

## OWL Webquest

This webquest is designed to introduce Seniors working on their Senior Research Paper to a free resource for writing help. Note: webmasters change websites on a regular basis. If you cannot find the answer to a question, don't guess. The answers should be obvious if you read carefully. If not, they may have moved a link, try doing a search for what you are after on the home page.

Open the Purdue OWL Fact sheet at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/612/01/>

1. What is the first and main reason for creating OWL?

- A. to bring the Writing Lab to students no matter where they were.
- B. to allow students to write from wherever they were
- C. to get students and faculty to interact from anywhere in the world
- D. to fulfill standards for writing feedback

2. Approximately how many writing related email questions have the online writing tutors at OWL answered?

- A. 3,000
- B. 4,000
- C. 5,000
- D. 6,000

3. When was OWL first created?

- A. 1984
- B. 1994
- C. 2004
- D. 2006

4. When was OWL first redesigned?

- A. 2004
- B. 2003
- C. 2002
- D. 2001

Open the Purdue OWL Prewriting Invention link at

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/673/01/>

5. If the standard textbook formula for getting your paper started isn't working, what is the first thing OWL suggests you do to get the writing process started?

- A. Ask yourself what the purpose is for writing about the subject
- B. Ask yourself what the teacher wants you to say
- C. Ask yourself what is the easiest way to get the task done
- D. Ask yourself what is the most interesting thing to write about.

6. What 3 things does OWL suggest you do to “start the ideas flowing?”
- A. Ask your teacher questions, brainstorm, interview yourself.
  - B. Do a cluster exercise for your topic, list ideas and do a diary entry
  - C. Read about your topic, find what others think about it, free write on the topic to come up with ideas
  - D. Brainstorm, pretend you are talking to an audience, and create an analogy based on your topic.
7. After taking a rest from the writing process, OWL recommends everything *except*:
- A. Summarize your whole idea.
  - B. Tell your idea to someone in 3-4 sentences
  - C. Diagram your major points somehow
  - D. Research to find out if your idea has been done so you can get backup information.
8. Other steps that OWL recommends include: 1. Make a tree, outline or other representation of what you have 2. Write a first draft 3. Put it away, and read it later 4. Report back to your teacher with your progress.
- A. 2,3,4
  - B. 1,2,3
  - C. 1,3,4
  - D. 1,2,4

Open the Purdue OWL Prewriting Invention General Questions link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/673/02/#resourcenav>

9. Which is *not* a question that OWL suggests you use to “explore the problem?”
- A. What is the point of this assignment?
  - B. Who is your reader?
  - C. What is your purpose?
  - D. Who are you, the writer?
10. According to OWL how do you make your goals operational?
- A. Assign steps to each small part and do them in order.
  - B. Break down the problem or concern into its individual parts and figure out how each works with the others to see how the whole operates
  - C. Turn your goals into questions such as “How can you achieve your purpose?” and “Can you make a plan?”
  - D. Break down the topic into steps, and analyze them so as to be able to describe the process like instructions for operation of a piece of equipment.
11. When brainstorming, censoring or evaluating your work is a no no.
- A. True
  - B. False

12. OWL suggests that you consider what types of reader you might have.  
A. True  
B. False
13. According to OWL which is not a journalistic type of question you should be asking yourself in the prewriting process?  
A. Who?  
B. Where?  
C. So what?  
D. Under what circumstances?
14. OWL offers how many “definition” questions for writers to ask themselves when prewriting?  
A. 3  
B. 6  
C. 9  
D. 12
15. What type of question is “What is        different from? In what ways?”  
A. Comparison/contrast  
B. Relationship  
C. Testimony  
D. Circumstance
16. Which is not a relationship question you should ask yourself when prewriting?  
A. What causes    ?  
B. What are the effects of    ?  
C. What is the purpose of    ?  
D. Does my boyfriend like my girlfriends too much?
17. How many other categories of questions are there that this Webquest has not asked you about?  
A.5  
B.7  
C.12  
D.16

Open the Purdue OWL More Prewriting Invention Questions link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/673/03/>

18. How many more pre writing questions are on this page about “x?”  
A.15  
B.17  
C.20  
D.25

Open the Purdue OWL Writer's Block/Writer's Anxiety link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/567/01/>

19. You have chosen or been assigned a topic which is boring to you...what is an option OWL suggests you do?

- A. Change topics entirely
- B. Write in an interesting style, (i.e. use humor)
- C. Minimize boredom by writing in all one session.
- D. Talk to a tutor about how you can personalize the topic to make it more interesting.

20. You are so stressed out you can't seem to put a word on the page. Which of the following is NOT a remedy recommended by OWL.

- A. Stretch as many muscle groups as possible
- B. Tense and relax different muscle groups
- C. Use a calming word or mental image to focus on while relaxing
- D. Take some type of tranquilizer, you are a basket case!

