

Citation Exercise #1

Source: *Las Vegas Review Journal* (online)

Scenario: You are giving an informative speech on the Clark County School District (CCSD).

- You spent your first main point talking about the school district as one that performs poorly in relationship to the national average.
- In your second main point, you offer some social, and economic reasons for CCSD's low performance.
- In your final point, you chose to highlight certain CCSD schools that are working hard to overturn negative perceptions of K-12 education in Las Vegas.

Instructions:

Within this final main point of your speech, pretend that you are featuring Rogich Middle School (detailed in corresponding article) as an example. In order to do so,

Make a general claim about Rogich Middle School as overturning negative perceptions of Las Vegas schools, then:

- As support for your general claim, paraphrase and/or quote directly all or some the information that is bolded within the corresponding article.
- Be sure to introduce this supporting material by identifying the needed source information (author, date, source, etc)

September 29, 2015

3 Clark County schools earn national Blue Ribbon designation

By Neal Morton
Las Vegas Review-Journal

Marking her 10th year as **principal of Rogich Middle School**, Suzie Harrison couldn't name just one way the west valley campus earned a place on the nation's elite list of Blue Ribbon Schools. **The faculty at Rogich**, near the 215 Beltway and Alta Drive, **require struggling sixth-graders to take two math classes, offer a longer school day so students can enroll in a fine arts or language course** and use a campus-wide literacy plan in all classes, even physical education and choir.

Each of those programs, Harrison said, helped raise overall student performance and close the achievement gap among low-income and minority students — two measures the U.S. Department of Education uses to designate schools as Blue Ribbon.

Only three schools in Nevada and 340 campuses across the nation earned that recognition last year, and Rogich joined the prestigious list on Tuesday. The federal education department also named Glen Taylor and Morrow elementary schools, both in Henderson, to this year's list of Blue Ribbon Schools.

"It's very heart-warming," Harrison said on Monday. "But it also validates the hard work that all of our teachers, our students, our office staff — the entire community — have done to achieve this."

During the 2013-14 school year, Rogich posted student proficiency rates in math, reading and science between 17 percentage points and 33 percentage points higher than the state average. And even as Rogich welcomes more students who participate in free and reduced meal programs or identify as English language learners, their proficiency rates more closely resemble that of the general student population.

"It's all about the culture," Harrison said. "We have a culture of high expectations and achievement. The teachers understand it, the parents understand the students want to do well. "We really look at overall growth," she added. "Everyone starts from somewhere... It's not where you started. It's where you finish."

The U.S. Department of Education will recognize Rogich and this year's 334 other Blue Ribbon Schools at a ceremony in Washington, D.C. in November.

Citation Exercise #2

Source: American Cancer Society (online)

Scenario: You are giving a speech on public health care

- Your first main point is a general one. It overviews the positive social and economic benefits of public health care
- Your second main point is more specific. It details how affordable access to quality healthcare has a positive impact on the women and children's overall quality of life.

Instructions

Within this second main point of your speech, imagine that you are presenting the treatment and prevention of cervical cancer (detailed below) as one such example of the positive benefits of accessible public health care for women.

In order to do so,

- Make a general claim about how affordable access to cervical cancer screening is important to women's health.
- Use the bolded information in the article below to support this general claim, drawing on the historical impact of cervical cancer on women, and/or decreasing rates of cervical cancer deaths in women over the last 30 years, due to advances in medical screening techniques
- Be sure to introduce this supporting material by identifying the needed source information (author, date, source, etc)

American Cancer Society

<http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervicalcancer/detailedguide/cervical-cancer-key-statistics>

What is cancer of the cervix?

Cancer starts when cells in the body begin to grow out of control. Cells in nearly any part of the body can become cancer, and can spread to other areas of the body.

The cervix is the lower part of the uterus (womb). The uterus has 2 parts. The upper part, called the body of the uterus, is where a fetus grows. The cervix, in the lower part, connects the body of the uterus to the vagina, or birth canal.

Cancer of the cervix (also called cervical cancer) begins in the cells lining the cervix. These cells do not suddenly change into cancer. Instead, the normal cells of the cervix first slowly change into pre-cancer cells that can then turn into cancer. These changes may be called dysplasia. The change can take many years, but sometimes happen faster. These changes can be found by the Pap test and treated to prevent cancer (see "Can cancer of the cervix be prevented?").

There are 2 main types of cancer of the cervix. About 8 to 9 out of 10 are squamous cell carcinomas. Under the microscope, this type of cancer is made up of cells that are like squamous cells that cover the surface of the cervix.

Most of the rest are adenocarcinomas. These cancers start in the gland cells that make mucus. Less often, the cancer has features of both types and is called adenosquamous or mixed carcinoma.

Other types of cancer also can develop in the cervix. These other types (such as melanoma, sarcoma, and lymphoma) happen most often in other parts of the body. If you have cervical cancer, ask your doctor to explain exactly what type of cancer you have.

This information is only about the more common types of cervical cancer, not the rare ones.

What are the key statistics about cervical cancer?

The American Cancer Society's estimates for cervical cancer in the United States for 2016 are:

About 12,990 new cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

About 4,120 women will die from cervical cancer.

Cervical pre-cancers are diagnosed far more often than invasive cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer was once one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women. But over the last 30 years, the cervical cancer death rate has gone down by more than 50%. The main reason for this change was the increased use of the Pap test. This screening procedure can find changes in the cervix before cancer develops. It can also find cervical cancer early – in its most curable stage.

