

Name (first & last)  
Period #  
Due Date

## **Research Report Title**

### **Introduction**

(Give an overview and background information about your significant event. The introduction should be about the basics. Then, the final sentence of the introduction should be your assertion--it should list what your subtopics are.)

### **Body Paragraph #1: subtopic #1**

Start with a topic sentence listing the subtopic. Include interesting facts or information about this subtopic. Don't forget to cite your sources. If you're using a direct quote or specific facts, you must list where you obtained the information.

### **Body Paragraph #2: subtopic #2**

Start with a topic sentence listing the subtopic. Include interesting facts or information about this subtopic. Don't forget to cite your sources. If you're using a direct quote or specific facts, you must list where you obtained the information.

### **Body Paragraph #3: subtopic #3**

Start with a topic sentence listing the subtopic. Include interesting facts or information about this subtopic. Don't forget to cite your sources. If you're using a direct quote or specific facts, you must list where you obtained the information.

### **Conclusion**

Summarize the main ideas from your research report.

## Bibliography

Make sure to list ALL your sources; don't forget to list alphabetically.

Use the bibliographic information recorded on your Reporter's Note Pages to create your bibliographic entries.

Remember, if you are using direct quotes within the body of your written report, you must use an in-text citation. (See website for the PowerPoint we used in class about in-text citations.)

# I need help with my bibliography!!!

## General Guidelines for citing web sources:

1. The format is generally the same as for print materials: Who, What, Where, When
  - Author's Name, Title, Publication Information (in the case of databases), Date of Access, URL.
2. Electronic sources may change often, so you need to say when you viewed the page, as well as when it was written.
3. Enclose URL in angle brackets (< >) and try to keep it on one line.
4. If you can't find some of the information, cite what is available.

## Format:

Author's Name. "Title of article or webpage." Date revised or last published. Title of website or database. Date accessed (date you looked at the page). < URL> .

## Examples:

"Michael Jordan." Britannica Online. 1998. Encyclopedia Britannica. 3 October 2001 <<http://www.eb.com:180>>.

Peres, Judy. "Couple's Divorce Entangles Frozen Embryos." Chicago Tribune 7 Aug. 1999: C1+. NewsBank NewsFile Collection. 16 Aug. 1999. <<http://infoweb.newsbank.com/>>.

"This Day in History." The History Channel Online. 1998. History Channel. 19 June 1998 <http://historychannel.com/thisday/today/980820.html>.

## How to Do In-text Citations

In-text citation means putting information about one of your sources WITHIN your paper.

When do you need in-text citation?

- if you use an original idea from a source (whether quoted or paraphrased)
- if you summarize someone else's ideas
- if you quote directly

## What does an in-text citation look like?

Put the author's last name and the page number within parentheses and usually at the end of a sentence.

**Example:** The Romans called the German tribes barbarians (Hinds 19).  
Here are some further examples:

## If the information is from a Book:

Include the **author's last name**, and the **page number**.

**Example:** Cave expert Ruth Radlauer says that troglolithes which live in Mammoth Cave include spiders, crickets, beetles and other insects (Radlauer 18).

## If the information is from a website:

Include the author's last name (if available). If a specific author is not available, include the company or organization that sponsored the website.