

Salahaddin University/Erbil
College of languages
English Language Department



ACADEMIC WRITING

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1

Topics that are studied & included for the final Exam

- 1- Process Writing (Diagram, Graph)
+ Tips for writing process diagram
- 2- Writing about Diagram, Graphs or (describing Diagram, Graph), Structure & Requirements.
+Tips for writing about Diagrams, Graphs.
- 3- Writing about Tables or (describing Tables), Structure & Requirements. Tips for writing about Tables in academic contexts.
- 4- Sequence language in process writing

- 5- Types of academic essays
 - A-Cause/Effect essay,
 - B- Cause/ Effect patterns (**block & chain pattern**)
 - C-Argumentative essay (the essay type, Structure, thesis statement etc...)

2

ACADEMIC writing (Writing RESEARCH, PAPERS, or STUDIES) part

- 1- Why Research title is important?
- 2- In text citation (ways, structure , etc)

- 3- Using outside sources: References List (how to record (write) sources used in research at the end.
- 4- Paraphrasing, Summarizing (keys and techniques)
- 5- Writing Conclusions in research
- 6- Research Questions
- 7- The link between research questions and conclusions?
- 8- Other parts of research: title, abstract, Introduction, research significance, method(ology), findings, discussion, conclusion, references. Etc...
- 9- What is the sequeces of research parts?
- 10- How to collect in research?

Note: If a topic is not mentioned in this document, it does not mean it is not included for the final exam.

+ If there is a topic mentioned in this document, but you think it is not being studied, you are mistaken, because you did not attend classes for 1 month during Ramadan month.

3

Notes of two students from Group A and B

which **you** might find useful

because MashaAllah most of you barely take notes .

A research paper has many parts:

title page, abstract, Introduction, method, findings, discussion, conclusion, references.

Each serves a unique purpose in creating a coherent and successful paper.

1. The title page shows the paper's title, author, and other relevant details.
2. The abstract summarizes the paper.
3. The Introduction provides background on the study and states the research question.
4. Literature Review examines past research.
5. Methodology outlines how the study was conducted.
6. Results present the main findings.
7. Discussion interprets the results.
8. The conclusion summarizes key points.

9. References list all cited sources.

In-text citations:

Directly from one author in a book:

(Last name of the author, year, page number)

Example:

(Ibrahim, 2018, p.213)

In-text citations:

Directly from two author in a book:

(Last name of the authors, year, page number)

Example:

(Ibrahim & Ahmed, 2018, p.213)

In-text citations:

Directly from three author in a book:

(Last name of the authors, year, page number)

Example:

(Ibrahim, Ahmed & Ali, 2018, p.213)

In-text citations:

Directly from more than three authors in a book:

(Last name of the first author., year, page number.)

Example:

(Ibrahim et al., 2018, p.213)

In-text citations:

Directly from one author in a book:

(Last name of the author, year, page number)

Example:

(Ibrahim, 2018, p.213)

In-text citations:

Directly from two author in a book:

(Last name of the authors, year, page number)

Example:

(Ibrahim & Ahmed, 2018, p.213)

In-text citations:

Directly from three author in a book:

(Last name of the authors, year, page number)

Example:

(Ibrahim, Ahmed & Ali, 2018, p.213)

Teacher's Note: Alternatively from three or more authors you could use this format: (last name of the first author, et al., year of publication) which is recommended in Harvard style.

In-text citations:

Directly from more than three authors in a book:

(Last name of the first author., year, page number.)

Example:

(Ibrahim et al., 2018, p.213)

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When citing a website in-text, you can use the author's last name (if available) or the title of the webpage in parentheses. If authors is no author, you can use the organization or website

name instead. Additionally, include the year of publication or the "last updated" date in parentheses. For example:

- (Smith, 2022) - If there is an author and a publication year.
- (google, n.d.) - If there is no author and no publication date. This is not recommended to use as source.
- (Baran, n.d.) - If there is author but no publication date/year.

If you are directly quoting from the website, include the page number or paragraph number in the citation as well.

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Aims of a research.

The aims of research can vary depending on the specific field and topic. Generally, research aims to explore, investigate, and gain a deeper understanding of a particular subject. It seeks to answer questions, test hypotheses, discover new knowledge, and contribute to existing knowledge in a given field.

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What is hypothesis in research?

A hypothesis in research is an educated guess or prediction that helps guide the study.

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What are researches significances?

