

Wednesday, Oct. 12th



Unit 2:

Research and Inquiry



DAY 3

Check In

1. Have you chosen a topic for Project 2 and completed the KWL chart and written 5-8 Research Questions?

****If you are behind with either of these steps, stay after class!****

1. Have you read [“Wikipedia Pops Up in Bibliographies”](#) by Larry Gordon and written a response to the questions on OpenLab?

Today

- Have you read [“Wikipedia Pops Up in Bibliographies”](#) by Larry Gordon and written a response to the questions on OpenLab?
- Review your research questions!
- Explore the elements of a Reflective Annotated Bibliography and practice with a class text.
- Learn HOW to research. Practice finding sources.

Writing

Let's Review the Writing You Started

Questions

Why are you interested in this question? (Feel free to talk about your own personal experience with the topic, or to tell an anecdote about your experience with this subject matter)

What do you expect to find in your research? (*Why* do you expect to find this?)

What will you do if you find information that goes completely against what you had expected to find? (Will you throw it out? Will you write about it anyway? Will you challenge your own assumptions?)

Example

The question that I have been drawn to is climate change and the effect that it is having on extreme weather over the last few years. The questions that guided my research are_____

I am interested in this topic because _____ As I begin my research I expect to learn _____. However, if as I gather information, I find information that goes against this hypothesis, I will confirm that it is from credible sources and my assumptions and how they were challenged.

Wikipedia?

To Wikipedia or Not to Wikipedia?

**So, what purpose does Wikipedia serve?
Can we use Wikipedia as a source?**

Let's Discuss:

“Wikipedia Pops Up in Bibliographies” by Larry Gordon

Let's Discuss: **“Wikipedia Pops up in Bibliographies”**

- What did you think of this text? Explain! Don't worry if you don't like it, you won't hurt my feelings! Be honest!
- What is it mostly about? Write a 2-3 sentence summary. Be specific. Refer to the text itself. Use quotes even!
- What is the genre of the text? What is the tone?
- Who do you think is the intended audience of the piece? Who is meant to read this text?
- What do you think is the purpose? Why do you think the author wrote it?
- What about using Wikipedia? When is it a good idea to use Wikipedia? How might you not want to use Wikipedia?
- Will this article help you with your research?
- How have you used Wikipedia in the past? Was there anything new you learned?

Research Questions!

Let's Review Them!

Remember: Key Ideas about Research Questions

Research questions are the questions that you want to ask as you begin your research into your topic.

They can help identify the problem you might be researching (gentrification in Williamsburg, online learning in college, etc)

They help determine the scope of your research project (how big or small a focus will you have---are you looking at gentrification in just Williamsburg or all of bk)

They help you figure out the sub-topics or areas that you want to research (will you look at how gentrification affects housing and cost of living and community relationships)

What Are Your Research Questions?

Topic	
Research Question 1	
Research Question 2	
Research Question 3	
Research Question 4	
Research Question 5	

Now you have written research questions...

What are the next steps?

Research questions help you :

- Narrow down (or expand) the SCOPE (focus) of your research
- Come up with NEW questions!
- Find SOURCES to help you with your research

Project 2

The Roadmap




Review: What is a reflective annotated bibliography?

A reflective annotated bibliography provides an overview of the research and scholarship on a topic.

Each entry has bibliographic information of a source (ie its MLA Citation!) and a Source Entry about the source. The source entry both summarize the source (without YOUR opinion on the source-- not what you think of it, but what it's mostly about!) and evaluates it for credibility (is it a credible source? How do you know) , author's craft (HOW is it written-->ethos, pathos, logos, tone, etc), looks at it's genre, audience and purpose, and finally talks about how the source will inform (or support) your research!

The Project 2 Roadmap

Let's look closely at the Project 2 Roadmap on OpenLab.

- Introduction
- Source Entry 1 
- Source Entry 2 
- Source Entry 3 
- Conclusion

FOR EACH SOURCE ENTRY!

