The Research Process

2015 - 2016
Table of Contents

Understand Your Assignment Checklist ................................................................. 1
Primary & Secondary Sources .................................................................................. 2
Scholarly & Non-Scholarly Articles ........................................................................ 3
The Information Cycle ............................................................................................. 4-5
Evaluate Information Checklist ............................................................................... 6-7
Narrow Your Topic ................................................................................................... 8-9
Refine Your Topic .................................................................................................. 10-11
Develop Keywords & Related Terms ..................................................................... 12-13
Write a Thesis Statement ...................................................................................... 14-15
Simple Paper Outline ............................................................................................ 16-17
“They Say, I Say” Templates ................................................................................. 18-19
Completed Paper Checklist .................................................................................... 20


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Understand Your Assignment

If you are unclear about any of the following, please check with your professor. They will be glad you did!

☐ When is it due?

☐ How long should it be?

☐ Is my topic sufficiently broad enough to find information, and sufficiently narrow so you are not overwhelmed with information?

☐ How many sources are needed?

☐ What kinds of sources are needed? (scholarly journal articles, books, films…)

☐ Where should I look for these sources? (specialized databases, specific library research guide, Google…)

☐ Who should I contact with questions about research? (library faculty, classroom professor…)

☐ What kind of a project is it? (informative, persuasive, analytical…)

☐ Citation Style (Modern Language Association (MLA), American Psychological Association (APA), Chicago…)

☐ Do I understand how to organize and outline my paper?

☐ Who should I contact for help with writing my paper? (The Writing Center, professor…)

☐ Do I understand the format of my project? (1 inch margins, Times New Roman 12 point font…)
Primary & Secondary Sources

What are Primary Sources?
Primary sources are original texts and objects which were written or created at the time under study. Primary sources have not been interpreted or edited. Examples include:

- **ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS** - video footage, interviews, speeches, laws, autobiographies, novels, diaries, poems, letters, journal articles presenting original research, official records, maps, polling results, memoirs, census data…

- **CREATIVE WORKS** - music, paintings, sculpture, poetry, novels, plays, photographs…

- **ARTIFACTS & OBJECTS** - clothing, pottery, tools, weapons, coins, furniture…

What are Secondary Sources?
Secondary sources are created by someone either not present when the event took place, or removed by time from the event. They may use primary sources to interpret or analyze an event. Examples include:

- **TEXTS**: encyclopedias, biographies, textbooks, non-fiction books…

- **CREATIVE WORKS**: art collages, documentaries, edited photographs…

Primary and Secondary Sources Compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>Primary Source</th>
<th>Secondary Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Video footage of shore damage done by Hurricane Sandy</td>
<td>A documentary about Hurricane Sandy that includes video footage, interviews, and photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>The novel <em>To Kill a Mockingbird</em> by Harper Lee</td>
<td>A literary criticism article that analyzes human morality through the characters in <em>To Kill a Mockingbird</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Data from a space telescope</td>
<td>A physics 101 textbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>The painting <em>Starry Night</em> by Van Gogh</td>
<td>A journal article that references <em>Starry Night</em> to discuss the history of post-impressionism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Scholarly & Non-Scholarly Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Scholarly Articles</th>
<th>Non-Scholarly Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Check off the boxes to see whether your article is scholarly or not.</strong></td>
<td>![Scholarly Article]</td>
<td>![Non-Scholarly Article]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **WHO WRITES THESE ARTICLES?** | - Scholars and researchers in the field  
- Names & credentials are clearly stated | - Journalists/staff & guest writers  
- Names are not always noted |
| **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THESE ARTICLES?** | - To share the results of primary research & experiments with experts in their field of study | - To inform or entertain |
| **WHO READS THESE ARTICLES?** | - Subject matter experts in the field  
- Those interested in the topic at a research level – researchers, college students, professors, etc. | - Anyone |
| **HOW LONG ARE THEY?** | - Articles may be lengthy, approximately 6 to 30+ pages | - Articles may be short, approximately 1 to 5 pages |
| **WHO DECIDES WHICH ARTICLES ARE PUBLISHED?** | - Experts in the field review each article for accuracy, relevance, etc. (the peer review process) | - Editors and other writers of the publication decide based on consumer appeal - no peer review |
| **HOW DO THESE ARTICLES LOOK?** | - The majority have a simple black-and-white format, charts, graphs, statistics, list of references, minimal or no advertising | - Lots of pictures, photographs, advertisements – designed to appeal to the general public |
| **DO THEY CITE THEIR SOURCES?** | - Always - using the official citation style appropriate to the discipline (APA, MLA, Chicago etc.) | - Rarely - though may link to a source/mention sources informally in the text of the article |
The Information Cycle

What is the Information Cycle?

