## **Programme Specification**

#### I. Programme Details

Programme title	MA Anthropology of Food			
	MA Anthropology of Food with Intensive			
	Language (any available)			
Final award (exit awards will be made as	UG – FHEQ level 6		PGT – FHEQ level 7	
outlined in the <u>Taught Degree Regulations</u> )	BA		MA	$\boxtimes$
	BSc		MSc	
	LLB		MRes	
			LLM	
	Other			
	If other, please specify FHEQ level:			
Mode of delivery	Distance-lear	ning		
	On-campus		$\boxtimes$	
Professional body accreditation (if applicable)	n/a			
Academic year this specification was created	2016/17			
Dates of any subsequent amendments	June 2020	•		

#### II. Programme Aims: What will the programme allow you to achieve?

- 1. Students examine the role of food prohibitions, food classifications, food sharing, eating, cooking, and tastes in shaping social identities, communities, relations between humans and non-human animals, conflicts, and divisions.
- 2. Students analyse the role of agroecosystems, transnational migration, states, markets, and global supply chains in the formation of food systems, cuisines, and identities.
- 3. Students assess debates concerning the impact of changing modes of food production, distribution and preparation on human health, knowledge systems, livelihoods, social relations, and the natural environment.
- **4.** Students analyse contemporary food movements, including those advocating ethical sourcing, food waste reduction and food system relocalisation.

## III. Programme Learning Outcomes: What will you learn on the programme?

There are four key areas in which you will develop:

#### **Learning Outcomes: Knowledge** 1. To gain a fundamental understanding of the discipline of anthropology and to place the study of food within an anthropological context 2. To relate the anthropological study of food to other disciplinary and area-focused approaches 3. To develop an appreciation for the historical and cultural variability of human foodways 4. To gain critical perspective on contemporary modes of food production, exchange, preparation, and consumption **Typical Teaching Methods Typical Assessment Methods** Students attend lectures, seminars, and tutorials term essays in the Department of Anthropology and reading response papers Sociology and, depending to some degree on presentations individual interests, elsewhere in the School. a dissertation Reading lists are provided for all taught

components of the programme, and reading materials provided through the SOAS Library and other University of London libraries.

# **Learning Outcomes: Intellectual (thinking) skills**

- 1. Students learn to approach issues from multiple perspectives.
- 2. Students learn recognise and evaluate arguments.
- 3. Students learn to formulate their own arguments within the context of academic and policyoriented debates.

Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
<ul> <li>Students engage in discussion and debate in seminars and tutorials.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>seminar participation</li><li>essays</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Essays and the dissertation serve as opportunities for the evaluation of a range of ideas and the development of one's own positions.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>reading response papers</li><li>the dissertation</li></ul>

### **Learning Outcomes: Subject-based practical skills**

- 1. Retrieve, sift, and select information from a variety of sources
- 2. Communicate effectively in writing, in academic English
- 3. Listen to and discuss ideas introduced during seminars
- 4. Presentation and debate of key issues and concepts

4. Presentation and debate of key issues and concepts		
Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods	
<ul> <li>Students engage in discussion and debate in seminars and tutorials</li> <li>Essays and the dissertation serve as opportunities for the development of organisational and research skills</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>seminar participation</li> <li>essays</li> <li>reading response papers</li> <li>the dissertation</li> </ul>	

## **Learning Outcomes: Transferable skills**

- 1. Processing and organising information
- 2. Evaluate and/or synthesise differing perspectives
- 3. Present ideas orally and in written form
- 4. Conducting research
- 5. Deploying evidence in support of ideas
- **6.** Participating constructively in intellectual discussions and debate

Typical Teaching Methods	Typical Assessment Methods
Through attendance in lectures, seminars, and	seminar participation
tutorials.	• essays
<ul> <li>Through course reading and individual research</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>reading response papers</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Through seminar participation, presentations</li> </ul>	the dissertation
<ul> <li>Through preparation of essays and a dissertation</li> </ul>	

# General statement on contact hours – undergraduate programmes

All full-time undergraduate programmes consist of 120 credits per year, in modules of 30 or 15 credits. They are taught over 10 or 20 weeks. The programme structure shows which modules are compulsory and which optional.

As a rough guide, 1 credit equals approximately 10 hours of work. Most of this will be independent study (see <a href="https://www.soas.ac.uk/admissions/ug/teaching/">https://www.soas.ac.uk/admissions/ug/teaching/</a>). Also included are class time, which may include lectures, seminars and other classes. Some subjects may have

more class time than others — a typical example of this are language acquisition modules. In the Department of [...], most undergraduate modules have a [...]-hour lecture every week. Some, but not all, also have a [...]-hour seminar every week/every [...] weeks. More information can be found on individual module pages.

# General statement on contact hours - postgraduate programmes

Masters programmes (with the exception of two-year full-time MAs) consist of 180 credits, made up of taught modules of 30 or 15 credits, taught over 10 or 20 weeks, and a dissertation of 60 credits. The programme structure shows which modules are compulsory and which optional.

As a rough guide, 1 credit equals approximately 10 hours of work. Most of this will be independent study (see <a href="https://www.soas.ac.uk/admissions/ug/teaching/">https://www.soas.ac.uk/admissions/ug/teaching/</a>) such as reading and research, preparing coursework, revising for examinations and so on. Also included is class time, for example lectures, seminars and other classes. Some subjects may have more class time than others — a typical example of this are language acquisition modules. At SOAS, most postgraduate modules have a one-hour lecture and a one-hour seminar every week, but this does vary.

More information can be found on individual module pages.