Practicing the skills of research – getting on the same page

1. Source Citation / Citation in Context
2. Quoting
2. Paraphrasing with citation
3. Summarizing with citation
4. Highlighting pertinent information according to paper topics (main points)
5. Note taking

### 1. Source Citation

**Topic 1** Leonardo da Vinci

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<tr>
<th>Topic 1 Source:</th>
<th>Author, __________________________________________</th>
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In your sources cited page it looks like – well, any of these:


**Quick Notes:**

**Information:**

1. Personal Life ____________________________________________________________________________
2. Career__________________________________________________________________________________
3. Impact__________________________________________________________________________________

### 2. Quoting

You **quote** when you reproduce a statement from another writer and

- Use quotation marks around words, phrases, sentences, passages, or paragraphs taken from the other writer’s work, making sure the quotation is accurate--word-for-word, comma-for-comma.
- Use square brackets to indicate any words you add for clarification (The witness claimed that “he [the suspect] didn’t do it”) or small changes—like making the first letter in a word letter lower case instead of Upper Case—that make the quote fit more smoothly into your sentence (see the second example on the other side of this sheet). You can also make additions to the quotation or changes if they **do not affect its meaning**.
- Insert ellipsis marks (…) to show where you cut unnecessary words or content from a quotation (Van Rys, *et al.* 155), as in this example: In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln refers back to the Declaration of Independence when he says “Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth…a new nation…dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”
- Introduce the author and possibly reference the book or article through a “signal phrase” (Aaron 466).
- Cite the source/page number using a parenthetical citation format.

**Quotation:**  **First Sentence of article with parenthetical Citation:**

"Born on April 15, 1452, in Vinci, Italy, Leonardo da Vinci was concerned with the laws of science and nature, which greatly informed his work as a painter, sculptor, inventor and draftsmen" ("Leonardo da Vinci").
3. Paraphrasing

You **paraphrase** when you take a specific passage from another writer and

- Recast the content and ideas of the author entirely in your own words—without quoting—and with different sentence structures.
- Write the paraphrase the approximate length of the original.
- Avoid “plagiaphrasing,” which is “changing only a few words in the original and then including the text as your own. Plagiaphrasing describes a writer’s use of *almost* the same words as in the original source” (Keene and Adams 181). *This is a very common form of plagiarism.*

- Introduce the author and possibly reference the title of the book, article, or other source through “signal phrase” using the present tense (Aaron 466).
- Cite the source using a parenthetical citation format.

First paragraph of da Vinci article:

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Born on April 15, 1452, in Vinci, Italy, Leonardo da Vinci was concerned with the laws of science and nature, which greatly informed his work as a painter, sculptor, inventor and draftsmen. His ideas and body of work -- which includes Virgin of the Rocks, The Last Supper, Leda and the Swan and Mona Lisa -- have influenced countless artists and made da Vinci a leading light of the Italian Renaissance.
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Sentence by sentence - Paraphrase of da Vinci article synopsis with parenthetic citation following:

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“Born on April 15, 1452, in Vinci, Italy, Leonardo da Vinci was concerned with the laws of science and nature, which greatly informed his work as a painter, sculptor, inventor and draftsmen” (“Leonardo da Vinci.”).

“Born on April 15, 1452, in Vinci, Italy, Leonardo da Vinci’s work as a sculptor, painter, draftsman and was influenced by his interest in the laws of science and nature” (“Leonardo da Vinci.”).

“His ideas and body of work -- which includes Virgin of the Rocks, The Last Supper, Leda and the Swan and Mona Lisa -- have influenced countless artists and made da Vinci a leading light of the Italian Renaissance” (“Leonardo da Vinci.”).

A shining star of the Italian Renaissance, da Vinci’s ideas and oeuvre -- which includes Virgin of the Rocks, Leda and the Swan, The Last Supper and Mona Lisa -- have inspired a myriad of artists (“Leonardo da Vinci”).
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3. Summarizing with in-text

You create a **summary** when you take all or part of a work from another writer (a passage from a Web site, a section of an article, a chapter, an entire article or book…) and

- Condense what the author is saying, creating a much more concise version that focuses in on the author's main point(s) in your own words.
- If choosing to retain key phrases or terms from the original, put these in quotation marks.
- When you work this summary into your paper, you need to introduce the author and possibly reference the book or article in a “signal phrase” using the present tense (Aaron 466).

