

NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

Unit 1: Research Report Project

CONTENT STANDARDS:

Writing

2.3 _____

Listening and Speaking

2.3 _____

Available Databases

Look at the topics covered on each website and put stars next to the ones that might be related to your idea. Check those sites first.

Name of Database	Topics	Website Address
1. <u>AGRIS: Agricultural database</u>	Agriculture Physics, Mathematics, Computer science, Nonlinear sciences, Nonlinear sciences, Quantitative biology and Statistics	http://agris.fao.org
2. arXiv	Astrophysics, Geophysics, Physics	http://arxiv.org/
3. <u>Astrophysics Data System</u>	Astrophysics, Geophysics, Physics	http://adswww.harvard.edu/
4. <u>AUIIMP: Air University Library's Index to Military Periodicals</u>	Military Science	http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/auiimp/
5. <u>BASE: Bleierfeld Academic Search Engine</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://www.base-search.net/about/en/index.php
6. <u>CHBD: Circumpolar Health Bibliographic Database</u>	Medicine Mathematics, Computer science, Physics	http://www.alna.ucalgary.ca/chbd/
7. <u>Citebase Search</u>	Computer Science	http://www.citeulike.org/
8. <u>CiteUlike</u>	Everything	www.wikipedia.com
9. <u>Wikipedia</u>	Everything	www.wikipedia.com
10. <u>CoPrints: Cognitive Sciences Eprint Archives</u>	General Science	http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/index.jsessionid=88A58033F94006C19FF37A80648BA22E
11. <u>Directory of Open Access Journals</u>	Journals	http://www.doaj.org/
12. <u>ERIC: Educational Resource Information Center</u>	Education	http://eric.ed.gov/
13. <u>Google Scholar</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://scholar.google.com/
14. <u>Intute</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://www.intute.ac.uk/
15. <u>WorldWideScience</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://worldwidescience.org/
16. <u>National Criminal Justice Reference Service</u> ¹⁷⁷¹	Criminology, Sociology	https://www.ncjrs.gov/app/abstractb/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?rid=197419
17. <u>science.gov</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://www.science.gov/
18. <u>BBC Schools</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/index.shtml
19. <u>Encyclopedia Britannica</u>	Multidisciplinary	http://www.britannica.com/

Name: _____

Period _____

Source Information: Source #1

Author: _____ Title of Article: _____

Title of book/publication/website _____

Publisher's name _____ Date published/last updated _____ Date viewed _____

Page Number(s) _____ Website Address _____

What do they say that will help support my paper?

Why is this relevant to what I'm trying to with my paper?

Source Information: Source #2

Author: _____ Title of Article: _____

Title of book/publication/website _____

Publisher's name _____ Date published/last updated _____ Date viewed _____

Page Number(s) _____ Website Address _____

What do they say that will help support my paper?

Why is this relevant to what I'm trying to with my paper?

Source Information: Source #3

Author: _____ Title of Article: _____

Title of book/publication/website _____

Publisher's name _____ Date published/last updated _____ Date viewed _____

Page Number(s) _____ Website Address _____

What do they say that will help support my paper?

Why is this relevant to what I'm trying to with my paper?

Source Information: Source #4

Author: _____ Title of Article: _____

Title of book/publication/website _____

Publisher's name _____ Date published/last updated _____ Date viewed _____

Page Number(s) _____ Website Address _____

What do they say that will help support my paper?

Why is this relevant to what I'm trying to with my paper?

THE RESEARCH ESSAY INTRODUCTION

The research essay introduction has four main jobs.

1. Introduce the topic(Global Statement),
2. Give information to set up your opinion on the issue(Explanation and/or examples),
3. Identify how you will prove your point(Restate your main points), and
4. Say clearly what you will prove (THESIS).

Remember this Acronym... **GERM**

G=Global statement **E**=Explanation/Examples **R**=Restate Major Points **M**=Main Idea(Thesis)

GLOBAL STATEMENT: Should be something that speaks broadly about the issue your paper will address. Should contain a Hook or attention grabber. (1 sentence).

(Sentence #1)

EXPLANATION/EXAMPLES: Give general information about the problem and lead you're your solution for that problem. (2-3 sentences).

(Sentence #2)

(Sentence #3)

(Sentence #4)

RESTATE MAJOR POINTS THAT YOUR ESSAY WILL ADDRESS(THESE WILL BE THE 3 TOPIC SENTENCES FOR YOUR BODY PARAGRAPHS):

(Sentence #5)

MAIN IDEA: THESIS. Say clearly what you will prove you're your paper.

