

A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills in various shades of green, with a dark brown path winding through them. On the left, there are several stylized plants: a green tree with rounded foliage, a purple flower, and a cluster of orange flowers. A small red bird is flying in the sky above the tree. The background consists of horizontal bands of light blue and white, suggesting a sky or distant hills.

# Senior Research Project

**Good Writing and Embedding Quotes**

# Good Writing: Telling vs. Showing

## Telling

1. The garden was colorful.
2. The stadium was packed.

## Showing

1. Red geraniums burst from terra cotta pots. Yellow daisies ranged along the fence, and the deep blue morning glories cascaded down the bank.
2. Shoulder to shoulder, students paced the bleachers. Green and gold jerseys, banners, and pom-poms lined the home side of the stadium, moving upward in unison when the crowd rose to its feet.

## from the Rubric

- *A: Effective development of topic with significant and relevant facts, concrete details, quotes, other examples.*
  - *Well-chosen support, showcases knowledge of topic*
- *B: Develops the topic with relevant facts, supporting details, quotes, other examples.*
  - *Good support but doesn't quite wow the reader with knowledge*
- *C: Attempts to develop the topic, but lacks clear support.*
  - *Some good support, overall paper lacks depth of knowledge*

# Transition Words

Sentences written in sequence are held together by chains of meaning. Those chains take definite forms that can be expressed by transition words and phrases.

## Relationship Expressed

1. Add another thought or emphasize a thought
2. Arrange ideas in order of time, space, importance
3. Connect contrasting or opposite ideas
4. Add an illustration or explanation to an idea

## Transition Word or Phrase

1. Besides, also, what's more, furthermore, in addition, again
2. First, next, then, finally, meanwhile, eventually, nearly
3. Still, however, on the one hand, yet, nevertheless, on the contrary
4. For example, for instance, in other words, specifically

# More Transition Words

## *Relationship Expressed*

- 1. Show that one idea is a consequence or result of another idea*
- 2. Show that one idea is an exception to another idea*
- 3. Show one idea as a summary of another idea*
- 4. Show similarity between ideas*

## *Transition Word or Phrase*

- 1. So, therefore, consequently, accordingly*
- 2. Of course, though, to be sure*
- 3. In short, in brief, to sum up*
- 4. In the same way, similarly, likewise*

## **from the Rubric**

- *A: Dynamic transitions link the text, creating a unified whole and clarifying relationships.*
- *B: Effective transitions that link, unify and clarify relationships.*
- *C: Limited use of transitions; at times, an inappropriate transition is used or is missing altogether.*

A stylized landscape illustration. In the foreground, a green hill with a darker green shadow on its right side is topped with a purple flower. The flower has a dark purple stem with two small white swirls, and its petals are in shades of purple and pink. To the right of the flower are several orange and brown rounded shapes. The background consists of light blue and white wavy bands, suggesting a sky or water. The overall style is flat and graphic.

# **Embedding Quotes**

# Citing Sources

- *Cite sources when:*
  - *Paraphrasing*
  - *Summarizing*
  - *Using facts*
  - *Quoting directly from the source*
- *Two ways to cite:*
  - *In-text citation*
    - *Give author credit in your sentence*
  - *Parenthetical reference*
    - *Put source information at the end of the sentence in parentheses*

# Direct Quotes\*

- *Jeremy Rifkin says, “Studies on pigs’ social behavior funded by McDonald’s at Purdue University, for example, have found that they crave affection and are easily depressed if isolated or denied playtime with each other” (15).*
  - *Note the quote is framed with author’s name and “says” to introduce the quote.*
  - *This is reference to a book. The parentheses (15) indicates the page number the quote can be found. More than likely, you will not use page numbers and identifying the author’s name is enough.*
- *It has been found, in “studies on pigs’ social behavior funded by McDonald’s at Purdue University, for example, have found that they crave affection and are easily depressed if isolated or denied playtime with each other” (Rifkin).*
  - *Note the quote is framed with the student author’s words to create a complete sentence.*
  - *Note the parenthesis includes the first word of that citation on the Works Cited page.*
  - *Also note the period goes after the parentheses.*

# Paraphrase & Summary Examples\*

- *Paraphrase*

- In *A Change of Heart About Animals*, Jeremy Rifkin notes that McDonald's has funded studies on pigs that show that they need affection and playtime with one another.
  - Notice that the writer starts with the article name and author but then puts the information from the article into his/her own words, using some of the author's original words, but placing them in his/her own structure.
  - No need for quotations marks in a paraphrase, but credit needs to be given to author.

- *Summary*

- In *A Change of Heart About Animals*, Jeremy Rifkin cites study after study to show that animals and humans are more alike than we think. He shows that animals feel emotions, reason, make and use tools, learn and use language, and mourn their dead. One study even shows that pigs need affection and playtime with one another; and enjoy playing with toys (15).
  - Note the words indicating a summary, but it's longer than a paraphrase as the writer summarizes some background and main points.

# More about Direct Quotes\*

- *Make Quotations Natural:*
  - *Blend the quote smoothly into your writing.*
    - *Do not drop a quotation into your paper and hope it fits.*
    - *An irrelevant quotation is worse than no quotation at all.*
  - *Surround your quotation with your own words.*
    - *Try to make the quote fit in as if you had written yourself!*

# Formula for Embedding Quotations

- *Introduce direct quotation*
- *State direct quotation*
- *Quotation means*
- *Support the thesis*

## Using source information

- *Sandwich quoted material with you own words*
- *Do not use information from one source in a paragraph. Cite at least two sources and avoid the awkward citing of one source for a whole paragraph.*
- *Remember this is your paper and should be filled with your ideas and words.*
- *When in doubt cite a source!*
- *Use credible sources.*

# from the Rubric

- *In-text Citations*
  - *A: All in-text citations are formatted correctly with author last name embedded or in parenthesis.*
  - *B: Correct in-text formatting with a few minor errors.*
  - *C: Some citations lack proper formatting, missing, or do not correspond with Works Cited.*
- *Framing Quotations*
  - *A: All quotations are embedded in the paragraph with introductory words before the quote or following the quote to make the quotation flow within the text.*
  - *B: Most quotations are framed correctly in the paragraphs.*
  - *C: Few quotations are framed correctly.*