



Cause/effect Research Paper Packet Table of Contents

1 [Plagiarism](#) warnings and a flow chart

2 Guidelines

3 [Power Point](#) introduction

4 Using www.ncwiseowl.org

5 Finding sources and a grading rubric

6 Topics

Additional Resources:

[MLA research paper template](#)

Notes... _____



RESEARCH PAPER PACKET...

Types of plagiarism:

- Buy a paper from an Internet site.
- Turn in a paper that someone else has written.
- Change selected parts of an existing paper and claim the paper as your own
- Combine the ideas from many sources and claim they're your own thoughts
- Use general or specific ideas from a source without using full and correct documentation telling where you obtained the writing and/or ideas
- Copy or paste into your paper any key terms/ words, phrases, sentences, or longer passages from another source without using documentation to tell precisely where the material came from.
- Neglect to put quotation marks around words that you have quoted directly from a source, even if you document the source

If it is a direct quote, use quotation marks.

Resource Links:

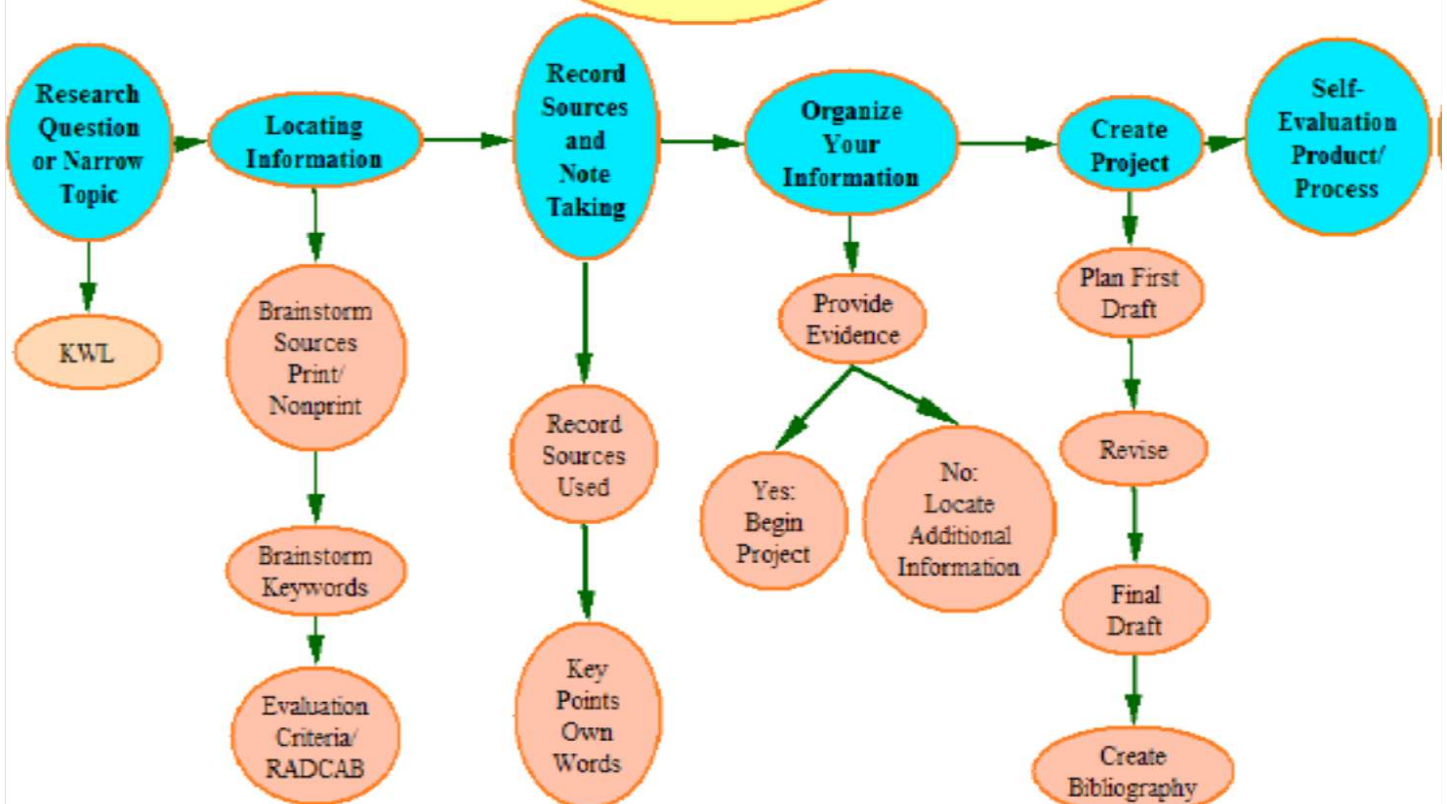
- [How to recognize the difference between acceptable and unacceptable paraphrases.](#)
- When it is ok to use writing in my paper that is known as "[common knowledge.](#)"
- A "[paper checker](#)" for grammar, plagiarism, and more

Grammarly found **24 critical writing issues** and generated **17 vocabulary enhancement suggestions** for your text.