- The Information Cycle is the progression of media coverage of a newsworthy event over time
- Understanding how the Information Cycle progresses will let you know what kind of information is available at a particular point in time
- An “event” that begins an Information Cycle could be a: tsunami, election, just published research article, novel, new building, terrorist act, new technology, etc.
- Not all newsworthy events will complete an Information Cycle

Minutes after an event: Internet/Social Media

Information:
- Tends to be fragmented and basic, describing what happened and who was involved
- Is continuously updated as new details become available
- May lack details, facts, and accuracy
- Is written by a mix of laypersons, bloggers, journalists, etc.

Examples: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram

Day/Days after an event: News Reports

Information:
- Contains more details about an event than earlier reports including quotes, statistics, interviews
- Is written by journalists, contributors, etc., and while often factual, may reflect editorial bias
- Does not include a reference list of sources, though may provide links to sources
- Is intended for a general audience

The Information Cycle (cont’d)

**Week/Weeks of an event: Magazines**

**Information:**
- Is more in-depth, and discusses the impact of an event on society, and public policy
- Is written by journalists, contributors, etc., and while often factual, may reflect editorial bias
- Does not include a reference list of sources, though may provide links to sources
- Is intended for a general audience

**Examples:** *Time, New York Magazine*

**Months after an event: Scholarly Journals**

**Information:**
- Is written by people considered to be experts in the field: researchers, scientists, etc.
- Is often original research about an event, sometimes including empirical data
- Includes detailed analysis, and a full list of sources (bibliography)
- Is written for other researchers in the field and those interested in the topic at a research level

**Examples:** *Journal of Islamic Studies, Journal of Financial Economics*

**Year/Years after an event: Books**

**Information:**
- Often expands analysis of an event using information found in journals, newspapers, and magazines
- Will often place an event in a historical context
- Is written by a mix of professional and non-professional authors
- Will sometimes include in-text citation and a full list of sources

**Example:** *Columbine: A True Crime Story by Jeff Kass (2013)*

**Year/Years after an event: Reference Sources**

**Information:**
- Is considered established knowledge
- May lack the details and specifics of earlier sources of information (e.g. journal articles)
- Provides summaries and overviews of the event, often with a list of sources
- Written for a general audience

**Examples:** *Encyclopedias, Textbooks, Dictionaries, Handbooks*
Evaluate Information Checklist

QCC Databases and books are excellent sources for reputable, credible information. If you are not sure how to access/use them, see a librarian at the Reference Desk in the library. Whether you are looking at books, the Internet, or scholarly journals in databases, complete this checklist to ensure your information needs are met:

**What Kind Of Information Do You Need?**

Depending on your research project, specific information sources may be more appropriate than others.

For example, if you are writing an article about food blogging in the United States, blogs may be one type of information source you could use. If you are exploring a possible link between pesticides and cancer, scholarly journals and books may be more appropriate.

**Who Wrote It?**

The author of the information (whether a person or organization) should have knowledge about the topic and/or expertise in analyzing and presenting information.

Their names should be evident and you should be able to contact them.

**Why Did They Write It?**

There could be many reasons why a piece of information was created: to persuade you to do something, to inform you about something, to sell you something, etc.

Ask yourself: What does the author want me to do with this information?

**Relevance Checklist**

- Scholarly sources (journal articles etc.) are appropriate
- Non-scholarly sources (magazines, blogs, websites) are appropriate
- A combination of scholarly and non-scholarly sources is ideal

**Authority Checklist**

Full name: _________________________
Expertise: _________________________
Contact info: _______________________
Domain (.com .gov .org .edu): ________

**Purpose Checklist**

- To inform
- To persuade
- To sell something
- To entertain
- Something else _________________
Evaluate Information Checklist (cont’d)

Who Was it Written For?

