

SKILL OF THE DAY

ROUND TWO

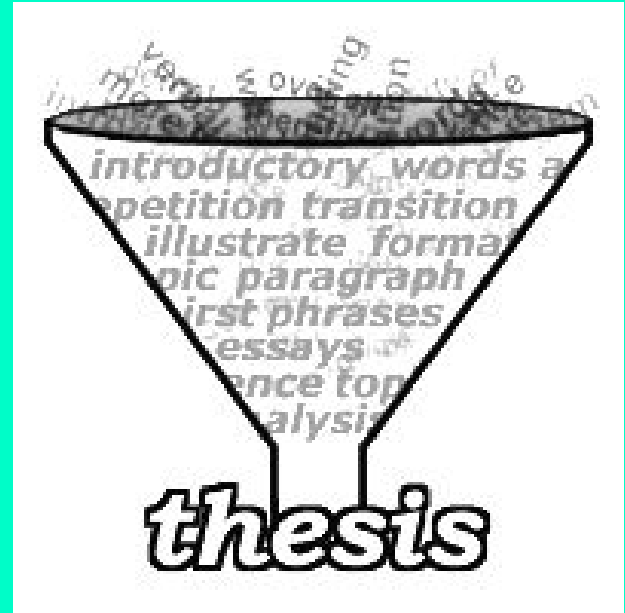
FOCUS

SKILL OF THE DAY

FOCUS

THESIS

A **THESIS** IS A SENTENCE THAT STATES THE MAIN POINT AND ARGUMENT OF AN ESSAY. EVERY PARAGRAPH IN AN ESSAY RELATES BACK TO THE THESIS.



A THESIS IS...

- THE ANSWER TO YOUR ESSENTIAL QUESTION
- THE ANCHOR OF YOUR PAPER
- THE LAST SENTENCE IN THE INTRODUCTION
- ONLY ONE SENTENCE

WHICH ICE CREAM FLAVOR IS BETTER, CHOCOLATE
OR VANILLA?

DISCUSS YOUR ANSWER AND THREE REASONS WHY
YOU THINK IT'S BETTER WITH A NEIGHBOR.

WRITE A THESIS STATEMENT

In 5 easy steps

Ask a question:



Create a declaration:



List 3 reasons why:



Combine & write your thesis



THESIS AND TOPIC SENTENCES

Using the prompt on the right, create a **thesis** that

- Uses part of the question in the answer
- States **your opinion** clearly
- Declares your **three** arguments

Which social media platform is superior to the other:

Instagram or Snapchat?

SKILL OF THE DAY

PLEASE GET OUT YOUR NOTE SHEET FROM LAST TIME :)

PARAPHRASING

What is it?

Using your own words to express the same meaning as the author and then citing it.

A paraphrase should be just as specific as a quote you might cite. This means that you cannot paraphrase an entire book.

PARAPHRASING

How do you do it?

1. Read over the excerpt or portion you want to paraphrase.
2. Put it aside and write down the information you just read **in your own words**.
3. Go back and see if you left anything important out.
4. Cite the source just as you would a quote.

PARAPHRASING

When do you use it?

- ★ When you get the feeling that what you just read is really important.
- ★ If you are planning to use a lot of information from this reading.
- ★ When you can be more clear or brief than the original text.

PARAPHRASING

Do it!

1. Read over the excerpt.
2. Put it aside and write down the information you just read in your own words.
3. Go back and see if you left anything important out.
4. Cite the source.

The original passage:

Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. Lester, James D. *Writing Research Papers*. 2nd ed. (1976): 46-47

A LEGITIMATE PARAPHRASE:

In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46-47).

AN ACCEPTABLE SUMMARY:

Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47).

A PLAGIARIZED VERSION:

Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.

YOUR TURN!

Those parts of the world that were too wet to keep an open furnace ablaze for several days could never make the leap to even the simplest pyrotechnology. The tropical jungles of Papua New Guinea, for example, could never sustain an open fire for more than a few hours. Lacking sufficient conditions to allow them to even begin to experiment, the hunters of the New Guinean lowlands were trapped by their geography in a perpetual Stone Age — until the arrival of metal bearing Europeans.

AN EXAMPLE:

According to author Ray Sanchez of CNN, Chicago's professional baseball club, the Cubs, had not won a championship series since 1948 because they were under a "curse". The last time the Cubs were in a championship series, a local tavern owner tried to bring his pet goat into game 4 and was denied entry. The story is told that he was so angry, he cursed the team, saying they will no longer win anymore.

PARAPHRASING

Do it!

1. Read over the excerpt.
2. Put it aside and write down the information you just read in your own words.
3. Go back and see if you left anything important out.
4. Cite the source.

Until this year, the Chicago Cubs hadn't made a World Series appearance in a very long time. In 1945, Dizzy Gillespie was tearing up the music charts with "Salt Peanuts," Time Magazine's "Man of the Year" was President Harry S. Truman, and World War II was coming to an end. The Major League Baseball team was about to be blighted by the billy goat curse. Legend has it a Chicago tavern owner named Bill "Billy Goat" Sianis pronounced a curse on the club on October 6 -- just a couple months after the end of the war. Sianis went to Wrigley to cheer on his beloved Cubs against the Detroit Tigers in the Fall Classic, according to the tavern website, which dedicates a page to the curse. For Game 4, he purchased a ticket for himself and one for his pet goat Murphy, thinking it would bring the Cubs luck. But ushers stopped Sianis from entering with Murphy. Sianis appealed directly to then club owner P.K. Wrigley, asking him why he couldn't take his personal mascot to the game. "Because the goat stinks," Wrigley replied, according to the Billy Goat Tavern. So Sianis threw his arms up and cursed the team. "The Cubs ain't gonna win no more!" he declared. When the Cubs lost the series to the Tigers, Sianis sent Wrigley a telegram. "Who stinks now?" it read. The Cubs were never the same again.

