

# Writing a Research Paper with Ease



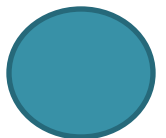
# What's in store!

- Why learn about research papers?
- Step 1: Think
- Step 2: Find
- Step 3: Read
- Step 4: Brainstorm
- Step 5: Thesis
- Step 6: Introduction
- Step 7: Body
- Step 8: Conclusion
- Step 9: Works Cited
- Step 10: Spelling and Grammar
- Stay Consistent
- Plagiarism and Quotations
- Continuation of Plagiarism and Quotations
- Title
- Header and Footer
- Frustrated?
- You're done!

# Why would I want to know how to write a research paper?

Learning to write a research paper can be helpful later in life

- For a future class
- College
- Career
- To learn more on a subject

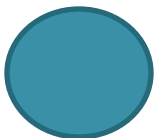


# Step 1: Think



Asking yourself key questions will help you write a good paper and enjoy doing it!

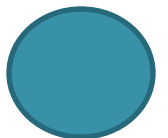
- Which class is this for?
- What are the guidelines?
- What are you interested in?
- Do you think you will be able to find a lot of information?



# Step 2: Find

Finding as much information as possible is the key to writing a research paper...So start looking!

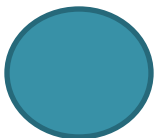
- Newspaper articles
- Journals
- Internet
- Books



# Step 3: Read and Take Notes

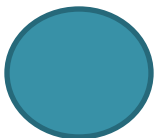


Read the information before and while you write your paper. This will keep the information new in your mind while you write. If you take notes while reading, you will remember what is important to the paper.



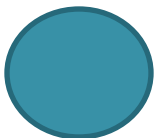
# Step 4: Brainstorm

- Organize your information into sections
- Make a chart
- Write down notes
- See what is important and what can be taken out



# Step 5: Thesis

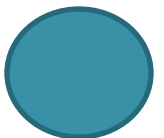
- A thesis is the main thing that you want to prove in your paper.
- It should be one or two sentences long.
- It should go near the end of your introduction paragraph.
- It let's the reader know what the rest of the paper is about.
- Without it, you do NOT have a research paper.



# Step 6: Introduction

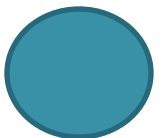
- Draws the reader in
- Tells them what they will be reading about
- First sentence **MUST** be interesting-find a fact, ask a question, or use a quote
- Should be about five sentences

Click here to learn about the parts of a paragraph. This is for college students but it will help you too!



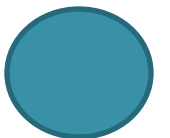
# Step 7: Body

- You should have at least one paragraph for each article researched
- Each paragraph should have at least five sentences
- If you repeat something that the author said, you **MUST** cite it (you will learn more about this later)



# Step 8: Conclusion

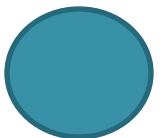
- You're almost done!
- A conclusion wraps up your paper
- You should NOT introduce anything new
- Using one sentence about each paragraph, summarize what you talked about
- Try to connect the last sentence with your very first sentence



# Step 9: Works Cited

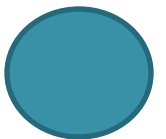
Because you are researching documents to use in your paper, you will need to cite them. The documents will need to be put onto their own separate page and put into order using MLA. MLA is a way that a paper can be organized. This means that you will have this set up for books:

    Lastname, Firstname. Title of Book.  
Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of  
Publication.



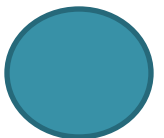
# Step 10: Grammar and Spelling

- 1. Read your paper aloud
  - This will help you see if the paper flows
- 2. Proofread your paper for grammar mistakes
- 3. Let a friend edit your paper
- 4. Read it one more time
- Remember! The more times you read it, the better the paper will be!



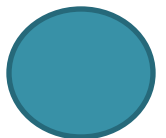
# Stay Consistent!

- Make sure you speak through the same tense throughout the paper
  - Past
  - Present
  - Future
- If you're doing your paper for a history class, **ALWAYS** use past tense



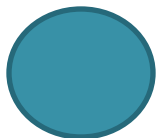
# Plagiarism and Quotations

- Plagiarism can cause you to fail the class or get expelled!
- IT IS SERIOUS!
- To avoid plagiarism, cite the author's work



# Plagiarism and Quotations

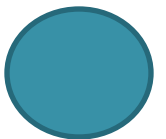
- When citing work, not only do you need a Works Cited page, but you need to quote within your paper
- To use MLA quotations:
  - “quote” (Author, page number).
- Quoting is easy and only takes minutes, use it to avoid getting expelled



# Title



- It's usually easier to think of one after writing the introduction
- If you're stuck, ask a friend to read your paper
- Think of one of two things:
  - Do you want it catchy or informative
  - Pick only one



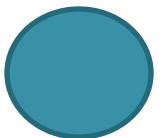
# Header and Footer

A Header usually includes:

- Your name
- The Teacher
- The Class
- The Date

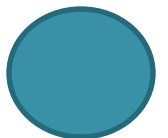
A Footer usually includes:

- The page number

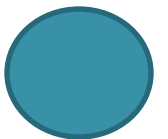


# Frustrated?

There are many books and websites made to help you with problems you may have. These have tips with examples that may give a boost to your writing. Click on the picture for help!



# YOU'RE DONE!



# Resources

- Purdue Owl:
  - <http://www.owl.english.purdue.edu/>
- Time for Kids:
  - <http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/english/>