Part 1: Bibliographic Entry (MLA CITATION)

Part 2: Summary / Representative Quotes

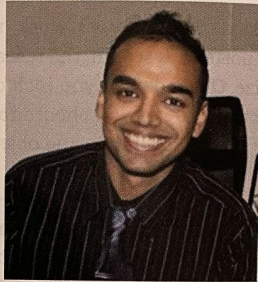
Part 3: Reflection and Rhetorical Analysis

Part 4: Quotables (not included in word count)

A Descriptive Annotated Bibliography

Renewable and Sustainable Energy in Rural India

SAURABH VAISH



Germany, German Energy Agency. "Renewable Energies." Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (dena), www.dena.de/en/topics/renewable-energy.html. Accessed 12 Apr. 2011.

The German Energy Agency provides information on energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, and intelligent energy systems. The website contains some useful databases, including ones of energy projects in Germany and of recent publications. It is a useful source of information on the manufacturing and production of alternative energy systems.

Though this site does not provide statistical data and covers only a limited number of projects and publications, it includes links to much useful information. It's a great source of publications and projects in both Germany and Russia, and so it will help me broaden my research beyond the borders of the United States.

Complete bibliographic information for this source, following MLA style.

Summarizes and describes the source.

Explains how this source will inform his project.

An Evaluative Annotated Bibliography

Moner-Girona, Magda, editor. "A New Scheme for the Promotion of Renewable Energies in Developing Countries: The Renewable Energy Regulated Purchase Tariff." *European Commission Joint Research Centre Publications Repository*, 2008, www.energy.eu/publications/Publications_Repository,2008,www.energy.eu/publications/LDNA23284ENC_002.pdf. Accessed 12 Apr. 2011.

This report on a study by the PhotoVoltaic Technology Platform discusses how to promote renewable energy in developing countries. The report proposes a new tariff scheme to increase the flow of money where it is needed, suggests several business models, and estimates the potential success or failure of each.

The detailed information about business models, supply-chain setups, and financial calculations will be useful, especially in the part of my project that deals with photovoltaic cells. One potential drawback is that this report makes premature assumptions: the proposed business plan is probably not implementable for 20 years. Even so, this report contains useful data and models, including graphs and charts, that will support my claims.

Evaluates the source, acknowledging a potential weakness—but explains why it is still useful.

The example on the left is of a **DESCRIPTIVE** Annotated Bibliography, and the example on the right is of an **EVALUATIVE** Annotated Bibliography!

Guess what! We are going to write a **COMBO--** **DESCRIPTIVE AND EVALUATIVE!**

Let's Practice!

If we were going to write a Source Entry for our HW reading ([Wikipedia](#) Pops Up in Bibliographies), here is what we would have to look at!

Summary (2-3 sentences of what the WHOLE piece is mostly about):

Genre:

Audience:

Purpose:

Rhetorical Appeals (Ethos, Pathos, Logos): ** We'll discuss later***

The 3 Sources

Let's Review Our Source Requirements!

You need:

- 3 sources on ONE Topic
- You must have 3 sources. Please try to find sources that EACH a DIFFERENT GENRE

For example: an article, a documentary and a song | a podcast, an article, an encyclopedia entry | a Ted Talk, a scientific journal article, a Vogue article

What kinds of sources are you looking for? What questions do you need your sources to answer?

Examples of Genres to Explore

Academic journals

Atlases and maps

Articles (editorials, op eds, feature articles, news articles, magazine articles)

Bibliographies

Blogs

Books (nonfiction, fiction)

Diaries or letters / emails

Documentaries or movies

Encyclopedias (Wikipedia, the online encyclopedias at the Library)

Government reports

Handbooks and manuals

Infographics

Interviews (ones you conduct or ones you find online!)

News reports (TV or radio)

Pamphlets and brochures

Photographs

Podcasts

Poems

Speeches

Songs

Surveys / Polls

Vlogs

Websites

Library!

Have you tried the library website? Here are the key ideas that we discussed!

1. Sign into the library using your CunyFirst login (login for Blackboard!)
2. Remember to either save the articles to Google Drive or a folder on your computer, email them to yourself or print them out!
3. Make sure to get the Citation information from the library site (we are using MLA format!) You can check the citation later when we go over citations, but when you find the sources, also collect the MLA citations at the same time by clicking the CITATION link on the library website.
4. Don't forget the ASK A LIBRARY opportunity! <https://library.citytech.cuny.edu/>
5. [Link to Library](#)

Library!