The intended audience impacts the quantity, quality, and range of what is presented. The more general the audience, the more general the information.

The reverse is also true: the more specific the audience (e.g. researchers) the more the information will be focused and detailed.

How Old/New Is It?

Some topics are more time-sensitive than others. For example, information about the latest computer technology is more time sensitive than information about the first moon landing in 1969.

Is It Accurate?

Some tip-offs to accuracy include the stated expertise of the author, whether the article cites the sources used, where the article was posted, and the care taken in presenting the information (e.g. no typos).
Narrow Your Topic

Have you ever picked a topic, did some research, and realized …

- The information you found had a vague, general quality
- You were overwhelmed by the amount of information you found
- You got frustrated – you didn’t know which direction to go!

… It was probably because the topic was **TOO BROAD**.

Use the following questions to narrow your topic and guide your research. For example, here are some ways you could narrow the broad topic **EDUCATION**:

**WHO** are the people/groups you want to focus on?
- college students, minorities, Kindergarten - 12th grade (K-12), teachers…

**WHAT** aspect of the topic interests you?
- study habits, bullying, education reform, desegregation…

**WHICH** point-of-view/approach will you take?
- legal, ethical, psychological, scientific, historical, political…

**WHEN** did important events occur?
- today, 1950’s, next ten years, President Reagan years…

**WHERE** do you want to focus, geographically?
- Alabama, New York, China…

It is possible to create several distinct research tracks from a single topic:

**Track #1**: college-students → study habits → psychological → today → China

**Track #2**: K-12 → education reform → historical → President Reagan years → New York

**Track #3**: minorities → desegregation → legal → 1950’s → Alabama
Narrow Your Topic Worksheet

**WHO** are the people/groups you want to focus on?

**WHAT** aspect of the topic interests you?

**WHICH** point-of-view/approach will you take?

**WHEN** did important events occur?

**WHERE** do you want to focus, geographically?
Refine Your Topic

A common mistake beginning researchers make is to pick a topic - no matter how broad - and then to immediately try and find all the information they can about it.

A better method is to first refine a topic into a question worth answering or a problem worth solving (this may involve preliminary research). Then you will be in a position to find the specific information you need, rather than be overwhelmed with irrelevant information. Use the template below to help refine your topic.

1. **Topic**: *what you are writing about* - I am working on the topic of ________________

2. **Indirect Question**: *what you want to know about it* - because I want to know who / what / when / where / why / if ________________

3. **Significance**: *why you want your reader to know and care about it* - in order to help my reader understand better ________________

**HINT**: If you are having trouble moving from one stage to the next, keep asking yourself *Why?* until you find your answer.

You may not be able to answer the third question until you have done some significant research, and/or have completed a first draft.

**EXAMPLES:**

1. **Topic**: I am studying *climate change* *Why?*

2. **Indirect Question**: because I want to know how *global warming could impact NYC* *Why?*

3. **Significance**: in order to *know how to prepare for another Hurricane Sandy*.

1. **Topic**: I am researching *social media* *Why?*

2. **Indirect Question**: because I want to know what *Twitter does with users’ data* *Why?*

3. **Significance**: in order to *find the best ways to safeguard privacy when online*.

Refine Your Topic Worksheet

If you are having trouble moving from one stage to the next, keep asking yourself *Why?* until you find your answer.

You may not be able to answer the third question until you have done some significant research, and/or have completed a first draft.

