

EXHIBIT 13.4**Bizup's "BEAM"**

Kind of Source	Explanation	Example from literature <i>How are we to regard Jane's marriage to Rochester—liberation or loss?</i>	Example from sociology <i>How does gender socialization impact college-age drinking behaviors and attitudes?</i>
B Background sources	Any source, assumed to be noncontroversial, used to provide context—what writer and reader can stipulate as shared facts and information.	Encyclopedia article on Evangelism. Biography of the Brontës. Books or articles on the history/culture of a literary period. [When functioning as background, these sources are intended to provide shared information, not to serve as contestable parts of the argument.]	Current statistics on college-level drinking. Shared knowledge about gender socialization. News anecdotes about college-age drinking. Current relevant cultural artifacts (ads, movies, music, and so on). [These sources would typically appear in the introduction to provide context for the research.]
E Exhibits or Evidence derived from exhibits	Documents, data, field/lab observations, visual images, or other artifacts/objects that the writer analyzes. Particulars from "exhibits" are often used as evidence within the writer's argument.	The text of <i>Jane Eyre</i> . Contemporary cultural documents and reviews. Quotations, paraphrases, or other textual citations from <i>Jane Eyre</i> or other exhibits used to support the writer's claims (evidence).	Field observations of gender differences in drinking behavior at a party. Audiotapes of focus group interviews (researchers must design the questions and code the transcripts). Results of questionnaire data.
A Argument sources	The conversation of critical views and relevant scholarship surrounding the writer's question. Constitutes the "they" in "They say/I say" (Graff and Birkenstein, 2009). Usually argument sources are other scholarly articles or papers.	Books or scholarly articles that have addressed the writer's critical problem in <i>Jane Eyre</i> . Argument sources create the critical conversation that the writer is joining. The writer's goal is to add something new or challenging to this conversation.	Scholarly articles and papers that address gender socialization as potentially related to college-age drinking. Summary of argument sources creates the literature review, which aims to show what is still unknown or unresolved.
M Method or Theory sources	References to the theories or methods the writer is employing (sometimes implicit but often explicit).	Specific references to critical theories or methods—feminism, post-colonialism, new historicism, and so forth. Paper may cite particular theorist such as Foucault, Edward Said, or Judith Butler.	Citations to competing sociological theorists or theories about gender socialization. Citation of scholars associated with particular research methodologies.

Source: Adapted from Bizup, J., 2008, 72–86.