

Practice Final Exam

I. Terminology. We have used a lot of vocabulary to discuss writing. Match each definition from the box to the correct word by writing the letter of the definition in the blank before the word.

1. O topic sentence
2. D supporting information
3. C source
4. K to cite
5. S in-text citation
6. M references
7. A quote
8. F signal phrase
9. H paraphrase
10. I rhetorical style
11. B rough draft
12. N revise
13. G edit
14. R peer review
15. P thesis statement
16. Q introductory paragraph
17. L background information
18. E body paragraphs
19. J concluding paragraph

- A. Use of the exact words of another person.
- B. A rough version of a paper that needs revision and editing.
- C. Primary reference from which supporting information was found.
- D. Facts, expert opinions, observations, examples and descriptions.
- E. The main part of a paper that develops the essay's topic.
- F. Words that signal that an idea presented belongs to someone other than the writer: *The writer declares*, or *According to X*, ...
- G. Correct the sentence structure, grammar, spelling, and punctuation in an essay.
- H. Restate another writer's idea(s) or reported facts in your own way.
- I. What you are trying to achieve in an essay, for example, to inform, explore, advise, or persuade.
- J. A paragraph that summarizes main points presented in a paper.
- K. To provide the source of outside information used in an essay.
- L. Historical, factual information to give a basic understanding of a paper's topic. Could appear in Intro. or in Body paragraphs.
- M. A list of sources in alphabetical order at the end of the essay.
- N. Improve a paper by changing the organization and development.
- O. The part of a **paragraph** that contains the paragraph's main topic.
- P. The part of an **academic paper** that contains the paper's main idea, reveals the writer's opinion, and indicates the writing style
- Q. A paragraph that catches the reader's attention and states the topic (main idea) and focus of the paper.
- R. Recommendations from your classmates to improve your paper.
- S. Identification of sources included in parentheses within the essay.

Notes on Writing Types:

Summary Paper: This goal of this writing is to communicate the ideas of a longer or more difficult work in a shorter form. We try to choose the most important ideas only and paraphrase them: we are free to reorganize the ideas. This paper may include quotes but is mostly our own words. The writer's opinion is given in the conclusion: the author of and title of the source **MUST** be given in the introduction. The Body avoids giving opinion, and instead presents the ideas of the source paper (or movie, novel, etc).

Classification: Topics are similar to Definition – they are always nouns, and often concrete nouns. The goal here is to take a noun that represents a large group and break that group into several smaller groups – **WITHOUT** leaving any individuals out! Classification Introductions present a topic and a organizing principle, or classification criterion. Thesis statement usually names the categories (direct thesis statement). Body paragraphs have very clear topic sentences stating what category the paragraph will describe. Conclusion might give opinion or personal connection (tell the reader what category you prefer, or what category you belong to). Key point: The organizing principle must be **CLEAR** and **INTERESTING**. Something like “There are three types.” is **VERY WEAK**, perhaps not passing. Better: “They can be grouped by their income.”

Extended Definition: The focus of an extended definition paper is to explore an individual's connotation of a noun. The author must explain the complete meaning of the chosen topic noun **TO HIM** or **HER**. Begin with a narrow definition (maybe from the dictionary) then become more personal; use examples, negation, and analysis. Topics tend to be a) abstract nouns; b) “good” or “bad” nouns; c) non-English words that can't be directly translated; and d) places, but that is the most difficult type. Introduction gives topic and narrow definition; Body develops by analysis, example, illustration or background; and Conclusion gives opinion. Like the Summary paper, the Body avoids getting into “good/bad, disadvantage/advantage, I like / I dislike” – it should stick to explanation. Conclusion can expand your opinion.

