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## How do you put a title in an essay

College Writing 2.1x is an introduction to academic writing for English Language Learners, focusing on essay development, grammatical correctness, and self-editing. The five-week course includes a review of basic grammar terminology and understanding; writing effective sentences and paragraphs; introductions and conclusions; strategies for writing longer texts; and thesis statements. The course materials will be offered via readings and videos. An optional course workbook, in ebook form, may be used for additional writing work. Students will participate in online discussions as well as peer review. Students will complete an essay for this part of the course. In partnership with the U.S. Department of State UC Berkeley is partnering with the U.S. Department of State to extend the reach of College Writing 2X. Participating U.S. Embassies will host in-person, facilitated discussions sessions around the course content in order to maximize the learning experience. The State Department-supported EducationUSA network will also offer facilitated discussions in some locations for students interested in pursuing higher education in the United States. This partnership is part of the English Education Alliance (E2A), a global effort of the U.S. Department of State to address the global demand for 21st century English language skills. Basic grammar terminology and understanding How to write effective sentences and paragraphs How to tackle writing introductions and conclusions Strategies for writing longer texts and thesis statements Receive an instructor-signed certificate with the institution's logo to verify your achievement and increase your job prospectsAdd the certificate to your CV or resume, or post it directly on LinkedInGive yourself an additional incentive to complete the courseedX, a non-profit, relies on verified certificates to help fund free education for everyone globally 1 What Services Does the Clever Portal Offer Students for Distance Learning? 2 What Does the Executor of a Will Do? 3 What Does "SOS" Mean in a Text Message? 4 How Much Do Elephants Weigh in Tons? 5 Go Behind the Scenes of Beloved Cult TV Classic Bewitched 1 What Are the Advantages and Disadvantages of a Graph? 2 What State Are the New England Patriots From? 3 Diffcult Predictions: Is AccuWeather's 30-day Forecast Accurate Anymore? 4 What Are Hedge Funds and How Do They Work? 5 Is It Safe to Drink Expired Soda? 1 Latest Buzz: Finding Solutions to the Bee Population Crisis 2 What Is a High School Degree Called? 3 What's the Meaning of MCV and MCH Levels Above Normal? 4 When Was the First Memorial Day? 5 What Is Spatial Perspective? Knowing how to write an essay is a skill that you can use throughout your life. The ability to organize ideas that you use in constructing an essay will help you write business letters, company memos, and marketing materials for your clubs and organizations. Anything you write will benefit from learning these simple parts of an essay: Purpose and Thesis Title Introduction Body of Information Conclusion Here are five steps to make it happen: Echo / Cultura / Getty Images Before you can start writing, you must have an idea to write about. If you haven't been assigned a topic, it's easier than you might think to come up with one of your own. Your best essays will be about things that light your fire. What do you feel passionate about? What topics do you find yourself arguing for or against? Choose the side of the topic you are "for" rather than "against" and your essay will be stronger. Do you love gardening? Sports? Photography? Volunteering? Are you an advocate for children? Domestic peace? The hungry or homeless? These are clues to your best essays. Put your idea into a single sentence. This is your thesis statement, your main idea. STOCK4B-RF / Getty Images Choose a title for your essay that expresses your primary idea. The strongest titles will include a verb. Take a look at any newspaper and you'll see that every title has a verb. Your title should make someone want to read what you have to say. Make it provocative. Here are a few ideas: America Needs Better Health Care Now The Use of the Mentor Archetype in Who Is the She-Conomy? Why DJ Is the Queen of Pedicures Melanoma: Is It or Isn't It? How to Achieve Natural Balance in Your Garden Expect to Be Changed by Reading Some people will tell you to wait until you have finished writing to choose a title. Other people find that writing a title helps them stay focused. You can always review your title when you've finished the essay to ensure that it's as effective as it can be. Hero-Images / Getty Images Your introduction is one short paragraph, just a sentence or two, that states your thesis (your main idea) and introduces your reader to your topic. After your title, this is your next best chance to hook your reader. Here are some examples: Women are the chief buyers in 80 percent of America's households. If you're not marketing to them, you should be. Take another look at that spot on your arm. Is the shape irregular? Is it multicolored? You could have melanoma. Know the signs. Those tiny wasps flying around the blossoms in your garden can't sting you. Their stingers have evolved into egg-laying devices. The wasps, busying finding a place to lay their eggs, are participating in the balance