

Research Paper - Eighth Grade - Famous Author

Mr. Oncay's Language Arts

In order to begin your rough draft:

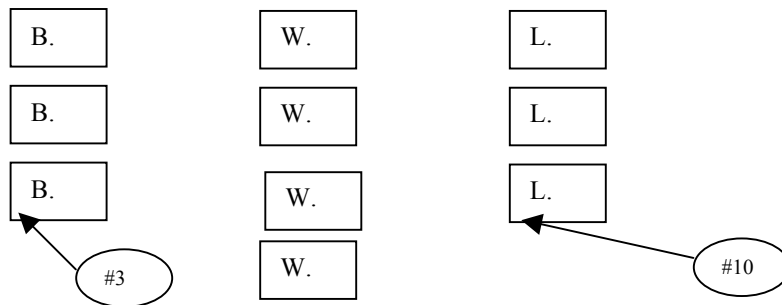
- Your research must complete on note cards
- You must have at least six source cards
- You must have at least thirty note cards, with at least ten for each section of your paper

If you do not meet any of the requirements above, you must finish your research as soon as possible. Late penalties for missing deadlines might occur.

First:

-Arrange your note cards in chronological order according to subtopic:

Biography | **Works** | **Legacy**



-The information on these cards will appear in your research paper in this order

- Once you have decided upon the final order, number the cards in pencil in the **lower left hand corner of the card**. This area of the card has been reserved for this purpose (you should not have anything else written there at this time).
 - Use pencil so you can change the order if needed.
 - Always keep the cards in this order, and don't confuse the page numbers with the card numbers.
 - **Make sure that the facts occur in chronological order. If you don't know, you'll have to look up the info.**

Second:

-Write a thesis "statement." A rough draft is fine. You'll have to show this to Mr. Oncay for approval before going any further.

Third:

-Write a rough draft. (The cards will serve as your outline.)

- Before you begin with any body paragraph, write an introduction stating the point of the research and end with the thesis statement.
- Look at the model on the back of this page when considering margins and structure. **Use MLA format. Search online for help.**

Fourth:

-Have a writing conference about your rough draft and edit.

Fifth: Type your final draft.

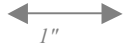
Place your last name and the page number in the header of the paper in the upper right hand corner.

Double-space every line of the essay, even the heading.



Mark Jones
3/11/14
Per. 2
Research Paper

1/2"
Jones 1



All margins, top, left, right, and bottom are one inch.

Indent each paragraph

In the field of literature, few authors have gained fame... blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah. **The last line of the introduction should be your thesis statement.**

Mark Twain was born under a different name into a life... The second paragraph will focus upon the life of the author. Start with a topic sentence that captures the essence of his or her young life. Then lead up from birth and include major instances in his or her life that seemed to have an impact in these years. **You must begin with a topic sentence introducing the subtopic. You must use at least six quotes or paraphrases of evidence in each paragraph.** It is possible to have more than one body paragraph per subtopic. Discuss this possibility with Mr. Oncay if you feel the need. blah blah blah blah blah...

The third paragraph focuses on the time when your author started gaining some fame for his or her works. **Don't forget a topic sentence in every body paragraph.** Again, you might discover that little or no conflict occurred. Either way, you prove our point with the evidence from your research. blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah...

The fourth paragraph focuses on the legacy of the author. How will she be remembered when she is gone? What makes her most famous?. blah blah blah
blah blah blah...

The conclusion must begin with a restatement of the thesis. Then lead into a quick summary (possibly two or three sentences) summarizing your strongest points, and then finish with conclusive statements. blah blah

← → blah blah...



You must use in-text citations. After every quotation or paraphrase, you must site the source of that information. You can not have more than two citations from the same source in succession.

In Text Citations:

As you write your research paper, you will have to include information from your note cards. Therefore, in order to avoid plagiarism, you must give reference to the source material within your paragraphs. A resource: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/>

Quotations:

Rule #1: Work quotations into the grammar of YOUR sentence. A quotation cannot be a sentence set apart by itself.

Example:

Incorrect: Bill Johnson does not like the food in England. "The people never knew what good food was."

Incorrect: Bill Johnson argues that, "The people never knew what good food was."

Correct: Bill Johnson argues that "[the] people [in England] never knew what good food was" (Smith 19).

-Here the writer clarifies who "The people" are, and changes capital "T" to lower case to fit the writer's sentence structure.

Rule #2: Do not quote more text than is necessary. At times, you may decide to leave out unimportant information.