Score: **49 of 100** (weak, needs revision) [See full report](#)

Plagiarism	✓	✓ Plagiarism checking is turned off. To get information on plagiarism, re-run the report with plagiarism detection turned on.
Contextual Spelling Check	1 issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Spelling (1) ✓ Commonly confused words ✓ Unknown words
Grammar	9 issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Use of articles (1) ✗ Subject and verb agreement (3) ✗ Modal verbs (1)
Punctuation	5 issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Punctuation within a sentence (3) ✗ Closing punctuation (2) ✓ Formal punctuation
Style and Word Choice	9 issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Writing style (8) ✗ Vocabulary use (1)

Steps of the Research Process





Research Guidelines

Use this guide as a resource when researching. Remember to always follow any additional format/directions given.

1. Select Topic & Formulate Research Question

Is your topic too broad? Too narrow?

Broad topic: Earthquakes around the world

Narrow topic: Earthquakes in California

Too narrow: Earthquakes in Milwaukee

What do you already know about your topic?

Consider what other questions might need to be answered

Consider available resources – topic should be covered in readily available resources

2. Find & Evaluate Potential Sources

What possible resources are available for you to use?

How will you evaluate the resources for **Relevancy, Appropriateness, Detail, Currency, Authority, and Bias (RADCAB™)**?

What keywords will help you locate important information?

3. Record Sources and Note Taking

Before taking notes, record sources as indicated in the packet.

Create one source card for each resource.

Use the system indicated for organizing and labeling all source and note cards.

Take notes by creating note cards for each piece of evidence. Do not write too much on a card. Limit notes to about two sentences per card.

Take all notes in direct quote form using quotation marks.

4. Organize Your Information

Brainstorm about the subtopics and the evidence to be used under each subtopic.

Organize your note cards in the order they are to be used in the paper. Paper clip them in this order.

For example: graphic organizer, outline, or note cards.

Do you have enough information to answer the original research question or do you need additional information?

If not, locate more information.

Create your outline using the template form provided. For the evidence boxes, write the number of the note card that will belong at that point for evidence.

5. Write your paper.

Using your outline, write your paper one paragraph at a time. Be sure to follow the required format: 12 pt. TNR, dbl. spaced, 1" margins on all sides.

Revise, revise, revise

Check to ensure all parenthetical citations are correct.

Create your final draft

Create your 'Bibliography.'

6. Self-Evaluation

What have I learned?

What can I do differently in the research process next time?

What part do I feel proud about accomplishing?

How well does my product show what I have learned?

The Research Paper

Planning and Writing a Term Paper

The Steps

Select your topic

- Choose a **topic** for your research
- Write possible research questions.

Sample:
Topic... poverty
 Challenge: The topic of **poverty** is too broad. Use a research question to narrow your search for information.

Topics vs. Research Questions

Broad Topics

- What are the causes and effects of poverty on children?
- What are the causes and effects of poor nutrition?
- What are the benefits of a college education?
- What are some alternative fuel sources for vehicles?
- What causes cancer?
- What are the causes of an eating disorder?

Identifying & Evaluating Sources

R*A*D*C*A*B

- R-Relevancy
- A-Appropriateness
- D-Detail
- C-Currency
- A-Authority
- B-Bias

Choosing sources wisely

- Websites: .edu, .gov & .org sites are generally trustworthy
- Do not use a "wiki" site
- Articles: Skim over the article to see if the content is relevant to your topic.

Choosing sources wisely

- Books: Read the table of contents, look up specific chapters that seem relevant to your topic.
- Is there a bias that would make the information slanted?

Source Cards and Note taking

In order to keep track of your information sources, writers reports create source cards.

Author	William, The National, Peter Berner
Title	How to Write a Research Paper
Source	Journal, 5 of October 1, 1985
Page	111-9
Date	1/10

Note cards

In order to keep track of your evidence, writers of research reports create note cards.

Author	William, The National, Peter Berner
Title	How to Write a Research Paper
Source	Journal, 5 of October 1, 1985
Page	111-9
Date	1/10

What next?

