

A Process

Three types of Research Papers

1. **Expository**- explains something
2. Analytical- breaks down an idea or issue into parts and evaluates it.
3. Argumentative- makes a claim and justifies it.

Step 1 *Brainstorming*

- Pick topic then brainstorm
- Cluster like ideas
- Identify Key Words
- Develop focal questions



TOPIC Farm to Table


What I Know

What I Want to Know

Step 2 Essential Question

What important question do you want to be able to answer when you are finished researching??

- From your brainstorming create a question based on an issue that your paper will be about
- Should be specific
- Should cover only what you will write about
- Should include an issue (fact) and a point of view hypothesis)
- Can still change as you continue the process of researching

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- Fact (Issue) Farm to table is a natural process
 - Point of View (hypothesis) process

 - OTHER OPTION:
 - Point of View: Benefit

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL QUESTION (FOCAL)

- What is the process of farm to table food?
- What are the benefits of farm to table food?

KEY WORDS

- Natural food farm markets organic
- Local and sustainable food

THESIS -Key Words

- Importance of
- Effects of (on)
- Influence of (on)
- Result of
- Impact on (of)
- The process
- Cause
- History of
- Origin of
- Characteristic(s) of
- Contribution of
- Evidence of
- Benefit of

Essential Question

Topic: Farm to Table

Essential Question: Farm to table is a natural process that has many health benefits.

Step 3: Planning

Thesis Statement

- Should be specific
- Cover only what you will write about
- Can still change as you continue the process of researching



THESIS STATEMENT

Issue (fact)

Point of View (hypothesis)

Thesis-combine issue + fact

THESIS STATEMENT

- **Issue:** Farm to table food is a natural process
- **Point of View:** It has many benefits for a healthy life style.

THESIS

- **THESIS STATEMENT:** Farm to table food is a natural process that contributes to a healthy life style.

General

- Farm to table
- Farming
- Organic food
- Sustainable food

Specific

Organic farming
local purveyors

4. Locating Information

- **Non Fiction** –Dewey Decimal ex. 317.86 FER
- **Reference**-arranged by Dewey Decimal Classification.
i.e. R 907.8 CON
- **Databases and e-Books** access on OPAC and Library web page
- **Websites** www.sweetsearch.com

[VMS Catalog](#)

[Library Webpage](#)

III. SELECTING/ANALYZING

Notecards (Index Cards)

DO NOT PLAGIARIZE:

To avoid plagiarism

- Do not write in complete sentences—use phrases.
- Paraphrase using your own word.
- Do not use a, and, the, that, is, are, but
- Do not write your topic

4. Locating Information

- Create your bibliography using Noodle Tools
- <http://www.noodletools.com/login.php?group=1204>

PLAGIARISM

- What is Plagiarism?
- Plagiarism is using the work of other people without giving them credit. You are falsifying your work when you plagiarize.
- How serious is it if you plagiarize?

Page 12 of the VMS Student Handbook says:

Students at Middle School are taught that plagiarism is stealing. The following are considered plagiarism: turning in someone else's work, copying words or ideas for some one else without giving credit, failing to put a quotation in quotation marks, or copying sentence structure but changing words without giving credit

CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGERISM

- Pg 12 continued:
- *The consequences for plagiarism will be a zero on the paper, detention, and parent notification. Subsequent offenses will result in a zero on the paper, ISS, and parent notification.*

Locating Information

Avoiding Plagiarism

- When stating an unknown or unusual fact, give credit to the author or person who gave the information:
- Examples:

Dr. William Corbett, a researcher at the University of Pennsylvania's addiction research lab, stated that addiction is a disease of the brain.

In his book Chasing the High, author Kyle Keegan shares that he did not think he had a problem with addiction because he was still able to function in school and sports.

Avoiding Plagiarism

- When quoting someone directly, use quotation marks and give that person credit.
- Example:

The author of the book, *Chasing the High*, Kyle Keegan, states that. “*Getting clean is like being born....It’s painful, beautiful, and scary all at once.*”

Locating Information

Avoiding Plagiarism

- Do not write in complete sentences—use phrases.
- Paraphrase using your own word.
- No conjunctions, helping verbs, adverbs
- Do not use articles (a, an, the), adjectives
- Do not put topic in note
- Include a “Works Cited” page



● NOTECARD

● _____

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Pg _____

Step 5

- Use your general and specific key words to look up materials on your topic.
- Go through each source to determine if they will be useful, what information is available, and the amount of information available.
- Understand the length requirement of your assigned paper.
- Together the above steps will help you determine if you need to broaden or narrow your topic

STEP 6: SYNTHESIZE

- Organize your notes so all main ideas and supporting details together
- Put them in order that makes the most sense
- Paper clip, color code, whatever you like to keep them organized
- Give each pile a title (main idea)
- Make sure each main idea has enough detail to support it. Continue to research if necessary.

STEP 6: SYNTHESIS

Outline

Outline

I. Intro

A. Hook

B.

C. Thesis Statement

II Main Idea

A. Detail

B. Detail

C. Detail

D. Detail

E. Detail

III. Main Idea

A. Detail

B. Detail

C. Detail

D. Detail

IV. Main Idea


A. Detail

B. Detail

C. Detail

Step 7 and 8

- Rough Draft
- Peer Edit
- Final Copy

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- V. Conclusion
 - A. Restate thesis in
 - different words
 - B.
 - C. Clincher