Bishop Montgomery High School English Department

Writing Packet

"I have tried simply to write the best I can. Sometimes I have good luck and write better than I can." - Ernest Hemingway

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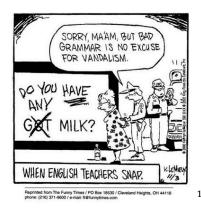
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¹ <u>http://api.nin.com/files/englishteacherscomic.jpg</u>>

Plagiarism, Academic Honesty & Scholarship

The general collegiate consensus for the definition of *plagiarism* is: **The copying of three or more words in succession from any source other than yourself.** (http://gollum.mac.cc.emu.edu/univ_policy/documents/Cheating.html)

Your name at the top of your written assignments and exams/quizzes will be your word to the teacher that the work handed in is *completely* your own. Do not copy online sources, translation devices, or copy someone else's words (regardless of whether that someone else is a fellow student or an academic scholar). You are welcome to study together, but do not collaborate in preparing written assignments.

Students who copy any part of their assignments, who allow their assignments to be copied, who use quotes in their papers without citing them properly or who cheat on exams/quizzes will fail the assignment or exam/quiz, receive a Referral and be subject to the disciplinary actions of the school, as stated in the Bishop Montgomery Parent Student Handbook.

"OriginalityCheck": Turnitin.com

Bishop Montgomery High School employs the use of the internet-based plagiarism-prevention service called Turnitin. The school buys a license to submit essays to the Turnitin website. All students will be required to create a free Turnitin.com account and all formal assignments will be uploaded to the Turnitin.com server for an OriginalityCheck.

OriginalityCheck allows educators to check students' work for improper citation or potential plagiarism by comparing it against continuously updated databases. Every Originality Report provides instructors with the opportunity to teach their students proper citation methods as well as to safeguard their institution's academic integrity.

Style Sheet for Formal Assignments, Research Papers & Essays

- **1. Paper:** Use 81/2 x 11 inch white paper
- 2. Margins: Use a one-inch margin on all sides
- 3. Spacing: All typed assignments must be double spaced
- **4. Binding:** Staple pages together. Do not use paper clips, tape or folding. Unless your teacher asks for one there is no need for a folder.

5. Headers:

- a. On the first page, put a heading in the upper left corner, which includes:
 - Your name Teacher's Name Course Name Date (Day Month Year)
- b. On the other pages, put your last name and page number in the upper <u>right</u> corner:

Smith 2

- 6. Font:
 - a. Use blank ink only
 - b. Use Times New Roman font
 - c. Use 12 point font size
- 7. **Titles:** All essays have a title centered on the first page. The first letter in each world of the title is capitalized unless it's a short preposition. The title is not underlined, italics, quotation marks, or any special font.
- 8. Indentation: Indent ¹/₂ inch for new paragraphs. (This is the standard setting on most word processors.) Do not add an extra line of space between paragraphs.
- **9.** Formal language: Do not use slang, texting language, emoticons, or shortened words. Only use appropriate abbreviations (Dr., Mr., Mrs.). Also do not use more than one exclamation point or question mark.

Don't Use	Use Instead
u/i	you / I
&	and
cuz, cause, or b/c	because
til or till	until
:) / lol / jk	
etc.	and
should of / would of / could of	should have / would have / could have

- **10.** Numbers: Spell out zero through nine. Numbers from 10 to infinity should be in Arabic numeral (regular numbers) unless used as the beginning of the sentence.
- **11. Neatness:** Last minute changes should be made using white out or two straight lines drawn through a world or mistake with the correction in the same color ink.
- **12. Title Page & Table of Contents:** Unless your teacher asks for them, there is no need for a title page or table of contents.

13. Citations: Quotations, summaries, and paraphrases should be cited. (See page 4-6.)

MLA Quoting and Citation Guide

(originally produced by the John Burroughs High School English Department)

When writing an expository essay, you MUST give credit to the sources from which you receive your information. Even if you are not *directly* quoting the source (by paraphrasing or using ideas/theories), you must cite the source.

