

Bibliography

Room for debate:

Lee, Taeku. "Polls Rarely Ask About Concerns Vital to Minority Voters." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 29 Nov. 2015. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

I used this source because it shows an example of why polls are viewed negatively. It gives a fair response and reasoning when it comes to representation. Polls can distort the public's view of what's really important.

Bishop, George. "Polls Can Create an Illusion of Public Opinion." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 29 Nov. 2015. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

I used this source because it's another good example of negative polling. Polls can ask someone a question and they could not understand it but still answer. Because the person asked didn't know they wouldn't get an accurate polling result.

Books:

Schlosser, Eric. *Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the All-American Meal*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2001. Print.

I used *Fast Food Nation* because in this book there are many instances of bad beef and death due to e coli. Because of this organizations try and pursue government regulations, same with a mother of a child who died from food poisoning. This shows the people who care about issues that aren't #1 in the public's eye. In the spectrum of activists this books shows the ones most extreme.

Swanson, James L. *Manhunt: The Twelve-day Chase for Lincoln's Killer*. New York: William Morrow, 2006. Print.

I used *Manhunt* because it again, shows the extremists of activists. In this case, it had to do with southern and northern post-civil war unrest. John Wilkes Booth was a proud southerner who hated Lincoln because of his views on slavery. If you were to take a poll back in this time period you would see northerners didn't want slavery but southerners did, and to abolish slavery in the south was crazy. So John Wilkes Booth wanted the south to rise up again and so he killed Lincoln, extreme yes, but still can be tied into polling.

Websites:

Brennan, Allison. "Microtargeting: How Campaigns Know You Better than You Know Yourself - CNNPolitics.com." *CNN*. Cable News Network, 5 Nov. 2012. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

I used this source because microtargeting is important in polling. Companies and political officials can see small things like if you own a snow mobile and send you a card talking about how Donald Trump's environment plans will hurt your snow mobile opportunities and so you should vote Bernie Sanders. It can see what things you have and assume you believe this this and this. They can use microtargeting to see how you would vote in polls or track you based on what you said in a poll.

Connelly, Marjorie. "Push Polls, Defined." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 18 June 2014. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

Push polls are not really polls but are treated as such. They're basically slandering whoever the push poll is about. They use biased and negative wording to push you into disliking that candidate or person and so you wouldn't give them the time of day. These types of things are bad for democracy.

Tarrance, Lance. "The Bradley Effect - Selective Memory | RealClearPolitics." *The Bradley Effect - Selective Memory | RealClearPolitics*. N.p., 13 Oct. 2008. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

I used this source because The Bradley Effect happens much too often in polling. This is when the undecided are polled and the results of the poll are inaccurate. The winner of the poll may not win the election because of the undecideds.

Name

1/13/16

AP Lang

Annotated Bibliography

This example is more for the formatting.
Also, make sure you don't start your
annotations the same way every time.

Bishop, George. "Polls Can Create an Illusion of Public Opinion." *The New York Times*. ~~The New York Times~~, 29 Nov. 2015. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

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Tarrance, Lance. "The Bradley Effect - Selective Memory+RealClearPolitics." ~~The Bradley Effect - Selective Memory~~+RealClearPolitics. N.p., 13 Oct. 2008. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

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RP/AB Example 1

Ansingh

AP Language

Research Proposal

Lots of people are not sure how to answer the following question: Is the processed food that Americans consume entirely safe? This question derives from the article titled *Food Safety for People Who Don't Cook*. The article claims that consumers are now reheating food, not to where it is cooked, but instead heating it just to where it tastes the way they like it. Now this question is important to everyone, not only to me, but everyone is general. Everyone, at some point in their life, has heated frozen food and know that there are specific directions that they should follow to ensure that their food is safe enough to eat. The problem with this is that not everybody follows those directions. That is where my previous question comes in. Because people are not heating their food the right way, can we really say that the processed food that they consume is entirely safe? Well there are different ways people can approach that question, but there is not really an answer that everyone agrees on. There are a couple possible answers to my question that I will discuss in my essay. The labels are inadequate so it makes it hard to know how to heat up the food which ends up making the food unsafe, the food is already contaminated that heating it would not really make a difference so the food is unsafe already, and people do not know how to heat the food properly, so to begin with the food is safe, but since they didn't heat it up correctly, it is now unsafe are some of the answers that can be given to my question.

