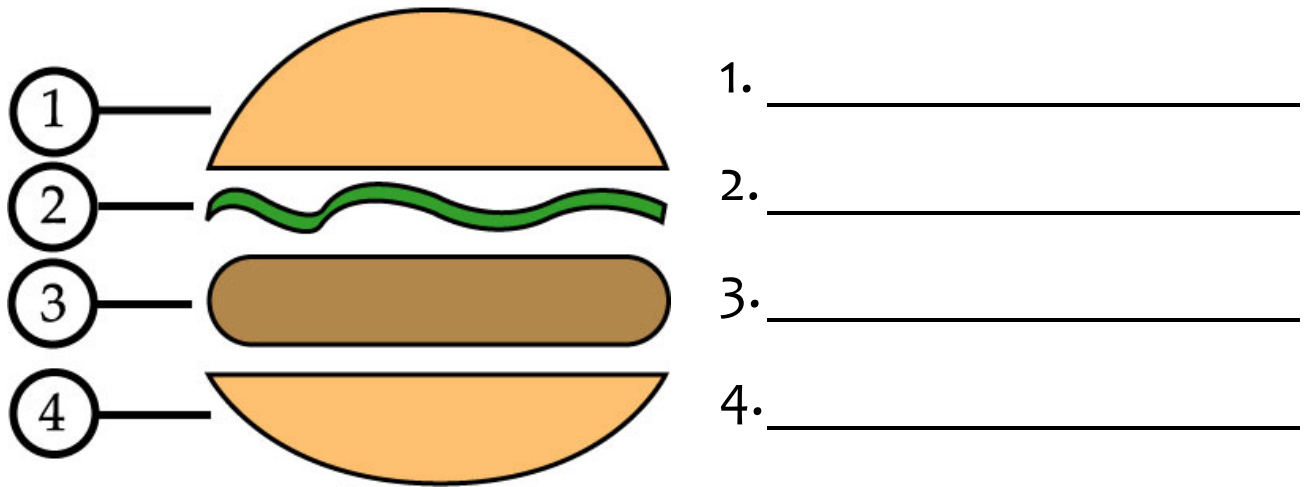


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Research Writing:  
**Claim Data Warrant**  
(AKA, a delicious research sandwich)



Model Body Paragraph:

One character who demonstrates Collins' skill at developing complex characters is Katniss. Despite being the story's heroine, Katniss is seen to have some shortcomings. **For one thing, Katniss is often impulsive.** One place this is seen is when Katniss is at her private session with the Gamemakers and she narrates, "Without thinking, I pull an arrow from my quiver and send it straight at the Gamermakers' table" (182). *It is evident in this scene that Katniss has a tendency to act before she thinks.* **Another shortcoming Katniss has is that she is often a poor judge of character.** For instance, she is suspicious of Peeta for much of the Games, not realizing that he is actually trying to protect her. At one point she thinks, "Not only is Peeta with the Careers, he's helping them find me" (163). *In other words, she misjudges Peeta's intentions in an effort to protect herself.* These flaws are what give Katniss depth and make her a more authentic, relatable character.

Key:
<b>Bold</b> =
<u>Wavy Underline</u> =
<u>Double Underline</u> =
<i>Italics</i> =

## Research Writing:

### Data

(AKA, the lettuce and the meat of the delicious research sandwich)

(AKA, the low-carb part of the delicious research sandwich)

To guarantee that your reader clearly follows your writing, you must introduce your data (aka, your quote)—using a signal phrase, reporting verb, or both—rather than plopping it in. If you include data without any introduction, your reader may not understand where it comes from or why it’s relevant.

Signal Phrases	Reporting Verbs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ According to (Author Name or Article Title)...</li><li>○ As stated in (Article Name)...</li><li>○ In the article (Article Name)...</li><li>○ In the video (Video Name)...</li><li>○ (Author Name) + (Reporting Verb)...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Acknowledges</li><li>○ Agrees</li><li>○ Believes</li><li>○ Compares</li><li>○ Denies</li><li>○ Endorses</li><li>○ Implies</li><li>○ Observes</li><li>○ Refutes</li><li>○ Responds</li><li>○ Writes</li><li>○ Adds</li><li>○ Argues</li><li>○ Claims</li><li>○ Confirms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Disputes</li><li>○ Grants</li><li>○ Insists</li><li>○ Points out</li><li>○ Rejects</li><li>○ Suggests</li><li>○ Admits</li><li>○ Asserts</li><li>○ Comments</li><li>○ Declares</li><li>○ Emphasizes</li><li>○ Illustrates</li><li>○ Notes</li><li>○ Reasons</li><li>○ Reports</li></ul>

### Formatting & Punctuating Tips

1. *Italicize* the titles of books, movies, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, and musical albums
2. Put quotation marks “ ” around the titles of articles, essays, poems, and chapters
3. Put quotation marks “ ” around the quote and use the author’s exact words
4. After the quote:
  - a. put the page number in parentheses ( )
  - b. and the period after the parentheses .
5. Insert ellipses ... wherever you delete any words from the original quotation
6. Use brackets [ ] to add words or substitute words in the original quotation