

3/3/2015

I am attaching a copy of a paper turned in by Scott Summers (CWID: 2925677), a student in my EN 101-000 class. His local phone number is 555-9636, and his e-mail address is [ssummers@giftedyoungsters.edu](mailto:ssummers@giftedyoungsters.edu). I am also attaching corroborating evidence, with the passages in question underlined (or highlighted) for you.

In addition, I am attaching a copy of my syllabus with the course policy on academic misconduct and a copy of the assignment.

Here are the circumstances regarding this submission: the student was assigned to write an informative synthesis on same-sex marriage in Alabama. As you can see from the attached evidence, over 50% of the final paper turned in by Scott Summers on 2/28/15 is copied from The Huffington Post, Wikipedia, USA Today and AL.com.

This paper is worth 10% of the final grade. I have not given the student a grade for this work, pending the outcome of your review. I also understand that I should not speak with this student about this situation, referring them, instead, to your office if they have questions.

Chris Emslie  
[cemslie@giftedyoungsters.edu](mailto:cemslie@giftedyoungsters.edu)  
555-7246

# fake paper

*by* Chris Emslie

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FILE	FAKE_PAPER.DOCX (13.64K)		
TIME SUBMITTED	27-FEB-2015 11:39AM	WORD COUNT	692
SUBMISSION ID	510474229	CHARACTER COUNT	3647

## Same-Sex Marriage in Alabama

On January 23, 2015, Alabama's ban on same-sex marriage was ruled unconstitutional. The ruling went into effect on February 9, as the district attorney was denied a stay of execution by higher courts.

Plaintiffs filed a lawsuit, originally *Searcy v. Bentley*, on May 7, 2014, seeking recognition of their out-of-state marriage and step-parent adoption for their minor daughter. In mid-June, attorneys for the same-sex couple filed a motion for summary judgment; the state defendants filed a motion to dismiss. On January 23, 2015, Judge Callie V.S. Granade ruled that Alabama's refusal to license and recognize same-sex marriages is unconstitutional. She ordered the state Attorney General to stop enforcing those bans. The plaintiffs' attorneys hoped the state would comply, though other LGT rights advocates anticipated further litigation. Legislative leaders denounced the ruling of "a single unelected and unaccountable federal judge" or saw the ruling as evidence that "traditional values espoused by Alabamians have begun to erode even in our conservative state." Attorney General Luther Strange immediately asked for a stay of her ruling. On January 25, the plaintiffs asked the court to clarify its order, describing the Probate Judges "like George Wallace at the schoolhouse door staring defiantly upon this Court's order". They cited at length a 1970 ruling involving the same group of government officials that had ended enforcement of Alabama's anti-miscegenation statute, *United States v. Brittain*, which extended a ruling from one inter-racial couple who sought a marriage license and "required the Attorney General of the State of Alabama to advise the Judges of Probate of the several counties of Alabama" to cease enforcement of an invalid law. On January 25, Judge Granade stayed her ruling for 14 days to allow Strange to seek a longer stay from the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Probate Judges Association this week backed off an earlier stance that Granade's order did not apply to probate judges since they were not named defendants. But the association is arguing in a "friend-of-the-court brief" to the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that judges need more time.

"Should this Court determine not to extend the stay imposed by the district court, it is not reasonable to expect that fundamental changes to the administration of Alabama's marriage laws can be uniformly and efficiently implemented in probate offices between the date this Court rules and February 9, 2015, without mass confusion in probate offices across the state of Alabama," the court document states. "There has been no opportunity to train probate office personnel concerning these changes. APJA believes there is a need for clarity and certainty in the law."

Sen. Richard Shelby (R-Ala.) said Monday he understands why Alabama's probate judges refused to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples, even after a federal judge ruled that the state's ban on marriage equality was unconstitutional.

Marriage equality went into effect Feb. 9, after a ruling by U.S. District Judge Callie Granade. The state asked the U.S. Supreme Court to step in and delay it, but the court declined. Some Alabama officials, however, refused to give up so easily.

Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice Roy Moore (R) ordered all the state probate judges to ignore Granade, saying the federal decision did not apply to state officials. As a result, same-sex couples were initially unable to get married in most Alabama counties.

Shelby told AL.com on Monday that he found Moore's argument valid.

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The Alabama probate judge who refused to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples until a court order forced him to do so is now being sued again — over his refusal to process an adoption petition from the couple whose lawsuit brought down the state's marriage ban.

