Evidence:
• Undisputable, credible, and reliable sources of fact that can help to support ideas in a paper
• Usually found through peer-reviewed sources in books, magazines, newspapers, and databases
• Essential to help the writer add credibility to their writing while strengthening arguments

Types of Evidence:
• Primary Evidence: The original source, first-hand evidence taken during the exact time of the event or condition. Includes: unpublished materials such as manuscripts, photographs, maps, artifacts, audio and video recordings, oral histories, postcards, and posters, autobiographies, and memoirs
• Secondary Evidence: A source that analyzes and interprets primary sources. Includes: reference books, periodical literature, textbooks, journal articles

Quoting, Paraphrasing, Summarizing

1. Quoting: Incorporating direct quotes from a reliable source. Various methods of quote integration:
   • Introduce the quote with a complete sentence and a colon or a comma
     **Example**: Olaf explicates his physical state in the Disney film *Frozen*: “I don't have a skull, or bones” (Buck & Lee, 2013).
   • Use an introductory or explanatory phrase, but not a complete sentence, separated from the quotation with a comma. Always include a citation.
     **Example**: Ariel questions her father in the cave uttering, “If only I could make him understand. I just don't see things the way he does. I just don't see how a world that makes such wonderful things could be bad” (Clements & Musker, 1989).
   • Use short quotations for very specific language or phrasing
     **Example**: In the film *Frozen*, the trolls call Krisoff a “fixer-upper” because he is the ice harvester by trade in contrast to Ana’s other suitor Prince Hans of the Southern Isles (Buck & Lee, 2013)
2. Paraphrasing: Rephrasing 1-3 sentences from a source in your own words

- Do not use words form the original text and keep the meaning of the source intact

   **Example:** When Ana and Olaf first meet, Olaf comically articulates how he is made out of only snow, and does not contain bones or a skull.

   **Example:** During her conversation with her father the King, Ariel expresses her frustrations about the older generation’s inability to modernize their thinking.

   **Example:** In the opening scene, the trolls persuade Ana to marry Kristoff within the song “Fixer Upper”, even though she is blissfully engaged to Hans.

3. Summarizing: Expressing the main ideas of the source in your own words

- Broad synopsis of the main ideas presented in a book, article, or other text.
- Can be an overview of pages, chapters, or entire books
- Significantly shorter than the original source

**Summary of Frozen:**
In the film *Frozen*, an ice princess named Elsa escapes from her home, after her coronation day, because of her uncontrollable ice powers. Her sister, Ana, falls in love with a man and becomes engaged the same day. Ana goes on a journey to find her sister and meets an ice harvester, his reindeer Sven, and a snowman named Olaf. Ana finds Elsa and then becomes frozen as a result of Elsa’s ice powers. Then love, in the form of Elsa’s hug, thaws Ana’s frozen heart. The central theme in *Frozen* exhibits the power of love and the strength of a sisterly bond.

**Summary of The Little Mermaid:**
In *The Little Mermaid*, Ariel finds a man drowning in the ocean and saves his life by bringing him up to shore. She then desires to become a human and meet this mysterious man, Prince Eric, again. Her father, King Triton, punishes her by destroying her cherished collection of human items. Ariel rebels by going to the evil sea queen, Ursula, to become human temporarily, though it comes with a cost; if Prince Eric does not kiss Ariel in seven days, then she will remain Ursula’s property. In the end, King Triton sacrifices himself for Ariel and Prince Eric kills Ursula. The central message is that love and family conquer all.