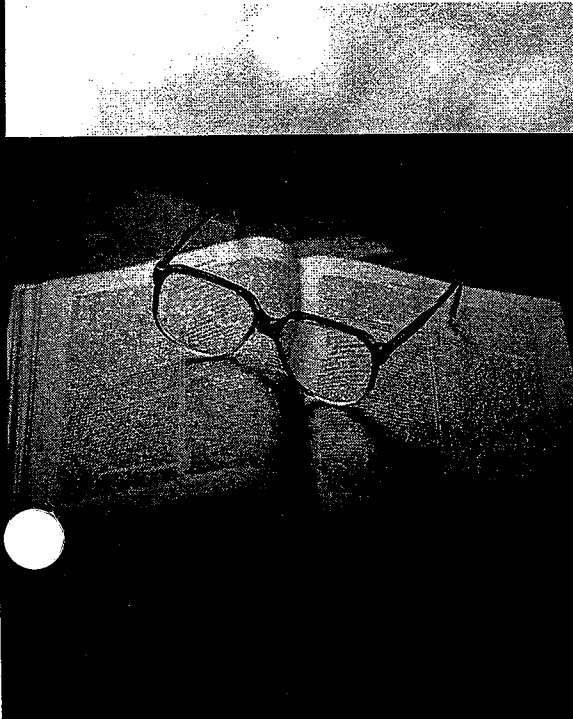


WHATEVER INSPIRES  
YOU FIRES YOU

GEOFF THOMPSON  
PICTUREQUOTES.COM



YOU'LL FIND  
YOUR PASSION  
IN WHAT  
INSPIRES YOU  
THE MOST.  
THEGOODVIBE.CO

ENGLISH 12: RESEARCH PAPERS

Find that person  
that inspires you.

Jesse Peyronel

ATI ACHIEVE THE IMPOSSIBLE

you need to associate with  
people that inspire you - people  
that challenge you to rise  
higher - people that make you  
better. don't waste your valuable  
time with people that are not  
adding to your growth. your  
destiny is too important.

Joel Osteen

@ ACHIEVE THE IMPOSSIBLE

ATI achieve the impossible

HERE'S TO THOSE  
WHO INSPIRE US  
AND DON'T  
EVEN KNOW IT.

## Review Research Paper Learning Goals:

- Write a research paper about a person's early life, their work and the impact their legacy had on society or the world.
- Demonstrate how to outline a research paper.
- Demonstrate how to write a controlling thesis statement.
- Demonstrate how to find and use 3 credible sources.
  - Find, print out, annotate, summarize (*Ms. May's article summary activity*)
- Demonstrate how to integrate source information such as quotes/statistics etc. into a written paper.
- Paper length = 5 paragraph minimum to.....
- Demonstrate how to attribute source information through internal citations and works cited.
- Powerpoint presentation: speaking, presenting information, listening

## 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Research Paper - Quarter 3

1. Must be completed on a individual that has been approved by the instructor.
2. Must be completed on a individual that has left a substantial impact on society through his/her legacy and/or written work.
3. This written work or life mission must contain numerous examples of published documentation to justify and successfully support the learning standards of this assignment.

Additionally, this research paper must meet the following criteria:

- 5 paragraphs minimum to 3 pages.
- At least 3 sources of credible information (*one source must be from a book*).
- At least 3 quotes included with citations
- Perfectly formatted Works Cited Page

### **Research Process (How do I do this thing?)**

1. Decide upon an individual to research
  - a. Brainstorm possible individuals to consider
  - b. Talk to the teacher about your ideas
  - c. Talk to your parents or friends about authors / impacting individuals that they think are interesting
2. Research your topic
  - a. Use the internet to find additional credible sources (articles, encyclopedias, Etc.), No Wikipedia
  - b. Find articles or books that have information you need
  - c. Print them out
  - d. Need 3 **credible** sources of information - one source must be from a book
  - e. Be sure you have the citation or reference on the material
3. Read all of your information
  - a. Take notes, annotate your thoughts and ideas on the printed out copy of the source, underline or highlight information you could use
  - b. Complete Ms. May's article summary activity
    - a. Read text (read to learn), put text away and write a summary of what you learned in your own words.
    - b. Look at original text again and find a word, phrase or at most one sentence from the text to add to and support your summary (proper citation).
    - c. Introduce source above your summary, comment and elaborate on what you think about the text after your summary, conclude your paper.
  - c. Staple this information together. Keep all of it with you and have it with you everyday
4. Develop an outline
  - a. Introduction with thesis statement
  - b. Organizational headings, 3 of them (Life, Works, Impact)

- c. Insert quotes from experts or documents that you found in your research (At least one from each source.)
  - d. Conclusion
  - e. Works Cited Page
5. Start typing (Rough Draft)
- a. Rough draft is rough but **complete**
  - b. **3 pages**, with citations, Works Cited Page
  - c. We can make changes, clean it up, revise
6. Final Draft
- a. Hand your final papers in two packets and in the following order
    - 1. Final Draft with Works Cited, Rubric
    - 2. Outline, Rough draft

# Research Paper Outline

## 1. Introduction-broad statement that everyone can agree with

Example: While there have been countless authors and poets throughout history, only a few have emerged as truly great, having had a lasting impact on literature, both in the past and today.

Example: British literature has produced some of the world's finest authors.

## 2. Start to narrow your focus

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ is one of these authors.

