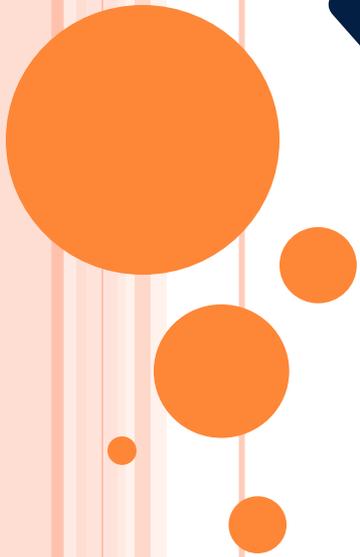


How to Research



One Step at a Time

- What do I want to know?
- Where can I find answers to my questions?
- How will I record the information.
- Give credit where credit is due.



What Do I Want to Know

- * You need to have purposeful research!
 - * Have a clear focus.
- * Create questions that will help you find you streamline your research.
- * Know the difference between little and big questions.
- * Organize information using chart or outline for easier understanding. (will also help writing final paper 😊)



Little ?'s

- * What are the names of the planets.
- * When did Mark Twain die?
- * Who wrote “Grapes of Wrath?”
- * Where is the index located in a book?

Little questions begin with “what”,
“where”, “who”, “when”

Big ?'s

- * Why do the tides change daily?
- * How are metaphors different from similes?

Big questions begin
with “why”, “how”



Where to Find Answers

* Resources:

- * Books/Encyclopedia
 - * Online databases
- * General internet search
- * Personal interviews



DATABASES

EBSCO = <http://search.epnet.com>

username: SHS

password: tigers

BRITANNICA =
<http://school.eb.com>

<http://spanish.eb.com>

username: shs

password: tigers

NEWSBANK =
<http://infoweb.newsbank.com>

username: TEXAS711

password: TEXAS711

Facts on File =
<http://online.infobaselearning.com>

username: silsbee

password: tigers

TexQuest:

<http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/j100904>

password: tigers

Adam Matthews:

American West

www.americanwest.amdigital.co.uk

American Indian: History & Culture

www.aihc.amdigital.co.uk

username: silsbee

password: tigers

**Databases can be accessed through
EBSCO home page**

Cite Your Sources!

How to Cite Your Source

BOOKS—

Author (last name, first name). Title (underlined), publisher, copyright date, page number.

Example: Goodman, Billy. The Rainforest, Beasy Pub., 1996, p.56.

MAGAZINES—

Author of Article (last name, first name). Title of Article (in quotations), Title of Magazine (underlined), page number, date.

Example: Johnson, Dave. "The Orbit of the Earth," Zoo Books, p. 89, June 1988.

ENCYCLOPEDIA—

Author of Article (last name, first name). Title of Article (in quotations), Name of Encyclopedia (underlined), page number, copyright date.

Example: Martin, John. "Turtle," Academic American Encyclopedia, p. 23, 25-27, 1985.

INTERVIEW—

Name of Person interviewed (last name, first name). Title, the word Interview, date of interview.

Example: McAnns, Chris. Veterinarian, Interview, April 1999.

CD-ROM program—

Author (last name, first name). Year (in parenthesis). Title of CD-ROM program (in quotations), type of medium.

Example: Clay, Ron. (1997). "George Washington," CD-ROM.

VIDEO—

Producer (last name, first name). Year (in parenthesis). Title of Video (in quotations), Name of Production Company. Length of Video.

Example: Barr, Casey. (1999). "Oasis Production," ABC Productions. 55 minutes.

ELECTRONIC MAIL—

Author (last name, first name). Year, Month, Day (in parenthesis). Subject (E-mail to name of recipient (in parenthesis), Type of Medium (in parenthesis), how to retrieve.

Example: Sweeny, Gary. (1999, August, 1). Oceans (E-mail to Taylor Jones), (Online), Tjones@osuv.edu.

INTERNET—

Author (last name, first name). Year of Publication (in parenthesis). Title of Publication. Type of Medium (in parenthesis). Available: Web address. Access date (in parenthesis).

Example: Jones, Sarah. (1998). Water Polo. (Online). Available: www.waterpolo.com. (June 14, 1999).

www.citationmachine.net



Cite Your Sources!