HOMEPAGE

On the Homepage you can use the search bar on top to search for e-books (what it is currently set for) or use the dropdown menu and change it to search for Videos, Articles, Everything, etc. Make sure to either expand the search to EVERYTHING (or narrow it to Videos, Articles, etc) depending on what you are looking for

Other Search Options

*On the left hand side of the homepage, under the section "Start Your Research" go to "Find Articles." You can use the two recommended by the librarians!

Under A --'[Academic Search Complete](#)'

Under O --'[Opposing Viewpoints in Context](#)'

Search terms!

Internet research is only as good as your search terms!

Be Brief:

- It is important to choose a few words that capture the content of the information you wish to find.
- Choose words that are likely to appear in the text of a relevant document.
- Avoid unnecessary question words like Who is and What are. These tend to lead to informal, inaccurate Q-and-A pages.

Modify the research question What tools do birders need, and how do they use them? to the search terms birding tools. This will yield documents that mention the word birding and the word tools, which may lead to the right information.

Search terms!

Internet research is only as good as your search terms!

Be specific

- Name exactly what you want rather than broad categories.
- Use topic-specific vocabulary that is likely to appear in a relevant document.
- Use the terms the experts use to find the experts!

Search birding tools, not just birding. Searching accurate and specific terms like birding field guide is more likely to locate expert information than casual/ general terms like birding book or birding stuff.

Search terms!

Internet research is only as good as your search terms!

Be flexible.

- If there are multiple ways to refer to a subject, try synonyms to yield more results.

Because birding is sometimes called bird-watching or bird watching (no hyphen), try all three terms. In addition to tools, try equipment and supplies.

Search terms!

Internet research is only as good as your search terms!

Be persistent.

- Check past the first page of results. There are often good sources lower on the list.
- If at first you don't succeed, change your search terms.

Boolean Operators

Use special commands called Boolean operators to refine a search: AND, OR, NOT, NEAR, and quotation marks. Including these operators with search terms can broaden a search, narrow it, or make it more specific.

An alternative to using Boolean operators is to use Google Advanced Search (or a similar advanced search feature in another search engine), which provides a form that customizes a search much like these commands do. The search terms are capitalized for emphasis, but Boolean terms are not case sensitive.

Boolean Operators

AND	Narrows search by requiring that both terms be present in a document	birding AND binoculars
OR	Broadens a search to include <i>either</i> one term <i>or</i> the other	Birding or bird-watching
NOT	Narrows a search by prohibiting certain terms	New York NOT Florida
“ _____ ” (quotation marks around terms)	Narrows a search to include only documents that contain the exact wording inside the quotations	“Birding equipment”

Find It Fast!

Shortcuts to find what you need in a webpage:COMMAND + F CONTROL + F

In addition to efficiently locating useful sources on a topic, it is also very important to be efficient in finding what you need in the documents you locate. Instead of scrolling to look for the terms and information you need within a web document, use keyboard shortcut Command + F (for Mac) or Control + F (for PC) to find specific terms. A search bar will appear in which you can type the specific term you need to find. For example, use Command + F and type “New York” in the search bar to quickly locate every place that the term New York is used in a document. Many browsers highlight each instance and may provide a count of how many times the word appears. Use the arrows provided or Command/Control + G to jump from one appearance of the desired term to the next.

Try It!

1. Choose one of your research questions
2. Jot down effective search terms based on the guidelines.
3. Jot down an alternate set of terms using synonyms.
4. Jot down search terms that include a Boolean operator, and be prepared to explain what the command would do for the search.
5. Try a search. See why comes up!

Homework

TOPIC AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Write down your Topic. Be specific. Explain if you are going to look at a problem and possible solution OR if you are going to explore an arguable issue (whether or not...)

2. Write down your 5 to 8 research questions here. *Make sure you research questions :*

-help identify the issue/ problem you might be researching (ex. gentrification in Williamsburg, etc)

-help determine the scope of your research project (how big or small a focus will you have---are you looking at gentrification in just Williamsburg or all of Brooklyn)

-help you figure out the sub-topics or areas that you want to research (will you look at how gentrification affects housing and cost of living and community relationships)

FIND 3 SOURCES

1. Find your 3 sources. Maybe even try to find one of the sources from the library website! Remember, don't choose the first 3 sources that pop up on Google!

2. Put a link to the 3 sources here. Link them exactly so you can find them again!

3. Identify the GENRE of each source. Make sure EACH SOURCE IS A DIFFERENT GENRE!