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Mobile County Probate Judge Don Davis has refused to process a second-parent adoption petition that would allow Cari Searcy to be legally recognized as a parent to the son she and Kimberly McKeand have been raising since he was born in 2005, reports AL.com, a site for several Alabama newspapers.

While same-sex marriage is now a reality in the state of Alabama, it may some time before same-sex couples are legally recognized as the parents of adopted children.

# fake paper

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On March 8, 2006, the Alabama State House voted 85–7 in favor of Amendment 774, a constitutional amendment to the Constitution of Alabama which bans same-sex marriage and a "union replicating marriage of or between persons of the same sex" in the state. On March 11, 2006, the Alabama State Senate approved the bill in a 30–0 vote.<sup>[4]</sup> On June 6, 2006, Alabama voters endorsed adding the amendment to the state's constitution with 81% voting in favor.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Lawsuits

### *Aaron-Brush v. Bentley*

A plaintiff couple filed suit on June 10, 2014, seeking recognition of their out-of-state marriage.<sup>[6]</sup> The due date for motions was set at July 31, 2015, to allow for action by the U.S. Supreme Court in other cases.

### *Hard v. Strange*

On February 13, 2014, the Southern Poverty Law Center filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama on behalf of Paul Hard challenging the state's ban on same-sex marriage, both in its statutes and constitution. Hard and his late husband, David Fancher, Alabama natives, wed in Massachusetts on May 20, 2011. Fancher died in an accident on August 1. The suit, originally *Hard v.*

*Bentley*, named the governor as principal defendant, as well as several other government officials.<sup>[7]</sup> Hard asked for a corrected death certificate and recognition as Fancher's surviving spouse, entitled to a share of the proceeds of a wrongful death suit filed by the administrator of Fancher's estate.<sup>[8][9]</sup> Fancher's mother, who opposed Hard's claims and was supported by Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice Roy Moore's Foundation for Moral Law, asked the district court for a ruling on her motion for summary judgement on February 5, 2015. On February 9, the Alabama Department of Public Health provided Hard a corrected death certificate.<sup>[10]</sup>

### *Searcy v. Strange*

Plaintiffs filed a lawsuit, originally *Searcy v. Bentley*, on May 7, 2014, seeking recognition of their out-of-state marriage and step-parent adoption for their minor daughter. In mid-June, attorneys for the same-sex couple filed a motion for summary judgment; the state defendants filed a motion to dismiss.<sup>[11]</sup> On January 23, 2015, Judge Callie V.S. Granade<sup>[a]</sup> ruled that Alabama's refusal to license and recognize same-sex marriages is unconstitutional. She ordered the state Attorney General to stop enforcing those bans. The plaintiffs' attorneys hoped the state would comply, though other LGBT rights advocates anticipated further litigation. Legislative leaders denounced the ruling of "a single unelected and unaccountable federal judge" or saw the ruling as evidence that "traditional values espoused by Alabamians have begun to erode even in our conservative state."<sup>[13]</sup> Attorney General Luther Strange immediately asked for a stay of her ruling.<sup>[14]</sup> On January 25, the plaintiffs asked the court to clarify its order, describing the Probate Judges "like George Wallace at the schoolhouse door staring defiantly upon this Court's order". They cited at length a 1970 ruling involving the same group of government officials that had ended enforcement of Alabama's anti-miscegenation statute, *United States v. Brittain*, which extended a ruling from one inter-racial couple who sought a marriage license and "requir[ed] the Attorney General of the State of Alabama to advise the Judges of Probate of the several counties of Alabama" to cease enforcement of an invalid law.<sup>[15]</sup> On January 25, Judge Granade stayed her ruling for 14 days to allow Strange to seek a longer stay from the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.<sup>[16]</sup>

On January 26, Attorney General Strange filed notice of appeal in the Eleventh Circuit<sup>[17]</sup> and asked for a stay of the district court's ruling pending appeal.<sup>[18]</sup> The Governor and the Probate Judges Association filed amicus briefs in support of his request.

On January 28, Judge Granade clarified her order, quoting at length from Judge Robert Hinkle's warning in the Florida case *Brenner v. Scott* that those who fail to comply will bear the costs of additional suits that will produce the same result and that the question of whether all state officials are required to abide by her ruling is "beyond debate".<sup>[19]</sup>

### *Strawser v. Strange*

On January 27, 2015, Judge Granade ruled in favor of a male couple seeking the right to marry on Alabama. She stayed her ruling temporarily, setting the stay to expire on February 9 with her stay in *Searcy*.<sup>[20]</sup> A male couple, James N. Strawser and John E. Humphrey had filed their suit in September 2014 without assistance of counsel after being denied a marriage license at the Mobile County Courthouse in July. At a half-hour hearing before Judge Granade on December 18, 2014, each of them testified and Strawser questioned their only other witness, Bishop David M. Carrnike, a minister of the United Gospel Holiness Church of America and presiding bishop of the Staff of Life Church Conference, who had married them on August 16. James W. Davis of the Attorney General's office cross-examined all three.<sup>[21]</sup> On January 29, the National Center for Lesbian Rights took on the plaintiffs' representation.