Annotated Bibliography

Moss, Michael. "Food Companies Are Placing the Onus for Safety on Consumers." The New York Times. The New York Times, 14 May 2009. Web. 27 May 2015.

The companies are providing the wrong information needed to correctly heat up the processed food. This is very important to my essay because it is taking away the blame on the consumers and instead putting all the blame on the food companies. It is their fault that the people do not know how to properly heat up their food and make the food safe enough to eat.

Snyder, O. Peter, and Figure 1. Cutaway of Bimetallic Coil Thermom. Inaccuracy of Food Temperature Measurement with the Bimetallic Coil (Dial) Thermometer (n.d.): n. page. Web.

This article talk about how the labels on the processed food are not correctly stating how to heat the food and how to make sure it is cooked all the way. This is significant to my essay because it is implying that it is not the consumers fault that the food doesn't get heated correctly, on the contrary, it is the company's fault because they are not providing the information that the people need to know to be able to heat up their food safely.

"Recontamination as a Source of Pathogens in Processed Foods." Recontamination as a Source of Pathogens in Processed Foods. Web. 27 May 2015.

This article is mainly talking about the food being safe, but after it's processed, it gets

recontaminated. Because of this, the food is no longer as safe as it used to be. This is relevant to my paper because it supports the idea that the processed food is not safe, therefore, the people have to have extra care when heating their food.

Käferstein, F., and M. Abdussalam. "Food Safety in the 21st Century." Bulletin of the World Health Organization. World Health Organization. Web. 27 May 2015

There has been an increase in foodborne diseases. In these foodborne diseases there are newly recognized that can be transmitted through food. This is important in my essay because it is informing that the bacteria that is in food doesn't get killed if not heated correctly.

Schlosser, Eric. *Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the All-American Meal*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2001. Print. Web. 27 May 2015

In the book it is talking about how food is processed and how unsafe lots of the food is. It's important in my essay due to the fact that the book talks about how food that isn't heated correctly is a big risk to people's health.

AB Example 2

AP Language

May 27, 2015

Annotated Bibliography

Room for Debate

Corak, Miles. "A Great Nation If You're Born Rich." *The New York Times*. 25 Sept. 2013. Web. 26 May 2015.

By using this article I will be able to compare the US to other countries and show what draws there could be that are pulling people away from America. I will use the statistics he has involving the upper and lower 10 percent in each country. This will provide concrete proof to support my essay.

Florida, Richard. "Why Americans Seek Opportunity Abroad." *The New York Times*. 22 July 2013. Web. 26 May 2015.

I will use the article *Why Americans Seek Opportunity Abroad* to provide the basis for a paragraph in my essay. The paragraph will discuss America's current state involving a decline in the socio-economic mobility, an increase in government rules and regulations and the real ideas in migration. I will dive deeper into these topics and get the real facts behind them.

Huxley, Aldous. *Brave New World*. New York: Harper, 2006. Print.

I will use this book to set the tone on what the people really feel like in America. I can use the books metaphors to help convey the migrations reasoning. This will not only make my essay sound better but it will also have a bigger impact.

Lorica, Ben. "Prosperity & Upward Mobility by Country." *Prosperity & Upward Mobility by Country*. Veris Data Studio, 1 Nov. 2011. Web. 27 May 2015.

Using this website and its knowledge I will be able to capture where opportunities in mobility are. With those I can then see where most people are moving and see if I can find correlation. I will continue to use this to get closer and closer to the movers purpose.

Newman, Rick. "Compared to Other Countries, U.S. Job Market Looks Pretty Good." *US News*. U.S. News & World Report, 2 Nov. 2012. Web. 27 May 2015.

In this article it discusses the true unemployment numbers behind top countries. I will use this to make it apparent that this migration is not due to a lack of jobs and then lead into a new idea that could cause this migration.

Philbrick, Nathaniel. *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community, and War*. New York: Penguin, 2006. Print.

