Post-Secondary Paper Writing Tips

Formatting

Post-Secondary papers need to be clean and professional. Every teacher may have their own preferences, so be sure to look for them. Use the copies from the *University of Victoria Writing Guide* to help you get the formatting right for each style.

	Microsoft Word	Google Docs		
Headings	Insert -> header	insert->header & page number -> header		
Page Numbers	insert->page number	insert->header & page number -> page number		
Margins	Layout ->margins	file->page setup		
Spacing	Home - > line spacing icon	t≡ format-> line spacing		
Footnotes	References->Insert footnote	Insert-> footnote ctrl+alt+F		
Auto-text entry	Highlight->insertquick parts-> auto text -> save	Tools->preferences		
Hanging indent (for citations)	View-> Ruler, highlight and slide indent ruler	highlight and move triangle in and rectangle back out on top ruler		
Block quote	Home-> highlight and click indent to the right icon	highlight click over		
Page break	insert->page break	insert->break ctrl+ enter		

Planning Your Time

Show your professors your strong command of formal writing! REVISE and EDIT! Leave yourself enough time to for the full process:

Brainstorm, outline,	First draft	move around,	Second Draft	Editing: grammar, flow, word choice, spelling	Final draft
research		take out, add		Secondary editor	

Formal Writing and Tips:

- Take out contractions! (ex. Can't, don't, etc.)
- Use sophisticated vocabulary and varied sentences - see Uvic Guide
- Use transition words
- Use the active voice, not passive
- Always CITE

- *Follow the research, not what you want the research to say.
- Likewise, follow your insights if you come up with a brilliant idea half-way through: sometimes you have to change direction; make sure that you adjust your introduction to fit smoothly (revise!)
- *Oh and did I say to edit? Seriously, EDIT!

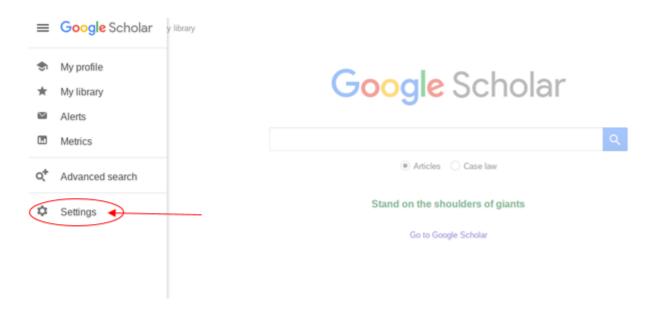
Senior Research Skills

- 1. Citations: What are citations and why are they important?
 - https://www.commoncraft.com/video/citations-and-citing-your-work
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tWOJ51hseZY
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LWM2lebAFXc
- a) Most common styles:
 - CSE Council of Science Editors (Scientific Style and Format)
 - APA American Psychological Association -used by Education, Psychology, and Sciences
 - MLA Modern Languages Association used by the Humanities (English)
 - Chicago/Turabian Chicago University Press- used by Business, History, and the Fine Arts (footnotes, American English)
- b) There are a wealth of online tools to support you. be sure to check out your University's Library Website for support.
- e.g Style Guides from the University of Victoria https://www.uvic.ca/library/research/citation/guides/index.php
- e.g. APA Style from Royal Roads University http://library.royalroads.ca/writing-centre/citing-resources/apa-style
- e.g. How to Cite from the University of British Columbia https://help.library.ubc.ca/evaluating-and-citing-sources/how-to-cite/

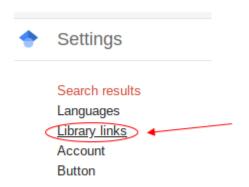
E.g Citation and Style Guide - from Simon Fraser University https://www.lib.sfu.ca/help/cite-write/citation-style-guides

2. Research

a) Google Scholar

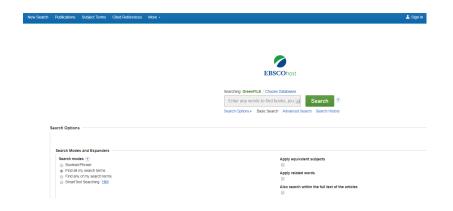


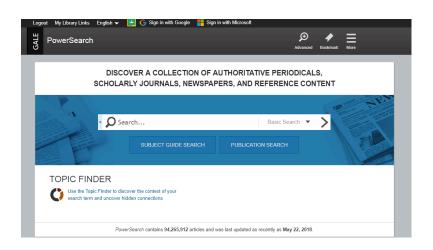
**link your University Library to your Google Scholar Account



i) Google works with most university libraries and determines the journals to which your university has a subscription, and then linking to the full-text articles from those sources when they are available. Go to Settings, then Library links and search for your University.

- b) Databases e.g. EBSCO Host and GALE
 - i) A database is a searchable collection of information. In library research, a database is where you find journal articles. Each database contains thousands of articles which you can search for simultaneously and quickly to find articles with higher relevance than searching in individual journals.





- c) When using Google and/or databases, **Logical Operators** (also called Boolean phrases) can help you to narrow your search to yield better results:
 - i) And = both words must occur
 - ii) Or = one or both
 - iii) Not = do not include
 - iv) Brackets = e.g. (race or colo!r) and discrimination
 - v) Quotation marks = Finds documents that contain the exact phrase or more than one word.
 - vi) * = The **asterisk** serves as the truncation (or wildcard) operator e.g. admin* will search administrator, administration, administer, administered