Quotations

- A quotation is the strongest proof you can have to back up a topic sentence. However, do not *overuse* quotes. Use them selectively.
- A quotation is defined as the EXACT words being taken from a source. The words, spelling, punctuation, and grammar cannot be changed, unless you demonstrate the changes that you make.
 - If you take out a word, phrase, or paragraph, you must replace the missing pieces with an ellipsis. An ellipsis is a series of three periods. (...)
 - Original: "He has dark-brown hair that kicks out in front and a slight cowlick in the back" (Hinton 6).
 - Changed: "He has dark-brown hair ... and a slight cowlick in the back" (Hinton 6).
 - If you choose to change a word for clarity, you must make the change within square brackets [].
 - Original: "He's not as tall as Darry" (Hinton 7).
 - Changed: "[Soda is] not as tall as Darry" (Hinton 7).
 - If the quote has internal punctuation, keep it. Change quotation marks to a single quotation marks (from " to ') if there is a quote inside of the piece that you are quoting.
 - "Johnny,' she said quietly, 'you mother's here to see you'" (Hinton 122).
- If your quote becomes more than four typed lines, set it off from the rest of your text by going to the next line, moving the entire quote in ten spaces, and removing quotation marks. Use a colon before the quote.

In-text Parenthetical Citation:

- At the end of the quote, paraphrase, or borrowed idea, the page number of the source must be put into parentheses, followed by the period.
 - "He went around *trying* to break laws" (20).
- If you are using more than one source in the essay, the author's name must precede the page number.
 - "He went around *trying* to break laws" (Hinton 20).
- If the citation comes from a play, cite the act, scene, and line numbers.
 - "What's in a name? That which we call a rose/ By any other name would smell as sweet" (II.2.43-44).
- If the quote itself ends with a question mark or exclamation point, keep the punctuation, cite as usual, and then add the period.
 - "You feel okay now?" (Hinton 158).

Resources:

http://www.studyguide.org/MLAdocumentation.html http://owl.english.purdue.edu/ http://writingcenter.gmu.edu

WORKS CITED Page

(MLA Style, 7th edition)

<u>CITATIONS WITHIN THE DOCUMENT:</u>

Within the document you should place a parenthetical citation with enough information to send your reader to the correct source in your Works Cited list (Fitzgerald 120). [Note: no commas and the period goes outside of the parentheses.]

If more than on work by the same author is used, a shortened version of the title is given in the citation: (Fitzgerald, *Gatsby* 120).

When creating your Works Cited Page, remember to:

- Begin the Works Cited on a new page, but number consecutively (for example, if the last page of your essay is page 3, the Works Cited is page 4).
- Alphabetize each entry by first letter.
- Italicize all the titles of books, magazines, films, etc.
- Put quotation marks around the titles of poems, short stories, and articles.
- Indent the 2nd line and all subsequent lines of each citation.
- Double-space all entries.

Works Cited Entries

Each citation has three parts separated by periods: Author's name. Book Title. Publication Information.

- The author's name should include:
 - Last name, First name.
 - Two or more authors: the second author is listed first name first
 - Three or more authors: the third and subsequent authors are marked as ", et al."
 - The editor of an anthology: listed as last name, first name, ed.
- The title should include:
 - "Title of Article, or story, poem or song"
 - *Title of Book* (Italicize the book title. Always include the book's subtitle [ex: *Twelfth Night: Or What You Will*] Capitalize the first letter of all words in the title, except internal short prepositions and articles: the, of, to, a, at.)
 - Name of editor or translator
 - Number of the edition and/or volume used
 - Name of the series
- Publication information should include:
 - The place of publication:
 - The name of the publisher [You may use a shortened form of the publisher's name as long as it's clear.]
 - The date of publication.
 - Page numbers
 - Publication medium, such as: Print, Web, Performance, DVD or TV
 - The date of access for Web sources.

SAMPLE WORKS CITED ENTRIES

BOOKS:

<u>One Author</u>

Marcuse, Sibyl. A Survey of Musical Instruments. New York: Harper, 1975. Print.

<u>Two or More Authors</u>

Aiken, Michael, Lewis Ferman, and Harold Sheppard. Economic Failure, Alienation, and Extremism. Ann

Arbor: University of Michigan P, 1968. Print.

More than Three Authors

Bailyn, Bernard, et al. The Great Republic: A History of the American People. Lexington: Heath, 1977. Print.

No Author / Anonymous Author

Encyclopedia of Virginia. New York: Somerset, 1993. Print.

Editors or Translators

Feldman, Paula R., ed. British Women Poets of the Romantic Era. Baltimore: John Hopkins University

Press, 1997. Print.