## 3. Give evidence (1, 2, 3) What did he/she do that made him great? What did he/she write? What impact did it have?

## 4. End in your thesis.

*Example thesis:* After studying the works of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Bronte, it is obvious that they were an important literary family during the Romantic Era of British literature.

*Example thesis:* By studying his early life, his writings and his impact on society, we can see that (author's name) \_\_\_\_\_ is (an important \_\_\_\_\_, one of the best \_\_\_\_\_, etc.)

*Example thesis:* After looking at the cultural, social and intellectual influences of \_\_\_\_\_ it is clear that she was an influential person in the history of literature.

*Example thesis:* By studying the planning, fighting and death toll, it is obvious that \_\_\_\_\_ was a decisive World War II battle.

Then, start your paper. Each paragraph is a mini-essay with an introduction, a summary of information, supporting material and conclusion/transition

### I. Topic sentence:

- A. Summary of information to provide context to point B.
- B. evidence, with examples and citations
- C. analysis, your opinion on how this evidence proves your thesis,
  - a. **never use the word "I"**
  - b. **Research papers are written in third person (he, she, it, they) because they are more scholarly in focus. Consequently, writing in third person creates more "formal" language and analysis.**
- D. conclusion/transition to next paragraph

### II. Repeat the pattern above as necessary

### III. Conclusion-Restatement of your evidence, in different wording, ending in your firm thesis statement.

# Research Paper Outline

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## Notes to remember:

- You are trying, in your own words, and with the support of other research and documents, to prove a point: your thesis.
  - Keep track of any and all documents you use in your paper, you will be required to cite them.
  - If a source is used in your paper, it must be on your Works Cited page.
  - If a source is on your Works Cited page, it must be used in your paper.
- 

## Outline - Your paper should have the following sections:

1. **Introduction** (1 paragraph) (see above)
2. **Life** (1-2 paragraphs) - background of your selected person from birth up to the time he/she wrote and/or accomplished their most influential work. You may continue to talk about their life up to their death - but only if it is pertinent or interesting
3. **Work:** Notable pieces of literature, writings, other texts documenting what they were able to accomplish etc (1-2 paragraphs) - Identify the most important pieces of literature that he/she wrote or the task that he/she was able to accomplish that lived on as their legacy after their death. There may be a number of pieces of literature (novels, poems, essays) or there may only be one. Describe them, talk about why they are significant.
4. **Impact** ( 1-3 paragraphs)- In this section talk about how these pieces of literature or the example of your selected person changed or influenced literature/culture/society? Was the impact only during that time period? Or does it still have an influence today? Did the person himself/herself have an impact on literature/society/culture?
5. **Conclusion** (1 paragraph) - Wrap up, summarize your main points. Conclude with **restated thesis statement**.

## Remember, nearly every sentence you write in a paper like this is one of two things:

1. Either originally created material you have written summarizing or paraphrasing *someone else's information*: In which case you use a citation at the end of a paragraph (Beers, 146-150).
2. Or an *exactly copied and exactly worded* line or quote from someone:  
In which case you use a citation after the last quotation mark and before the period.  
Henry shouted, "Give me liberty or give me death" (Beers, 146).

Ani Rogers

English 12

Research Paper

14 December 2012

Clever Title

Introduction

**One paragraph-** An introduction is the most essential part of any piece of writing. It “introduces” the subject to the reader and sets up the “map” of the essay. Follow the organizational structure of an introduction paragraph that you have learned and practiced this year and write an introduction that any college student would be proud of.

Early Life

**One or two paragraphs-**Tell me about the early life history of your author and how the early events made an impact on their later years and on their accomplishments.

Literature / Work

**One, two or three paragraphs-**Tell me about at least one piece of writing this author is responsible for. Summarize it. Tell me the importance of the piece in historical terms. Use some representative quotes that show how great/inspiring/useful/historically important their writing is.

Positive Impact

**One, two or three paragraphs-**Tell me, by using examples, quotes or stories, how your author exemplifies his/her work and how he/she has consequently left a positive impact or legacy that is still affecting humanity today.

Conclusion

**One paragraph-** Restate your thesis and make me believe you. Convince me, through your careful choice of words, about what a great example this author/person is. Don't introduce any new material in the conclusion, just hammer the thesis.



Student Name:

**Research Paper Outline**

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Introduction-broad statement, start to narrow your focus, and eventually end in your thesis.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Thesis: By studying \_\_\_\_\_, we can see that \_\_\_\_\_

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**I. Topic of Paragraph: LIFE**

- A. **(T)** Topic Sentence:
  
- B. **(E)** Evidence #1:
  
- C. Evidence #2:
  
- D. Quote:
  
- E. **(E)** Elaborate / Analysis:
  
- F. **(L)** Link:

**II. Topic of Paragraph: Work**

- A. **(T)** Topic Sentence:
  
- B. **(E)** Evidence #1:
  
- C. Evidence #2:
  
- D. Quote:
  
- E. **(E)** Elaborate / Analysis:
  
- F. **(L)** Link:

**III. Topic of Paragraph: Impact**

A. **(T)** Topic Sentence:

B. **(E)** Evidence #1:

C. Evidence #2:

D. Quote:

E. **(E)** Elaborate / Analysis:

F. **(L)** Link:

Conclusion-Restatement of your headings, in different wording, eventually ending in your firm thesis statement.