

## Source Cards and Note Cards—Oregon Department of Education

### *My source card*

1.  
Stone, Brad, Kay Itoi, and Emily Flynn.  
"10 Favorite Hot Spots."  
Newsweek 7 June 2004: 60-66.  
Student Research Center.  
EBSCOhost. Oregon State Library,  
Salem, OR. 06 Dec. 2005  
<http://search.epnet.com/>.

### *Original text*

HERMISTON, ORE.  
Population: 13,200  
Why: Rural areas need the Internet, too  
Fact: Thirty-five towers and 75 antennas broadcast  
a signal that covers the whole county

The phone and cable companies ignore the towns along the Columbia River in northeast Oregon despite the prevalence of farms, food-processing facilities, power plants and military installations that crave high-speed Internet access. "Sometimes it seems like we live in a third world out here," says Fred Ziari, founder of EZ Wireless, the 23-employee company in Hermiston, Ore., that decided to do something about it. EZ Wireless built the country's largest regional wireless broadband network, a 600-square-mile Wi-Fi blanket, and activated it this February. The network of high-power Wi-Fi towers and antennas allows users anywhere in the county to surf the Net at speeds equal to those of fixed lines like DSL. But users can also take their laptops on the road, driving 20 miles across the region while maintaining a connection the whole way--a trick Ziari proudly demonstrates by watching a "Lord of the Rings" movie trailer while cruising down the road.

### *Note cards for keyword NEED*

NEED

1. Stone et al

- farms, business, industry, military needed high-speed Internet access (143)
- "ignored" by phone, cable co.'s (143)
- "Sometimes it seems like we live in a third world out here." (Ziari, founder of EZ Wireless, qtd. in 143)

NEED

1. Stone et al

Farmers, business, industry, military needed high-speed Internet, but phone and cable companies wouldn't provide it. Local man Fred Ziari, founder EZ Wireless, said, "Sometimes it seems like we live in a third world out here." (qtd. in 143)

**or**

### *How it might look in my own paragraph*

Even though the farmers, businesses, industry, and military located near Hermiston needed high-speed Internet access, neither the phone company nor the cable company were interested in providing it (Stone et al, 143). It was an example of a demand without a supply. A local man, Fred Ziari, founder of EZ wireless, said "Sometimes it seems like we live in a third world out here." (qtd. in Stone et al, 143)

## Source Card

2.  
Yang, Catherine. "An Oregon Trailblazer."  
Business Week 21 Nov 2005: 84-  
85. Student Research Center.  
EBSCOhost. Oregon State Library.  
6 Dec 2005  
<<http://search.epnet.com/>>.

## Original text

About a year ago, the 14,000 residents of rural Hermiston in eastern Oregon faced a frightening scenario: Nearly four thousand tons of mustard, sarin, and other nerve gases were going to be incinerated just outside of town. Since the Cold War, this remote farming community has been home to one-quarter of the nation's chemical weapons, stored in concrete igloos at the nearby Umatilla Chemical Depot. The Pentagon decided to start destroying those munitions in 2004. Local officials knew they needed to put together a fail-safe emergency plan and stand ready to evacuate the area. But there was one problem: The community had no reliable communications network to call in its 200 would-be rescue workers.

## Note cards for keyword *NEED*

NEED	2. Lang
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• near Umatilla Chemical Depot</li><li>• Pentagon incinerating stored nerve gas</li><li>• potential danger for nearby communities</li><li>• Hermiston didn't have adequate communications system (84-85)</li><li>• "frightening scenario" (84-85)</li></ul>	

or

NEED	2. Langg
Small town of Hermiston needed an emergency communications method in case they needed to evacuate during the incineration of the nerve gas stockpiles at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. (84-85) "frightening scenario" (84-85)	

## How it might look in my own paragraph

Hermiston is a small town that sits dangerously close to the Umatilla Chemical Depot. If something goes wrong while the military destroys the old stockpiles of nerve gas there, nearby residents will need to evacuate -- fast. The problem? Until this year, the area had no adequate emergency communications system (Lang 84-85).

(I didn't cite a source for my first two sentences because I found that this was information that is widely available from many sources. Since these are also conditions unique to the area, these facts could also fit under a keyword UNIQUE.)

## Source Card Stack

These sources are numbered in the order I found them. Later, I will alphabetize them for a Works Cited list.

1. Stone, Brad, Kay Itoi, and Emily Flynn. "10 Favorite Hot Spots." Newsweek 7 June 2004: 60-66. Student Research Center. EBSCOhost. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 06 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>

2. Yang, Catherine. "An Oregon Trailblazer." Business Week 21 Nov 2005: 84-85. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 06 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>

3. S.R. "The Biggest Wi-Fi Cloud of All." PC Magazine 12 Dec 2005: 26-45. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 06 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>

4. Callimachi, Rukmini. "Biggest Wi-Fi Cloud in Oregon." USA Today 06 Dec 2005. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 06 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>

## Note Card Stacks

All the notes relating to the same category (in this case the keyword NEED) are kept together. There would be other stacks for the other keywords. They can be re-arranged into the order they will be used in the report. Each one includes a link to the source card (a number and name) and the page numbers on which the information was found.

