

Oct. 24 2020

Dang Nguyen

Essay 2 first draft overview:

This draft contains most of what is needed for a full argument.

Your position needs to be clarified at the end of paragraph 1, and at the end of paragraph 3, explain about the positive eating culture.

Two of the sources do not appear to be about the information you have credited to them with in-text citations, and the Works Cited page contains entries for sources you did not appear to use.

The draft needs more editing, especially for unclear phrasing.

Grade: **Revise ~~2~~ (1 point toward essay)**

	A-range	B-range	C-range	Revise
Content				X
Organization		X		
Grammar/Mechanics				X
Documentation/Format				X

Explanation of grading chart: See the “**Grading Rubric for Essays**” file in the Blackboard Course Content folder for expectations of each of the four grading areas, **Content**, **Organization**, **Grammar/Mechanics**, and **Documentation/Format** and how your essay draft’s overall grade is determined.

If you need help beyond my comments and what the Little Seagull Handbook can provide, I encourage you to work with an ACC Learning Lab writing tutor. The link to the tutoring PowerPoint explanation of how to contact and work with a Learning Lab tutor is in the Course Content folder’s “Learning Lab Tutor Help” file.

Content and Organization:

As noted in the Overview, your position sentence at the end of paragraph 1 needs clarified. Also see comments on vague language earlier in the paragraph.

Paragraph 2 needs some sentence-level clarification, and the Szewczyk source does not discuss digestive process.

Paragraph 3 also needs some sentence-level clarification, and the Szewczyk source does not discuss food additives. Michael Moss or David Freedman might be helpful here.

The paragraph ends with an argumentative point that there needs to be balance for a positive eating culture.

So, add a paragraph or more discussing how to achieve that balance.

The next paragraph works well.

At the end of the conclusion paragraph, you come back to the point about balance. If you explained that fully in paragraph 3, the ending sentence might be followed by one more sentence to emphasize the point.

Grammar/Mechanics: See editing marks in the marked draft's left margin. The key to those is below, and I have noted pages in the *Little Seagull Handbook* (in the Textbooks folder) which have explanations of specific types of errors.

Major errors (each instance of these types of errors reduces the Grammar/Mechanics grade by 3 to 5 points):

awk—mixed construction or awkward/unclear phrases. See the *Little Seagull Handbook*, page 278.

Minor errors (each instance of these types of errors reduces the Grammar/Mechanics grade by 1 point)

apost—missing or misused apostrophe. the *Little Seagull Handbook*, page 400.

om—omitted word ending such as an s on a word that is plural or minor word such as an article.

wc—incorrect or inaccurate word choice. You may have spelled a word correctly, but it is not the word you intended to use (example: their and there) or used a word which has a different meaning than you intended. Also see the *Little Seagull Handbook*, pages 310 and 361.

wordy—unnecessary words. See the *Little Seagull Handbook*, page 368.

Documentation/Format: The document format is correct. For the documentation, make sure your in-text citations indicate the source which supplied the respective information.

If you did not use a source (there are no in-text citations for it), don't include it on the Works Cited page.

The Works Cited entries will start with the author's last name, first name, then the article title, then the book or website title, then the editors if there are any, then the publisher, then the date. For the book sources, you would then include the page range of the article. For the web-based sources, follow the date with the URL.

See the "Documentation for Essay 2" file in the Module 2 folder and the "Sample Essay 2" in the Module 2 for examples of in-text citations and Works Cited entries. *The Little Seagull Handbook* has a discussion of in-text citations on pages 122-128 and a discussion of Works Cited entries on pages 129-158.

Dang K Nguyen

Prof. Gene Browning

ENGL-1301

October 15, 2020

Fast Food Issues

There is a rapidly increasing prevalence of junk food and unbalanced meals^{served?} in schools and people in the current world scenario, contributing to rising health concerns. Fast foods are rapidly rising since society's lifestyle seems to be in a more developing world. Many families and people are occasionally involved in various trips, thus finding themselves to their favorite fast food restaurant in many instances. Interestingly, individuals are engaged in busy routines and busier social lives, making them have difficulty buying groceries and cooking a good meal at home for themselves and their families (Danielli, 2019). This makes people turn to fast food that saves time, not thinking and caring about some of these foods' health implications. I say that fast food is not great for us and would argue that it's actively harmful since more addiction to fast food eating in restaurants is still pretty unhealthy we should develop.