of nature. Vincent Hazat / PhotoAlto Agency RF Collections / Getty Images The body of your essay is where you develop your story or argument. Once you have finished your research and produced several pages of notes, go through them with a highlighter and mark the most important ideas, the key points. Choose the top three ideas and write each one at the top of a clean page. Now go through your notes again and pull out supporting ideas for each key point. You don't need a lot, just two or three for each one. Write a paragraph about each of these key points, using the information you've pulled from your notes. If you don't have enough for one, you might need a stronger key point. Do more research to support your point of view. It's always better to have too many sources than too few. Anna Bryukhanova/E Plus / Getty Images You've almost finished. The last paragraph of your essay is your conclusion. It, too, can be short, and it must tie back to your introduction. In your introduction, you stated the reason for your paper. In your conclusion, you should summarize how your key points support your thesis. Here's an example: By observing the balance of nature in her gardens, listening to lectures, and reading everything she can get her hands on about insects and native plants, Lucinda has grown passionate about natural balance. "It's easy to get passionate if you just take time to look," she says. If you're still worried about your essay after trying on your own, consider hiring an essay editing service. Reputable services will edit your work, not rewrite it. Choose carefully. One service to consider is Essay Edge. Good luck! The next essay will be easier. If you want to make an impact on your reader, you can draw on the potency of quotations. The effective use of quotations augments the power of your arguments and makes your essays more interesting. But there is a need for caution! Are you convinced that the quotation you have chosen is helping your essay and not hurting it? Here are some factors to consider to ensure that you are doing the right thing. Let us begin at the beginning. You have a chosen a quotation for your essay. But, why that specific quotation? A good quotation should do one or more of the following: Make an opening impact on the reader Build credibility for your essay Add humor Make the essay more interesting Close the essay with a point to ponder upon If the quotation does not meet a few of these objectives, then it is of little value. Merely stuffing a quotation into your essay can do more harm than good. Should the quotation speak for the essay or should the essay speak for the quotation? Quotations should add impact to the essay and not steal the show. If your quotation has more punch than your essay, you can comment on the quotation if you like. In any case, do ensure that the relevance of the quotation is communicated well. Your choice of phrases and adjectives can significantly boost the impact of the quotation in your essay. Do not use monotonous phrases like: "George Washington once said..." If your essay is written for the appropriate context, consider using emphatic expressions like: "George Washington rocked the nation by saying..." It is usually better to have short and crisp quotations in your essay. Generally, long quotations must be used sparingly as they tend to weigh down the reader. However, there are times when your essay has more impact with a longer quotation. If you have decided to use a long quotation, consider paraphrasing, as it usually works better. But, there is a downside to paraphrasing too. Instead of paraphrasing, if you use a direct quotation, you will avoid misrepresentation. The decision to use a long quotation is not trivial. It is your judgment call. If you are convinced that a particular long quotation is more effective, be sure to format and punctuate it correctly. Long quotations should be set off as block quotations. The format of block quotations should follow the guidelines that you might have been provided. If there are no specific guidelines, you can follow the usual standard—if a quotation is more than three lines long, you set it off as a block quote. Blocking implies indenting it about half an inch on the left. Usually, a brief introduction to a long quotation is warranted. In other cases, you might need to provide a complete analysis of the quotation. In this case, it is best to begin with the quotation and follow it with the analysis, rather than the other way around. Some students choose a cute quotation first and then try to plug it into their essay. As a consequence, such quotations usually drag the reader away from the essay. Quoting a verse from a poem, however, can add a lot of charm to your essay. I have come across writing that acquires a romantic edge merely by including a poetic quotation. If you are quoting from poetry, keep in mind that a small extract of a poem, say about two lines long, requires the use of slash marks (/) to indicate line breaks. Here is an example: Charles Lamb has aptly described a child as "A child's a plaything for an hour/ Its pretty tricks we try / For that or for a longer space: / Then tire, and lay it by." (1-4) If you use a single line extract of a poem, punctuate it like any other short quotation without the slashes. Quotation marks are required at the beginning and at the end of the extract. However, if your quotation is more