is a periodical publication containing short articles, written for an audience within a scholarly or professional discipline. Journal articles are peer-reviewed, which means that they have been vetted by scholars or professionals with competence in the field. They are distinct from magazines, which are written for a general audience—even though sometimes it may be a general audience with special interests. For example, the Journal of Neuroscience is a journal; Scientific American is a magazine.