## Reaction to *Searcy* and *Strawser* rulings

The Alabama Probate Judges Association issued a statement on January 24 that said "There is nothing in the judge's order [in *Searcy*] that requires probate judges in Alabama to issue marriage licenses to same sex couples".<sup>[22]</sup> The next day, the editorial board of AL.com<sup>[b]</sup> called on the governor and state legislators to end their opposition to same-sex marriage.<sup>[24]</sup> On January 27, the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, Roy Moore, released a letter addressed to Governor Robert J. Bentley, in which he said that:<sup>[25]</sup>

Military policy  
Adoption  
Listings by country

1. Can be registered also in Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten
2. Licensed in some counties in Kansas but same-sex marriage is not recognized by the state
3. Only legal in St. Louis, Missouri
4. When performed in Mexican states that have legalized same-sex marriage
5. Only if married in Michigan when same-sex marriage was legal
6. Most counties in **Alabama** had issued same-sex marriage licenses for several weeks after federal-court legalization, but all had stopped by 2015 March 8 after an order by the state supreme court

\*Not yet in effect

LGBT portal

## Source 4

# Feb. 9 gay marriage deadline would cause 'mass confusion,' Alabama probate judges argue



By **Brendan Kirby** | [bkirby@al.com](mailto:bkirby@al.com)

Email the author | [Follow on Twitter](#)

on January 30, 2015 at 10:33 AM

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## GAY MARRIAGE

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- [Alabama's battle against gay marriage leaves many questions](#)
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- [Like Selma 1965, Unitarians vow to keep fighting for civil rights - this time on gay marriage](#)
- [Our View: Alabama Supreme Court causes confusion on gay marriage, delays the inevitable](#)
- [Validity of Alabama same-sex marriages in question after state supreme court ruling](#)

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### [All Stories](#)

Arguing that Feb. 9 is too soon to make the changes necessary to accommodate same-sex marriages, the Alabama Probate Judges Association has joined Alabama Attorney General Luther Strange in asking an appeals court indefinitely delay a court order **mandating the practice.**

U.S. District Judge Callie V.S. "Ginny" Granade agreed to a 14-day delay in implementation of her order one-week ago striking down the state's same-sex marriage law. Strange wants that time period extended until the U.S. Supreme Court rules in a different gay marriage case later this year.

Source 5

The Probate Judges Association this week **backed off an earlier stance** that Granade's order did not apply to probate judges since they were not named defendants. But the association is arguing in a "friend-of-the-court brief" to the 11<sup>th</sup> U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that judges need more time.

"Should this Court determine not to extend the stay imposed by the district court, it is not reasonable to expect that fundamental changes to the administration of Alabama's marriage laws can be uniformly and efficiently implemented in probate offices between the date this Court rules and February 9, 2015, without mass confusion in probate offices across the state of Alabama," the court document states. "There has been no opportunity to train probate office personnel concerning these changes. APJA believes there is a need for clarity and certainty in the law."

David Kennedy, an attorney for plaintiffs Cari Searcy and Kim McKeand, said he thinks granting marriage licenses to gay couples is much simpler than the association is making it out to be.

"I really don't see what is confusing about it," he said. "Probate offices have been issuing marriage licenses for ... a long time."

Kennedy said changing the forms is as simple as crossing out "husband" and "wife" and writing "spouse one" and "spouse two." What's more, he said, it should be a simple matter of printing new forms with the correct information.

"We don't live in the horse-and-buggy days," he said. "If they really need help creating new forms, I'll help them."

Notwithstanding the position of the association, some probate judges - notably in Jefferson and Montgomery counties - have said they were prepared to begin issuing licenses this week if Granade had not put her ruling on hold.

# GOP Senator Sympathizes With Alabama Officials Who Blocked Same-Sex Marriage

The Huffington Post | By Amanda Terkel

Posted: 02/23/2015 3:26 pm EST Updated: 02/23/2015 3:59 pm EST



Sen. Richard Shelby (R-Ala.) said Monday he understands why Alabama's probate judges refused to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples, even after a federal judge ruled that the state's ban on marriage equality was unconstitutional.