Last Medical Review: 10/15/2014 Last Revised: 01/29/2016

Citation Exercise #3

Source: Huffington Post (online)

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/a-baby-before-marriage-doesnt-increase-divorce-risk-study-finds_us_55fb03ece4b08820d917c46f

Scenario: You are giving an informative speech on the unique characteristics of the Millennial generation (born between 1980-2000).

- Your first main point discusses differences in the average educational levels of Millennials versus the average educational levels of previous generations
- Your second main point discusses differences in homeownership trends and attitudes among Millennials greatly differs from previous generations
- Your third main point discusses differences in marriage and childrearing trends in Millennials versus marriage and childrearing trends in older generations

Instructions:

Within this final main point of your speech, make a general claim asserting that many Millennials approach marriage and family life from a perspective that is different than their parents' generation.

In order to do so,

- Make a general claim asserting that many Millennials approach marriage and family life from a perspective that is different than their parents' generation.
- Use any of the bolded information from the article below to support this general claim
- Be sure to introduce this supporting material by identifying the needed source information (author, date, source, etc).

A Baby Before Marriage Doesn't Increase Divorce Risk, Study Finds

Couples are taking things at their own pace.

09/17/2015 06:47 pm ET

The Huffintong Post (online)

Brittany Wong, Associate Editor

First comes love, then comes baby, then comes a higher risk of divorce should the couple marry? That may have been the case in the past, but it's not true today, a new report suggests.

Cohabiting couples who have a baby before getting married no longer face a higher risk of divorce than those those who marry before their first child, according to a report put out by the non-profit group Council on Contemporary Families Wednesday.

Researchers reviewed data collected by the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) on women in marital and cohabiting relationships who had their first child between 1985 and 1995 and compared it to those who had their first child between 1997 and 2010. (They ended up with a sample of 2,656 couples from the 1995 NSFG and 3,046 from the 2006-2010 report.)

In the earlier period (1985-1995), couples who had a baby first and married later were 60 percent more likely to divorce than couples in that same earlier period who married before they had their firstborn. A decade later (1997 and 2010), the couples who married *after* having kids had no higher chance of breaking up than couples who married *before* having kids.

So what changed between the 1985-1995 group and the 1997-2010 group? For starters, there's less societal pressure for couples who conceive first to rush into marriage right away, said lead researcher Kelly Musick, an associate professor of policy analysis and management.

"Living together has become a common part of the family landscape in the U.S. and many advanced industrialized countries," she told *The Huffington Post*. "There is less pressure nowadays to marry and more leeway in how to organize family life."

She added: "Many couples may be jointly planning marriage and childbirth as the quality and commitment of their relationships grow, with little regard to which comes first."

But as Musick notes in the study briefing, in general, cohabiting couples that never marry tend to have lower incomes and less education than married couples -- and it could be that those who opt not to marry may split up for those reasons instead.

"It is not at all clear that if we could magically assign these cohabiting couples to marry, their family relationships would be more stable," Musick writes. "Marriage is less a silver bullet than it is an outcome of a whole set of factors linked to stability and security that help parents stay together."

Citation Exercise #4

Source: 60 Minutes television show (CBS News)

(<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/interview-with-president-obama-the-full-transcript/>)

Scenario: Imagine that you are giving an informative speech on the "Great Recession" of 2008.

- Your first main point discusses the housing market and Wall Street as key factors contributing to this economic crisis
- Your second main point looks at the devastating effects this economic recession had on American families
- Your final main point discusses the gradual economic improvements occurring in the years following the 2008 financial crisis.

Instructions:

Within this final main point of your speech, make a general claim about the gradual economic improvements of the American market following the 2008 Great Recession.

- Use any of the bolded information from the article below to support this general claim
- Be sure to introduce this supporting material by identifying the needed source information (author, date, source, etc)

60 Minutes, CBS News (cbsnews.com)

Interview with President Obama: The Full Transcript

Journalist Steve Kroft questions the president on a wide range of critical topics, including his performance in office, the U.S. economy and unemployment, and the budget woes in Washington
Dec. 11 2011

KROFT: With the current unemployment [rate at] 8.6 [percent], you still got soft consumer demand. You've got no business investment, there's still a fairly steady downturn in housing prices. Do you know something that these 29% don't know? I mean, **do you see some hope? Do you think that things are gonna get better? Do you think that you might have the unemployment rate down to 8% by the time the election rolls around?**

PRESIDENT OBAMA: I think it's possible. But, you know, I'm not in the job of prognosticating on the economy. I'm in the job of putting in place the tools that allow the economy to thrive and Americans to succeed. **And keep in mind that when I came into office [in Jan of 2009], it turns out that in the three months before I was sworn in, the economy had contracted by 9%. Almost unprecedented, certainly since the 1930s. We lost four million jobs before I was sworn in and another four million jobs in three months after I was sworn in, but before any of our economic policies had a chance to take effect. Eight million jobs were gone. And things were cratering.**

Six months later, the economy was growing again. And now we've [in 2011] had nine consecutive quarters, two and a half years, in which the economy's grown. . . . And we've had 21 consecutive months of private sector job growth. So, does that make people feel better? No. You

know, we did all the right things to prevent a great depression and to get the economy growing again and to get job creation going again.

But it hasn't made up for the hole that was created in those six, nine, 12 months before my economic policies took effect. Now the second challenge, though, is a set of structural problems in the economy that date back ten years, 15 years -- where wages and incomes haven't been going up -- that were papered over because the housing bubble was going on and people could borrow from their homes and use credit cards.