

Sugar college essay



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By saying this, she lives that showing these conventions to undergrad students, it will prepare them to read and write academic texts.

In her essay, she discusses six standard moves that she finds while analyzing twenty-four research articles, articles which were randomly selected from peer-reviewed Journals. In order to validate Thinness claims, I will analyze an academic research paper titled “ Is Fast Food Addictive? ‘ published in Current Drug Abuse Reviews (201 1), written by Andrea K. Gerber who works in the Division of Adolescent Medicine at SCUFFS and by Robert H.

Lusting who works in the Division of Pediatric Endocrinology at SCUFFS. In this research paper, Gerber and Lusting argue that the consumption of fast food can be addictive, supporting this claim with evidence and data.

In this essay, I will describe the overall structure of the text, referencing Thinned, and describe how it furthers Gerber and Listing’s argument. I will also identify and discuss three academic conventions that the authors incorporate as well as how these conventions influence the intended audience.

This study illustrates claims made by Thinned and demonstrates that academic research papers to share common patterns and traits. According to Thinned, “ Academic writers emphasize evidence, often In tables, graphs, and images” (Thinned 356). Academic writing is mainly Judged on the evidence provided, and these writers use various techniques for highlighting their data.

This is important because images seem to resonate better with people when referring to acquiring information.

Since tables, graphs, and images stand out so well, writers can emphasize and manipulate their data in their favor. Thinned states that given the prominence of data in academic writing, it is important for students to learn how to read quantitative data. This convention is evident in Grabber's and Lust's article. For an example, they present the nutrient breakdown of a Big Mac, large fries, and a large thirty-two ounce Coke, in the format of a Nutrition Facts Label. This illustrates to the reader how much of everything is in just those three items alone.

To better understand the label, the authors break down the percentages of the contents and justify it to the daily value percentages for a person with a 2000 calorie diet " this meal would provide 68% of the total calories, 89% of the total fat, and 57% of the sodium recommended daily" (Gerber, Lustiness). The authors also note that there is no daily value percentage for sugar because there is currently no recommended daily intake. In presenting this image, the authors are using these statistics as hard evidence to convince the reader how much of an impact one fast food meal has on a daily value chart. Off According to her, academic writers establish an ethos of authority, convincing the reader that they are credible and worth listening to. They do this by using first or third person styles.

In " Is Fast Food Addictive", authors Gerber and Lusting use a voice of authority by using first person dialog. An example of this is " We propose that fast food exerts its effect on reward eating through three routes: 1)

nutritional composition; 2) individual factors that increase susceptibility; and/or 3) environmental cues”.

They go on saying that fast food does not exert its effects on one nutrient alone but in fact the combination of nutrients. In this quote, they are introducing what they have concluded. Another example of this convention is where they state “ We recognize that fast food addiction as a verifiable phenomenon remains to be proven; however, evidence is emerging from several fields to provide collective purport of the concept” This influences the audience because it establishes authority and a sense of credibility.

It conveys to the reader that the authors have done some research and are somewhat experts in what they are talking about. Thinned states that this is important because even graduate students have difficulty establishing an ethos of authority when writing, but by knowing what an ethos of authority is, the can learn to imitate techniques of experienced writers Thinned claims, “ Academic writers state the value of their work and announce the plan for their papers” (350).

According o Thinned, academic writers refer to what has been written about an issue because it establishes that the issue matters and that their research addressed an aspect of the issue still unresolved. In the Gerber and Lusting article, this convention is seen towards the end of the article “ We recognize that fast food addiction as a verifiable phenomenon remains to be proven; however, evidence is emerging from several fields to provide collective support of the concept” (158).

In this quote, the authors are establishing that fast food is not certainly proven addictive; but more and more studies in and around that field are proving otherwise.

This is an influential strategy because the authors are telling the audience that the field that they are discussing and researching is something new and not really explored, stressing to the reader that the issue discussed is significant. Thinned references the finding of two linguists, Swales and Peak, who like Thinned, have done extensive research on patterns of academic writings.

Swales and Peak claim that all academic writers “ create a research space” with the help of three standard moves. The first move is establishing a territory. In this move the author sets the context for their research, providing background on the topic.

The second move is establishing that there is an open gap in the previous research, also sometimes called a niche; basically making it known that there is a space that needs to be filled through additional research. The third move is occupying the niche.

In other words, the writer will answer the questions that have been raised or provide the missing information. “ In Is Fast Food Addictive” Lusting and Gerber in their opening sentence say “ Studies of food addiction have focused on highly palatable foods. While fast food falls squarely into that category, it has several other attribute hat may increase its salience” (1 15). In this statement alone Swales and Beaks first and second move are evident when talking about the overall structure of Lusting and Grabber’s paper.

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Here they are providing background on the topic that when studying established when they “ it has several other attribute that may increase its salience” creating a niche, a gap in previous research. Too conclusion, the research paper published in Current Drug Abuse Reviews by Gerber and Lusting reveals that it does incorporate patterns discussed by Thinned. When reading the research paper and observing the conventions discussed throughout this paper, it is clear to me that they do have an impact in the strength of the author’s overall argument.