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Final Exam, English 352

Sean Zwagerman, Fall 2004

Answer one question from each section (four questions total). You have three hours to complete the exam. Please return this page with your completed exam booklet(s).

Part I. Questions on single texts:
1. Discuss Edward Albee’s representation of gender in Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?

2. Discuss the ways and extent to which Zora Neale Hurston’s Seraph on the Suwanee endorses, challenges, and/or complicates the stereotypical American Dream.

3. Discuss what Louise Erdrich gains (if anything) and loses (if anything) by using standard English in her characters’ thoughts and words in Love Medicine.

Part II. Thematic questions:
1. Discuss and compare the role of humor in 3 of our texts.

2. Assess the effectiveness of fantasy as a coping strategy in 2 texts.

3. How, and with what degree of success, are stories used in 2 texts to achieve goals, effect the present, and/or construct identity?
Welcome to the intro course on the fascinating field of bananology. In this course we'll peel back the ...

**Week 1: Consider the lowly banana**

**Plagiarism Tutorial**

**Academic Resource Toolbox**
Click here to access SFU Library resources, online research guides and tutorials, hands on workshops, and other tools to help you put together your research projects and assignments.

This course has been made possible by a generous grant from the Chiquita Foundation. Remember, kids, keep your potassium levels high with a daily banana!
Introduction: Understanding and Avoiding Plagiarism

All writers use words and ideas borrowed from other sources. Journalists use facts and data they discover in their research. A novelist might use a plot idea she or he read in another book. Poets regularly borrow words, images, and metaphors.

Academic writing is no different. Whether the author is a chemist writing about a new discovery in the lab, a sociologist describing a new theory, or an English lit professor writing about Shakespeare, academic writers usually make heavy use of previous writing on the same topic.

However, one important difference between academic writing and other genres of writing is the importance of indicating the sources where words and ideas were borrowed from. No one expects a poet to footnote a poem to indicate where she or he found the words and metaphors. In fact, part of the enjoyment of ‘decoding’ a poem is figuring out what the poet is alluding to.

But in academic writing it is vital that the writer clearly identifies the source of words and ideas. In the culture of academic writing, originality is paramount -- in other words, is that your own idea, or is it an idea you found somewhere else? Identifying sources is so important in the culture of academic writing that to not identify your sources is considered a 'crime': the crime of plagiarism.
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Plagiarism Self-test

Demo Student 43:23:4001
Started: April 13, 2006 3:36 PM
Questions: 7

1. (Points: 1)
You find a neat idea in an article, so you use it in your paper. You don't bother to cite the source of the idea because you've expressed it in your own words. Is this plagiarism?

   - 1. Yes, it's plagiarism.
   - 2. No, it isn't.

Save Answer

2. (Points: 1)
You copy a paragraph directly from an article you found. You cite the source, but you forget to put quotation marks. Is this plagiarism?