

# Research Paper

## PARAPHRASES AND SUMMARIES

Once you make source cards, you will want to record notes on note cards. Before you take your first note, identify its source by writing down the number you assigned to the source card. Also write a specific heading or topic for your card. This will help you group similar ideas as you prepare more cards. Then take notes using one of the following methods.

- **Paraphrase** Restates all the information in the original in one's own words. A paraphrase is about the same length as the original text.
- **Summary** Restates the main ideas of the original in one's own words, but captures only the key points. A summary is shorter than the original text.

**Directions:** Carefully read the first source. Then write a paraphrase of it. Check your version against the original to make sure that you have accurately conveyed the same ideas. Repeat this process with the second source, but write a summary instead. Remember to document your sources (see page 1373 of your textbook).

<p><b>Original Source 1</b> In the late 1920s as severe drought and high heat hit the plains, strong winds began to carry topsoil from the fragile newly plowed lands. Huge dust storms resulting from severe soil erosion filled the sky, covering towns and farms. Kite, Steven. "Dust Bowl." <u>Encyclopedia of the Great Depression and the New Deal</u>. Ed. James Ciment. 2 vols. Armonk, NY: Sharpe, 2001. 107.</p>	<p><b>Paraphrase</b></p>
<p><b>Original Source 2</b> By late 1931, America's economic condition had become desperate, and it worsened during the next year. When the depression bottomed, a staggering number of workers, one out of four, had no employment at all, and many of those still with jobs had only part-time work. Himmelberg, Robert F. <u>The Great Depression and the New Deal</u>. Westport: Greenwood, 2001. 9.</p>	<p><b>Summary</b></p>