I am working on the topic of

because I want to know who/ what/ when/ where/ why/ if

in order to help my reader understand
Develop Keywords and Related Terms

Keywords

If you read an article about racial profiling and the police and would like to write a paper on this topic, keep in mind:

• The keywords you use may not be the words that others use to describe the same concept
• It is a good idea to have a few similar words (synonyms) for each keyword
• Write down any synonyms you find as you research
• Try different combinations of keywords to get different results

Related Terms

• Related terms are associated with your topic, without being synonyms for them
• For example, poverty and food stamps are related terms, but they mean different things
• Write down any related terms you find as you research
• Finding related terms for your topic will help direct your research
Keywords and Related Terms Worksheet

Keywords for your topic – similar words (*synonyms*)

Related Terms for your Keywords
Write a Thesis Statement

The best thesis statement is written after you have done some research on your topic. It usually consists of three parts:

1. **Your topic**
2. **Your position on the topic**
3. **Evidence-based reasons for your position**

*Thesis Template:* my topic is/contributes to/ my position on topic because of reason 1, reason 2 and reason 3

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**Example 1:**

Facebook leads to a decline in student grades because it takes up time a student could spend studying. It leads to attention deficit disorder and causes depression.

**Example 2:**

In terms of rhythm, the tendency to sample the melodies of the day, and musical structure, there are undeniable similarities between hip-hop and classical music.

**Example 3:**

It should be illegal to own pet giraffes in the city because they eat all the shrubs, it is hard to clean up after them, and they damage property.

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A common obstacle to creating a good thesis statement occurs when you choose a topic that is either too broad or too narrow. If a topic is too broad your thesis will be vague; if it is too narrow it will be difficult to find evidence to back up your claim.
Thesis Statement Worksheet

1. Your topic:______________________________________________

2. Your position on the topic:
   _________________________________________________________

3. Evidence-based reasons for your position:
   a. __________________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________________
   c. __________________________________________________

Working Thesis Statement:

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Expect to modify this Working Thesis Statement as you do more research, think more about your topic, and consult your professor.

Final Thesis Statement:

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Simple Paper Outline

I. Introduction

1. Introduce your topic with an attention grabbing sentence, quote, or statistic
2. Provide some background information about your topic (cite your sources!)
3. State your position on the topic, and briefly outline the evidence-based reasons which will prove your position (your thesis statement)

II. Body

1. Point 1
   a. Present your evidence (cite your sources!)
   b. Consider alternate viewpoints
   c. Explain how the evidence relates to your thesis

2. Point 2
   a. Give evidence (cite your sources!)
   b. Consider alternate viewpoints
   c. Explain how the evidence relates to your thesis

3. Point 3
   a. Give evidence (cite your sources!)
   b. Consider alternate viewpoints
   c. Explain how the evidence relates to your thesis

III. Conclusion

1. Summarize the topic and your position
2. Explore the implications of the points you raised
3. Consider any practical applications to your findings
Simple Paper Outline Worksheet

I. Introduction

1. Attention Grabber
2. Background
3. Thesis Statement

II. Body

1. Point 1
   a. Evidence
   b. Alternate Views
   c. Relation to Thesis

2. Point 2
   a. Evidence
   b. Alternate Views
   c. Relation to Thesis

3. Point 3
   a. Evidence
   b. Alternate Views
   c. Relation to Thesis

III. Conclusion

1. Summarize topic/position
2. Explore the implications of your findings/ideas
3. Consider any practical implications of your findings/ideas
“They Say, I Say” Templates

These templates and transitions, taken from Graff and Birkenstein, aid you in presenting your thesis, supporting evidence and opposing evidence in a clear, straightforward manner. Remember to cite all your sources, both in-text and at the end of your project.

Introducing Standard Views
- Many psychologists think that ________.
- The status quo has it that ________.
- Many people assume that ________.

Introducing Quotations
- X claims “______.”
- According to X “______.”
- X states “______.”

Explaining Quotations
- In essence, X is saying ________.
- What X means is that ________.
- In saying _____, X urges us to ________.

Signaling Who is Saying What
- According to both X and Y ________.
- X argues that students should ________.
- My own view, however, is that ________.

Disagreeing, with Reasons
- I disagree with X because I think she overlooks ________.
- X’s belief about ________ rests on the faulty assumption that _________. Furthermore, research shows ________.
- Here, X contradicts himself. On the one hand he states _______. On the other hand he says ________.

Agreeing with a Difference
- X’s research on ________ is important because it sheds insight on why ________.
- I agree that ________, a point that needs emphasizing since so many people believe ________.
- If group X is right that ________, then we need to reassess the popular assumption that ________.

