



Research Paper

Some general fixes...

Read your paper

Then have someone else do it...

Blockquotes?

NO!!!

Drop-in quotes

NO!!!

Drop in Quotes

- Quotes need a smooth transition.
- Quotation should never stand in a sentence by itself without an introduction

Drop in Quotes

o WRONG:

John Lewis Gaddis described the alliance Roosevelt and Churchill made with Stalin as a “Faustian bargain.” Containment was a “consequence” of having to strike that bargain. “The idea was to prevent the Soviet Union from using the power and position it won as a result of that conflict to reshape the postwar international order.”¹

Drop in quotes

- o Use signal phrases:
- o may include the author's name and a verb (argues, compares, suggests, demonstrates, points out, etc.)
- o Or paraphrase

Example 1

o Intro quote

John Lewis Gaddis described the alliance Roosevelt and Churchill made with Stalin as a “Faustian bargain.” Containment was a “consequence” of having to strike that bargain. Gaddis summed up the “idea” behind containment as a way to “prevent the Soviet Union from using the power and position it won as a result of that conflict to reshape the postwar international order.”¹

Example 2

○ Paraphrase

John Lewis Gaddis described the alliance Roosevelt and Churchill made with Stalin as a “Faustian bargain.” Containment was a “consequence” of having to strike that bargain. The basic concept of the policy was stopping the Soviet Union from taking advantage of its postwar “power and position” to “reshape the postwar international order.”¹

United States of America?

- o Only use U.S. when followed by noun
 - o Example: U.S. foreign policy, U.S. Army
- o Do not overuse:
 - o Alternatives: America, the nation, the country
- o United States of America.... No, not necessary.

Citations

- o Use footnotes.

- o Ctrl + Alt + F

or

- o References – select “insert footnote”

Where does the number marker go?

- o Footnote goes after the period.

1 . "1 .

- o NEVER

1 1"
earth . earth .

When do you need a citation?

o Quotations -

o All quotations need a citation.

o If you paraphrase, you still need a citation.

When do you need a citation?

- **Information and ideas**

- Even if you use your own words, if you obtained the ideas or information from a source, you must document the source.

- Information: If it isn't common knowledge it needs a source

- Ideas: points made, conclusions drawn, analysis that proved useful, a method or theory – you must credit the original thinker

What is common knowledge?

- General Common Knowledge: **Factual information** considered to be in the **public domain** – birth and death dates of historical figures, winners of battles and elections, dates of events.
- Field Specific Common Knowledge: “common” only within a particular field or specialty. Facts, theories, or methods familiar to readers within the discipline. Example – **you don’t need a source to say that the Civil Rights Movement became more radical as the sixties wore on.**

What if I'm not sure?

- Then put a citation in.
- Having too many citations is a minor problem compared to not having enough.

How do I write the citations for the final draft?

- Chicago Manual of Style
- Noodletools
- Must have the sources properly entered

What goes in my citation?

o Books –

1. First name Last name, *Title of Book* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication), page number.

Example:

1. William Faulkner, *Absalom, Absalom!* (New York: Vintage Books, 1990), 271.

What goes in my citation?

o Book with multiple authors?

2. Scott Lash and John Urry, *Economies of Signs & Space* (London: Sage Publications, 1994), 241-51.

What goes in my citation?

o **Citing Indirect Sources**

- o Because authors are generally expected to be intimately familiar with the sources they are citing, Chicago discourages the use of a source that was cited within another (secondary) source. In the case that an original source is utterly unavailable, however, Chicago recommends the use of "quoted in" for the note:

7. Ian Hacking, *The Social Construction of What?* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999), 103, quoted in Manuel DeLanda, *A New Philosophy of Society* (New York: Continuum, 2006), 2.

What goes in my citation?

- o Periodicals - printed journals, electronic journals, magazines, and newspapers. Citations for these sources should include enough information for the reader to find the resource in a library or a database

1. Susan Peck MacDonald, "The Erasure of Language," *College Composition and Communication* 58, no. 4 (2007): 619.

- o Electronic Journals

1. Henry E. Bent, "Professionalization of the Ph.D. Degree," *College Composition and Communication* 58, no. 4 (2007): 141, accessed December 5, 2008, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1978286>.

What goes in my citation?

o Newspapers

1. Nisha Deo, "Visiting Professor Lectures on Photographer," *Exponent* (West Lafayette, IN), Feb. 13, 2009.

What goes in my citation?

◦ Website

1. Firstname Lastname, "Title of Web Page," *Publishing Organization or Name of Website in Italics*, publication date and/or access date if available, URL.

What goes in my citation?

o Film or Television

1. Firstname Lastname, *Title of Work*, Format, directed/performed by Firstname Lastname (Original release year; City: Studio/Distributor, Video release year.), Medium.

1. *Joe Versus the Volcano*, directed by John Patrick Shanley (1990; Burbank, CA: Warner Home Video, 2002), DVD.

Other important fixes

- o Number your pages.
- o 12 size font, Times New Roman.
- o Don't mess with the margins... it's obvious.
- o Spell out numbers up to 100.
- o Do not use contractions in formal writing – EVER.

And some more...

- o **Past tense....**

- o **PLEASE!!!!**

- o Use simple past tense

Tense examples

- Never write in the present:
 - Jefferson decides to run for president as he grows more disillusioned with his old friend John Adams. **NO**
 - Jefferson decided to run for president as he became more disillusioned with his old friend John Adams. **Yes**

Tense examples

o Avoid the subjunctive tense:

o After serving as minister to France, Jefferson would go on to become the President of the United States."

o Instead, simply say: "After serving as minister to France, Jefferson became the President of the United States."