(Sentence #6)

On a separate sheet of paper, combine all of the above sentences that you've written to create a full paragraph. Once again, make sure that the language and structure of each sentence varies so that the paragraph does not sound too repetitive. Follow this same strategy with your own topic.

THE RESEARCH ESSAY BODY PARAGRAPHS

The body paragraphs' main job is to prove and support your THESIS.

1. Transition(Connected to first sentence)
2. Topic Sentence(Identify what this paragraph will be about) (1 sentence).
3. Cite Evidence or Quote that supports your claim. (Use correct citation information).
4. Explain what this evidence or quote means and how it relates to the THESIS. (3-4 sentences)

For this remember **Double T, Double E**

Transition Topic Sentence Expert Citation Explanation

Transition _____ (beginning of sentence #1)

Topic Sentence

_____ (end of sentence #2)

Cite Evidence You should paraphrase, meaning, don't copy word for word.
Write it in your own words then give credit like this (LaMonica, 7).

_____ (sentences #3-6)

Explanation

_____ (sentences #7-9)

On a separate sheet of paper, combine all these sentences into one body paragraph.
Repeat this process for each of your body paragraphs.

THE RESEARCH ESSAY CONCLUSION

The research essay conclusion basically restates the main ideas covered in the essay (in at least five sentences). Remember to vary the language and sentence structure of each sentence that you restate below. Each restate should provide similar information, but in a new and unique way.

THESIS:

RESTATE:

(Sentence #1)

1ST BODY TOPIC SENTENCE:

RESTATE:

(Sentence #2)

2ND BODY TOPIC SENTENCE:

RESTATE:

(Sentence #3)

3RD BODY TOPIC SENTENCE:

RESTATE:

(Sentence #4)

The concluding sentence should wrap up the essay by restating the conclusion's topic sentence, which in this case is another restate of the thesis. You have more freedom here, so feel free to be creative (possibly relate to global statement). However, avoid presenting any new information.

CONCLUDING

SENTENCE:

(Sentence #5)

On a separate sheet of paper, combine all of the above sentences that you've written to create a full paragraph. Once again, make sure that the language and structure of each sentence varies so that the paragraph does not sound too repetitive. Follow this same strategy with your own topic.

WORKS CITED CHEAT SHEET

The *Works Cited* page lists all the sources you have cited in your paper in *alphabetical order*. If there is no author, use the first word of the title (disregard *A, An, & The*). Only include sources that you have used in your paper.

Page Number and Title: Begin the *Works Cited* on a new page (after the last page of text)

- Your last name and the page number should appear in the upper right-hand corner as it has on the previous pages.
- Center the title *Works Cited* one inch from the top and double-space text.

Entries: Begin each entry flush with the left margin. If the entry runs longer than 1 line, indent each additional line 5 spaces.

- Double-space between all lines on the *Works Cited* page
- Single-space between words and after punctuation marks in the works cited entries:
Zuchrin, Robert J. Entering Space: Creating a Spacefaring Civilization.
New York: Putnam, 1999.
- List each entry *alphabetically* by the author's last name. If there is no author, use the first word of the title (disregard *A, An, & The*).

FORMAT FOR A BOOK:

Author's last name, First name. Book Title. City: Publisher, date.

Diehl, Daniel, and Mark Evans. Furniture Plans from Medieval Times. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 2000.

FORMAT FOR A PERIODICAL:

Author's last name, First name. "Article Title." Periodical Title date: page numbers.

Anderson, Kelli. "Going to the Dawgs." Sports Illustrated 15 Nov. 1999: 116-19.

AN ARTICLE IN A REFERENCE BOOK (ENCYCLOPEDIA):

Author's last name, First name. "Title of Article or Entry." Title of Reference Book. Edition. Year of Publication.

Jones, Bob. "American Revolution." The Encyclopedia Americana. 15th ed. 1994.

FORMAT FOR AN ON-LINE ENTRY:

Author's last name, First name. "Title." Information on print version (if any). Site title.

Date posted or last updated. Sponsor. Date accessed. <electronic address>.

(If any of this information isn't available, go on to the next item.)

Devitt, Terry. "Flying High." The Why Files. 9 Dec. 1999. University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents. 4 Jan. 2000. <<http://whyfiles.news.wisc.edu/shorties/kite.html>>.

FORMAT FOR A SINGLE WORK FROM AN ANTHOLOGY:

Author's last name, First name. "Title of piece." Anthology title. Editor's name. City: Publisher, date.

Paley, Grace. "A Warning." Telling and Remembering: A Century of American Jewish Poetry. Ed. Steven J. Rubin. Boston: Beacon, 1997.