than three lines of poetry, I would suggest that you treat it like you would have treated a long quotation from prose. In this case, you should use the block quote format. Perhaps the most important question you must ask yourself when using a quotation is: "Do readers understand the quotation and its relevance to my essay?" If the reader is re-reading a quotation, just to understand it, then you are in trouble. So when you choose a quotation for your essay, ask yourself the following questions: Is this too convoluted for my reader? Does this match the tastes of my audience? Is the grammar and vocabulary in this quotation understandable? In composition studies, an article is a short work of nonfiction that typically appears in a magazine or newspaper or on a website. Unlike essays, which often highlight the subjective impressions of the author (or narrator), articles are commonly written from an objective point of view. Articles include news items, feature stories, reports, profiles, instructions, product descriptions, and other informative pieces of writing. Though both articles and essays are types of nonfiction writing, they differ in many ways. Here are some features and qualities of articles that differentiate them from essays. "A useful exercise is to look at some good articles and name the broader subject and the particular aspect each treats. You will find that the subject always deals with a partial aspect examined from some viewpoint; it is never a crammed condensation of the whole. "...Observe that there are two essential elements of an article: subject and theme. The subject is what the article is about: the issue, event, or person it deals with. (Again, an article must cover only an aspect of a whole.) The theme is what the author wants to say about the subject—what he brings to the subject."(Ayn Rand, The Art of Nonfiction: A Guide for Writers and Readers, ed. by Robert Mayhew. Plume, 2001) "An article is not everything that's true. It's every important thing that's true."(Gary Provost, Beyond Style: Mastering the Finer Points of Writing. Writer's Digest Books, 1988) "There are five ways to structure your article. They are: · The inverted pyramid- The double helix- The chronological double-helix- The chronological report- The storytelling model Think about how you read a newspaper: you scan the captions and then read the first paragraph or two to get the gist of the article and then read further if you want to know more of the details. That's the inverted pyramid style of writing used by journalists, in which what's important comes first. The double-helix also presents facts in order of importance but it alternates between two separate sets of information. For example, suppose you are writing an article about the two national political conventions. You'll first present Fact 1 about the Democratic convention, then Fact 2 about the Republicans, then Fact 2 about the Democrats, Fact 2 about the Republicans, and so on. The chronological double-helix begins like the double helix but once the important facts from each set of information have been presented, it then goes off to relay the events in chronological order..." "The chronological report is the most straightforward structure to follow since it is written in the order in which the events occurred. The final structure is the storytelling model, which utilizes some of the techniques of fiction writing, so you would want to bring the reader into the story right away even if it means beginning in the middle or even near the end and then filling in the facts as the story unfolds."(Richard D. Bank, The Everything Guide to Writing Nonfiction. Adams Media, 2010) "The most important sentence in any article is the first one. If it doesn't induce the reader to proceed to the second sentence, your article is dead. And if the second sentence doesn't induce him to continue to the third sentence, it's equally dead. Of such a progression of sentences, each tugging the reader forward until he is hooked, a writer constructs that fateful unit, the 'lead.'"(William Zinsser, On Writing Well: The Classic Guide to Writing Nonfiction, 7th ed. HarperCollins, 2006) "More and more, article content written for printed media is also appearing on digital devices (often as an edited version of a longer article) for readers who have short attention spans due to time constraints or their device's small screen. As a result, digital publishers are seeking audio versions of content that is significantly condensed and written in conversational style. Often, content writers must now submit their articles with the understanding they will appear in several media formats."(Roger W. Nielsen, Writing Content: Mastering Magazine and Online Writing. R.W. Nielsen, 2009) "Given the confusion of genre minglings and overlaps, what finally distinguishes an essay from an article may just be the author's gumption, the extent to which personal voice, vision, and style are the prime movers and shapers, even though the authorial 'I' may be only a remote energy, nowhere visible but everywhere present. ('We commonly do not remember,' Thoreau wrote in the opening paragraphs of Walden, 'that it is, after all, always the first person that is speaking.')(Justin Kaplan, quoted by Robert Atwan in The Best American Essays, College Edition, 2nd ed. Houghton Mifflin, 1998)

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