Problem/Solution Essay: First, a problem is discussed. The problem must be defined clearly, and any important factual information – the range, size, or cost of the problem – is stated. Technical Problems require research. You may then discuss the causes, effects, or both of the problem. Then you suggest a solution. You may talk about one solution or several solutions; your solutions don't always have to be practical. Solutions are often easy to understand as “personal” solutions (one person can avoid the problem) or “social” solutions (the government or some larger force can prevent the problem from happening). Writers most typically use *prevention* or *series of steps* when offering solutions. Organization can be point-by-point (for example – a cause of the problem, then a preventative step another cause and another preventative step) or block (all causes and/or effects, then all solutions). Limitations to the solutions should be included, and overgeneralizations avoided.

Research Paper – Argument Style: A research paper begins by presenting many facts from many sources. Like a summary paper or interview paper, it must cite (give author and title information) every source. It will include a Works Cited page. A research paper can be in many styles: we are writing an Argument style, which means **FIRST**: we tell the reader what **SHOULD** happen strongly and clearly. (This part includes the Problem-solution, where we tell the reader that **OUR** solution is the best.) **SECOND**: we then discuss both sides of the situation, including what people who disagree with you might say and your own side. (This is called “Counter-arguments” and “Solutions.”) Again, organization can be point-by-point or block – or a mixture of the two. It is not important to strictly follow an organizing style; what **IS VERY IMPORTANT** is to logically and clearly **TEACH** the reader all about your topic, and to match counter-argument and refutation exactly. Transition words, phrases and sentences are key (and some examples are given later in this file). Conclusions typically contain Opinion or Prediction (maybe as a Warning).

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1. Write the number of the sentence that corresponds to each of the following:
- a. A general statement introduces the broad topic (the Constitution). 2
 - b. The topic is narrowed to 14th Amendment with an explanation of its importance. 4
 - c. The thesis statement outlines aspects to be discussed in the essay. 8
2. a. Copy the topic (main idea) in the thesis statement here. “**8** This paper illustrates various ways the guarantees outlined in the 14th Amendment are currently upheld in educational institutions, in the work place, and in lifestyle choices.”
- b. Copy the main ideas that form parallel structures in the thesis statement here.
in educational institutions, in the work place, and in lifestyle choices.
- b. Write three questions the reader would expect to be answered in this essay.
- 1. How do schools hold up the 14th Amendment?
 - 2. How do workplaces hold up the 14th Amendment?
 - 3. How do lifestyle **choices** hold up the 14th Amendment?
3. Which of the following words best fills in the blank in Sentence #5? Circle your answer.
- a. Even if b. Not only c. **Although** d. Despite

Summary. Read this short passage and write a one-sentence summary. The author is Dr. Augusta Quicke.

1. All winter, the ducks live a very different life than they had enjoyed during the lush summer months. Now, the black water will freeze around their feet unless they paddle without stopping. Now, the fat insects are gone. Their diet is limited and they become thin under the fluffy feathers which hide their frail, bony bodies. It is this waterproof down which both makes them appear plump and keeps them alive.

Your Summary:

Ducks suffer from cold and hunger in winter, unlike summer (Quicke).

Paraphrase this sentence.

2. Their diet is limited and they become thin under the fluffy feathers which hide their frail, bony bodies.

The ducks lose weight as their food choices become fewer (Quicke).

Quotation. Write a sentence including a direct quotation from the passage with a signal phrase and citation.

According to one expert, duck's down not only makes them look fatter than they are, but actually helps them survive (Quicke).

Signal phrases. What are signal phrases? Write some examples.

According to Schlosser,

Schlosser claims that

A study reports that

The worker said,

{{Pay attention to commas!}}

Inline Citation: What is it? What goes in it? Where is the period?

A "parenthetical citation" is where you put the author OR title of the source for a fact in the body of the paper. That information also goes in the Works Cited page, of course. But in the Body, it looks like parentheses at the end of a sentence. A name or article title is inside the parentheses. Also use a page number for books ONLY. The period for the entire sentence is at

the very end. For example: the inline citation is blue here.
Only ten percent of American children **don't** visit the Golden Arches each month (Schlosser 47).

OR, an inline citation could be the author's name in the Signal Phrase. Both are OK.

Example: Give an example for this quote by the author Willam Bledsoe, from an article on the website *Discover.com* titled "Louisiana's Levees." Show me the punctuation carefully.