The research significance refers to the importance and impact of a study in the broader context. It shows why the research is valuable and how it contributes to knowledge.

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What is 'problem statement' or **statement of problem** in an academic writing?

In academic writing, the problem statement is a clear description of the issue the essay addresses. It identifies the gap in knowledge or practice that the study aims to explore or indicating the problems while research were being written.

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What are key terms/ definitions in research ?

In research, key terms are important words or phrases that have specific meanings within the study. They help ensure clarity and understanding. Usually they will be written on the bottom of the page and is clarified for the readers.

Can we put in-Text citation in the middle of two sentences?

Yes we can , as long as it is not longer than three sentences.

=====-----

Can we put in-Text citation in the beginning of a paragraph?

Yes we can , because sometimes the name of the author is more important than the information. And vice versa.

=====-----

A Title must be:

1. Precise

2. not too long
3. not too short
4. Not in question form

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In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role. In the United States, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years (Henderson and Zimbardo)

Paraphrasing(mine)

As well as culture, and family. Technology can play a part in the US, the number of adolescent who announced being shy has increased by 10 percent in the past few years(Henderson and zimbardo)

(teacher's paraphrasing)1=

Additionally, technology is another significant factor behind shyness along with culture and family

2=The number of shy individuals from US have increased from 40 to 50 percent in that last few years

Summarizing (mine)

As well as culture, and family. Technology can play a part in the US, the number of adolescent who announced being shy has increased by 10 percent in the past few years(Henderson and zimbardo)

In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role. In the United States, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years (Henderson and Zimbardo)

The rising numbers may result in part from a growing dependence on technology(Payne)

Summarizing

(MINE)

Another cause of shyness is technology due to the augmentation of users in the US.

(TEACHER'S SUMMARIZING)

According to (Henderson and Zimbardo), the number of shy individuals has recently increased in the US which might be due to using technology(Payne).

Writing conclusions in research

What is the link between research questions and conclusions?

There is a strong link, your conclusion should reflect your research questions. how many questions we have in research introduction, you must have that many paragraphs and conclusion, answering each question , and we must align them.(ex you have 3 questions, you will have 3 paragraphs) * your conclusion should not be in pages, it should reflect your research question. * your conclusions should not sound like introductions, or something general (the result showed, the finding demonstrates...)

Writing(diagram, graph, table)

Sequencing language in process writing

Cause/effect essays

Argumentative essays

References

Research essay(why title is important?)

In text citation

Paraphrasing, & summarizing

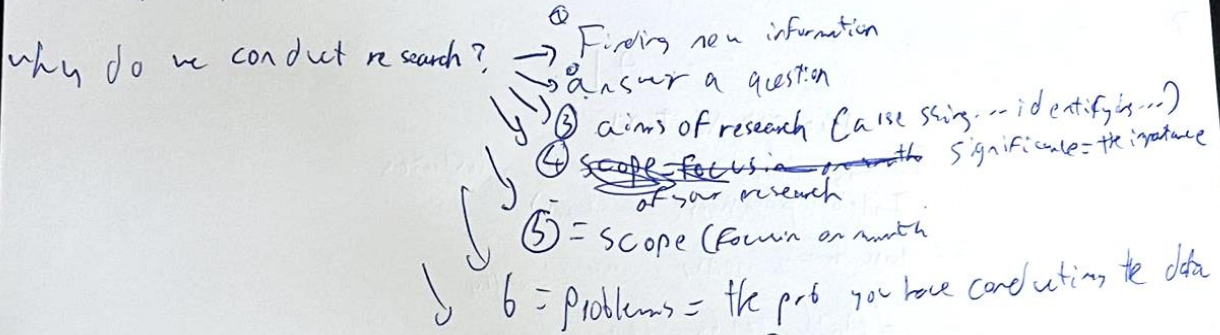
Writing conclusion in research

research

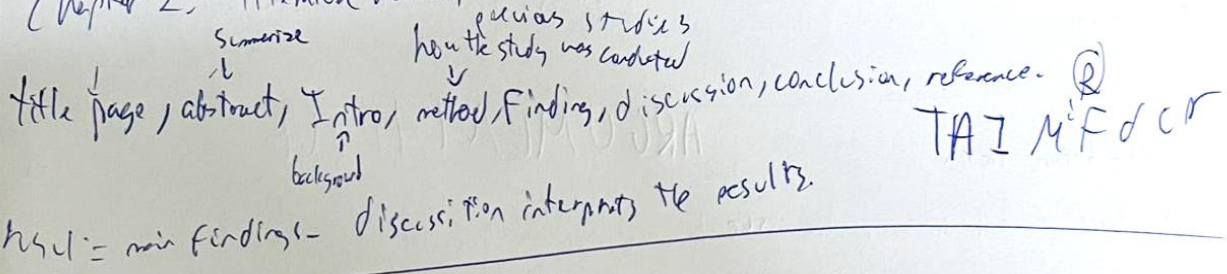
FAA SSPD

explain the subject = title

more specific, more better.



