Preparing Critical Thought Papers

Content Considerations

- 1. Review my comments on your first paper to make sure you don't repeat mistakes and lose points unnecessarily.
- 2. Reread Reviewing Films & Readings, as these are points you should also consider when putting your paper together
- 3. Discuss and analyze the concepts from the assignment and connect them to the films and readings.
- 4. Review the discussion board recaps that highlight and reiterate the concepts and connections to the films and readings.

Paper Structure

Writing an Introduction: The introduction paragraph should include the following:

- Mention of the main theme- Transnational Issues and Security
- Mention all films by name (with properly formatted titles)
- Mention the three concepts

Supporting body paragraphs: Be sure to break up your ideas- you should not have one long paragraph for each concept.

- Use headers
- Connect each concept with supporting points from the films/article. You need specific examples, including the names of the characters, the setting and context of the situation, etc., from the films to support your points. Just describing the plot or the article summary is not sufficient.
- The more you can connect points together from the films/article to relate to the concepts, the better. Similarly, rather than going film by film, article by article, the more you can identify connecting points that relate to the concepts and collectively discuss the films'/article's points, the better.
- Do not do outside research- discuss the films and assigned readings/video. Everything should be in your own words, with the exception of using short quotes from the films as support (see Reviewing Films & Readings for referencing). Therefore, you should not be citing additional sources of information or need to reference what I provided.

Conclusion

• Recap how the concepts relate to pursuing human security in a global system.

Grammar and Such

In addition to the guidelines laid out in the paper assignment, your papers should have/be/etc.:

- Double-spaced
- Times New Roman 12 pt. font (or Mac comparable)
- Use black color font
- Write in paragraphs
 - o A reminder that a paragraph has one main idea with supporting points.
- Write in the third person–especially when discussing the United States (it's not 'we' or 'our', it's 'the U.S.' or 'American')
- Do not write in rhetorical questions- state your points
- Do not list article/video titles. When you discuss these articles/video as examples in the paper, rather than formally introducing the title, just refer to them informally, such as "in the climate video", or "the situation with the Mexican drug war". The article/video you're discussing should be self-evident from what you're saying.
- Edit and proof-read so paper is well-written
 - You will lose points for spelling, grammar, or punctuation errors, as well as using the actor's name instead of the character's name
 - Common errors include
 - Misspelled words/ typos
 - o The country is Colombia, not Columbia
 - Using in the incorrect homonym- for instance, using 'too' instead of 'to'
 - Not including punctuation where punctuation should be included
 - For lists of more than two things, there should always be a comma between all items before the final and- for example, 'the film's main topics are drugs, violence, and civil war.'
 - Misplaced or missing apostrophes for possessive v. nonpossessive words
 - o It's United States' interests, not United State's
 - Clarity in writing
 - Well-organized
 - Appropriate length paragraphs
 - o Avoid posing rhetorical questions- instead, write statements

- Don't type the last word on the page and submit the document (you should reread your paper at least once, aloud, so you can determine the placement of breaks—where commas go—as well as catch any typos, incomplete or run-on thoughts, etc.
- You will be penalized for failing to follow any technical guidelines laid out in the paper assignment.
- Note that if your paper is plagued by excessive grammatical errors, you
 will receive a grade of zero. I highly encourage you to take advantage
 of the <u>University Writing Center</u> that offers online assistance to
 students enrolled in online classes.

Common Errors (i.e., sure ways to easily lose points)

Common grammatical errors and other issues that detract from succinct writing and will result in point deductions include:

- Not writing in the 3rd person, esp. when discussing the U.S. (it's not 'we' or 'our', it's 'the U.S.' or 'American')
- Not properly formatting film titles
- Not using the characters' names (but instead using the actors' names)
- Posing rhetorical questions instead of discussing ideas in statements
- There is no need to write out the article title, just discuss it, as it's the only article you need to consider.
- For both the films and article, you should absolutely refrain from saying anything along the lines of 'in the article', 'in the film', 'in the first part of the film', 'in the first part of the article', etc. Instead, just describe the points. Avoiding this unnecessary text will save you words and help you to be more succinct in your points.
- Do you mean Soviet Union or Russia? Do you mean Soviets or Russians? They differ. Ask the Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, etc.
- Nation and state are *still* not the same thing (go back to the Part I introduction for Enemy & State if you're still unclear of the difference)
- Common errors: Cold War is capitalized, the possessive is United States', not United State's, do you really mean it's (as opposed to its)?

- Write in the 3rd person. Never use 'you'. That is 2nd person and doesn't belong in a paper unless you're including information about survey questions to which you are referring. Along these lines, the grammatically correct way to refer to people is humans (not man), humankind (v. mankind), or, specifically, one, he, or she.
- If you are compelled to define a term, avoid citing a dictionary and/or directly quoting it. It's better to define the term in your own words, as you've come to understand it. And when writing a research paper, you would define a term by referencing past literature on the topic, rather than introducing a dictionary's definition.