

Second Semester Exam in MoR (Answer Key)

Part One : Circle the correct answer. (9pts, 0.75 pt for each)

1. What is the proper order of the steps in writing a research paper?

- a. Create a research question, choose a topic, find reliable sources and start the bibliography, make an outline and take notes, write a draft, revise and edit, and publish
- b. Choose a topic, create a research question, find reliable sources and start the bibliography, take notes and make an outline, write a rough draft, revise and edit, and publish
- c. Choose a topic, find reliable sources, create a research question, make an outline and take notes, write a rough draft, revise and edit, start the bibliography, and publish
- d. Choose a topic, create a research question, take notes and make an outline, find reliable sources and start the bibliography, write a rough draft, revise and edit, and publish

2. What is the difference between revising and editing?

- a. Revising focuses on the mechanical aspects, whereas editing involves rewording sentences or change ideas.
- b. Revising and editing are the same thing.
- c. Revising involves rewording sentences or changing ideas, whereas editing focuses on the mechanical aspects.
- d. Revising means to write a whole new paper, and editing means to fix the grammar.

3. Which of the following would be a good title for a serious analysis of race, class, and injustice in Harper Lee's novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, set in the Deep South in the 1930s?

- a. “ To Kill a Mockingbird ”: Justice on Trial: One Man, One Child, One Town”
- b. “ To Kill a Mockingbird”: Bird Watching in the 1930s”
- c. “ To Kill a Mockingbird”: The Life and Times of a Southern Writer
- d. None of the above.

4. Which of the following is TRUE?

- a. The best time to come up with a title is right after you choose a topic for your paper.
- b. Write the title after you have proofread the final draft and you're ready to turn in the paper.
- c. If you think of a title while writing a first draft, jot it down so you can refine it by the final draft.

5. From the reader's perspective, a good conclusion should

- a. introduce a different topic so the reader wants to investigate a whole new concept.
- b. finish with a strong statement that summarizes the topic and satisfies the reader.**
- c. restate the exact wording of your theme so the reader gets your point.

6. At what stage in writing will you probably make the most revisions?

- a.as you review the topic outline for the paper
- b.as you read through the first draft**
- c.after you have edited the final draft

7. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a.If possible, allow time between writing the first draft and reviewing it.
- b.Read your first draft aloud to help catch errors that you may miss in reading.
- c.Under pressure, all writers can go directly from a first draft to a polished, final draft.**

8. If an entry in a Works Cited List is longer than one line, the second and all subsequent lines need to be indented one inch. This is called a hanging indent. This is

- a.True
- b.False**

9. What should one do if no author is given for the work they are citing

- a. Use N.A in place of the author's name
- b. Use anonymous in place of the author's name
- c. Omit the author's name and list only the page number
- d.Use an abbreviated form of the title in place of the author's name.**

10. One should end their sentence with a period before using a regular in-text (parenthetical) citation

- a.True
- b.False**

11. Which citation is formatted correctly when citing an online source with no author titled "Dystopian Reality"?

- a.N.A. "Dystopian Reality"
- b.("Dystopian Reality")**
- c.(Dystopian Reality)
- d.("Dystopian Reality", No author)

12. Which source is cited correctly when citing pages 140-145 in the book *Adnan's Story* by Rabia Chaudry?

- a. (Adnan's story pgs, 140-145)
- b. (Chaudry 140-145)**
- c. (Chaudry, 140-150).

Part Two : 1/Indicate the type of the following titles and comment on their appropriateness. (7.5 pts, 1.5 pts for each)

1.Transcending the Patriarchal Border and Re-claiming the Self in Edna O'Brien's *The Light of Evening*.

Descriptive and nominal Title: precise, concise, informative, and has keywords

2. **Between the Secular and the Islamic: An Arab American Woman's Journey to Negotiate Feminist Identity in Mohja Kahf's *The Girl in the Tangerine Scarf*.**

Descriptive, compound title : informative, clear, and has keywords

3. **"Tell me what you eat, and I will tell who you are: a gastronomical reading of cultural identity in Toni Morrison's *God Help the Child*.**

Descriptive, compound title (the hook), engaging and captivating, concise, keywords

4. Stylistics Analysis of the Poem « to Autumn » by John Keats.

Declarative title : direct and clear

5. **Where is Palestine in Caryl Phillips's *The Nature of Blood*?**

Interrogative title, precise, concise, and direct

2/ the followings are subheadings of an abstract, read them carefully, reorder them (identify the method i.e highlight the subheadings), and then, identify its type.

3. In the U.S Arabs are given honorary white category, being classified as Caucasians/White, a classification that is meant to disempower Arabs and render them invisible. Since the dramatic and tragic event of 9/11, Arab Americans who formed a minority group, all of sudden, came under the spotlight. They have become subject to discrimination, negative stereotyping, and hostility. They were otherized, profiled, and persecuted. The events widen the chasm between the East and West and revive the neo-orientalist stereotypes and biased representations against Arabs. *Once in a Promised Land* (2007) by the Arab American novelist Laila Halaby is considered as the first attempt by an Arab American novelist to capture the repercussions of 9/11 on Arab-Americans and their dilemmas under anti-terrorist legislations.

1. Hence, the aim of this paper is to examine the horrendous experiences of Jassim and Salwa Haddad, the novel's protagonists, a couple of Jordanian and Palestinian background, respectively, after 9/11.

2. Drawing on post 9/11 discourse of the War on Terror, the paper argues that Halaby's novel critiques American imperialist notion of the homeland and examines how the U.S homeland security produces a sense of insecurity and threat for Arab-Muslim characters' identities, belonging, and perception of their American citizenship.

4. Through a close reading to the novel, the study argues that the 9/11 events and the ensuing war on terror severely affected their lives where they become the target of racial profiling, hatred, and enhanced surveillance. Being subjected to harassment, anti-Arab and anti-Muslim sentiments, and xenophobic attitudes in the country they consider as their true homeland, Jassim and Salwa come to realize the futility of their aspirations. Consequently, the novel engages in the task of debunking and demythologizing the notion of American Dream. The couple experiences in post 9/11 America subvert, interrogate, and undermine the U.S promises of harmonious and united nation, where all people regardless of their race, color, religion, and ethnicity are treated equally. As such, 9/11 events awaken them to new reality of America's racism and prejudice against the Arabs and made them re-think and reposition their identities and affiliations.

1. The order: 1/ 3, 2/1, 3/2, 4/4 (0.5 pt for each)

2. The Method: IMRAD Introduction/Background, Methods, Results, And the Conclusion (0.5pt)

3. Type of the abstract : structured informative.