STORY OR ARTICLE FROM AN ANTHOLOGY:

Bond, Nelson. "The Voice from the Curious Cube." 100 Great Science Fiction Short Stories. Ed. Isaac

Asimov, Martin Harry Greenberg, and Joseph D. Olander. New York: Doubleday, 1978.

172-175. Print.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS:

<u>With Author</u>

Frohlich, Cliff. "The Physics of Somersaulting and Twisting." Scientific American. Mar. 1980: 154-164. Print.

Unsigned Article

"Fertilizing Trees and Shrubs." Southern Living. Feb. 1980: 170-171. Print

Daily Newspaper

"Study Labels Alcohol Fuel as Threat to Food Supply." Dallas Times Herald. 16 March 1980: A: 14. Print.

WEBSITE:

Waxman, Sharon. "From King of Pop to Wacko Jacko: A Tragedy in Black and White." The Wrap.com.

Huffington Post. 24 June 2009. Web. 29 June 2009.

Barshad, Amos. "Death Row Records Revived: More Tupac." Vulture. New York Entertainment. 22 June

2009. Web. 29 June 2009.

JANE SCHAFFER WRITING TERMS²

Introductory Paragraph

- Grabber/Hook/Lead
 - \circ $\,$ an anecdote, famous quote, question, startling fact, etc. that pulls the reader into the essay
 - connect this grabber to the thesis statement throughout the introduction
- Thesis Statement
 - appears as the LAST sentence of the introductory paragraph
 - contains the central idea of the essay
 - prepares the reader for the supporting details that will follow

Body Paragraphs

- Topic Sentence (TS)
 - what the paragraph is about
 - usually the first sentence of the paragraph
 - other sentences in the paragraph should support and connect to the TS
- Concrete Detail (CD) / Example / Evidence
 - supports the central idea of the essay
 - concrete details are FACTS from the text, direct or paraphrased quotations, or other examples that prove the TS

• Commentary (CM) / Explanation

- <u>connects</u> the CDs to the TS and the thesis statement
- offers <u>further detail</u>
- expresses the writer's <u>opinion</u> (YOUR opinion)
- explains the author's point <u>in depth</u> (author of the analyzed book)
- Concluding Sentence
 - comes at the end of the paragraph
 - echoes topic sentence and bridges to the next paragraph

Concluding Paragraph

- Concluding Statement
 - appears as the FIRST sentence of the conclusion paragraph
 - restates the thesis in a new way
 - connect this concluding statement to "So What?" statement throughout conclusion paragraph
- So What?
 - Why does this topic/thesis matter in a broad sense, beyond the book?

Chunk Paragraphs (Ratios)

- a combination of concrete details and accompanying commentaries
 - in English, the ratio will usually be 1 CD: 2 CM
 - in History, the ratio will usually be 2 CD: 1 CM
 - $\circ~$ in Math or Science, the ratio will usually be 3 CD: 0 CM or 2:1

² (originally produced by the John Burroughs High School English Department)

List of Forbidden Words

<u>Worst Offenders:</u>	<u>Speculative Words:</u>
a lot (or misspelled alot)	would, would have
awesome	should, should have
bad	could, could have
basically	if
due to	may
etc.	maybe
ever since	might
get, got, getting, gotten	perhaps
good	Miccollon cours Words:
great	<u>Miscellaneous Words:</u>
you (except in giving instructions) kind of	and so on
ok	and then
pretty (as in, "She's pretty smart")	cause or 'cuz (for because)
really	definitely
stuff	essentially
thing	fine
today's society	fully
to me	fun
well (as in "well, in conclusion")	generally
	hopefully
In Formal Literary Analysis:	in conclusion
	This essay is about
I believe	mainly
I think	majorly
I feel	nice
in my opinion	nothing
I, me, my, mine, ours, we	sort of
_	something
	very

