

First and Last Name

Course Name

Teacher's Name

Date Paper Is Handed In

Title That Gets The Readers Attention: All Words Capitalized

This is the introduction paragraph. It is used to introduce the reader to the issue that you will be discussing throughout the entire paper. It should be used as a way to give some general background information if it is needed for your argument. A paragraph should be no shorter than five sentences. The last sentence of every paragraph should lead into and connect to the next paragraph. The last sentence of the introduction paragraph should be a clear statement of the topic; in this case, formatting your papers to APA standard format is a must do for Mahanaim papers.

This is the first body paragraph. The first sentence is often a statement of the point this paragraph is trying to make. There should be at least one quote or cited paraphrase in each body paragraph. "Quotes are the core of any paper," (Quispe, 2016). After direct quotes, you need to put the last name and the year of the publication in parenthesis. Then you explain how the quote supports your theory, or viewpoint. You can have as many quotes or cited paraphrases as you want in a paragraph, but you must always explain why that quote was important to your argument. The last sentence of the paragraph should relate to the next paragraph you are going to write.

This is the second body paragraph. It is structured the same way as the first body paragraph, but should focus on a slightly different part of your argument than you've written about. According to Kicinski (2016), talking about the same thing over and over and over again

is boring. This time the “quote” was a paraphrase of what the author wrote, so you do not have to have the direct quote. You do however have to start that paraphrased sentence with *According to Last Name (year of publication)* before your paraphrase. Or you can start with the paraphrase itself like *Talking about the same thing over and over and over again is boring, (Quispe, 2016, p. 428)*, but then you must have a full citation after the paraphrase. There are three main types of quotes with citations that most papers will have; we have already discussed two types and the next paragraph will surely have the last kind that you will most likely use.

This is the third and final required body paragraph. This paragraph will talk about the third type of quote, and that is a block quote. You write a quote this way when the quote is longer than 40 words. Pilar’s study showed:

“This a block quote and it is very long, but sometimes you really need an entire mini paragraph to fully understand what the author is trying to convey; everything written here should really blow the mind of whoever is reading it so that they believe your argument.”
(p.1008)

After your quote you continue without an indent like you would usually at the beginning of a paragraph. That way you know that you are not talking about something different, but are continuing to discuss the large quote you just typed. Also remember to put the page number after the long quote.

You have reached the end of the paper, and are reading the conclusion paragraph. This is where you will restate your original idea or argument in a new way, and summarize what you’ve been using as evidence your entire paper in a more condensed way. As a general rule, your papers should be no less than three full pages long. This example paper is not three pages long because it is not a real paper with real quotes. If you find yourself short when writing, include

more quotes and explanations in your body paragraphs. Like all other paragraphs, this paragraph needs to be at least five sentences long. Remember: this is your last chance to convince the reader that what you are saying should be believed, so make it count. Make your last sentence interesting and engaging, so that the reader wants to read even more after they are done.

Note: The next page is the References page. Start the reference list on a new page, center the title “References” and alphabetize all the entries. Do not underline or italicize the title “References”. Double Space all entries. Every source that you mention in your paper should have an entry on the References page. All papers should have at least 5 resources, and use different types of references such as books, periodicals, scholarly journals, etc.

References

- Kicinski, S. (2016). Don't repeat yourself, it is tedious. *Mom Knows Best, 1*. Retrieved from <http://www.momsrule.com/goodreads.aspx>
- Pilar, T. (2016). *Ultimate knowledge: use it or else, a guide to writing awesome*. New York, NY: Sisters Unite Publications.
- Quispe, L.M. (2016). Writing papers from a library point of view. *Music Library Communications, 21(4)*, 420-430.