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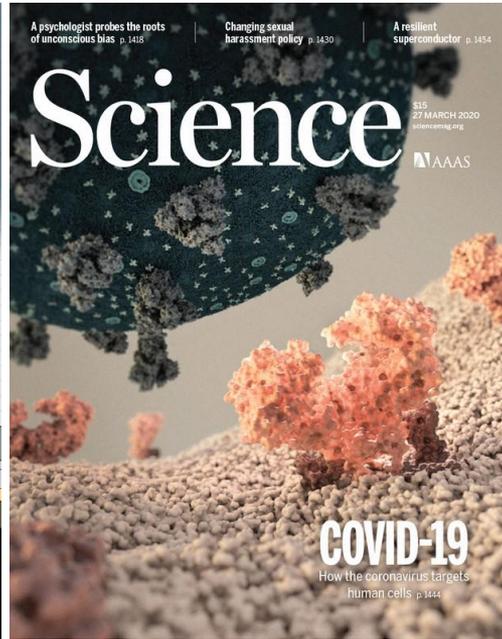
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# The Differences Between Popular Magazines, Scholarly Journals, & Newspapers



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# The Information Cycle



# The Information Cycle

- Newspapers, published daily (frequently updated online): cover current events
- Magazines, published weekly-monthly: cover current events but often with a broader perspective since they are not covering events daily like a newspaper
- Scholarly journals, published monthly to annually: these articles take months or years to write and do not reflect today's headlines. But you can use them for in-depth analysis of topics like immigration, climate change, and education.
  
- Focus on your research needs
  - What is required for your assignment?
  - What is your specific research question or hypothesis?
  - How can a news article and a scholarly article complement each other?

# Activity: Guess the Source

- In the following slides, you will see a snippet from one of four sources: Popular magazine/website; Newspaper; Scholarly Journal; and Wikipedia.
- Read the text and based on what you see guess which one of the four sources it is.

As much as 72% of the world's emissions in 2020 came from cities—and by the middle of the century, urban areas could triple in size. That's why the [latest climate report](#) from the IPCC, the UN's climate body, makes it clear that we need to build cities differently, as part of a long list of solutions that the world needs to quickly deploy to have a chance of avoiding the worst impacts of climate change.

“If you want to resolve the climate crisis, you need to resolve cities,” says Rogier van den Berg, acting global director for the Ross Center for Sustainable Cities at the nonprofit World Resources Institute. “It's simple.”

This text is taken from one the following publications:

1. Popular magazine/website
2. Newspaper
3. Scholarly Journal
4. Wikipedia entry

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## Popular website!

Peters, A. (2022, April 5). *We need to redesign cities to tackle climate change, IPCC says*. Fast Company. <https://www.fastcompany.com/90737985/we-need-to-redesign-cities-to-tackle-climate-change-ipcc-says>

The association between anthropogenic climate change and transport is one that has been highlighted for some time by the physical and social science communities (Banister, [2011](#); Chapman, 2007; IPCC, [2007](#); Scott, Gössling, & Hall, [2012](#)). In its most recent assessment report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimated that 11% of growth in anthropogenic greenhouse emissions between 2000 and 2010 was attributable to transport (IPCC, [2014](#)). Indeed, Banister ([2011](#)) has demonstrated how estimated carbon emissions per capita arising from transport are globally well over the 2050 required stabilization target of under 0.75tCO<sub>2</sub> (in the United States: 6.8tCO<sub>2</sub>, in the European Union: 2.53tCO<sub>2</sub>, and globally 1.07 tCO<sub>2</sub>). Moreover, there are frequent estimates demonstrating the role that different types of transport mode play in contributing to climate change, in particular air transport (Chapman, 2007).

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## Scholarly Article!

Barr. (2018). Personal mobility and climate change. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews. *Climate Change*, 9(5). <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.542>

Contemporary **climate change** includes both **global warming** and its impacts on Earth's weather patterns. There have been [previous periods of climate change](#), but the current changes are distinctly more rapid and not due to natural causes.<sup>[2]</sup> Instead, they are caused by the [emission of greenhouse gases](#), mostly [carbon dioxide](#) (CO<sub>2</sub>) and [methane](#). Burning [fossil fuels](#) for [energy use](#) creates most of these emissions. [Agriculture](#), [steelmaking](#), cement production, and [forest loss](#) are additional sources.<sup>[3]</sup> Greenhouse gases are transparent to sunlight, allowing it through to heat the Earth's surface. When the Earth emits that heat as [infrared](#) radiation the gases absorb it, [trapping the heat](#) near the Earth's surface. As the planet heats up it causes changes like the loss of [sunlight-reflecting snow cover](#), amplifying global warming.<sup>[4]</sup>

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## Wikipedia!

Climate change. (2022). In *Wikipedia*.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Climate\\_change&oldid=1082030573](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Climate_change&oldid=1082030573)