

Student Q. Student
ENGL 111 Q
September 1, 2006
Chang

Major Paper 1.5: A Fabulous Title That Catches the Reader's Attention

Open with a wonderful first sentence. Your introduction needs to capture the reader's attention, establish exigence, and make a claim. Develop your claim. Develop your ideas. Do not rely on vague or banal generalizations or clichés. Your introduction needs to capture the reader's attention, establish exigence, and make a claim. Develop your claim. Develop your ideas. Do not rely on vague or banal generalizations or clichés.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

A quotation, or any other kind of evidence really, must be used with care. Quotations should be used when necessary to support your arguments. A quotation should not be in substitution of your own writing or your own argument. Dr. Writer A. Extraordinaire says, "Quotations are support, they are the lettuce, cheese, tomatoes, and other toppings of a sandwich. In other words, an argument, the meat of the sandwich, cannot stand alone, nor can just its

condiments. The writer's words frame everything like the bread holds the sandwich together" (17). In other words, quotations cannot stand by themselves. They need to be properly set-up, introduced, incorporated, and provide useful and telling support. Quotations are not the meat of an argument, but the fine dressing that makes the argument taste better.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

A quotation, or any other kind of evidence really, must be used with care. Quotations should be used when necessary to support your arguments. A quotation should not be in substitution of your own writing or your own argument. Dr. Writer A. Extraordinaire says, "Quotations are support, they are the lettuce, cheese, tomatoes, and other toppings of a sandwich.

In other words, an argument, the meat of the sandwich, cannot stand alone, nor can just its condiments. The writer's words frame everything like the bread holds the sandwich together" (17). In other words, quotations cannot stand by themselves. They need to be properly set-up, introduced, incorporated, and provide useful and telling support. Quotations are not the meat of an argument, but the fine dressing that makes the argument taste better.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

A quotation, or any other kind of evidence really, must be used with care. Quotations should be used when necessary to support your arguments. A quotation should not be in substitution of your own writing or your own argument. Dr. Writer A. Extraordinaire says, "Quotations are support, they are the lettuce, cheese, tomatoes, and other toppings of a sandwich. In other words, an argument, the meat of the sandwich, cannot stand alone, nor can just its condiments. The writer's words frame everything like the bread holds the sandwich together" (17). In other words, quotations cannot stand by themselves. They need to be properly set-up, introduced, incorporated, and provide useful and telling support. Quotations are not the meat of an argument, but the fine dressing that makes the argument taste better.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples,

explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

A quotation, or any other kind of evidence really, must be used with care. Quotations should be used when necessary to support your arguments. A quotation should not be in substitution of your own writing or your own argument. Dr. Writer A. Extraordinaire says, “Quotations are support, they are the lettuce, cheese, tomatoes, and other toppings of a sandwich. In other words, an argument, the meat of the sandwich, cannot stand alone, nor can just its condiments. The writer’s words frame everything like the bread holds the sandwich together” (17). In other words, quotations cannot stand by themselves. They need to be properly set-up, introduced, incorporated, and provide useful and telling support. Quotations are not the meat of an argument, but the fine dressing that makes the argument taste better.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations,

quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

Open with a wonderful first sentence or topic statement. Develop your topic sentence. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. This is where your ideas, examples, explanations, articulations, quotations, ruminations, explications, and persuasions go. Conclude and wrap up by articulating what is important, so what, what does all of this mean.

Then close with a good conclusion that does more than just sum up your main ideas. A good conclusion offers one last piece of information, makes one last argument, provides a call to action, leaves the reader with a stirring image or feeling. Make it work. Then close with a good conclusion that does more than just sum up your main ideas. A good conclusion offers one last piece of information, makes one last argument, provides a call to action, leaves the reader with a stirring image or feeling. Make it work.

Bibliography (or Works Consulted)

Benedikt, Michael. "Cyberspace: First Steps." The Cybercultures Reader. Eds. David Bell and

Barbara M. Kennedy. New York: Routledge, 2000: 29-44.

Bush, Vannevar. "As We May Think." The Atlantic Monthly (July 1945). 17 Sep. 2006.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/prem/194507/bush>.

McHugh, Maureen F. "Virtual Love." Isaac Asimov's Cyberdreams. Eds. Gardner Dozois and

Sheila Williams. New York: Ace Books, 1984.