Sanchez, Ray. "What Is the Chicago Cubs' Billy Goat Curse?" CNN. Cable News Network, 29 Oct. 2016. Web. 15 Nov. 2016.

SKILL OF THE DAY

FOCUS

INSERTING A DIRECT QUOTE



INSERTING A DIRECT QUOTE

**Think of a quotation as a helium balloon...
When you let go of a balloon it flies away!**

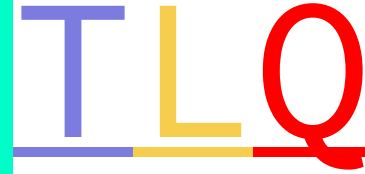
In a way, the same thing happens when you
present a quotation that is standing all by itself
in your writing...

A quotation that is not "held down" by
one of your own sentences will seem
disconnected from your own thoughts
and from the flow of your sentences.



INSERTING A DIRECT QUOTE

How do I do that?

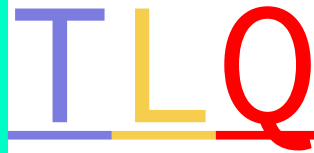


T L Q

Transition

Lead In

Quote



INSERTING A DIRECT QUOTE

How do I do that?

TRANSITION: When you use quotes, you must first use a transitional phrase:

“For example,...”

“In addition”

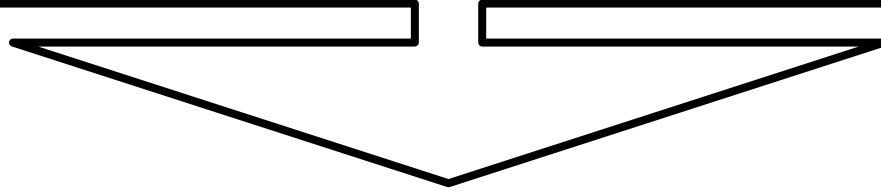
“Furthermore”

LEAD IN: Secondly, you must provide the context of the quote (who is speaking and in what situation?). The lead-in sets up the quote.

Lastly, provide the **actual quote** which is your evidence.

From To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee

- For example, after Scout pummels Walter Cunningham in the school yard, she retorts, “He made me start off on the wrong foot” (Lee 42).
- In addition, while spending Christmas at Finches Landing, Francis enrages Scout by claiming Atticus is “ruining the family” (87).
- Furthermore, when Jem and Scout are walking home from the pageant, they hear a man “running toward [them] with no child’s steps” (264).



For example,

+

after Scout hit Cunningham in the school yard, she explains

+

“He made me start off on the wrong foot” (Lee 42).

For instance,

+

in order to defend her son, she screamed at the secretary,

+

“He was at school all day” (Wales 294).

Finally,

+

as Pepe discovers his gun is inoperable, he musters another moment of pride and

+

“[swings his] machete. He stopped his downward stroke just short of the tiger’s silken back” (Kjelgaard 174).

TRANSITION

LEAD IN

QUOTE

TRANSITIONS

The key to transitional phrases is to pick the one that will help the paragraph's main idea and keep the argument unified.

Here are some examples of other transitions:

For example

In addition

Furthermore

Similarly

On the other hand

Therefore

In fact

As a result

Meanwhile

At the same time

Anyhow

Finally

Moreover

In contrast

Consequently

Nevertheless

However

Besides

Likewise

LEAD-INS

Every good paragraph has lead-in sentences that introduce the quotes

→ The lead-in should **give context** for the quote

- ♦ *Any important information that the reader needs to know before reading the quote*

The author says . . .	The author notes . . .
The author believes . . .	The author observes . . .
The author comments . . .	The author relates . . .
The author declares . . .	The author remarks . . .
The author discusses . . .	The author reports . . .
The author explains . . .	The author reveals . . .
The author expresses . . .	The author states . . .
The author mentions . . .	The author acknowledges . . .
The author suggests . . .	The author thinks . . .
The author points out . . .	The author responds . . .
The author shows . . .	The author confirms . . .

- [Author name] offers the following explanation about the importance of east-west continents:
- [Author name] makes the argument that the Inca never could have won when she states:
- [Author name] distinguishes between the differences in Europe and China when she:
- The power of the invention of writing is best said/shown/demonstrated in the words of [author name]:

YOUR TURN...

Using “*The Story of... Cities and Civilizations*” by Lisa Prosocki as evidence, explain the role that farming and agriculture played in the creation of cities and culture.

Get out your article and work with your neighbor to create a one sentence response using **TLQ**. Remember, this is just practice!

Acknowledged	Believed	Declared	Granted	Observed	Reported
Added	Claimed	Denied	Illustrated	Offered	Responded
Admitted	Commented	Disclosed	Implied	Pointed out	Suggested
Addressed	Compared	Disputed	Insisted	Reasoned	Testified
Argued	Confirmed	Emphasized	Negated	Refuted	Thought
Asserted	Contended	Endorsed	Noted	Rejected	Wrote

- [Author name] offers the following explanation:
- [Author name] makes this point:
- [Author name] distinguishes between the differences:
- This is best said/shown/demonstrated in the words of [author name]: