ENVIRONMENT SOCIOLOGY TEST

\* Cover (first page header):

Title:

Surname and author's name

Subject

Deadline

\* Content:

The biophysical society-medium interactions in the framework of Sociology as a critical and theoretical reflection on the socio-environmental transition of today's societies.

Although in the essay you enjoy greater freedom in terms of focus on content related to concepts, theories, methodological models, etc. They must conform to scientific rigor.

\* Structure:

Brief introduction to locate the topic and the treatment that follows.

Development of critical arguments of a theoretical nature.

Final recap

\* Form issues:

- Simple spacing

- Letter size 12

- Maximum extension five pages

- APA format references

Andreu, J .; García, J.M .; Hita, C. and Torres, A. (2013) Basic work tools for students. Pomegranate. AVICAM Technical Publishing

THE ACADEMIC TEST. "I write it but it is for the reader"

We begin by offering an essay definition. In this case, and following Gamboa (1997), essay is understood as “a model of written composition that briefly tries to analyze, evaluate, criticize or interpret an idea or solve a problem through arguments”. Which means that it requires arguments that endorse everything we manifest. On the other hand, according to the Royal Spanish Academy of Language, an essay is "a writing in which an author develops his ideas without showing the scholarly apparatus". This means that the author enjoys greater freedom than that allowed in other types of academic work, which does not mean that it escapes scientific rigor.

The structure of an essay is simpler than that of the project or research report. It usually consists of an introduction, a central core and some conclusions (in addition to the cover page and the index). It is unusual for an essay to have graphic or empirical material. Of course you should never forget to properly reference the documentary sources used.

The introduction:

In the introduction we will always try to offer the reader a clear and precise knowledge of what we will then develop. That is, the central idea or ideas on which all the content of our work pivots. We will also inform you about our approach, our idea or starting reasoning and the theoretical perspective that we are going to adopt to deal with the issue, phenomenon, problem, etc. that arouses scientific interest (ultimately curiosity and desire to know).

The core or development:

The essay fits little to schematic elaborations with different sections and epigraphs that are more typical of a research or didactic work, therefore it is more fluid and continuous writing. It is very important to clearly define the topic that concerns us and interests us. Something that, looking easy, is tremendously complicated especially in social sciences, given the deep interrelationship between social phenomena. You can start from a more general documentation review and then define the aspect that attracts us most. Suppose we are interested in sports. Conducting an essay on the sport as a whole is unattainable. Therefore, it will be necessary to choose a sport and an era about it and even a specific aspect of that sport (for example, violence in football). From here a collection of documentation will be made. The different theories on the subject will be studied and a contribution of own reflection will be made according to the material analyzed, used, reviewed, etc.

We have said that the arguments are very important in the essay. According to Casasola (s.f.), some points to consider when making an argument are: Having a clear central idea and knowing where to go. This idea must be based on reasoning or evidence and the existence of logical coherence between ideas, so that one leads to another.

The steps schematically would be the following:

1.- Definition and delimitation of the topic: Historical period, socio-spatial location, social context, related phenomena.

2.- Read, summarize and select the useful information, determine the line of arguments and select the information that supports the argumentative line. In this phase, the elaboration of bibliography cards, schematics, with possible textual quotes that later want to be added can be quite easy.

3.- Theories from which the work is approached, concepts that are handled, elaboration of arguments (for or against), exposition of the ideas themselves.

4. Preparation of a first draft of text and reading of it in detail with the aim of detecting failures of substance or form, only appreciable if we place ourselves in the perspective of readers outside ourselves.

The conclusions:

The most important results obtained in our work will be presented as a summary, either to ratify the ideas of other authors, or to criticize them or declare them clearly failed. In fact, in an essay it is not an indispensable requirement to draw conclusions. However, it helps clarify the battery of ideas that come into play and makes it easier for the reader to understand them.