Passive Voice

- o Mistakes were made....
- o Not a grammar error, but a stylistic one.
- o Clarity and stronger writing.

Examples:

The election was rigged. **Passive**

The CIA rigged the election. **Active**

Action was being considered by the government. **Passive**

The government considered taking action. **Active**

Stephen King on Passive Voice



“Timid writers like passive verbs for the same reason that timid lovers like passive partners. The passive voice is safe. The timid fellow writes “The meeting will be held at seven o’clock” because that somehow says to him, ‘Put it this way and people will believe *you really know*. ‘Purge this quisling thought! Don’t be a muggle! Throw back your shoulders, stick out your chin, and put that meeting in charge! Write ‘The meeting’s at seven.’ There, by God! Don’t you feel better?”

Hook?

- o Not necessary, but if you are going to use one do it right.

“It was the best of times. It was the worst of times.”

Charles Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*¹

In 1969, this quote summed up the world for the United States. While still leading the world in almost any category the problems facing the new Nixon administration were abundant. A stagflating economy and a declining share of the global economy had hurt American prestige in the global conflict of the Cold War. The standard of living in the United States, however, remained higher than almost anywhere else on the planet.

Conjunctions

- o Avoid
- o Formal writing, not a note to a friend...
- o Know the difference between it's and its
 - o It's is a contraction
 - o Its is a possessive


Why?

- **Stop overusing**
- More than one in a paper is unnecessary ●
- More than one in a paragraph is ridiculous ;
- You think you do, but you don't (know how to use them)

f7

- o Use a spell check – there is no excuse for having spelling errors.
- o If you use a grammar check do not just accept all changes.

What to fix?

- o Everything. NOT JUST THINGS I POINTED OUT.
- o Text with this: 
- o Footnotes
- o Spelling
- o Grammar
- o Evidence
- o Sources

What does my paper need?

- o Title page.
- o Correct number of pages.
- o Citations
- o Bibliography (Noodle tools - drop annotations)
 - o Works you cited
 - o Minimum of 4

What must I submit?

- o The grading sheet
- o The graded draft
- o The new, final draft – paper and electronic

- o IF any of these are not included it will impact your grade. DRAMATICALLY
- o IF you make no changes to your draft, expect your grade to get worse.

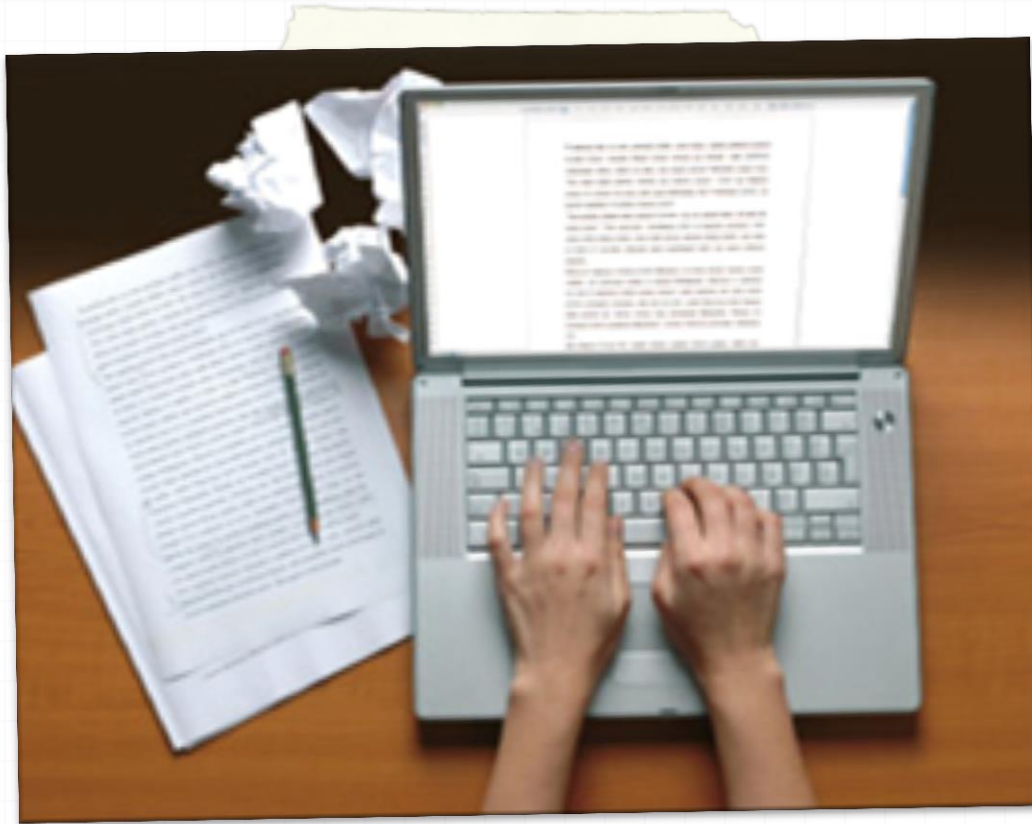


READ YOUR PAPER

Or better yet....



HAVE SOMEONE ELSE READ IT



Then rework your paper.



Then READ YOUR PAPER again