Source 1

Marriage equality went into effect Feb. 9, after a ruling by U.S. District Judge Callie Granade. The state asked the U.S. Supreme Court to step in and delay it, but the court declined. Some Alabama officials, however, refused to give up so easily.

Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice Roy Moore (R) ordered all the state probate judges to ignore Granade, saying the federal decision did not apply to state officials. As a result, same-sex

couples were initially unable to get married in most Alabama counties.

Shelby told AL.com on Monday that he found Moore's argument valid.

"We had a federal district court in Mobile make a ruling, then they had a ruling from the 11th Circuit, but the Supreme Court hasn't. So I think that's the point he's making, that it's not a final ruling, as I understand it," Shelby said.

"I'm not a probate judge," he added. "But that would be very confusing to the probate judges, to have one ruling from the state Supreme Court and one from a federal district court, it would be confusing."

Granade was happy to clear up the confusion. A few days after marriage equality went into effect in the state, she ordered the Mobile County probate judge to implement her ruling after same-sex couples brought a case specifically against the state official for refusing to recognize marriage equality. After that, more counties complied, although some were still holding out.

Shelby also reiterated Monday that he still opposes same-sex marriage.

"I think the overwhelming majority of the people still believe that," he added.

Shelby and Alabama's other U.S. senator, Jeff Sessions (R), recently signed on to a measure introduced by Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Texas) that would bar the federal government from telling states whether they have to recognize same-sex marriage. The legislation would mean that a state like Kentucky, which still has a gay marriage ban, wouldn't have to recognize the union of a same-sex couple who married in a state like Massachusetts and then moved south.

Same-sex marriage is currently legal in 37 states. The Supreme Court will hear arguments this spring about whether the U.S. Constitution guarantees same-sex couples a right to marriage.

***Want more updates from Amanda? Sign up for her newsletter, Piping Hot Truth.***

# ADVOCATE.COM



## Alabama Judge, Ordered to Recognize Same-Sex Marriage, Denies Second-Parent Adoption

By Trudy Ring

Originally published on Advocate.com February 25 2015 3:06 PM ET

Searcy (left) and McKeand with their son

The Alabama probate judge who refused to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples until a court order forced him to do so is now being sued again — over his refusal to process an adoption petition from the couple whose lawsuit brought down the state's marriage ban. Source 8

Mobile County Probate Judge Don Davis has refused to process a second-parent adoption petition that would allow Cari Searcy to be legally recognized as a parent to the son she and Kimberly McKeand have been raising since he was born in 2005, reports AL.com, a site for several Alabama newspapers.

McKeand gave birth to the child, who was fathered by a sperm donor who has waived parental rights, but Alabama law has not recognized Searcy's role in the boy's life, even though the women were married in California in 2008 — a situation that led them to challenge Alabama's same-sex marriage ban, which was struck down by a federal judge last month.

Even after U.S. District Judge Callie V.S. Granade's January ruling in *Searcy v. Strange* (which invalidated the ban) took effect February 9, Davis initially refused to issue same-sex couples marriage licenses.

That prompted four couples to seek — and earlier this month, receive — guidance from the Judge Granade, explicitly ordering Davis to allow same-sex couples to marry. That clarification formally named only Davis in his capacity as Mobile County probate judge, but probate judges across the state took the guidance to mean they too were required to begin issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples.

Despite the end of the marriage ban, Davis is now refusing to recognize Searcy and

McKeand's marriage for the purposes of a second-parent adoption, which would ensure the women's son has two legal guardians.

Davis last Friday issued what is called an "interlocutory decree," granting Searcy certain parental rights on a temporary basis, but it also included this wording: "It is further ORDERED by the Court that this Decree is qualified in nature, and the Court will not issue a final adoption order until a final ruling is issued in the United States Supreme Court on the Marriage Act cases before it."

Davis was also the same judge who denied an earlier second-parent adoption petition from Searcy by citing the marriage ban, leading to the couple's ultimately successful original suit against the ban.

Davis declined comment on the matter to AL.com, while David Kennedy, a lawyer for Searcy and McKeand, expressed exasperation.

"I'm disappointed," he told AL.com. "The United States Supreme Court made a decision with the ruling in the Searcy case [declining to extend the stay on Granade's ruling]. We don't think that it's fair or equitable to Cari Searcy to wait until the Supreme Court has ruled on some Sixth Circuit case." That case involves the Sixth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals' ruling upholding marriage bans in Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; the court will hear it this spring.

