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## The breadwinner essay questions

Not sure which way to follow your essay? Formatting an essay may not be as interesting as choosing a topic to carefully write or craft elegant phrases, but it is a very important part of creating a high quality document. In this article, we will explain the test format rules for three of the most popular essay styles: MLA, APA and Chicago. For each, we will give a high-level overview of what the structure and references of their essay should look like, then we will include a comparison chart with dirty details for each style, such as what source to use for each and whether they are an advocate of the Oxford coma. We also include information about why the essay format is important and what to do if you are not sure what style to use. Why is your essay format important? Does it really matter what font size you use or exactly how you quote a source in your paper? Can! Style formats were developed as a way to standardize how writing pieces and their above works should look. Why is it necessary? Imagine that you are a professor, researcher or editor who reviews dozens of documents a week. If the documents did not follow the same formatting rules, you can waste a lot of time trying to find out which sources have been used, whether certain information is a direct or paraphrased appointment, even who is the author of the document. Having essay formatting rules to follow makes things easier for everyone involved. Writers can follow a set of guidelines without trying to decide for themselves which formatting options are best, and readers don't need to go hunting for the information they're trying to find. Next, let's discuss the three most common style formats for essays. MLA Essay Format MLA Style was designed by the Association of Modern Languages, and has become the most popular college essay format for students who write articles for the class. It was originally developed so that students and researchers from the fields of literature and language have a standardized way of formatting their work, but it is now used by people from all disciplines, especially humanities. MLA is often the style that teachers prefer their students to use because they have simple and clear rules to follow without additional inclusions often not necessary for school documents. For example, unlike APA or Chicago styles, the MLA does not require a title page for a document, just a header in the top left corner of the page. The MLA style has no specific requirement to write your essay, but an MLA essay will normally follow the standard essay format of an introduction (which ends with a thesis), several paragraphs of the body and a conclusion. One of the nice things about the creation of his works cited by MLA is that all references are structured in the same way, regardless of whether they are a book, newspaper, etc. It is the only style of essay format that quoting such easy references! Here is a guide on how to cite any source in MLA format. When writing your cited works, here are some MLA format essay rules to consider: The above page works must be the last document in your document. This page must still be well spaced and include the running header of the last name and page number. It should start with Works cited at the top of the page, centered. His above works must be organized in alphabetical order, based on the first word of the citation. APA Apa Format Essay means for the American Psychological Association. This type of format is most frequently used for research projects, specifically those in behavioral sciences (such as psychology and neuroscience) and social sciences (which range from archaeology to economics). Because APA is often used for more research-focused work, they have a more specific format to follow compared to, say, the MLA style. All APA-style documents begin with a title page, containing the title of the document (in capital letters), its name, and its institutional affiliation (if you are a student, then this is simply the name of the school you attend). The APA recommends that the title of the document not be greater than 12 words. After the title page, the document begins with a summary. The abstract is a single paragraph, usually between 150 and 250 words, which summarizes his research. It must include the topic it is investigating, research questions, methods, results, analysis, and a conclusion that stresses the importance of research. Many people find it easier to write the last summary, after completing the document. After the abstract comes the paper itself. The APA essay format recommends that the papers be short, direct and that their point is clearly and concise. This is not the time to use floral language or extraneous descriptions. Your document must include all the sections mentioned in the summary, each expanded. Following the document is the list of references used. Unlike the MLA style, in APA essay format, each type of origin is referenced differently. So the rules for referring to a book are different from those referring to a magazine article are different from those that refer to an interview. Here is a guide on how to refer to different types of source in APA format. Your references should start on a new page that says REFERENCES at the top, centered. References must be listed in alphabetical order. Chicago Essay Format Chicago style (sometimes known as Turabian style) was developed by the University of Chicago Press and is typically the least used by students of the main essay style formats. The Chicago Style Manual (currently in its 17th edition) contains within its more than 1000 pages all the rules you need to know for this style. This is a very complete style, with a rule for everything. Used most often in history although many people refer to The Chicago Manual of Style for help with a difficult question of citation or essay format. Many book authors use this style too. Like APA, chicago style starts with a title page, and has very specific formatting rules to do this that are set in the chart below. After the title page a summary may come, depending on whether you are writing a research document or not. Then comes the essay itself. The essay can follow the introduction → → MLA conclusion format or the different sections included in the APA section. Again, this depends on whether you are writing an article about the research you conducted or not. You'll place the superscript number at the end of the sentence (for a footnote) or at the bottom of the page (for a final note), and then you have an abbreviated source reference at the bottom of the page. Then the sources will be referenced completely at the end of the document, in the order of their footnote/endnote numbers. The reference page must be titled Bibliography if you have used footnotes/endnotes or References if you have used author/date appointments in parentheses text. Comparison chart below is a chart that compares different formatting rules for APA, Chicago and MLA styles. Times New Roman (favorite) Times, Palatino, or Times New Roman Times New Roman or another easily readable serif font title page or Title Page Rules. The title page must be centered, dual-space and included: Title of the document Your name school or institution to which you are affiliated on the Title page. Words need to be centered and followed in this format: Press Enter 7 times to make you a third of the way down the page. Type the title of the document in uppercase. Type the full name and press Enter. Type the course name and press Enter. In the top left corner of the first page of the journal, the header must follow this format (double space): The full name Your instructor's name The class name The date you are rotating in the document After a double space is the document title (aligned in the center) Include the author's last name and the year of publication, such as (Williams 2015). If it's a direct appointment, also include the page number, for example (Williams 2015, p.89). In general, footnotes are preferred. If footnotes are used, include a full citation at the bottom of the page the first time a source is mentioned and an abbreviated citation [Author's last name, page number] for later appointments from the same source. If the author/date style includes the author's surname and the year of publication, for example (Williams 2015). Include the author's last name and page number, such as (Williams p.89). Or, the author's name can be mentioned in the text before the offer, and the page number (in parentheses) will follow the quote. Only when needed for clarity Use words for numbers under 10 and 10 digits and above. Use words for numbers 0 to 100 and digits for numbers over 100. Describes numbers that can be written as one or two words. Use digits for numbers that are more than words or that precede a measurement or label (such as 6 tablespoons or 4 chapters). All paragraphs indented 1/2 an inch All indented paragraphs 1/2 an inch All paragraphs indented 1/2 an inch Direct appointments which are 40 or more words should be in block format. Direct quotes that are 100 or more words or more than 5 lines of text must be in block format. Direct quotes over 4 lines must be written in blog format. Run header/page numbers On the title page, you must read Running head: [TITLE OF PAPER] On all subsequent pages, you must simply read TITLE OF JUSTIFIED PAPER on the left side. The page number must also be included, justified at the right side of the top of each page. Include the page number in the top right corner of each page, not including the title page. In the top right corner of each page there must be a running header with your last name and page number, such as Williams 4. Double space quotes (except blog appointments)