Example:

Original Text:

"In many academic circles in America, literary translation is still considered a secondary activity, mechanical rather than creative, neither worthy of serious critical attention nor of general interest to the public."

Shortened and quoted correctly as part of the writer's grammar:

Jones feels that "[in] many academic circles in America, literary translation is still considered a secondary activity ... neither worthy of serious critical attention nor of general interest to the public" ("America's Talents").

-Always use an ellipsis to represent words that have been omitted regardless of the number of words that are omitted.

Paraphrasing:

Rule #1: All paraphrases must be referenced because you are using the information that you found in a source. Using information without a citation is plagiarism, and it is considered to be CHEATING.

Example:

Original text from the note card:

"This has led to the conclusion that, out of the US population at large, 90% watch television to excess."

Paraphrased information:

In contradiction to Michael's article, Johnson argues that 90% of Americans watch too much television (Ramsey).

Works Cited: At the end of your research paper, you must include a section titled "Works Cited." Some examples:

Books:

For a book with one author :

Fairbanks, Carol. Prairie Women: Images in American and Canadian Fiction.
New Haven: Yale UP, 1998.

Sources on this page are fabricated for teaching purposes.

For a book by two or more authors:

Berry, Jason, Jonathan Foose, and Tad Jones. Up from the Cradle of Jazz: New Orleans Music since World War II. Athens: U of Georgia P, 1997.

For a book with no author's name on the title page :

Encyclopedia of Photography. New York: Crown, 1997.

For a work in an anthology :

Rubenstein, Arye. "Children with AIDS and the Public Risk." AIDS: Facts and Issues. Ed. Victor Gong and Norman Rudnick. New Brunswick: Rutgers, UP, 1999. 99-103.

For an article in an encyclopedia (with no author's name):

"China." Encyclopedia Americana. 1999 ed.

Print Magazine:

Prince, Dinah. "Marriage in the '90's." New Yorker 1 June 1999:30-38.

Print Newspaper:

Tucker, Cynthia. "Education Stays on Top of Southerners' Agenda." Atlanta Constitution 21 Mar. 1997: 19A.

Online Resources from a Subscription Service available at libraries

Magazines in Electric Library, Proquest Direct or Newsbank :

Cook, William J. "Life in space." U.S. News & World Report 25 Mar. 1999: 108-112+
Electric Library. Sehome High School Library, Bellingham. 25 Apr. 2000.
< <http://www.elibrary.com/s/edumark/> >

Newspapers in Electric Library, Proquest Direct or Newsbank :

McGann, Chris. "Experts to air light rail concerns." Seattle Post - Intelligencer 4 Oct. 2000: B1. Proquest Direct. Sehome High School Library, Bellingham. 9 Oct. 2000. < <http://proquest.umi.com/> >.

Internet Web Page: (use these rules: **1.** title of project or website **2.** Name of editor if given **3.** electronic publication information, including date of publication or latest update, and sponsoring institution or organization **4.** date of access and network address.)

Thomas: Legislative Information on the Internet. 26 May 1998. Library of Congress, Washington. 19 June 1998. <<http://thomas.loc.gov/>>.

Consult a resource if you have a question about formatting the works cited page:

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/06/>

Works Cited Example:

Smith 11

Works Cited

Armstrong, Larry, Dori Jones Yang, and Alice Cuneo. "The Learning Revolution: Technology Is Reshaping Education--at Home and at School." Business Week 28 Feb. 1994: 80-88.

Newspaper
Article

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 4th ed. New Modern Language Association, 1995.

Book, one
author

The Ladykillers. Dir. Alexander Mackendrick. With Peter Sellers, Alec Guinness, and Herbert Lom. Ealing, 1955.

Movie

Miller, Judith. "Muhammad Ali, The Greatest Ever." New York Times on the Web. 15 Jan 2001. 16 Jan 2001. <<http://www.nytimes.com>>

Online
newspaper
article.

Spacek, Richard. "Stress." 1997. The UNB Writing and Study Skills Centre On-line. 15 Jan. 2001. <<http://www.unb.ca/coned/wss/stress.htm>>.

WWW site

Troyka, Lynn. Telephone interview. 21 Feb. 1998.

Interview
conducted
by you.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Contemporary Black Biography*, Volume 4. Gale Research, 1993. Reproduced in *Biography Resource Center*. Farmington Hills, Mich.: The Gale Group. 2004. <<http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/BioRC>>

Gale
Research
online -
Biography
Resource
Center

Notice how they are listed in
alphabetical order