- Once your note taking is done, it is time to create your outline.
- The less time you spend on your outline, the more time it will take to write your rough draft. Unfortunately, your paper will also be less organized.
- The more time you spend on your outline, the less time it will take to write your rough draft. Plus...you will have a better organized paper!

Suggestions...

- Find a folder or 9x12 envelope to keep all your materials separate from other school paperwork.
- Keep these papers in order from day one.
- Write your name on all papers.
- Buy your index cards right away.
- You will also need a rubber band for the index cards.
- Buy or borrow a flash drive to be used for all of this academic stuff. Write your name on the drive or label it in some way.
- Start thinking about your possible topic immediately. When you have a good idea, write it down.



RESEARCH PAPER PACKET...

Find a newspaper or magazine article that might also provide information for your research question. Search and check carefully to make sure the article you select is actually related to your research question.

Now, use www.ncwiseowl.org to find a third "source." From the home page, click "high school zone" and then "student research." Enter the password, wiseowl. Click on "uncheck all." Then, because we only want to find newspaper or magazine articles, check the box under the first two types of research sources. Then, type your search terms and click "search."

Examples: Search term(s)	Article Results
Diabetes	47,455
Diabetes causes	1,929
Diabetes causes teens	19

List 3 **keywords** (or key phrases) that may help you conduct your search.

Examples:

diabetes

causes

teens

Relevancy – Is the information relevant to the question?

Appropriateness – Is the information suitable for my age?

Detail – Does the article include enough detail so as to be helpful?

Currency – When was the information published or last updated?

Authority – Who is the author of the information? What are his/her

Qualifications, if any are listed?

Bias – Does there appear to be any "bias" that would cause the writing to lean towards or away from a certain viewpoint? Was it written to inform me, persuade me, or sell me something?



Finding sources

1. Books: Our library, the county library, online e-books
2. Publications: Our library, our class magazines, your own magazines, www.ncwiseowl.org, magazine and newspaper websites for archived articles, search engines (Google, AltaVista, Yahoo!, Dogpile, Metacrawler...)
3. For Internet sources, avoid .com's. Instead, use .org, .net, .gov, or .edu. A .com source is a "for profit" source and may include misleading or inaccurate information in trying to make a profit or sell something.
4. [Use "Boolean" expressions to narrow your search.](#)

Examples:

- Use the word AND or the + symbol to search for results with both terms.
- Use the word NOT or the — sign to exclude results that contain an unwanted search terms.
- Use " " marks to search for a particular phrase or combination of words in a certain order.

RESEARCH PAPER GRADING RUBRIC: ENGLISH II	Incomplete and Inaccurate	Either complete or accurate	Complete and accurate
	6 points	8 points	10 pts
10 SOURCE CARDS			
25 NOTE CARDS			
OUTLINE			
OPENING PARAGRAPH			
BODY PARAGRAPH 1			
BODY PARAGRAPH 2			
BODY PARAGRAPH 3			
CLOSING PARAGRAPH			
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
HEADERS			
Total Score:	(out of 100 total pts	%
)		

URL EXTENSIONS

- .net Originally for network infrastructures, now unrestricted
- .org Non-profit website
- .gov Government website: federal, state, and local
- .edu Post high school educational organization website



RESEARCH PAPER PACKET...

6

Remember, whatever topic you choose, you will be required to create a **thesis statement**, a **hypothesis** directly linked to the broad topic.

Example: The recession beginning in 2009, has resulted in three direct but less than obvious consequences for families: higher divorce rates, higher reported instances of child abuse, and higher rates of suicide.

You are establishing a cause/effect relationship. The issues below are only half of that relationship. You must research and find effects linked to an issue or causes of an issue.

Effects of warfare on soldiers and families	Alcoholism	Issues facing Native Americans	Issues facing African-Americans
Cancer	Eating Disorders	Alternative energy	the military
Technology in education	The recession	Unemployment	Diabetes
Biological Warfare	Drug Abuse	Crime	Immigration
Alzheimer's Disease	Teen pregnancy	Diabetes	Parkinson's disease
Anxiety Disorders/PTSD	Obesity	Suicide	China's impact on the US
Prescription drug abuse	Alternative therapeutic methods	Nursing homes	Dropping out of high school
Advantages and disadvantages of a technical college vs. a four-year university	American domestic aid policies	American foreign aid policies	law enforcement
Single parent households	Divorce	Domestic violence	Child abuse
Hunger	Human trafficking	Immigration	Gun control



RESEARCH PAPER PACKET...

Sat/Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
26/27	28	29	30	1	2
3/4	5	6	7	8	9
10/11	12	13	14	15	16
17/18	19	20	21	22	23



RESEARCH PAPER PACKET...