The temporary order, he added, gives Searcy only limited protection. If McKeand were to die before a Supreme Court ruling, relatives could challenge Searcy's parental rights, and she would not necessarily get custody of their son.

"That's actually very much an open question," he said. "It's the reason we filed the [original] lawsuit."

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[3] [http://www.al.com/news/mobile/index.ssf/2015/02/mobile\\_probate\\_judge\\_wont\\_appr.html](http://www.al.com/news/mobile/index.ssf/2015/02/mobile_probate_judge_wont_appr.html)

[4] <http://www.advocate.com/politics/marriage-equality/2015/01/23/federal-judge-strikes-down-alabama-marriage-ban>

[5] <http://www.advocate.com/politics/marriage-equality/2015/02/09/supreme-court-lets-marriages-begin-alabama>

[6] <http://www.advocate.com/politics/marriage-equality/2015/02/13/roll-tide-majority-alabama-counties-now-marrying-same-sex-coup>

[7] <http://www.advocate.com/politics/marriage-equality/2015/02/07/supreme-court-will-not-stop-alabama-marriages-monday>

[8] <http://www.advocate.com/politics/marriage-equality>

## Informative Synthesis

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### Due Dates:

*Peer Review / Rough Draft:* November 18<sup>th</sup>  
*Final Draft:* November 20<sup>th</sup>, in class

**Grade Weight:** 20%

**Word Count:** 1500

### Skills Covered:

- Critical Reading
  - Summary / Evaluation
  - Quotation / Paraphrase
  - The Rhetorical Situation
  - Comparing / contrasting sources
  - Audience awareness
- 

In a synthesis, you combine information from two or more readings. The goal of an informative synthesis is to clearly and efficiently communicate the information you have gathered from multiple sources. You do not defend a position of your own or critique the source texts in this type of paper. **Your primary aim is to summarize the material in the texts and present the information to your reader in a clear, concise, organized way. In doing so, you will find yourself comparing and contrasting the way these two texts approach similar subject matter.**

There are two approaches to writing an informative synthesis:

- **Block** – you discuss only one source text at a time, summarizing the main points of one before moving onto the other and comparing them holistically.
- **Alternating** – you switch back and forth between readings as you develop your thesis, comparing the source texts point-by-point.

In some ways, the informative synthesis is an extension of the summary paper, adding to your critical reading skills by teaching you how to compare two sources. **The assignment focuses on identifying each text's main features and describing how they interact with one another.** Do the source texts express similar viewpoints? Do they differ? What is the basis of this similarity or difference?

You will choose **two to three** source texts from **several readings provided in the Synthesis Readings folder on Blackboard Learn**.

As in previous assignments, remember that your thesis statement may need to be amended as you progress with the paper. **All papers should be formatted according to MLA guidelines.**

**The final draft is due in class on November 20th.**

## **ENGLISH 101-111**

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**Instructor:** Christopher Emslie      **Email:** cpemsle@crimson.ua.edu

**Location:** Ten Hoor Hall, 117

**Time:** Tuesday / Thursday, 8:00am – 9:15am

**Office Hours:** Rowand-Johnson Hall 209, Wednesday afternoons or by appointment.

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### **Course Description**

The first in a two-course sequence, English 101 introduces students to college-level expository writing, critical reading, basic citation, and the rhetorical tools to participate successfully in the University of Alabama discourse community.

### **Student Learning Outcomes**

By the end of English 101, students will know how to:

- Use critical thinking and reading skills to analyze topics and source texts.
- Use the writing process (prewriting, drafting, revising, editing) as a tool for analyzing topics and producing effective writing.
- Collaborate effectively with peers, instructor, and/or writing center tutors to analyze topics and create writing that meets the goals of its assignment.
- Tailor their writing (content, organization, mechanics, diction, tone, and style) to the needs of different audiences and purposes.
- Use grammar and mechanics appropriate to the academic discourse community.
- Ethically summarize, paraphrase, and quote outside texts to support claims in their own writing.
- Employ the basics of citation formatting.
- Reflect on their development as writers.

### **Required Texts**

- Hacker, Diana. *A Writer's Reference*. 2014-2015 UA Custom 7th ed. Bedford. ISBN: 978-1-4576-6334-5
- Wilhoit, Stephen. *A Brief Guide to Writing from Readings (with Selected Readings)*. Pearson. ISBN: 1-269198459

### **Other Required Course Materials**

EN 101 is a writing class. It is vital that you come to class prepared to write, so bring pens or pencils and notebooks or notepads with you to every class session. You may bring a laptop to class for note-taking if you wish, but any and all in-class exercises **must** be completed on paper.

