Finding Sources Online:

1. Go to the GHS Webpage
2. Click on "GHS Library Media Center"
3. On the left-hand side, hover over "Online Research Resources"
   a. Once the list appears to the right, click on "Persuasive Research Databases"
4. Next, a page of databases should appear. Any of these sources will work well for finding information. **IF YOU NEED TO FIND SOURCES AT HOME, THEN GO "PASSWORDS" UNDERNEATH "ONLINE RESEARCH RESOURCES". IT CONTAINS ALL THE USER NAMES AND PASSWORDS.**

- **NCTES:**
  - Starting a document with all your bibliographies (works cited) would be a GREAT idea. Remember that their order should be ____________________________.
  - When using SIRS, email the article to yourself. This is a great alternative if you do not have a printer at home OR for saving your articles for later use. If you tend to be forgetful, send all of your articles to your email as well, so when it is time to do the research paper, you have a safety net. Click on the "email" link at the bottom of your page in order to send a copy to yourself.
  - The MLA citation is GIVEN TO YOU on SIRS. Copy and Paste. Any other databases that you use may require visiting one of the websites I have given you in your yellow packet.

Finding your information:

Useful keywords might be: ____________________________________________

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

**Just because your first search doesn't come up with every article you will use, don't give up! Try different combinations of words and think about all the ideas your topic encompasses. Saying, "Mrs. Hoy, I can't find anything" will not work.**

As you read through your sources, you do not have to use just quotes. You can always paraphrase and your end paragraph will be a summary. Here are some reminders:
Summarize, Paraphrase, or Quote?

A summary is a relatively brief, objective account, in your own words, of the main ideas in a source passage.

When to use:
- Summarize plot details right before a quote
- Summarize the novel in your intro
- To condense the material. You may have to condense or to reduce the source material to draw out the points that relate to your paper.
- To omit extras from the material. You may have to omit extra information from the source material to focus on the author's main points.
- To simplify the material. You may have to simplify the most important complex arguments, sentences, or vocabulary in the source material.

A paraphrase is a restatement, in your own words, of a passage of text. Its structure reflects the structure of the source passage. Paraphrases are sometimes the same length as the source passage, sometimes shorter. In certain cases—particularly if the source passage is difficult to read—the paraphrase may be even longer than the original. . . . Keep in mind that only an occasional word (but not whole phrases) from the original source appears in the paraphrase, and that a paraphrase's sentence structure does not reflect that of the source.

When to use:
- To change the organization of ideas for emphasis. You may have to change the organization of ideas in source material so that you can emphasize the points that are most related to your paper. You should remember to be faithful to the meaning of the source.
- To simplify the material. You may have to simplify complex arguments, sentences, or vocabulary.
- To clarify the material. You may have to clarify technical passages or specialized information into language that is appropriate for your audience.

A quotation uses the exact words of the original.

Use quotes to:
- Accuracy: You are unable to paraphrase or summarize the source material without changing the author's intent.
- Authority: You may want to use a quote to lend expert authority for your assertion or to provide source material for analysis.
- Conciseness: Your attempts to paraphrase or summarize are awkward or much longer than the source material.