Find five (5) stories from five different news outlets. No blogs. No goverment sites.  Credible news outlets.

 Write a short analysis for each story that includes:

1.  Link to the story

2.  What is the story about?

3.  What is the news element to the story? Is it new? Look back at TIPCUP.

4.  Who are the sources for the story? What perspective does each person bring?  Are there any documents?

5. Does the story have a slant? If so, give an example why you think so.  If not, explain why.

6.  Did you like the story?  Why or why not.

1. http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/02/19/artificial-sweeteners-and-weight-gain/?ref=health

2. The article discusses how the frequent consumption of artificial sweeteners, such as diet soda and Splenda, may have consequences to health. The study states that more research needs to be done and lays out a few studies stating that artificial sweeteners lead to conditions such as diabetes, weight gain, heart disease and stroke.

3. In this scenario the news element used is impact. People are using artificial sweeteners with the idea that they are making a good/ healthier decision when in actuality they may be harming their body. This misconception could be impacting the health of America.

4. The article consisted of two studies that were not cited.  WEIRD  One study provided statistical data that linked artificial sweeteners with weight gain and the other with metabolic syndrome. The article also quoted Dr. John Fernstrom, University of Pittsburgh professor and paid consultant to Ajinomoto. Dr. Fernstrom, who makes aspartame, found the association between artificial sweeteners and these conditions unappealing. M. Yanina Pepino, an assistant professor at Washington University School of Medicine’s Center for Human Nutrition does not believe we should be trusting the so called health benefits of artificial sweeteners until they are proven. All of the sources in this story show a negative association with artificial sweeteners.

5. This story is written to have the reader think artificial sweeteners are bad for you when there currently is no scientific evidence backing the theory. The author of this article only discusses negative findings, however, the opening paragraph mentions that some studies have shown that artificial sweeteners led to less gained weight. This article was clearly intended to push the reader away from artificial sweeteners.

6. I did not enjoy this article because I did not find it very reliable. The studies mentioned were not cited and because little is known about the health benefits/ risks associated with artificial sweeteners nothing was really clear cut and defined.

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1. http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/02/17/which-type-of-exercise-is-best-for-the-brain/?src=me&\_r=0

2. This article discusses how different forms of exercise effect a mature brain. The article focuses on how each type of exercise causes the brain to make new brain cells (neurogenesis) at different rates. It covers endurance training, high-intensity interval training, and resistance training.

3. The news element to this story is the newly released research, which just came out on February 4th, 2016. The results of this research suggests that weight training may not be good for long-term brain health. On the contrary, running causes the most neurogenesis and therefore, according to this research is the best exercise for your brain.

4. The article references a research paper titled, "Physical exercise increases adult hippocampal neurogenesis in male rats provided it is aerobic and sustained" published by The Journal of Physiology. Miriam Nokia, a research fellow at the University of Jyvaskyla who led the study, is often quoted justifying that running is the best form of exercise for your brain.

5. This story does not have a slant. The article summarizes the research in a simplistic manner and even mentions that the results seen in the rats from this experiment may not be identical the results of exercise in humans. Also, the writer did never recommended to one form of exercise over the other.

6. I really enjoyed this story because I am an exercise junky. I believe if more people were aware of the benefits of exercise, they would get up and do something (bike, run, swim, etc).  ( Believe me, people are aware. Be careful of making assumptions.)

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1. http://www.esquire.com/food-drink/a41972/how-chipotle-failed-america/

2. This article describes Chipotle's many outbreaks of E. coli, Salmonella, and norovirus. These outbreaks have led to many lawsuits that, according to the article, are not necessarily being taken care of because no one knows what is causing the outbreaks. In attempt to show that Chipotle cares about its reputation, they decided to close for four hours on February 8th to discuss sanitation and how to prevent these outbreaks in their workplace.

3. The main news elements in this story are timeliness, proximity, and impact. Multiple outbreaks have occurred in a short period of time and expanded around America. This makes you question whether or not your local Chipotle is contaminated. Also, I find it unusual for a chain to have so many uncontrolled outbreaks in such a small span of time.

4. This article uses many different sources. In the introduction, the writer uses different forms of Chipotle advertisement, such as the Super bowl commercial, original printed bags and scarecrow video, which were all used to win the hearts of their customers. Following, the article mentions all the outbreaks and used the following sources: Food Safety News, Minnesota Department of Health, Delish, and Eastern Oregon University. While investigating the validity of these sources, I found legitimacy through the use of the CDC, public safety officials, a county’s environmental health division, departments of health and departments of agriculture throughout these sources.