In this essay, the identified food issue is fast food consumption-related food complications caused by a complex disease involving excessive body fat consumption in the body. As noticed from earlier research, most of these fast foods fat-rich components are a common medical condition in most countries who efficiently run with a fast-food culture. Most people believe that fast food will always provide an alternative to what a person can instead of skipping a meal, ensuring there is the right food balance in the body. I would argue that many scientific research bodies have revealed that most of these fast food products, such as chips and drinks people order and main meals are mainly made up of carbohydrates with little or less fiber. Upon consuming this food, our digestive will eventually break down these

foods as they will be transformed into glucose and finally deposited in our bloodstream (Szewczyk, 2018). All this process will increase sugar level, causing the body to release more insulin, which will produce sugar spikes intake, eventually creating challenges with our insulin response. This is the chief source and danger of our weight gain, insulin resistance, and diabetes

They say that fast food can help someone manage a schedule more effectively since most families are busy and get less to cook at home. They believe that fast food can enable us to choose a meal that would take 50% less time to make lunch or dinner. Current views and educators argue that, in the two decades, there is a high rate of obesity among children doubling up and also tripling for cases of teens. This is one clear-cut reason for the high-calorie content of fast food like extra sugar and food dye, which has added ingredients to make this fast food more appealing. These additional ingredients are very addictive as they positively contribute to many obesity cases (Szewczyk, 2018). I also say that obesity affects physical appearance and leads to health problems such as heart disease, and reduces our life expectancy. With continuous preferences and usage of these foods, we are putting our lives at daily risk; therefore, there is a need to balance a positive eating culture.

Additionally, they also say that the fast-food industry is a significant economic boost to major communities and businesses worldwide. An example of this is that various individuals are employed in some of these fast food stores as service providers in multiple departments like cashiers and receptionists. There is also additional revenue of taxes collected from these fast food joints like compliance certificates, permits, etc. which earns income to the government. Regardless of the positive development and creation of these fast food joints, our health consideration should always come ahead in everything we undergo. A well-developing economy with various implications of the lousy health of individuals is, on the other hand, not a healthy economy (Freedman, 685). We should be aware that most of these

strong argument

fast food menus are involved in massive marketing shipping, freezing process, and production to have increased costs. Some of these fast food joints will promote using fresh beef, which is never frozen, and similar products. However, the implication remains on us, the buyer, since we will automatically pay more. To have standard payment and fair prices, we have to rely more on buying food and preparing in our homes (Freedman, 693). On the other hand, many of those processes involved in this fast-food preparation reduce the quality of the foods we buy, increasing calorie levels and eventually limiting fiber access, protein, and fresh fruits vegetables that the body needs.

In conclusion, fast food has got many undeniable conveniences. There is no wasting time on food preparation; thus, we can utilize our time in some ^{more?} serious concerns ~~that are also~~ productive. With all these benefits, it is also a notable trend that fast-food chains worldwide are quietly alarming, with some diverse health complications [?] the working individuals and teenagers. Most of these fast food products are some of the significant causes of [?] detreating health problems. [?] When we know some of these fast foods' disadvantages, it will be critical to balance when they are and not needed. - explain/emphasize?

alphabetical order

Works Cited

Freedman, David. "How Junk Food Can End Obesity." They Say I Say with Readings, 681-712.

Szewczyk, Jesse. "We Spoke To 10 Chefs About Latino Representation In The Food World."

BuzzFeed, 21 Sept. 2018, www.buzzfeed.com/jesseszewczyk/hispanic-heritage-month-chef-interviews.

Miller, Lisa, "What Food..."

"Newsweek.com." Newsweek.com, www.newsweek.com/what-food-says-about-class-america-69951.

date posted

Author? "Enough with the Tacos: Let's Talk About the Systematic Obliteration of Latinx Foodways – Scalawag." Scalawag, 22 Sept. 2020, scalawagmagazine.org/2017/08/enough-with-the-tacos-lets-talk-about-the-systematic-obliteration-of-latinx-foodways/.
<https://scalawagmagazine.org/2017/08/enough-with-the-tacos-lets-talk-about-the-systematic-obliteration-of-latinx-foodways/>

Last Name,

italics

✓ Danielli. "21 Latino Foodies To Love On Your Instagram Feed." We Are Mitú — Business

and Entertainment, Culture and Sport, Movies and Music, 20 June 2019,

wearemitu.com/culture/food-and-drink/latinx-foodies-instagram/.

<https://wearemitu.com/culture/food-and-drink/latinx-foodies-instagram/>

if you did not use a source, don't list it