GENERAL ESSAY GRADING OVERVIEW

A Brilliant/Excellent (90-100) Thesis - solid, clear, scholarly Topic sentences - focused on thesis, clear Body Paragraphs - focused on TS, clear, logical Concrete Details - excellent choices, well-presented Commentary - very insightful, focused on CD & Thesis Vocab - powerful word choice, precise Syntax - strong, clear sentences; controlling voice; excellent sentence variety Organization - clear & logical; intelligent development of main ideas Transitions - used skillfully Mechanical errors - insignificant MLA - all rules followed perfectly B Good/Solid (80-89) Thesis - solid, clear, scholarly Topic Sentences - focused on thesis, clear Body - focused on TS, clear, logical Concrete Details - good/appropriate choices Commentary - insightful, focused on CD & Thesis Yocab - strong word choice Syntax - clear sentences; good sentence variety Organization - clear & logical; good development Transitions - used correctly Mechanical Errors - do not distract from meaning MLA - all rules followed	D Demonstrates Problems (60-69) • Thesis - does not address prompt; inadequate • • Topic sentences - do not focus on thesis • Body - unclear or off topic • Concrete Details - weak or flawed, factual errors • Commentary - too much plot summary, off topic, illogical, judging, or guessing the future • Vocab - weak word choice (below grade level); some words used incorrectly • Syntax - no sentence variety; sentences are either too simple or indecipherable • Organization - unclear or illogical; doesn't follow format (ratios, sentence counts); redundant or circular development • Mechanical Errors - big, obvious problems in mechanics • MLA - rules mostly not followed F Fails to Meet Standards (0-59) • Prewriting/Drafts not attached (in this case, essay is considered a first draft & graded as such) • Important directions not followed • Portions plagiarized
CAdequate/Competent(7079)•Thesis - includes an idea, but is off focus or obvious•Topic sentences - somewhat focused on thesis, but may have too much CD; may be obvious or simplistic•Body - may include too much CD; unclear•CD - presented awkwardly or unclearly•CM - attempts analysis, but is off focus, obvious, simplistic or generic•Vocab - average, ordinary word choice•Syntax - simple; lack of sentence variety•Organization - follows basic format rules; development of idea unclear at times•Transitions - may be unclear at times•McA - rules followed most of the time	

BMHS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

LIST OF NOVELS, PLAYS & LONGER WORKS COVERED*

*These works are subject to change from year to year

<u>9th Grade / Freshmen</u>	<u>11th Grade / Juniors</u>
English I	American Literature
Lord of the Flies	Snows of Kilimanjaro and Other Stories
To Kill A Mockingbird	The Best of Poe
The Secret Life of Bees	Their Eyes Were Watching God
Mythology	The Scarlet Letter
Romeo and Juliet	The Great Gatsby
The Odyssey	The Mysterious Stranger and Other Stories
	Our Town
English I Honors	The Glass Menagerie
Life of Pi	American Literature Honors
Dracula	
Ethan Frome	Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close
A Separate Peace	House of Mirth
The Picture of Dorian Gray	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
The Odyssey	The Mysterious Stranger and Other Stories
Twelfth Night	A Farewell to Arms
	The Scarlet Letter
	Our Town
<u>10th Grade / Sophomores</u>	The Glass Menagerie
English II	AP Language and Composition
Of Mice and Men	A Farewell to Arms
Night	House of Mirth
A Separate Peace	Narrative of Fredrick Douglas
A Tale of Two Cities	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
The Iliad	The Scarlet Letter
Julius Caesar	My Antonia
	Woman Warrior
English II Honors	50 Essays: A Portable Anthology
The Maltese Falcon	
Jane Eyre	
The Things They Carried	
The Reluctant Fundamentalist	
Cry the Beloved Country	
Antigone	
Julius Caesar	
The Tempest	

BMHS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

LIST OF NOVELS, PLAYS & LONGER WORKS COVERED*

*These works are subject to change from year to year

<u>12th Grade / Seniors</u>
1211 01 auc / 3011013
British Literature (one semester)
One Corpse Too Many
The Hobbit
Pygmalion
Everyman
Macbeth
Short Story Seminar (one semester)
Chronicle of a Death Foretold
chi onicie of a Dean i oreiota
Shakespeare (one semester)
onancopour e (one contector)
As You Like It
Merchant of Vencie
Othello
Taming of the Shrew
Winter's Tale
A Midsummer Night's Dream
British Literature Honors
Pride and Prejudice
Great Expectations
Everyman
She Stoops to Conquer
Arms and the Man
Heart of Darkness
Macbeth
Hamlet
AP Literature and Composition
r i i i i i i i i r i i i i i i i i i i
The Awakening
Pride and Prejudice
Heart of Darkness
The Sound and the Fury
The Handmaid's Tale
Mythology
Hamlet
Macbeth
To the Lighthouse
Passage to India