**Key Terms for Research Paper**

1. **Citation**-A reference to a book, an article, a Web page, or another source that provides enough information about the source to allow a reader to retrieve it. Citations in a paper must be given in a standard MLA format.
2. **Essential question**- Essential questions are “important questions that recur throughout all our lives.”  They are “broad in scope and timeless by nature.”
3. **Hanging indentation**-means the first line of a source on a works cited page is flush with the left margin ; if an entry runs more than one line, indent the subsequent line five spaces from the left margin. An example is as follows:

Edwards, Brent. “The Literary Ellington.” *Representations 77.* New York: Random House,

2008. Print.

1. **MLA**-is an acronym for Modern Language Association, a style of documenting research. The current edition is the ***MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 7th edition.*** This style of research is preferred by the humanities.
2. **Note cards**-used to take notes from sources. These notes contain summarized, paraphrased or directly quoted information. Each note card should focus on a single bit of information. Remember to use direct quotations sparingly, no more than 10% of total paper.
3. **Parenthetical documentation (sometimes referred to as in-text citation**)- is used to document any external sources used within a document (unless the material cited is considered general knowledge). The parenthetical citations direct readers to the full works listed in the Works Cited, located at the end of the document. In most cases, the parenthetical citations include the author's last name and the specific page number for the information cited. An example would be : Jem and Scout look to Atticus for moral guidance (Jones 14).
4. **Plagiarism-**using another person’s thoughts or words without giving credit.
5. **Rhetoric**-the art of speaking or writing effectively. Good rhetoric /argument uses the following three appeals:

**Ethos:** the source's credibility, the speaker's/author's authority

**Logos:** the logic used to support a claim (induction and deduction); can also be the facts and statistics used to help support the argument.

**Pathos:** the emotional or motivational appeals; vivid language, emotional language and numerous sensory details.

1. **Source cards**-used to document the location of the source information that is being used in the paper. These cards will be alphabetized to create the Works Cited page.
2. **Thesis statement**-the controlling claim of your argumentative paper.
3. **Works Cited page**- is an alphabetical list of works cited, or works to which you have actually made reference to in the body of your paper.