NEED 3. PC Mag

NEED 4. Callimachi

NEED 1. Stone

NEED 4. Callimachi

NEED 2. Yang

- military needed (143)
- co.'s (143)
- wireless; small co.; (143)
- work (143)
- we live in a third (143)
- in 143)
- near Umatilla Chemical Depot
- Pentagon incinerating stored nerve gas
- potential danger for nearby communities
- Hermiston didn't have adequate communications system (84-85)
- "frightening scenario" (84-85)

## Double-Entry Note Variation

Like traditional note cards, you will always include four kinds of information; then, you'll add a fifth.

- A link to the source
- The page number (or paragraph number if it is a website without page numbers)
- The keyword or category (and perhaps a sub-topic)
- The information (paraphrased, summarized, or quoted)
- Your own ideas and reactions

In the section for your ideas and reactions, include such things as

- Connections to other research
- “Conversations” with the author
- Notes on confusions, discrepancies
- Evaluation of credibility, special perspective of this author
- Reminders to yourself to double check, confirm, clarify something

<p><i>Keyword/Category</i></p> <p><b>NEED</b></p>	<p><i>Source</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">1. Stone et al</p>
<p><i>Author's information</i></p> <p><i>You may either include complete quotation:</i>          “The phone and cable companies ignore the towns along the Columbia River in northeast Oregon despite the prevalence of farms, food-processing facilities, power plants and military installations that crave high-speed Internet access.” (143)</p> <p><i>OR summarize:</i>          Businesses and military needed high-speed internet access but no companies provided it. (143)</p> <p><i>OR paraphrase.</i></p>	<p><i>My ideas and reactions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “ignore” and “crave” really explain the need for the Wi-Fi network. But it doesn't explain <u>why</u> the companies ignored it.</li> <li>• This doesn't fit the Associated Press description of the region at all. Wasn't it described as “lonely” and “desolate”? Double check this.</li> <li>• Find out more about this region. Which description is correct? Why would they sound so different?</li> <li>• I can see why the companies would ignore it if it was actually desolate – but not if it was full of customers. Maybe the geography made it difficult? Look into this.</li> </ul>

The advantages are

- You go beyond the “searching” part of research and begin the “deep thinking” part right away.
- You capture what you were thinking at the time you read the article.  
(Why did I write this down? Why did I think it was important? How did I intend to use it?)
- You can include reminders to yourself for further research or interpretation.

Here, for instance, I have followed up on one of the questions generated in the previous note. I have included the question as a sub-topic because I will probably have some more notes about this.

<i>Keyword/Category</i> <b>NEED</b> (Was the area “desolate” or not?)	<i>Source</i>  2. Yang
<i>Author’s information</i>  “14,000 residents of rural Hermiston in eastern Oregon” (84-85)  “its 200 would-be rescue workers” (84-85)	<i>My ideas and reactions</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is this the population of the town of Hermiston or of the area of the wireless network?</li> <li>• Is 200 rescue workers a lot for a small town? Or is this for the whole area?</li> <li>• keep looking for more info</li> </ul>

**Form:** These can be recorded on electronic documents (by first making and saving a template), large note cards (5 x 8 inch), notebook paper, or a combination. The note may be divided horizontally or vertically. (In other words, you can write your comments beside the notes or below the notes.)

**Quote or Paraphrase?** Most authors suggest careful paraphrasing or summarizing as the first step. However, some others suggest using the “copy and paste” function to copy the exact quotations rather than paraphrasing, then paraphrasing later as you begin your outline or first draft. That way, you can check back to make sure that your final draft does not include inadvertent plagiarism of sentence structure or phrasing. This is probably only feasible if you are working on a computer.

Example of a template made by creating a 2x2 table on a word processing program.

<i>Keyword/Category</i>	<i>Source</i>
<i>Author’s information</i>	<i>My ideas and reactions</i>

## Works Cited

- Callimachi, Rukmini. "Biggest Wi-Fi Cloud Is in Rural Oregon." USA Today 16 Oct 2005. 06 Dec 2005 <[http://www.usatoday.com/tech/products/services/2005-10-16-oregon-wi-fi\\_x.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/tech/products/services/2005-10-16-oregon-wi-fi_x.htm) />.
- S.R. "The Biggest Wi-Fi Cloud of All." PC Magazine 12 Dec 2005: 26-45. Student Research Center. EBSCOhost. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 6 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>.
- Stone, Brad, Kay Itoi, and Emily Flynn. "10 Favorite Hot Spots." Newsweek 7 June 2004: 60-66. Student Research Center. EBSCOhost. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 06 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>.
- Yang, Catherine. "An Oregon Trailblazer." Business Week 21 Nov 2005: 84-85. Student Research Center. EBSCOhost. Oregon State Library, Salem, OR. 6 Dec 2005 <<http://search.epnet.com/>>.