One expert says that the problem "is irreversible and unforgivable" (Bledsoe).
The author William Bledsoe says that the problem "is irreversible and unforgivable."

Give an example for this quote from the article "Nathaniel Street," from *Time Magazine*, with no author known. Show me the punctuation carefully.

One historian claims that New Orleans has a "history soaked with blood, rum, and swamp water in equal parts" ("Nathaniel Street").

Works Cited Page. There are 3 problems with this Works Cited entry. Circle each.

Here's the right answer to the FIRST one:

Greenblatt, Howard C. "Kenya Writes New Chapter for History Books." *The New York Times*. 12 Feb. 2008. *Lexis Nexis Database*, doi:10.1002/tox.20155. Accessed 28 Nov. 2016.

Write a Works Cited entry for a Wikipedia page titled "Food Coloring." (Yes, actually go to the computer and look up the page.)

"Food Coloring." *Wikipedia.org*. Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. 26 Nov. 2019. -----en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_coloring. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

Here are some titles. Each has a problem. Rewrite them so that they are better.
There are millions of great possible titles! But here are a few ideas ...

1. Argument Essay: Cloning.

Are Two Heads Better Than One?
Two for the Price of One
Life's Getting Cheaper

2. Gambling has three Bad effects

The Dangers of the Dice
I'll Bet You Can't Stop
What Are the Odds?

3. "What do you think?"

What Do You Think?

More about Argument Essays and Argument Research Papers

1) Write 2 argument thesis statements for the following topic.

A: Gay marriage: write a thesis statement in **support** of gay marriage.

"We should support the rights of same-sex couples to legalize their unions, because the right to love is a universal human right."

B: Gay marriage: write a thesis statement **against** gay marriage.

"The government should not be called on to be involved in the question of who marries. Gay marriage should not be legal at this time."

2) Write a few sentences explaining the Argument essay. What is special about this essay type? What is its job? What special parts does it have? (Hint: there are 3 special sections in the Body.)

This type of essay - or, this type of research paper - focuses on collecting information about a topic, usually a controversial issue society is facing. The author takes a point of view and presents facts as to why their solution is needed, and why their solution is the right one or best one. This section is called the "Argument" section. Then the ideas of those who might challenge or disagree with the writer are given (the counter-arguments) and finally the writer answers those who might disagree.

3) What is a "Counter-argument"? What special transitions are used with a counter-argument?

The opinions of those who do NOT agree with the writer. These are included to show that you understand the arguments against you but they do not make you change your mind. Transitions: "However, not everyone agrees ..." "Some might challenge my ideas ..." - etc.!

Research Questions

1. What are the differences between paraphrasing, summarizing and quoting? **Quote: The writer's exact words. Paraphrase: Exactly the same ideas as another writer, but in your words. Summary: Only the most important ideas of another writer, in your words.**
2. How do you choose when to use each one? **Use a quote when the writer's original words are really perfect and you could not improve them! Use paraphrase to fit in with your own writing style. Use summary when you don't need every idea.**
3. Why use paraphrases, quotes and summaries? **To bring in facts and the opinions and research of experts that support your own ideas. To make your opinions stronger by proving that others agree with you.**
4. What special formatting does each use? **Quotes: Use quotation marks. Paraphrase and**

summary: No special format.

5. What is plagiarism? Using the exact words of another writer – 3 or more words in a row – without a) quotation marks AND b) a citation of the source.
6. How can you avoid plagiarism? Keep track of every quote, paraphrase and summary. Print your original articles completely, including dates you printed them. Highlight every quote or important idea that you'll paraphrase or summarize. Go back to these articles as you work!
7. Why should you use EBSCOHost instead of Google? You can trust these articles much more than those found through Google. Google includes opinion and even completely false information presented as fact, and there is no way to prove whether a page is true or not.
8. What's the basic format for a Works Cited entry? Last name, First name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine*. Date of magazine.
9. How can you see the difference between a writer's given (first) name and their family (last) name? If the family name is first, you'll see a COMMA between them.