



Writing a research paper is a large task with multiple stages, such as researching, writing, and revising. Selecting a limited topic that interests you is just one way to maneuver through these stages more efficiently and write a better paper. Here are some strategies to help you plan and write a research paper.

### Planning the Research Paper

- **Choosing a topic**

Try to find a topic that truly interests you. What did you enjoy about a subject or a reading? Were there ideas or people you liked?

Talk with your instructor and/or classmates about a topic.

Try writing your way to a topic. If you are stuck, freewriting may help you find a topic that fascinates you.

Pose your topic as a question to be answered or a problem to be solved. This will also help you find your thesis.

Keep your topic small enough to cover. If your topic is too broad, you will have difficulty knowing where to start.

**Too broad:** Young people are too influenced by the media.

**Focused thesis:** The frequent use of unusually thin models in television and magazine advertisements has contributed to the rise of eating disorders among adolescent girls and boys in the United States.

In the first example, we are left wondering: Which young people? What types of media? How does it influence them? The second example answers those questions.

- **Developing a thesis statement**

Use a series of questions to help develop your thesis. What is your topic? What is your stance on this topic? Why do you believe this? Why would someone disagree with this?

- **Finding, selecting, and reading sources**

You will need to locate and look at various types of sources. You can find sources via the library catalogue, periodical indexes, bibliographies, and suggestions from your instructor. These sources may include: books, journal articles, films, internet sources, and databases, among other things.

It is important to distinguish between primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are *first-hand accounts* written by people who were on the spot—diaries, letters, etc. Secondary accounts are written *about something else*—analyses, news stories, articles, etc.

## Planning a Research Paper (continued)

- **Grouping and documenting information**

The following systems may help you stay organized: note sources on bibliography cards; organize material according to its importance; take notes—on index, in a notebook, or on your computer.

It is crucial to note the sources from which you obtained your research. It will be necessary to note these sources (and page numbers) in the research paper.

If you are using internet sources, be sure to note the date you visited the website.

- **Writing an outline**

The following questions may helpful in organizing your paper:

What is the topic? Why is it significant? What background information is relevant? What is my thesis or purpose statement?

**Rough outline:**

- I. Introduction and thesis
- II. Point 1—evidence/source
- III. Point 2—evidence/source
- IV. Point 3—evidence source
- V. Conclusion

**Example:**

- I. Wade Whitehouse in Russell Banks' novel *Affliction* is a tragic hero
- II. ...because he feels trapped
- III. ...because he moves too fast
- IV. ...because he cant articulate his feelings/talk about his anger

Provide examples (textual evidence) for each point and you'll have a great start.

## Writing the Research Paper

- **Writing the introduction—consider your audience and tell them what you're going to tell them**

You will need to do the following things in the introduction:

Catch the reader's attention.

Present relevant background information.

Define terms or concepts when necessary.

Reveal your plan of organization.

Explain the focus of the paper and your specific purpose (thesis statement).

## Writing the Research Paper (continued)

- **Writing the body—tell them**

Make your argument.

Use your outline as a flexible guide.

Build your essay around the points you want to make.

Integrate your sources into your discussion.

Summarize, analyze, explain, and evaluate published works, rather than just reporting.

Move from generalization to specific detail back to generalization. In other words, start with broad, background information, and then move to specific details and case studies. Then reconnect to the background information.

- **Writing the conclusion—tell them what you told them**

If the argument or point of your paper is complex, you will need to summarize the argument for your reader.

If you have not yet explained the significance of your findings, use the end of the paper to add up your points and explain their significance.

Move from a detailed level of discussion to a general level. This returns the topic to the context provided in the introduction.

Perhaps suggest further research that could accompany this topic.

Avoid introducing new concepts/ideas in your conclusion. The reader will walk away feeling that the paper is incomplete.

**Connors Writing Center** Dimond Library 329 . UNH . [writing.center@unh.edu](mailto:writing.center@unh.edu) 603-862-3272

**This handout was modified from:** The University of Wisconsin-Madison Online Writing Center: <http://www.wisc.edu/writing/handbook/planresearchpaper.html#conclusion> 2004; *A TA's Guide to Teaching Writing in All Disciplines*, ed. Beth Finch Hendengren, 2004 Bedford St. Martin's; and *The Writer's Harbrace Handbook*, 2nd edition, edited by Cheryl Glenn, Robert Keith Miller, Suzanne Strobeck Webb, and Loretta Gray, 2004.