*See the other side of this page for examples and a list of verbs you might use.*

**Summarize** a portion of the da Vinci article:

RENAISSANCE MAN

Da Vinci has been called a genius and the archetypal Renaissance man. His talents in arguably extended far beyond his artistic works. Like many leaders of Renaissance humanism, he did not see a divide between science and art.

His observations and inventions were recorded in 13,000 pages of notes and drawings, including designs for flying machines (some 400 years before the Wright brothers' first success), plant studies, war machinery, anatomy and architecture. His ideas were mainly theoretical explanations, laid out in exacting detail, but they were rarely experimental.

His drawings of a fetus in utero, the heart and vascular system, sex organs, and other bone and muscular structures, are some of the first on human record.

One of da Vinci's last commissioned works was a mechanical lion that could walk and open its chest to reveal a bouquet of lilies. The famous artist died in Amboise, France, on May 2, 1519. Da Vinci's assistant and perhaps his lover, Francesco Melzi, became the principal heir and executor of his estate ("Leonardo da Vinci.").

*With works that included “a mechanical lion that could walk and open its chest to reveal a bouquet of lilies” as well as some of the first recorded drawings of internal human anatomy, Leonardo da Vinci is the ultimate model of the Renaissance Man. This brilliant leader of Renaissance humanism merged the separate fields of art and science. From designs for flying machines to “plant studies, war machinery, anatomy and architecture” his perceptions, though largely hypothetical, were laid out in close detail “in 13,000 pages of notes and drawings.” Upon da Vinci's death in Amboise, France in 1519, his assistant and rumored lover, Francesco Melzi, became "heir and executor of his estate" ("Leonardo da Vinci").

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4. Highlighting pertinent information according to paper topics (main points) – Personal life, career, impact
5. Note taking

**Helpful Online Resources**

“Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing” page: [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/01/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/01/)


**Works Cited**


**Integrating Quotations in Your Paper**

Use “signal phrases” when you integrate other people’s words and ideas into your paper. After the quotation, paraphrase, or summary, provide an in-text citation (in parentheses) following the guidelines appropriate to the citation style you have chosen to use (Aaron 466). Signal phrases provide a context, so whether you identify the author, describe his/her credentials, or give the title of the source depends on why you are bringing these authors, ideas or data into the discussion. The examples below use MLA style citations.

Here are five ways to introduce quotations:

§ Example: Wendell Berry proposes, “Real education is determined by community needs, not by public tests” (14). **Here we introduce the statement by referencing the author (Wendell Barry) and using a verb in the present tense (“proposes”) followed by a comma.**

§ Example: Carl Honoré, in his book *In Praise of Slowness*, stresses that “[i]nstead of doing everything faster, many people are decelerating, and finding Slowness helps them to live, work, think and play better” (274). **Here we integrate a quotation by referencing the work and author and using a present tense verb followed by “that.”**

§ Example: Mike Rose, who is a strong voice for first generation college students, makes us think differently about errors in student writing: “Error marks the place where education begins” (189). **Here we use a complete sentence followed by a colon to introduce the quotation.**

§ Example: “Rudeness,” relates the philosopher Eric Hoffer, “is the weak man’s imitation of strength” (42). **Here we have broken the quotation in two and use a signal phrase in the middle.**

§ Example: “Of all the things we do need to know about grammar, the verb is first,” advises Don Watson in *Death Sentences* (17). **Here we start with the statement and use a signal phrase at the end.**

The verbs in your signal phrases can clarify what the authors you cite are doing in a particular quotation, paraphrase or summary. Are they, for example, defending a position, reporting data, or highlighting a key point? You can also use well-chosen verbs to help the reader understand what you are doing and how the data or opinions or arguments made by these authors affect your argument or conclusions: Example: Considering how much difference the right verb can make in a sentence, I agree with Watson that they are worthy of attention.

**Verbs for Signal Phrases** *(Choose with care. These are not interchangeable synonyms.)*

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