**ENGL 1302 Synthesis Worksheet**

*Instructions*: Use this chart to help you map the exact areas in which your peer reviewed sources present similarities and differences, overlap or divergence, and agreements and disagreements in your research area. Make sure to include proper citations with specific information that you quote or paraphrase from your sources in each category row.

| **Exhibit Overlap** | Where do your sources overlap in their use of the same or similar data sets, examples, etc.? List specific examples of that overlap here:  Some of the examples that have similar data sets include the study of effects of social media   * Kwahk and Byoungsoo-they see the effects of social interaction within people-(803) * Perloff-they research the effect of womens bodies while they are using social media.(363) * Valkenburg-they see how people's behavior, attitudes, and emotions change while using social media.(477) |
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| **Exhibit**  **Differences** | Where do your sources diverge in their use of different or distinct data sets, examples, etc.? List specific examples of those differences here:  Most of the sources use different research methods of finding effects of social media   * Becton-shows how job applicants are being denied because of the use of social media content.(p.1) * Luo, et al-they look at peoples health problems when they are using social media. For example, have their health increased or decreased over time?(732) * van Erkel, Patrick F. A, and Peter Van Aelst- they look at how people don’t learn while using social media rather that the ones looking at the news for information.(407) * Yu, Lingling et al.- they look at the excessive use of social media and how one's job performance can affect them |
| **Method Overlap** | Where do your sources overlap in their use of the same or similar methods or theories? List specific examples of that overlap here:  Some of the sources used have different methods of research. For example, the methods they used were with real people and online questionnaires.   * Kirkpatrick, et al- used over 400 mothers to see what effects they had * van Erkel, Patrick F. A, and Peter Van Aelst- they used their cities citizens to see the their knowledge about daily politics and where they get their information   The online questionnaires:   * Kwahk- they used an online questionnaire to, “reveal the different effects of normative and informational social influences on consumer purchase decisions.” (803) * Yu, Lingling et al- used an online survey to see if “professionals” use social media for their work. |
| **Method**  **Differences** | Where do your sources diverge in their use of different or distinct methods or theories? List specific examples of those differences here:  Most/all of the sources use different ways and methods for their research.   * Becton-He used applicants' qualifications to see the qualifications and differences. * Luo, Yajing, Ana G Maafs‐Rodríguez, and Daniel P Hatfield-they used peer review articles and the internet for their methods. * Valkenburg-she stated and showed suggestions for future research. |
| **Claim**  **Agreements** | Where do your sources overlap or agree in their claims, arguments, or reasoning? List specific examples of that agreement here:  All of the sources had the same argument and claim. They all wanted to see the effect on people that use social media. They wanted to figure out if having these applications, will people's mood change, will they look different, and all around does it negatively affect people? |
| **Claim**  **Disagreements** | Where do your sources diverge or disagree in their claims, arguments, or reasoning? List specific examples of those differences here:  As stated before, all of them have the same topic and argument. The differences were:   * If social media affects people's mood * Does social media change the way people look? * Does social media affect their intelligence? * Does social media affect people's career negativity? |
| **Common Topics** | Where do your sources overlap in their coverage of topics and sub-topics? List specific examples of that overlap here:  While looking at the sources, I found out that only 2 of the sources had almost the same topic.   * Becton-He wanted to see if job applicants were getting declined for the job * Yu- wanted to see if social media affects a person's job |
| **Distinct Topics** | Where do your sources diverge in their coverage of topics and sub-topics? List specific examples of those differences here:  Most of the sources have the same topic with how social media affects jobs, behavior and health, but one that stood out that was different was:   * van Erkel, Patrick F. A, and Peter Van Aelst- They wanted to see if social media affects their knowledge about daily political facts. |
| **Common Sources** | Where do your sources overlap in their use of peer reviewed sources? List specific examples of that overlap here:  The sources use a lot of references and peer reviews to help them have a better understand for their topic about social media   * Perloff- uses over 100 resources to figure out how social media effects women * Kwahk, Kee-Young, and Byoungsoo Kim-uses 96 articles of research to find out if social media affects people's purchase decisions * Yu, Lingling et al- uses 87 articles to have a better understanding if social media affects the way people do their jobs. |
| **Distinct Sources** | Where do your sources diverge in their use of peer reviewed sources? List specific examples of those differences here:  Some of the sources only had a few resources to go off of but they still get the information to back up their topic.   * Kirkpatrick, Ciera E, and Sungkyoung Lee- uses 41 resources and still has enough information to back up the topic of women's health with social media * Luo, Yajing, Ana G Maafs‐Rodríguez, and Daniel P Hatfield- also uses 41 peer reviews and resources * Valkenburg, Patti M-uses 31 resources to figure out how to, “improve understanding of self-effects in social media, and to compare self-effects with reception effects.”(477) |