### **Attendance Policy**

Successful students attend class regularly and are not tardy; however, occasionally life intervenes, causing students to miss class. The First-year Writing Program Attendance Policy allows for such problems, while encouraging regular attendance: **If you miss more than 20% of class meetings—for any reason—you will receive a grade of NC for excessive absences.** Your instructor is required to assign this grade, except in rare cases warranting a policy waiver. However, you may appeal an attendance-related NC grade to the English Department's Assistant Chair after grades have been submitted if there are extenuating circumstances you feel should be considered.

### **Important Explanations**

- You are considered absent any time you are not in class, no matter what the reason, and making up missed work (if allowed below) does not erase absences. A doctor's note does not erase absences either.
- In a class scheduled for two days a week, 20% is six classes. Missing more than this number of classes (seven or more) will result in an automatic grade of NC (No Credit).
- Instructors do not need to see documentation except in cases of missed major-grade work (papers, tests, projects); however, you should keep up with all documentation in case you wish to appeal your absence-related NC grade after the end of the semester. It is your responsibility to keep in contact with your instructor about absences or problems that may affect your performance in the class.

### **Making up Missed Work**

- Students may make up missed major-grade work (such as papers or tests) if class was missed due to legitimate circumstances beyond their control (such as a documented illness or medical emergency, a family funeral, or UA-sanctioned athletic travel). You should either make arrangements with your instructor regarding this make-up work in advance (when possible) or immediately upon returning to class.
- Work missed due to absences for other reasons (things that involve a choice, like voluntary travel, Greek or club activities, poor planning, etc.) cannot be made up.
- The lectures, class discussions, group work, or other daily class work or homework exercises in a writing class cannot be reconstructed for a student who has been absent; therefore, daily work missed due to tardiness or absence (for any reason) cannot be made up.
- Students may arrange to turn in major-grade work in advance or online only if allowed by their instructor.

**Assignments, Word Counts & Grade Distribution**

Summary Paper (500 words)	10%
Response Paper (1000 words)	15%
Writing Skills Exam	10%
Critique Paper (1250 words)	20%
Informative Synthesis Paper (1500 words)	20%
Final Paper (1000 words)	10%
Daily Work / Homework	15%

**Grading Policy**

'A' work must be excellent in all areas; 'B' work must be good in all areas; 'C' work must be at least competent in all areas; 'D' work is marginally below college standards in at least one of the areas; and 'F' work is clearly below minimum college standards in one of the areas. Work that does not follow the assignment (though otherwise acceptable) will also receive an 'F'. Work that is not done or not turned in is recorded as a zero. All major papers will be graded and returned before the next major assignment is due. Freshman-level proficiency in writing is required for a passing grade (see ABC-No Credit policy below).

Papers are graded A through F with pluses and minuses as necessary.

**Paper grades** can be converted to percentages like this: A+=98, A=95, A-=92, B+=88, B=85, B-=82, C+=78, C=75, C-=72, D+=68, D=65, D-=62, F=50.

**Final numeric grades** will be converted to letter grades like this:

100-98=A+; 97-93=A; 92-90=A-; 89-88=B+; 87-83=B; 82-80=B-; 79-78=C+; 77-73=C; 72-70=C-; 69 and below=NC

**A, B, C, No Credit Policy**

Final grades for the class below a C- are given a mark of No Credit (NC), which does not reflect on your GPA but will require you to take the course again.

**Policy on Late Work**

As noted above, you will not be able to make up daily in-class work or homework missed due to absence. The Writing Skills Exam and Final Paper cannot be handed in late and will receive no grade if not submitted on time. Your three lowest grades for in-class activities and homework will be dropped when calculating your final grade for the course. Missing one day does not necessarily mean you have only missed one daily grade. There may be multiple daily grades available during one class meeting.

Essays are considered late after class on the day they are due, and will receive a **three-point deduction for each working day** after that until the paper is turned in. Therefore the maximum points available for a paper turned in one day late would be 97, two days late, 94, and so on. Every student is given one 'get out of jail free card' allowing them to hand in a paper up to a week late without penalty, but be careful—this can only be used once!

### **Late Instructor**

If I am late and there is no notice on the door, please wait ten minutes then send someone to the First-year Writing Program Office (Morgan Hall 207) to tell them I was not in class.

### **Chain of Command**

If you have a problem with anything that happens in this class, please see me first. If we are not able to resolve the problem, please see Dr. Karen Gardiner, director of First-year Writing.

