

Fill in the blanks as we go through the Power Point

How do you know you have weak quotations?? (Supplemental text - pages 186 -187)

1. _____

I.e. Julie was angry, "she slammed the door" (65).

2. _____

I.e. Julie slammed the door, "Julie slammed the door" (65).

3. It leaves you nothing to analyze.

- See above

4. _____.

I.e. If I was writing a paper about Julie and my topic sentence focused on Julie's anger, would I want to include a quotation about depression?

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- Your paper is _____

- You use quotations _____

- Select material from the text, only _____

- Quotations for any other purpose _____

Think of it this way...

Writing an academic paper is a lot like _____

By the way, be careful with the length of your quotations!!



❖ Don't use _____

❖ If it's more than 4 lines of text you need _____

❖ If your quote is too long or it covers more than 1 paragraph, _____

Once you've found your quotations, what do you do (fill in the blanks)?

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- It is essential that:- Your quotation should feel seamless.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- After you give your quotation and cite it using MLA. You must:- Explain how the quotation :- Finally, connect your paragraph
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Try I. C. E. 'ing your quotations

I

C

E

Treat your reader with respect

Do not use the following phrases, or any other similar phrases

“This quote/quotation shows”, “A quote that shows this”, “A quote I found that shows ...”

“I think...”, “I feel like...”

Here's why:

- Your reader is smart, if you've _____
- This is your paper. We know _____
- Don't _____, it _____

- Work hard to _____

You may have great quotations, but if you're not careful, they still be weak!

- Never _____

- Don't quote _____
- Don't use _____
- Use _____ citations. If you don't, _____
- Always be _____. If you are unsure, _____

- Use strong _____
- Don't write things like _____

Checking for strength within your paper

Step 1: Verify that your thesis/claim statement meets the criteria for writing a strong thesis/claim statement.

Step 2: Think about the way you will prove your paper.

Example: If the assignment dictates that you must have 5 paragraphs then you will need 3 topic sentences/main ideas that directly relate to your thesis/claim and work to support it.

Step 3: Think about where the texts gives examples and support for your topic sentences. This is where annotation becomes essential. If you have annotated a head of time, you will be able to quickly locate your quotation, and give an explanation of the quotation as it relates to your thesis statement.