(new electronic sources)

	MLA	APA
Blog Post	Last name, First name. "Title of the Blog Post Entry." Blog Title. Publisher. Date posted. Web Post. Date Accessed.	Last name. First initial. (Year, Month, Date). Title of the Blog Post Entry. [Web Log Post]. Retrieved from http://thewebsite.com
YouTube Video	Title of Video. Date of Publication of Video. YouTube. Web. Date Accessed.	Last name, First Initial. (Year. Month, Day). Title of video [Video file]. Retrieved form http://youtube.com/specific URL
Tweet	Last name, First name (Username). "Enter the tweet message her." Date posted. Time viewed. Tweet.	Twitter handle. (Year, Month, Day). Enter the tweet message her. [Twitter post]. Retrieved from http://twitter.com
Facebook Post	Last name, First name. "Enter Facebook post here." Facebook. Date posted. [date accessed. <web address>]	Username. (Year, Moth, Day). Enter Facebook post here. [Facebook update]. Retrieved from http://facebook.com
eMail	Last name. First name. "Subject of Message." Message to Recipient's Name. Date of Message. Email	In text citation only (personal communication, Month Day, Year)



PLAGIARISM!!

- * AKA – CHEATING!
 - * Taking someone else’s ideas, information, or expressions without giving them credit or claiming them as your own
- * Common times to plagiarize
 - * “Cutting and pasting” on the computer
 - * Writing information down word for word
 - * Not giving credit to your sources



How can you avoid plagiarizing?

- ... make bibliography cards with information to track your sources
- ... take careful notes and mark when someone else's words are used (ex. **Q** for quotes; **P** for paraphrasing; **SU** for summarizing)
- ... note when the ideas are taken from a source (**S** for source) or when they are your own thoughts (**ME** for example)
- ... give credit - **cite your source**
 - bibliography
 - footnotes
 - in-text citation



QUOTES

DIRECT QUOTES:

- ... select quotes that make the most impact on your paper (don't OVER-quote)
- ... mention the person's name either at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the quote (cite the source)
- ... put quotation marks (“ ”) around the text you are quoting.



INDIRECT QUOTES:

- ... rewrite the main points using different words and sentence structure
- ... mention the person's name either at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the quote **(cite the source)**
- ... begin with a statement giving credit **(cite the source)** to the resource.
- ... rewrite the information you are **paraphrasing** or **summarizing** from memory, checking with the original for the content and correctness
- ... any part that you can't or do not want to change, put in **quotation marks**



Give Credit!

... When you are using words, diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, or ideas from:

TV programs * Web pages * conversations

computer programs * letters * newspapers

advertisements * interviews * books

songs * emails * movies * magazines



No Credit Needed!

- * your own thoughts, experiences, or observations about something
- * your own results of an experiment
- * familiar proverbs
 - * *“You can’t judge a book by its cover”*
- * well-known common quotations
 - * *“We shall overcome”*
- * common knowledge
 - * *“At a stop sign, drivers must come to a complete stop.”*



PLAGIARISM CONSEQUENCES:

Penalties can range from:

- * **failure** in the **assignment**
- * **failure** in the **course**
- * **expulsion** from **school**
- * **removal** or **suspension** from a **sports team, squad, or club!**
- * You and/or your parents can even be **sued!**



“If you have any doubt about whether you are committing plagiarism, cite your source or sources!”

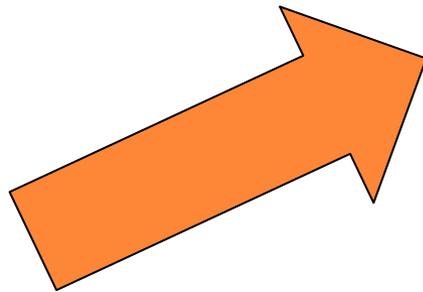
(Joseph Gibaldi, *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* [New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 2003] 66)



Evaluating Websites

Things to look for..

- Accuracy
- Authority
- Objectivity
- Currency
- Coverage



Accuracy of Web Documents

- * **Who wrote the page?**
 - * Know the difference between webmaster and author
- * **Can the author be contacted?**
 - * Make sure the author provides a contact email address, phone number, or address
- * **Is the author qualified to write this information?**
 - * Is the author known for the subject matter?



Authority of Web Document

- * Who published the document?
- * Is author separate from the “Webmaster”?
- * Does the author list any credentials?
 - * The author should list some credentials on the web page to have some credibility.
 - * Remember, in research you must obtain information that is reliable.



Objectivity of Web Document

- * For whom was the information written?
- * Is the information detailed?
- * Does the author express any opinions?
- * The web page should **not** contain only one-sided information.



Currency of Website

- * **When was the it constructed?**
 - * **If the information is outdated you should look for a better source.**
- * **When was the last update?**
 - * **dead links should be a sign that the web page has not been updated regularly**



Integrity of Website Information

- * Do the links go with the subject matter?
- * Is the information free?
- * Does the web page contain more images than text?
- * Are there any citations