### **Writing Center**

The Writing Center, located in 322 Lloyd Hall, is a wonderful resource for students. They do not proofread papers or write papers for you, but they can help with overall structure, organization, development, and mechanics. Take a copy of the writing assignment sheet and any work you've completed toward the assignment if you go. Go to <http://writingcenter.ua.edu/> for more information or to set up an appointment.

### **Disability Statement**

If you are registered with the Office of Disability Services, please make an appointment with me as soon as possible to discuss any course accommodations that may be necessary. If you have a disability, but have not contacted the Office of Disability Services, please call 348-4285 or visit 133-B Martha Parham Hall East to register for services. Students who may need course adaptations because of a disability are welcome to make an appointment to see me during office hours. Students with disabilities must be registered with the Office of Disability Services, 133-B Martha Parham Hall East, before receiving academic adjustments.

### **Policy on Academic Misconduct**

All students in attendance at the University of Alabama are expected to be honorable and to observe standards of conduct appropriate to a community of scholars. The University expects from its students a higher standard of conduct than the minimum required to avoid discipline. Academic misconduct includes all acts of dishonesty in any academically related matter and any knowing or intentional help or attempt to help, or conspiracy to help, another student. The Academic Misconduct Disciplinary Policy will be followed in the event of academic misconduct.

## **Turnitin**

The University of Alabama is committed to helping students uphold the ethical standards of academic integrity in all areas of study. Students agree that their enrollment in this course allows the instructor the right to use electronic devices to help prevent plagiarism. All course materials are subject to submission to TurnItIn.com for the purpose of detecting textual similarities. Assignments submitted to TurnItIn.com will be included as source documents in TurnItIn.com's restricted access database solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism in such documents. TurnItIn.com will be used as a source document to help students avoid plagiarism in written documents.

## **Severe Weather Protocol**

In the case of a tornado warning (tornado has been sighted or detected by radar; sirens activated), all university activities are automatically suspended, including all classes and laboratories. If you are in a building, please move immediately to the lowest level and toward the center of the building away from windows (interior classrooms, offices, or corridors) and remain there until the tornado warning has expired. Classes in session when the tornado warning is issued can resume immediately after the warning has expired at the discretion of the instructor. Classes that have not yet begun will resume 30 minutes after the tornado warning has expired provided at least half of the class period remains.

UA is a residential campus with many students living on or near campus. In general classes will remain in session until the National Weather Service issues safety warnings for the city of Tuscaloosa. Clearly, some students and faculty commute from adjacent counties. These counties may experience weather related problems not encountered in Tuscaloosa. Individuals should follow the advice of the National Weather Service for that area taking the necessary precautions to ensure personal safety. Whenever the National Weather Service and the Emergency Management Agency issue a warning, people in the path of the storm (tornado or severe thunderstorm) should take immediate life saving actions.

**When West Alabama is under a severe weather advisory, conditions can change rapidly. It is imperative to get to where you can receive information from the National Weather Service and to follow the instructions provided. Personal safety should dictate the actions that faculty, staff and students take. The Office of Public Relations will disseminate the latest information regarding conditions on campus in the following ways:**

- Weather advisory posted on the UA homepage
- Weather advisory sent out through Connect-ED--faculty, staff and students (sign up at myBama)
- Weather advisory broadcast over WVUA at 90.7 FM
- Weather advisory broadcast over Alabama Public Radio (WUAL) at 91.5 FM

Weather advisory broadcast over WVUA 7. WVUA 7 Storm Watch provides a free service you can subscribe to that allows you to receive weather warnings for Tuscaloosa via e-mail, pager or cell phone. Check <http://www.wvua7.com/stormwatch.html> for details.

## Other

*Instructions for formatting papers:*

- All essays must be typed in 12-point, Times New Roman font, double-spaced, with 1" margins, according to MLA guidelines, as found in *A Writer's Reference*.
- Include your name, section number, my name, and the submission date at the top of the first page.
- Number your pages, and include the word count at the end of the paper.
- Include a title! Titles are your paper's first impression. Also, they can be fun and creative.
- All final drafts of papers are due **in class on the date given in the Semester Calendar**. I will only accept a paper via email under very special circumstances. If you're having technology trouble, speak to me after class or during my office hours, *at least a day before the deadline*.

I would like our classroom to be a place of mutual respect and conversation, so turn off your cell phones, and come to class prepared to speak, listen, think, and write.