Chapter 2, - literature review, 7 definitions of key words.



In text citation

(last name, year, page number)

Last name of first author, year page number: Ibrahim, et al., 2018, p. 201

In text citation

Quoting source = "Ferguson, M. (2002), ^{title}, ^{place}, ...
(Surname, year, p or pp - ?) . Parenthesis and narrative
2 authors = and
3 or more = First author last name and A | ^{and others}

Process Writing

4 paragraphs = (Portrays, depicts, demonstrates, illustrates.)
1 = Intro (paraphrase question)
2 = how many steps, overall, generally.
3-4 = detail, step by step.
Sequencing language at the first / second / following, finally next, after that...
= present simple.

ARGUMENTATIVE

issue before thesis.

thesis represent both sides of the issue / however, you must still take a side
many have argued, other argue.

body = you start what other people think, then you say what you think
(rebuttal)

Intro, body, conclusion

block pattern

CAUSE and EFFECT

Intro, effect transition, 3 causes ^{counter argument} and conclusion.

chain pattern = Intro, cause followed by effect / Cause effect, conclusion

4

Question Bank

(Types of possible QOUESTIONS SAMPLES for the final exam)

A

Some useful questions which are answered in the class

What is abstract? why do researchers need to write abstracts?

How to write down conclusions ?

How to write down references in you reference list ?

How to write summarize?

How to paraphrase a text ?

Research questions

What happens if you have a direct quotation which is longer than three sentences?

What is block quotation ?

What is the key paraphrasing ?

What is the key summarizing?

What is the difference between paraphrasing and summarizing?

Where (for which part, mostly) do we need and use summarizing?

On what bases do we write conclusions?

Write (a certain type of essay) on the following topic.

B

True And False Questions and Correcting The False Ones.

E.G

X is conceded more important than Y in academic writing?

-Fill the gaps with appropriate answers

C

Answer the following questions, briefly.

- What is X? support you answer with an example.

In this case you need to briefly in 3 or 4 sentences explain and provide an example

Elaborate on X and explain what's its relationship with Y.

Elaborate means explain.

Elaborate on the tips for writing on a process diagram/ cause/effect essay / argumentative essay / or titles etc

Q-Paraphrase the following

Q-Summarize the following

For the above two questions, you are required to paraphrase or summarize in your own words, using correct grammar and punctuation.

Which of the following titles are well structured (can be considered good) and why?

D

Attempt describing the following table, graph, diagram.

In this case you need to write about (it) and follow the structure we have studied and practiced.

E

Read the following X carefully and attempt writing paragraph 3 and a conclusion for the following type of essay.

5

First and second monthly exam questions

Qi/ Read the following questions and answer the, briefly.

b) What is the key in **paraphrasing**? How does it serve academic writing (research)?
c) Why do researchers conduct research?

d) What does direct quotation mean and how should it be written on a page?

e) What is meant by (block pattern) in cause-and-effect essay?

f) How is a thesis statement written in an argumentative essay? Provide an example

g) Attempt to correctly write the following source in the reference list. (Write Clearly)

Title: The Fiction of Ernest Hemingway. THIRD edition. *Author:* Amy Nikolas. *year:* 2017. Illinois Ocean Publishers and Distirbuters.

Qii/ Attempt writing the second body paragraph for the following cause and effect essay.

Qi/ Read the following questions and answer the, briefly.

b) What is literature review? How does it serve academic writing (research)?

c) Why do researchers use references (sources) when writing research?

d) What does 'rebuttal' refer to in argumentative essay?

e) What is meant by (chain organization) in cause-and-effect essay?

f) Mention two qualities of a good a research title.

g) Attempt improving one of the following titles.

'Narration in the 19th century Novels'

'Learning English Language'

Qii/ The table below shows the Percentage of Children with different educational problems in two primary schools.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.