I will use the book *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community, and War* by discussing the Pilgrims reasons for migration abroad. I will then compare the Pilgrims reasoning to that of the people in modern day and draw connections. This will improve my essay by giving a new understanding to the topic.

RP/AB Example 3

Per. 1

AP Language

5/27/15

In my final essay I will be exploring the question of bystanders versus heroes in potentially damaging and dangerous situations. This includes if bystanders have the responsibility to help in negative situations, why some people rush to help despite danger and others do nothing, and how bystanders can more effectively protect, aid and relieve. The source claim that this topic stems from has many debaters that support bystanders offering assistance and why people are heroic. It also explores the issue on blaming bystanders. As I read this topic the idea of being a hero intrigued me. It truly is a dream of mine to be a hero. As I researched deeper I saw ways I could and was inspired. I also saw ways that I had been a bystander and seeing this made me vow to always try and help. The actions of onlookers in dire events can be the difference between life and death. While not all may be that extreme many events require a hero to save someone and while it may not be life or death it seems like it to that person. This is a large problem in our society today as I will explore and frankly we need more heroes. I hope in some way this essay will aid in drawing attention to the fact that everyone can be a hero, and that it is much needed. I will explore how bystanders can be just as harmful as the villain, and how people can save the day. I will also delve into the other side on the extent bystanders should get involved, if they should be blamed, and why the bystander effect happens.

Bend-David, Sarah and Inna Levy. "Which Witnesses Get Blamed?" New York Times.

4/21/15. Web. 5/22/15. In this article the author explores the idea of blaming the bystander for what happens to the victim and how it is more complicated than merely saying if they are guilty or innocent. I will use this source when discussing if bystanders should be responsible in aiding in situations and if we should blame them if they don't intervene.

Bliss, Laura. "Assault on a subway: what can a bystander do?" City Lab. 3/27/15. Web.

5/26/15. This article uses an example to illustrate how bystanders can help in situations where someone is being victimized. I will use this to give ways that bystanders can better aid and improve a dangerous situation.

Benfante, Michael. "You See Suffering and Want to Stop it." New York Times. 4/21/15.

Web. 5/22/15. Benfante explores the reasons for heroics including the first thought to take action to reduce suffering, stop pain or prevent danger to another. I will use this to explain how bystanders become heroes, and why people rush to danger.

Borge, Caroline. "Basic Instincts: The Science of Evil." ABC News. 1/3/07. Web.

5/25/15. This study shows the bystander effect and a research study that illustrates this and why it happens. This study will be used to illustrate the negative effect of bystanders and show why they do this.

Oord Jay, Thomas. "Emergency Intervention and Good Sam." Thomas Jay Oord.

3/29/10. Web. 5/26/15. This article gives more examples of bystander effect as well as gives ways bystanders can do more than watch. I will use this to give more ideas on bystanders negative effect and how to combat that.

Philbrick, Nathaniel. *Mayflower: A Story of Courage and Community*. New York:

Penguin, 2006. Print. This book documents the coming of the pilgrims and their evolution in America. *Mayflower* will be used to provide examples of bystanders becoming heroes mainly Winslow and Massasoit.

Staley, Sam. "A Responsibility to Do what You Can Do." New York Times. 4/22/15.

Web. 5/22/15. This article talks about the obligation to stand up but also discusses the levels that interventions can take. The evidence used in this article will be used to support the discussion on how far bystanders should go and what their responsibility is.

Shellenbarger, Sue. "Are you a hero or a bystander?" The Wall Street Journal. 8/22/12.

Web. 5/25/15. This article gives the differences between heroes and bystanders and gives examples of heroes. These examples will be used to support why people do heroic deeds and to show the hero aspect of the discussion.

Swanson, James. *Manhunt: The 12 day chase for Lincoln's killer*. William Morrow

Paperbacks. 2006. Book. 8/9/14. This book covers the assassination of Lincoln as well as the hunt for Booth. I will use the first responders of the assassination to illustrate bystanders becoming heroes.

Whitson, Signe. "6 reasons why bystanders choose not to Intervene to stop bullying."

Huffington Post. 1/23/14. Web. 5/26/15. This article covers why people are afraid to interve. The evidence and reasons given will be used to back up the other perspective of why people don't help or get involved.