Click on the Purdue OWL Creating a Thesis link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/545/01/>

21. There are 3 main types of papers people write. Which is NOT one of these 3 main types of papers?

- A. An **analytical** paper breaks down an issue or an idea into its component parts
- B. An **expository** (explanatory) paper explains something to the audience
- C. A **directed research paper** finds facts, documents and organizes them into an argument
- D. An **argumentative** paper makes a claim about a topic and justifies this claim with specific evidence.

Click on the Purdue OWL Developing an Outline link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/544/01/>

22. What is not one of the four main components for effective outlines?

- A. Multiplication
- B. Coordination
- C. Subordination
- D. Division

23. In Coordination, all the information contained in Heading 1 should have the same significance as the information contained in Heading 2.

- A. True
- B. False

Click on the Purdue OWL Why and How to Create a Useful Outline link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/544/02/>

24. In order to create an outline, OWL suggests you do three things: 1. determine the audience you are writing for, 2. determine the purpose of your paper, 3. develop the thesis of your paper. What order do you do them in?

- A. 3,2,1
- B. 1,2,3
- C. 2,1,3
- D. 1,3,2

25. What are the next 4 steps to creating the outline in order?

1.Brainstorm, 2.Label, 3.Organize, 4.Order

- A. 1,2,3,4
- B. 1,3,4,2
- C. 4,3,2,1
- D. 3,2,1,4

Click on the Purdue OWL Sample Outline link at

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/544/03/>

26. For the sample outline what was the assignment?

- A. Expository essay on steps to apply for college
- B. Argumentative essay on the futility of writing essays
- C. An analytical essay on the parts and components of a college portfolio
- D. A directed research paper on the after-effects of drinking too much water

27. What is the essay's intended thesis statement?

- A. Choosing Desired colleges
- B. The College Application Process
- C. When applying to college, a student follows a certain process which includes choosing the right schools and preparing the application materials.
- D. The three parts of applying to college

Click on the Purdue OWL Avoiding Plagiarism link at

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>

28. According to the OWL site, what is the definition of plagiarism?

- A. not documenting sounds, sources of words, ideas, and images
- B. attempting to give someone else's work off as your own
- C. the uncredited use (both intentional and unintentional) of somebody else's words or ideas
- D. the incorrect use of another author's work that results in financial gain

29. T/F according to the OWL site, instructors often ask students to give credit to researchers who have come before you but make no significant contributions of your own.

- A. True
- B. False

Click on the Purdue OWL Is It Plagiarism Yet link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02/>

30. According to OWL, which is an action that will NOT almost unquestionably be labeled as plagiarism?

- A. buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper
- B. hiring someone to write your paper for you
- C. copying large sections of text from a source without quotation marks or proper citation.
- D. using the words of a source too closely when paraphrasing

31. The bottom line, according to OWL, is that to avoid plagiarism, you must:

- A. document any words, ideas, or other productions that originate somewhere outside of you
- B. document writing your own lived experiences, your own observations and insights, your own thoughts, and your own conclusions about a subject
- C. document when you are using "common knowledge," things like folklore, common sense observations, myths, urban legends, and historical events (but **not** historical documents)
- D. document when you are using generally-accepted facts, including facts that are accepted within particular discourse communities

32. True/False: you can assume something is common knowledge if you find the same information undocumented in at least five credible sources.

- A. True
- B. False

Click on the Purdue OWL Safe Practices link at  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/03/>

33. Owl offers three very useful suggestions to do while reading and note taking. Which is NOT one of the useful suggestions:

- A. Take lots of thorough notes; if you have any of your own thoughts as you're interviewing, mark them clearly
- B. When information comes from sources, record relevant documentation in your notes (book and article titles; URLs on the Web)
- C. In your notes, always mark someone else's words with a big **Q**, for quote, or use big quotation marks
- D. Indicate in your notes which ideas are taken from sources with a big **S**, and which are your own insights (**ME**)

34. How many excellent points does OWL expect you to do when interviewing and conversing with first person sources?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 7

35. Which is NOT a recommended method of paraphrasing or summarizing information:

- A. credit your source in the statement.
- B. be sure to use quotation marks to set off any exact phrases from the original text
- C. try writing your paraphrase or summary of a text without looking at the original
- D. restate important details in the summary to give the reader understanding of tone.

36. T/F Owl warns against using too many direct quotes from sources.

- A. True
- B. False

37. T/F Owl warns against using quotes that are too long.

- A. True
- B. False

38. When writing about others' ideas, OWL suggests you 1. Note the name of the idea's originator in the sentence or throughout a paragraph about the idea 2. Use parenthetical citations, footnotes, or endnotes to refer readers to additional sources about the idea, as necessary 3. Add emphasis as necessary so as to get your point across 4. Be sure to use quotation marks around key phrases or words that the idea's originator used to describe the idea

- A. 1,2,4
- B. 1,3,4
- C. 2,4
- D. 1,2,3,4

39. When Maintaining drafts of your paper, OWL suggests you do how many things?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

40. When revising, proofreading, and finalizing your paper, OWL suggests you proofread and cross-check with your notes and sources to make sure that anything coming from an outside source ...in some combination of the following ways

1. Quotation marks around short quotes; longer quotes set off by themselves 2. In-text citation, otherwise known as parenthetical citation 3. Bibliography, References, or Works Cited pages 4. Indirect quotations: citing a source that cites another source

- A. 1,2,3
- B. 1,3,4
- C. 2,4
- D. 1,2,3,4

Click on the Purdue OWL MLA Formatting and Style Guide link at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/> on the side bar are 22 menu choices.

