

Resource Tracking Sources format

This is a simple format that uses the Essential Question outline as the organizing structure for keeping track of sources. You could also organize this format according to main points in your paper.

Example:

Essential Research Question #1: *What are the important elements of urban planning?*

Identify Sources: Provide titles and authors and paste links. Write a short summary of what information this source provides for your topic (50 words max.) Numbering these makes it easy for referencing in your notes or drafts.

1. Ellis, Cliff. "History of Cities and City Planning." *Art of the Net*. Art on the Net, n.d. Web. 4 Nov. 2014 <<http://www.art.net/~hopkins/Don/simcity/manual/history.html>>

This gives a basic overview of the structure of cities. Good breakdown of three important elements: networks, buildings, and open spaces. Provides good outline for reasoning behind growth of cities.

Essential Research Question #2: What is the impact of urban planning/pollution on health?

2. "Urban Planning Could Cut Air Pollution Woes." Environmental Research web. IOP Publishing, 22 July 2010. Web. 4 Nov. 2014. [Note: need web address. Retrieved from:<http://environmentalresearchweb.org/cws/article/news/43274>.

This article makes connections to the impact of urban planning on environmental issues. This is an overview of a research into the effects of air pollution (caused by cars and exhaust) and cardio-vascular diseases. QUOTE: "Working with urban planners, Brauer argues that encouraging people to get out of their cars, and designing transport systems that separate cars from walking areas and cycle routes, can make a huge difference."

Article talks about ways to reduce air pollution in cities. Focuses on cycling instead of driving. Developed an app to map out city cycle routes with fewer hills, roads, and traffic.

**Michelle has stuff to help students know how to keep track of all stuff while researching
First step is general search for 20 resources. Pick top five that address your essential questions**

For selected resources, write formatted citation.

Finding Research and Resources

The previous organizing tools help you keep track of what resources you look at and give you a place to briefly note what each one is about.

Keeping track of citations

There are two types of bibliographies.

A Bibliography includes *all* resources that the author reviewed regardless of whether or not the author has cited information from that resource in the research paper. The purpose of this type of bibliography is to give the reader an idea of the extent to which you have researched the topic. There are many who believe that even if you don't actually cite a resource, you have used it in developing your thinking.

The more common type of bibliography, the **Work Cited Bibliography or Work Cited**, is a list of resources that the author actually uses in the paper and has cited them. Having read them (or attended a conference or interviewed someone) is not enough to include something in the bibliography; the author actually has to refer to something from this resource in the paper with a citation. *CVU uses a Work Cited bibliography.*

It is easier to keep track of citations and resources for a bibliography if you do so as you go along. In the end, you may find that some of the resources were not particularly helpful and therefore, would not be included in the Works Cited bibliography. However, it is more likely that you will use information from your research and when finalizing your paper, will be faced with the task of relocating a resource that you are quoting because you need information for a complete and valid citation.

To avoid missing citations, it is helpful to be organized as you proceed with your project. Having a running page, that is easily accessible on-line, that builds with bibliography resources will be helpful when you include the correct citations in your paper.

A Note about Plagiarism

Another reason to be organized when researching a topic is to make certain to avoid plagiarism. Plagiarism is a very serious offense in which the writer implies that the words or ideas are his/her own. Being well-organized in your note-taking helps to keep quotes in quotations with citations.

For example, if you jot down notes from an article or book and later use those notes when you are writing your final paper, you must provide a citation of where you got this. If you read several resources and conduct an interview and summarize your thinking in your own words, you needn't provide a citation. "In your own words" is a tricky phrase because it is hard to believe we are writing something that hasn't been written before. Similarly, changing one or

two words in a sentence does not make it your own words. Whenever there is doubt, cite the original source.

Use Peter's citation page

Put author date title link and simple summary.

System

A note about google docs. Value of using this tool if multiple readers/editors