Agreeing and Disagreeing Simultaneously
- Although I agree with X up to a point, I cannot accept his overall conclusion that ________.
- X is right that ________, but she seems on more dubious ground when she claims that ________.
- My feelings on the issue are mixed. I do support X’s position that ________, but I find Y’s argument about ________ and Z’s research on ________ to be equally persuasive.

Embedding Voice Markers
- X overlooks an important point about ________ when he says _________. In fact ________.
- I wholeheartedly endorse what X calls ________.
- These conclusions, which X discusses in ________, add weight to the argument that ________.

Capturing Authorial Action (e.g. in summary)
- X agrees that ________.
- X concedes that ________.
- X observes that ________.
- X claims that ________.
- X argues that ________.
- X demonstrates that ________.
- X reminds us that ________.

Adding Metacommentary
- What this means is ________.
- In sum ________.
- Put in another way ________.
- X’s point is not _________ but rather ________.
- Article X explores _____, while article Y considers _____.
Making Concessions While Still Standing Your Ground
• Although I grant that _____, I still maintain that _______.
• While it is true that ________, it does not necessarily follow that ________.
• One the one hand I agree with X that _______. But on the other hand, I still insist that________.

Indicating Who Cares
• _______used to think ________. But recently, _______ suggests that ______.
• At first glance, college students appear to ________. But on closer inspection ________.
• Researchers have long assumed that ________. For instance, one eminent psychologist X long
argued that __________. However, new research on the topic shows that ________.

Establishing Why Your Claims Matter
• X matters/is important because __________.
• These conclusions/This discovery will have significant application in ________ as well as
__________.
• Although X may seem of concern to only a small group of ________, it should in fact concern
anyone who cares about ________.

Comparing Two or More Studies Findings
• By demonstrating __________, X’s work extends the findings of Y.
• The results of X contradict Y’s conclusion that ________.
• X’s findings call into question the widely accepted theory that __________.

Explaining an Experimental Result
• One explanation for X’s finding of _________ is that ________. An alternative explanation is
__________.
• The difference between ________ and ________ is probably due to ________.

Introducing Gaps in the Existing Research
• Studies of X have indicated _______. It is not clear, however, that this conclusion applies to
__________.
• _______ often take for granted that_______. Few have investigated this assumption however.
• X’s work tells us a great deal about______. Can this work be generalized to ________?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commonly Used Transitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAUSE AND EFFECT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accordingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as a result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
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<tr>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONCLUSION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sum up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in conclusion, then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it follows, then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPARISON</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along the same lines</td>
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<tr>
<td>in the same lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>likewise</td>
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<tr>
<td>similarly</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRAST</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevertheless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the other hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDITION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moreover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furthermore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONCESSION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admittedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I concede that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although it is true that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXAMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take a case in point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as an illustration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELABORATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in other words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put it in another way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put it bluntly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Completed Paper Checklist

Please consult this checklist to ensure you have thoroughly researched and revised your assignment.

__ I have addressed all parts of the assignment.

__ I consulted with a library faculty for help with:
  __ topic selection and refinement
  __ finding credible, authoritative sources of information
  __ citing my sources

__ I use a variety of credible, authoritative evidence (for example, quotes, examples, facts, illustrations) to reinforce my argument(s).

__ I consulted with a Writing Tutor at The Writing Center to improve my paper’s organization, argument, sentence structure and style.

__ My paragraphs are organized logically and help advance my argument.

__ My conclusion summarizes my argument and explores its implications; it does not simply restate the topic paragraph.

__ I have proofread my paper carefully, not relying on my computer to do it for me.

__ I consulted my professor if I had any questions or concerns about my paper.

__ My name is at the top of the paper.

__ The paper is stapled, double-spaced with 1” margins, and uses Times New Roman or a similarly sizedstyled font.

__ All my sources are cited throughout my paper (in-text citations) and also in my bibliography, with the required citation style (APA, MLA, Chicago…).

__ I have read the plagiarism statement in the syllabus, understand it, and agree to abide by the definitions and penalties described there.

Adapted, with changes, from How Learning Works: Seven Researched-Based Principles for Smart Teaching. Jossey-Bass: San Francisco.