

## **Paper 2 – Criminalization of HIV non-disclosure**

1500 words (6 pages) — Due on March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Use material from class, your reading list, and from other legitimate sources (at least three) to develop a position on the use of criminal law as a strategy to prevent transmission of HIV considering:

- Is it recommended/effective?
- Does it depend on circumstances? How?
- Is it our best alternative in the current climate?
- Is it morally necessary?

You **MUST** address opposing arguments in your reflection.

### **TEN TIPS FOR WRITING A POSITION PAPER**

1. Read the assignment carefully. Make sure to follow the instructions.
2. Engage in preliminary research. – Reread all course material related to the subject. Note the arguments that strike you as compelling. Jot down any questions that are raised by your reading.
3. Consult the library:
  - Basic HIV/AIDS database:  
<http://clues.concordia.ca/search~S0/h?SEARCH=HIV+AIDS>
  - Check out CLUES for books and periodicals.
  - Determine if your sources are credible, recent (although some foundational materials may be older, sources should be focused in the last five years), reliable. Evaluate them with the Critical Discourse Analysis questions.
4. Ask yourself if you have adequate research material to write a paper. If not, return to step 2.
5. Write an outline.
6. Write your introduction and thesis statement.
7. Write the body of your paper using the research you have collected.
8. Write your conclusion
9. Return to your introduction. Does your introduction reflect the main themes you have articulated in your paper? If not, rewrite it.
10. Edit, edit, and edit again.

# HOW TO WRITE AN ESSAY 101

## 1) Introduction

- State the main theme of your essay.
- Write your thesis statement.\*
- Gesture towards your conclusion.

## 2) Paragraph Structure

- State the main point of your paragraph.
- Elaborate.
- Quote or cite an example.
- Summarize the key point.

## 4) Conclusion

- Repeat the main points that your paper has developed.
- Double check your introduction. Is this really what you have done?
- If not, rewrite your introduction.

### **\*THESIS STATEMENT:**

A thesis statement is a sentence that clearly and concisely indicates the subject of your paper, the main points you will discuss, and the order in which you will discuss them.

A thesis statement is:

- What you'll prove
- The argument
- The scope
- The main idea
- The purpose of the paper

## **Checklist for Essay Writing**

- Have I carried out and included relevant research from a range of sources?
- Have I fully referenced all the sources in the text and at the end?
- Have I typed and double spaced my essay?
- Does the opening of my essay capture attention and outline my approach?
- Are the paragraphs and main points in a logical order?
- Are supporting details convincing and in a logical order?
- Is it possible to tell where one point ends and another begins?
- Have I removed irrelevant information and repetitive words or sentences?
- Is my conclusion strong?
- Have I double checked the spelling and meanings of words?
- Has my essay been proofread?

## REFERENCING

A paper is not written from your thoughts alone. You are in conversation with other scholars, researchers and theorists. You can use their arguments to support yours, or take them on in order to assert your point of view. It is extremely important that you always cite their work to:

- 1) Give credit where credit is due.
- 2) Clarify which ideas are yours, and which are adapted/adopted from others.

### PARAPHRASING:

Writing another person's ideas in your own words to further elaborate/illustrate your argument. You might also want to paraphrase to summarize an author's main arguments, instead of finding a particular sentence to quote. When you paraphrase, make sure to understand what the original text is saying, then close the book and write the passage in your own words. Once again, you need to cite a source for a paraphrase even though you did not quote from the source directly.

### QUOTING:

Quoting is using another's exact words either to add authority to the concept, theory, or information one is trying to convey or because that author has stated so clearly what one is wishing to say that one could not say it better oneself.

### ALL QUOTATIONS AND PARAPHRASES MUST BE REFERENCED.

There are many ways to cite your sources. However, "parenthetical citations" are the easiest. If you write a sentence that contains ideas that have been paraphrased, you must include the author's name, the date of publication, and the page number in brackets at the end of the sentence. For example:

Gender is not necessarily a product of biology. Instead, gender is socially constructed. In other words, gender is something that one learns to do (de Beauvoir, 1952:267).

Parenthetical citations are also used for direct quotes. For example:

"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman" (de Beauvoir, 1952:267).

If a quote is longer than 3 sentences, you should place it in a block quote in your text. Block quotes are indented and single spaced.

Please use APA citation style. Information can be found here:

<http://library.concordia.ca/help/howto/apa.php>

Adapted from Student Learning Services. Concordia University.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography is a list of sources used in writing your research paper. It appears at the end of the paper. It is single spaced. However, individual entries should be separated by a space, and arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. The first line of each entry is aligned with the left margin; second and succeeding lines are indented five spaces.

Different sources are cited differently. For example;

Books, single author:

- Nolen, S. (2007). "Why 28?" and "Glossary." EXCERPTS from *28 Stories of AIDS in Africa*. Toronto: Knopf, p. 4-11, p. 379-386.

Article, more than one author:

- Poundstone, K.E., Strathdee, S.A., Celentano, D.D. (2004). "The social epidemiology of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome." *Epidemiological Reviews*, 26, pp. 22-30.

There are specific rules for citing films, newspaper articles, material found online, etc. Be sure to check proper format for each item listed in your bibliography.

### What is Plagiarism?

The university in its Academic Code of Conduct defines plagiarism as "The presentation of the work of another person as one's own or without proper acknowledgement" (Article 16a of the Academic Code of Conduct). It also includes using another person's words as one's own without the required use of quotation marks (and referencing).

This includes copying someone else's work, submitting someone's work as your own, resubmitting work from another source AND not acknowledging the source of ideas, concepts, arguments used in your own work.

These instructions were adapted from a longer guide sheet put together by:  
Candis Steenbergen and Robyn Diner (for the Writing Workshops at the  
Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia University. 2004.