Businesswire and Delish were used to gather information pertaining to the lawsuits against Chipotle. The article provides a link to a document discussing Chipotle's records which were submitted to the Justice Department and FDA. CNN and Chipotles website itself were used as sources to find out what the company plans to do to resolve these outbreaks. Ian Williams, chief of the CDC branch that deals with outbreak response and prevention, is quoted to exemplify that even the CDC does not know what is going on. Chris Arnold, Chipotle's director of public relations, is quoted and mocked for being optimistic over the outbreaks. Bill Marler, a food-safety advocate who has lawsuits pending against several Chipotle locations is quoted to show the  disappointment in Chipotle's response to the outbreaks. To the conclude the story, the writer used information found in reports from the The New York Times and United States Department of Agriculture about other restaurants who managed to recover from their outbreaks. Overall, these sources were used to give Chipotle a bad reputation.

5. This story has an obvious slant. The writer has little to no faith in the recovery of Chipotle. The writer seems to mock Chipotle and those in favor of the chain.

6. I loved this story. It told the cold truth. I also personally liked how every sub-story within this story had a link to a more detailed version of the outbreak, lawsuit, etc.

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1. <http://www.rollingstone.com/culture/news/teens-now-smoke-marijuana-more-than-cigarettes-study-says-20151217>

2. This article reports the significant decrease in teen cigarette smokers. Focusing primarily on seniors in high school, the article states that due to this drop in cigarette smoking- the use of marijuana has surpassed that of cigarettes.

3. The news element to this story is that this is the first time that the use of marijuana has exceeded the use of cigarettes. Many would assume this would be due to an increase in teens smoking marijuana because the drug is much more accepted now then in the past. However, the survey did not show a significant increase in teens who smoked marijuana but instead a drop in cigarette smokers.

4. One source mentioned in this article is The National Institute on Drug Abuse’s (NIDA) director Dr. Nora Volkow who shows concern over the large population of teens who continue to do drugs. She works for the NIDA and according to the article is involved with research on what methods are stopping teens from doing drugs as well as how drugs are affecting the younger population. The article itself is based off of statistical data from a survey titled "Monitoring the Future Results"  created by the NIDA but initially reported by The Atlantic. The values generated by this survey prove that more high school seniors are smoking marijuana than cigarettes.

5. I do not think the story has a  strong slant, however, the title is misleading. Based off the title, I would assume that more high school students were smoking marijuana rather than the decrease in cigarette use. The article presents mostly statistics, but using Dr. Nora Volkow in the article gives a sense of "we need to stop teenagers from getting involved with drugs".

6. I liked this article because it was very straightforward. Marijuana is constantly on the news and as a college student is even brought up in conversation. This story interested me personally because my younger brother is a teenager in high school.

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1. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/02/22/health/vaccine-has-sharply-reduced-hpv-in-teenage-girls-study-says.html?ref=health

2. This article discusses the outcome of the newly released HPV vaccine. Since the release of the HPV vaccine, cases of cervical cancer have decreased significantly. The article encourages parents to have their children receive the vaccine.

3. The impact the HPV vaccine has had in America in the short amount of time its been accessible is the news element to this article. Impact as well as timeliness are used to draw in the reader.

4. The article is based off of a survey provided by the CDC which shows the effectiveness of the vaccine. Dr. Amy B. Middleman, chief of adolescent medicine at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, is a voice outside the study that too encourages the vaccine. Debbie Saslow, public health expert in HPV vaccination and cervical cancer at the American Cancer Society, is pleased with the outcome of the vaccine as well. Dr. Lauri E. Markowitz, medical epidemiologist at the National Center for Immunizations and Respiratory Diseases, wants America like other countries to push the vaccine onto patients. Dr. Joseph A. Bocchini Jr., pediatric infectious disease specialist at Louisiana State University in Shreveport, and Dr. Bocchini, a former chairman of an HPV vaccine working group for the committee both agree that doctors should recommend the vaccine and be ready to have sexual conversations with a child's parents. All of the doctors provide a positive perspective about the vaccine.

5. The story is in favor of the HPV vaccine. Every source used, and especially the quotes selected for this article all highly recommend the vaccine.

6. I liked this article because it was good news. Most articles that grab my attention are full of nothing but bad news. As an upcoming physicians assistant, stories like this excite me.

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