

Introduction and Works Cited
Due Friday, September 30

**Must be
Typed!!!!**

Introduction – This section should be before your experimental design.

Do not include bullet points.

- *Explain how you got your idea: “I got this idea...”*
- *Explain your topic*
- *Include your research. Research is what you base your hypothesis on. It is what other people have done in this area or what they understand about the subject. Include information, gathered about the project, from: books, magazines, encyclopedias, the internet, interviews of experts in the field in which you are working, or other reliable sources. If you are testing a product, research the product and its history. If you are doing a product comparison, find out the differences between the products. Research should be approximately one page in length, and come from at least three different sources. Research is what you found not where you found it. **Where you found it will be listed in the “Works Cited” section.***
- *Explain what you hoped to achieve in your project.*

Works Cited – This section should be at the end of your paper.

Use MLA format. All sources should be credible (NO WIKIPEDIA).

Do not include bullet points.

1. *Sources of information should be listed in alphabetical order.*
2. *Authors names and those interviewed should be written last name first.*
3. *Titles of books, websites, or names of magazines, should be underlined.*
4. *Titles of articles in books, magazines, or websites should be in quotation marks.*
5. *Second line should be indented. (Press “enter” at the end of the first line, press “Tab” then start second line).*
6. *Place a period at the end of each part, followed by one space.*

- *If the source was a book, write:
Author. Title. City and state of publication. Publishing company.
Copyright date.*
- *If the source was an encyclopedia, write:
“Title of article.” Title of encyclopedia. City and state of publication.
Publishing company. Copyright date. Edition. Page number(s).*
- *If the source was the internet, write:
“Title of article.” Title of website. Date published. Site Sponsor. Date accessed.
<URL>.*
- *If the source was a magazine, write:
Author. “Title of article.” Title of magazine. Volume number. Edition.
Date.*
- *If the source was from a personal interview**, write:
Last name, First Name. Type of Interview. Date of Interview.*

***Note: Types of interviews include: personal interview, telephone interview, or e-mail interview.*

Introduction and Works Cited Example

Introduction

I got the idea for this experiment while I was watching a movie and eating popcorn. As I got to the bottom on my bowl of Orville Redenbacher's popcorn, I noticed how many wasted unpopped kernels there were. So I started to wonder if it was really worth spending the extra money on the good name brand popcorn.

As the kernel is heated to the boiling point, water inside the kernel starts to turn into steam, causing pressure inside the kernel to increase to about 9 times the pressure of air. Inside other types of corn - as well as damaged popcorn kernels - the steam escapes the kernel as fast as it is formed. The difference with popcorn is that the outer hull is strong enough to hold the steam in, until it ruptures in a small explosion and turns it inside out, to become the white fluffy stuff, better known as popcorn!

There are two explanations to why some kernels do not pop. One is that the popcorn kernel just doesn't have enough moisture to turn to steam. The other explanation is the outer hull is leaky, and causes the steam to escape before it can become super pressurized and explode the outer hull. Do manufacturers of more expensive popcorn use a better quality corn kernel to optimize its pop-ability. This investigation will determine which popcorn manufacturers yield the lowest no-pop rate, and what characteristics of the kernel lead to the highest likelihood of popping.

Works Cited

"Scientists Discover the Secret of Popcorn's Popability." LiveScience. April 14, 2005. Robert Roy Britt. September 18, 2016. <<http://www.livescience.com/6979-scientists-discover-secret-popcorn-popability.html>>.

"What Makes Popcorn Pop?." Wonderopolis. 2014. National Center for Families Learning (NCFL). September 18, 2016. <<http://wonderopolis.org/wonder/what-makes-popcorn-pop/>>.