

Name: _____

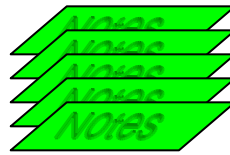
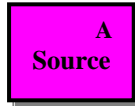
Note Cards Supplement

Date: _____ Class: _____



After you have identified a source of information, created a source card, and have identified information within the source that may support a section of your brochure, it is time to begin taking notes. Remember, you don't simply copy the information from the text of your source onto a note card unless you are **quoting** something important **that was either said or written about your subject by an authority on your species**. Most of your notes will **paraphrase** information you recognize as important or relevant to the point of your brochure.

The quality of your notes and your attention to making sure every note card contains the necessary information on it will make those notes useful when you begin to plan the sections of your brochure that will use the information.



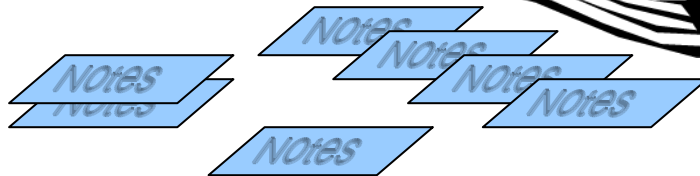
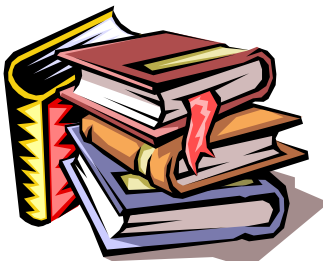
Write in the letter that should appear in the upper right hand corner of each of these cards.

As you take your notes, remember to letter each note card correctly and to include the required information on each card. If you get lazy or careless here, the time you invest in your notes will be wasted.



Main Idea	SourceLetter (A)
<h1>Notes</h1>	
Type of Notation (Quotation, Paraphrase, or Summary)	Page #s (print sources only)

Remember, when you begin to plan your brochure and then write your rough draft, you should no longer need to use the actual sources anymore. You will use only your notes for the actual writing of the content. This helps you avoid plagiarism that likely will result from transferring information directly from your source to your brochure and is why thoughtful note taking is so important.



Also, make sure that you are formatting your note cards correctly. Use the examples from the *Alligator Snapping Turtle* brochure to check the organization of the information on your own note cards.

#1

The note card at right is a **Paraphrase** taken from Source D.

Complete the missing information necessary for the correct formatting of this card.

Bessken, Charlene M. D
"Alligator Snapping Turtle." Endangered Species Guidesheet Missouri Department of Conservation
Last Updated Sept.18, 2004
<http://mdc.mo.gov/nathis/endangered/endanger/allsnap/index.htm> 2/17/2006

Threats – Habitat Loss

Dam construction and other modifications to major rivers prevent the migration of turtles to suitable breeding habitats. Log jams provide natural hiding and hunting areas for Alligator Snapping turtles. Removal of these jams can threaten their survival. River flooding also poses a periodic threat by destroying both nesting areas and eggs.

(Bessken)

Paraphrase

#2

The note card at left is a **Paraphrase** taken a government document. Source Card is formatted like a periodical with the **Agency as the Author**

Complete the missing information necessary for the correct formatting of this card.

US Fish & Wildlife Service, G
Department of the Interior.
"Inclusion of Alligator Snapping Turtle and All Species of Map Turtle to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Final Rule." Federal Register Vol70, No 241 Dec.16, 2005 pgs 74700-74712.
Accessed On-Line
<http://www.fws.gov/policy/frsystem/title.cfm> 2/17/2006

Over-collection of adult turtles from the wild for both the international and domestic pet trades, along with human consumption as a specialty meat, present significant threats. Because adult turtles do not reach sexual maturity until 11-13 years of age in the wild, populations of this species are extremely sensitive to the harvest of adult females. Harvests rates of two percent (2%) per year of adult females will result in significant population declines.

(US Fish & Wildlife Service)

#3

The note card at right is a **Quotation** taken from **page 123** of **Source H**.

Notice the Parenthetical Citation includes a page number as this was a print source directly accessed from the media center and the quotation came from that specific page.

Any part of this quotation might end up being used.

Conniff, Richard H
"Swamp Thing" National Geographic;
March 99, Vol. 195 Issue 3 pgs 118 - 129
NMS Library

"The likable thing about snapping turtles is that they are in a word, trouble. You would not put one in a petting zoo unless maybe you wanted the children to learn to count without using their fingers. On the other hand, they are interesting trouble – tough, reclusive, and fiercely independent, unhuggable in a culture determined to make all animals cute...Snapping turtles are throwbacks not merely to the dinosaurian epoch during which they evolved but also to our own past as a nation. They are hardheaded American originals."

(Conniff 123)

p.123