

Incorporating Evidence Into Your Essay

Weak and Strong Uses of Evidence

In order to use evidence effectively, you need to integrate it smoothly into your essay by following this pattern:

- State your claim. This is similar to a topic sentence. It should be the HIGHLIGHT of your paragraph
- Give your evidence, remembering to relate it to the claim.
- Comment on the evidence to show how it supports the claim.
- Avoid ending or beginning your paragraph with a quotation. The quote should highlight and support, not replace your main idea.
- Also, avoid “floating” quotations – quotes that stand alone as complete sentences. This is not always possible or practical, but you should make an attempt to integrate the quote into your own writing.

To see the differences between strong and weak uses of evidence, here are two paragraphs.

Weak use of evidence

Today, we are too self-centered. Most families no longer sit down to eat together, preferring instead to eat on the go while rushing to the next appointment (Gleick 148). Everything is about what we want.

This is a **weak** example of evidence because the evidence is not related to the claim. What does the claim about self-centeredness have to do with families eating together? The writer doesn't explain the connection.

The same evidence can be used to support the same claim, but only with the addition of a clear connection between claim and evidence, and some analysis of the evidence cited.

Stronger use of evidence

Today, Americans are too self-centered. Even our families don't matter as much anymore as they once did. Other people and activities take precedence. In fact, the evidence shows that most American families no longer eat together, preferring instead to eat on the go while rushing to the next appointment (Gleick 148). Sit-down meals are a time to share and connect with others; however, that connection has become less valued, as families begin to prize individual activities over shared time, promoting self-centeredness over group identity.

This is a far better example, as the evidence is more smoothly integrated into the text, the link between the claim and the evidence is strengthened, and the evidence itself is analyzed to provide support for the claim.

Using Quotations: A Special Type of Evidence

One effective way to support your claim is to use quotations. However, because quotations involve someone else's words, you need to take special care to integrate this kind of

evidence into your essay. Here are two examples using quotations, one less effective and one more so.

Ineffective Use of Quotation

Today, we are too self-centered. “We are consumers-on-the-run . . . the very notion of the family meal as a sit-down occasion is vanishing. Adults and children alike eat...on the way to their next activity” (Gleick 148). Everything is about what we want.

This example is **ineffective** because the quotation is not integrated with the writer’s ideas. Notice how the writer has dropped the quotation into the paragraph without making any connection between it and the claim. Furthermore, she has not discussed the quotation’s significance, which makes it difficult for the reader to see the relationship between the evidence and the writer’s point.

A More Effective Use of Quotation

Today, Americans are too self-centered. Even our families don’t matter as much anymore as they once did. Other people and activities take precedence, as James Gleick, in his book *Faster*, describes us as “consumers-on-the-run.... The very notion of the family meal as a sit-down occasion is vanishing. Adults and children alike eat . . . on the way to their next activity” (148). Sit-down meals are a time to share and connect with others; however, that connection has become less valued, as families begin to prize individual activities over shared time, promoting self-centeredness over group identity.

The second example is more **effective** because it follows the guidelines for incorporating evidence into an essay. Notice, too, that it uses a *lead-in phrase* (“James Gleick, in his book *Faster*, describes us as...”) to introduce the direct quotation. This lead-in phrase helps to integrate the quotation with the writer’s ideas. Also notice that the writer discusses and comments upon the quotation immediately afterwards, which allows the reader to see the quotation’s connection to the writer’s point.

REMEMBER: Discussing the significance of your evidence develops and expands your paper!

Here are some words that make for good “lead-in phrases”:

suggests implies testifies to reveals	indicates argues (that, for) shows describes	demonstrates supports underscores speculates
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