Asian cultures
ii. *Koreans who live in Kansas City*
iii. *Korean culture and its individuality*
D. May want to brainstorm, cluster, freewrite, network

3. **Research**
   A. Try the library
   B. Use the Internet
      i. Identify sources for MLA documentation as you go
      ii. Identify sources for APA documentation as you go
   C. Take notes

4. **Determine the Slant**
   A. Will this be informative?
   B. Is this a position essay?
   C. Will the essay be a problem and solution?

5. **Develop a Thesis**
   A. Work thesis
      i. May not be exactly as it will end

    ii. Begin with the thesis; start the research and possibly the first draft of the paper

B. The final thesis might well become similar to the following as the paper continues

    i. *In order for a physical therapist to make a difference in*

        muscles and tissues as well as any cultural diversities of the Laotian-Asian which may include religion, custom, or dress.

    ii. *While most metropolitan newspapers consist of many sections including world news, metropolitan, society, sports, business, and entertainment, a small-town newspaper may assemble all these sections in a more informal style.*

6. Make a Working Outline

A. Wherever there is an A, there must be a B

B. Wherever there is a 1, there must be a 2

7.

8. **Revise**
   A. Add further detail to areas where they are skimpy
   B. Eliminate unnecessary or ineffective sentences, phrases or paragraphs
   C. Scrutinize for anything that has move off track (tangent)

9. **Proofread**
   A. Read out loud EXACTLY what you have written
   B. You know what you are saying; does your read?
      i. Is it clear?
      ii. Is it spelled correctly?
      iii. Is it grammatically correct?
      iv. Are your facts accurate?
      v.
      vi. Is your documentation correct?

10. **Final Documentation**
    A. Within the document (parenthetical)
    B. Words Cited page (MLA)
    C. References (APA)

NOTETAKING FOR LIBRARY RESEARCH PAPERS

Make a 3x5 source card for each article, book, reference material or other source you read for your paper. Number each card in the sequence you write it and include the following information: Ui h\cfÑğ Zi `` bUa Yž Vơa d YhY title of the book or Ufh]WYž bUa Y cZ di V]WUh]cbž XUhY UbX dU[Y bi a VYf]Z U a U[Un]bY/ Zcf Vcc_g

Paraphrase—Rewrite an entire passage in your own words. Use this notetaking type

NOTES MUST BE I N YOUR ❹ Twmassage in your oNOTES

By taking accurate notes in your own words, you avoid **plagiarism**, the offense of

the credit. This is a serious offense. You can fail a paper if you plagiarize.

INTERNET RESEARCH

process will get you started when you access the Internet or electronic databases
for your topic. Remember the more focused your working is, the more specific your
resources will be. Use book marks to mark your "good" sites so that you may return
to them. Also, keep track of the words and phrases you use.

When you are "surfing the net" for information, you need evaluate your sources.
Anyone with a computer and access to serve space can put up a web page. There
are few restrictions and even fewer established guidelines as to what an author can
or cannot put up on a web page. Thus, in order to do effective research on the
World Wide Web, researchers need to investigate and critically approach the

presented. Listed below are questions to assist you in your evaluation of Web sites.

Author/Credibility
1. Who is the author or producer?
2. What is the authority or expertise of the individual or group that created this site?
3. With what organization is the author of the Web site affiliated?
4.
5. What are the reasons to assume that the author is an authority on the subject?
6. Is there a way to contact the author or supply feedback?

Reliability of Information
1. Who is the expected audience? Are the content and the links clearly described and suitable for the expected audience?
2. What is the primary purpose of the site (e.g., advertising, information)?
3. Is a date of publication provided? When was the Web site last revised?
4. How complete and accurate are the information and the links provided?
5. Are excerpts form texts provided or are entire texts available on the site?
6. Does the information contradict something you already know or have learned from another source?
7. Is a bibliography of print or Web resources included? (This may provide more resources for you to pursue in your research.)
8. Has the site been reviewed or ranked by an on-line reviewing agency?

Library Research

Whatever library you use, you need to find out what resources are available to you. Most of our area libraries are electronic; in other words, you are provided access to on-line catalogs, databases for journals and other periodicals, CD-ROM, and