I'm aware that you will all be coming to class with different personal beliefs and opinions (in fact I hope so), and I aim for our classroom to be a forum for healthy debate and discussion, when relevant to the topics covered in class or in the reading. While disagreements may occur, please respect your classmates and their opinions. The classroom is, above all, a safe space for all students. If you have concerns about the reading or anything expressed in class, please don't hesitate to contact me privately with questions, or come to my office hours.

### Semester Calendar

*Note: this calendar is subject to change, with advance notice. Some of the assigned readings are listed here, but be aware that additional reading and homework will be assigned in class or on Blackboard Learn.*

#### Week 1

R 8/21 First day of class: Syllabus, Class Introduction, Diagnostic Essay

#### Week 2

T 8/26 Introduce Summary assignment, discuss Critical Reading & the Rhetorical Triangle

**Reading due:** *Wilhoit, Chapter 1 (pp. 1-19) & Hacker, pp. 67-74*

(W) 8/27 *Last day to register or add a class*

*Last day to drop a course without a grade of “W”*

R 8/28 Understanding Quotation and Paraphrase

**Reading due:** *Wilhoit, Chapters 2-3 (pp. 29-59)*

#### Week 3

T 9/2 Practicing Summary / in-class exercises, Avoiding Plagiarism in the College Classroom

**Reading due:** *Wilhoit, Chapter 4 (pp. 60-80), Olin essay*

R 9/4 Informative and Explanatory Summaries, Paraphrasing vs. Patchwriting

**Reading due:** *Shteir article*

#### Week 4

T 9/9 Peer Review: Summary / Workshop day

**Homework due:** *Rough draft of summary paper*

R 9/11 Recap: Summary skills / Introduce Response assignment

**SUMMARY PAPER DUE**

**Week 5**

- T 9/16 Paper Structure: Thesis Statements, Transitions, Paragraphs  
*Reading due: Hacker, pp. 10-11, 14-20, 39-45*
- R 9/18 Crafting a Response  
*Reading due: Wilhoit, Chapter 5 (pp. 81-94), Moore article*

**Week 6**

- T 9/23 Quoting, Citation & MLA formatting  
*Reading due: Hacker, 379-389, Crain & Ford article*
- R 9/25 Ethical Source Use & Works Cited  
*Reading due: Hacker, 390-398, Johnson article*

**Week 7**

- T 9/30 Peer Review: Response / Workshop day  
*Homework due: Rough draft of response paper*
- R 10/2 Recap: Response skills / introduce Critique assignment  
**RESPONSE PAPER DUE**

**Week 8**

- T 10/7 Critique: Criteria & Standards  
*Reading due: Wilhoit, Chapter 6 (pp. 95-126)*
- R 10/9 Midterm Review / Writing Skills Jeopardy

**Week 9**

- T 10/14 **WRITING SKILLS EXAM**
- R 10/16 The Rhetorical Situation: Author, Audience, Purpose  
*Reading due: Hollars essay*

**Week 10**

- T 10/21 Critique Skills: from Annotation to Argument  
*Reading due: O’Kane article, St. John article*
- R 10/23 Peer Review: Critique / Workshop day  
*Homework due: Rough draft of critique paper*

**Week 11**

- T 10/28 Recap: argumentation & analysis / Introduce Informative Synthesis assignment  
**CRITIQUE PAPER DUE**
- (W) 10/29 *Last day to drop a course with a grade of "W"*
- R 10/30 **NO CLASS**—*Mid-semester study break (University buildings still open)*

**Week 12**

- T 11/4 Synthesizing Sources  
*Reading due: Wilhoit, Chapter 9 (pp. 171-211)*
- R 11/6 Compare & Contrast—for an Academic Audience  
*Reading due: Wennermark essay, Isenhardt essay*

**Week 13**

- T 11/11 Tuscaloosa Runs This: Writing and Collective Memory  
*Reading due: Rafferty essay, Tucker essay*
- R 11/13 Skills review: from Critique to Synthesis  
*Reading due: Mozer essay*

**Week 14**

- T 11/18 Peer Review: Informative Synthesis / Workshop day  
*Homework due: rough draft of Informative Synthesis paper*

R 11/20 Recap: using multiple sources / Introduce final assignment  
**INFORMATIVE SYNTHESIS PAPER DUE**

**Week 15**

T 11/25 **No formal class**—Blackboard Learn workshop / review  
*Important: University still in session*

R 11/27 **NO CLASS**—Thanksgiving break

**Week 16—Study Week**

T 12/2 Reflection Q & A / Writing day

R 12/4 Writing day / last day of class

**Your final paper is due via Turnitin on Thursday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, no later than 11:59pm.**