41. Counting from research and citation, which number would you click on to find out how to reference a magazine in a Works Cited page?

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 11

42. Which number will provide you with an example MLA Works Cited page?

- A.4
- B.5
- C.11
- D.16

Click on the Purdue OWL Formatting Quotations link at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/03/>

43 How long is a short quotation?

- A. up to 6 typed lines of prose or 4 lines of verse
- B. up to 3 typed lines of prose or 2 lines of verse
- C. up to 4 typed lines of prose or 3 lines of verse
- D. up to 5 typed lines of prose or 4 lines of verse

Click on the Purdue OWL In Text Citations: The Basics link at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/>

44. If you introduce the author's name right before the quote, what reference information do you have to provide after the quote?

- A. the page number in parenthesis
- B. the author's last name and the page number in parenthesis
- C. the title of the reference, the author's last name, the page number
- D. the date you accessed the reference and the number it is in your reference page



45. If you do not introduce the author's name before the quote, what reference information do you have to provide after the quote?

- A. the page number in parenthesis
- B. the author's last name and page number in parenthesis
- C. the title of the reference, the author's last name, the page number
- D. the date you accessed the reference and the number it is in your reference page

Click on the Purdue OWL Formatting Quotations link at

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/03/>

46. T/F long quotes appear differently when you use them in a paper than short quotes do.

- A. True
- B. False

47. What would you do to take unnecessary or confusing words out of a quotation?

- A. use parenthesis to indicate the deletion
- B. use brackets to indicate the deletion
- C. use arrow signs (<) to indicate the deletion
- D. use ellipsis marks to indicate the deletion

48. What would you do to add a few words of clarification or identification to a quotation?

- A. use parenthesis to indicate the insertion
- B. use brackets to indicate the insertion
- C. use arrow signs (<) to indicate the insertion
- D. use ellipsis marks to indicate the insertion

Click on the Purdue OWL Quoting, Paraphrasing and Summarizing link at

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/01/>

49. According to OWL, what is a quotation?

- A. writing that indicates dialog, always comes with quotations around it
- B. famous lines that someone said that most people recognize
- C. anything you learned and told someone else
- D. writing identical to the original source, must be attributed to the original author

50. According to OWL, what is paraphrasing?

- A. breaking language down into the most important few words or phrases
- B. writing someone else's ideas, in your own words
- C. putting a passage from source material into your own words, must be attributed to the original author
- D. putting the main ideas into your own words, including only the main points, must be attributed to the original author.

51. According to OWL, what is summarizing?

- A. breaking language down into the most important few words or phrases
- B. writing someone else's ideas, in your own words
- C. putting a passage from source material into your own words, must be attributed to the original author
- D. putting the main ideas into your own words, including only the main points, must be attributed to the original author

52. T/F writers often use quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing all in the same piece of writing.

- A. True
- B. False

53. What is NOT listed as one of the uses of quotations, paraphrases, and/or summaries

- A. Summarize, in your own words, what the main idea is
- B. Paraphrase important supporting points from the material
- C. Consider any words, phrases, or brief passages that you want to quote directly
- D. Alter the overall meaning of the reference through clever manipulation of ideas

Click on the Purdue OWL Paraphrase: Write It In Your Own Words link at

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/02/>

54. True/False when paraphrasing it is okay to slightly alter the original idea when presenting it in your own words.

- A. True
- B. False

55. T/F paraphrasing is good because it helps a writer resist the temptation to quote too much.

- A. True
- B. False

56. How many steps does OWL list for you to correctly paraphrase information?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

57. In the example of the original passage that is going to be paraphrased, how much of your paper does it say should be quotes (maximum)?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 15%
- D. 20%

Click on the Purdue OWL Sample Essay for Summarizing, Paraphrasing and Quoting

link at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/03/>

58. What is the title of the sample essay that will be worked with?

- A. The life and times of Toto
- B. So that nobody has to go to school if they don't want to
- C. Uglification of hairless dogs, the redundancy of redundancy?
- D. If you're stupid and you know it, clap your hands!

59. T/F OWL provides an example of how to paraphrase, summarize and quote from the article.

- A. True
- B. False

Click on the OWL Purdue OWL Family of Sites link at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

60. T/F OWL does not have a search engine, but you can email questions to online writing tutors!

- A. True
- B. False