

Research Paper Plan:

This week, you will select the 5 secondary sources you plan to utilize in your essay.

Remember, you are looking for articles that propose a contextual analysis of *Frankenstein*. A secondary source is anything that describes, interprets, evaluates, or analyzes information from the primary source-the novel. Hence, you are tasked with finding sources to will assist you in developing your concepts.

The Research Paper assignment is a literary analysis, with a research component; hence, its purpose is to analyze an aspect of the story and provide that analysis to your audience. The research paper will signify a tiered evaluation of the story. Please review the assignment sheet carefully for additional clarification of the concept. In addition, please review the Truncated Outline I proposed in the document titled Truncated Outline.

Please remember that the research process of any project is the most harrowing. This process will take you the longest to accomplish. Once you have selected the 5 peer-reviewed scholarly secondary source articles, I suggest you partake in the organizational strategy I introduced to the class during the development of Essay Two.

The Process:

1. The first step is composing the Truncated Outline. I urge all students to use the Truncated Outline I uploaded to Module Seven. However, I have proposed topic ideas, not topic sentences. You must complete the Truncated Outline, by composing a thesis statement and topic sentences, so you know the trajectory of your evaluation.
2. The second step is conducting research and finding 5 viable sources, to substantiate your claims. Read the articles more than once, to ensure full understanding of the articles' claims. I suggest you print out the articles and annotate them.
3. The third step is writing the Detailed Outline. The easiest part of the Research Paper is actually writing the essay. Remember, at this point, you have already composed a Truncated Outline, conducted extensive research concerning your topic, and chosen 5 peer-reviewed scholarly articles. In addition, you have carefully and methodically read the secondary source articles and selected the quotes you could utilize in the research paper. Remember, the idea is to maintain your idea about the text as your central argument and bring in the voices of the critic as support and discussion of your idea. You want to think of it as a formalized discussion on paper between you and the critics.

Remember, the Detailed Outline includes 7 body paragraphs. In each body paragraph, students will include 4 quotes: two (2) from the primary source, and two (2) from the secondary sources. **The two (2) quotes from the secondary sources may not derive from the same article.** By including two quotes from the same article, you have merely regurgitated the argument proposed in the article. Hence, you are tasked with including two quotes from the secondary sources that derive from two different articles. A synthesis integrates information from two or more sources. In a synthesis, you weave ideas from sources together. To synthesize sources material, you need to discover

connections among sources that may seem unrelated. For this reason, you need to think critically about your topic and your sources, trying to understand both your topic and your own point of view.

4. The fourth step pertains to the revision process. After students complete the revision process, they will partake in the editing portion of the essay, to ensure that the essay is mechanically pristine.
5. Students should have the final draft of the Research Paper completed.
6. Students will submit documents to 3 different submission boxes. Please review the assignment sheet for additional clarification.

Primary Source Quote:

The quotes from the primary source, the story, will prove the argument you have posed in the topic sentence. Remember, the topic sentence clearly and precisely indicates the argument you have posed and substantiated in the body paragraph.

Secondary Source Quote:

A peer-reviewed scholarly article proposes a contextual analysis of the primary source, in this case, the story. A secondary source is anything that describes, interprets, evaluates, or analyzes information from the primary source-the novel.

You will use quotes from the secondary sources to will assist you in developing your concepts.

The purpose of the secondary source quote is to perpetuate the discussion you posed in the body paragraph. You will refrain from using evidence from the primary source that is evident in the secondary source article. For instance, if Cohen refers to a quote from the story in the context of his essay, you will refrain from using this quote. You will, instead, use quotes that signify Cohen's arguments pertaining to the story.

The secondary source quote will not prove your arguments, as that is not its function. You want to think of this process as a formalized discussion on paper between yourself and the critics. The idea is to maintain your idea about the text as your central argument and bring in the voices of the critics as support and discussion of your idea. For instance, I suggest you consider the implications of the secondary source quote and respond to the quote. Remember, you are constructing an argument of your own, using secondary sources to support your structure of claims and evidence. For instance, anytime you quote from the critic-the secondary source author, it should be clear how this critic's ideas or words relate to your argument.

In addition, students will demonstrate a synthesis by integrating information from two or more sources. Hence, again, the two (2) quotes from the secondary sources may not derive from the same article. By including two quotes from the same article, you have merely regurgitated the argument proposed in the article. A synthesis integrates information from two or more sources. In a synthesis, you weave ideas from sources together. To synthesize sources material, you need

to discover connections among sources that may seem unrelated. For this reason, you need to think critically about your topic and your sources, trying to understand both your topic and your own point of view.