Objectives

• Citing Sources
• Works Cited or Bibliography
• Basics of MLA style citations
• Digital images and proper citation of images
• Review citation generators
• WCPS library portal features & searching
• Help
Students Will Be Able To...

• Cite different types of sources using MLA style

• Prepare a Bibliography or Works Cited page for their research paper and final project

• Locate images in various sources and properly cite images

• Use citation generators on a computer or other handheld device
Plagiarism

• Cutting and pasting a quote without citing the author? Plagiarism

• Paraphrasing or summarizing someone's idea without citing the author? Plagiarism

• Forgetting to cite something? Plagiarism

• Your group member plagiarizes? Plagiarism (you are responsible too)
MLA Citation Style
What Do I Cite?

• Direct quotations
• **Images** (drawings or photographs), **data**, **music** and objects.
• Summaries
• Paraphrases
  o It is not enough simply to change the wording of a text. You must also change the structure of the original passage.
  o Any distinctive words or phrases taken from the original passage must be put in quotation marks.
  o The reader must be able to distinguish where the paraphrased text begins and ends.
Citing Sources

- Credits the author: respecting another person’s intellectual/creative property
- Gives credibility: proves you have done your research and know your topic
- Tells readers where to go for more information
- A life skill relevant to academic and professional settings

Avoid Plagiarism - CITE YOUR SOURCES
Works Cited Example

Works Cited


Core Elements in MLA Citations

• Author
• Title of the source
• Title of Container
• Other Contributors
• Version
• Number
• Publisher
• Publication date
• Location
MLA Style Citations

• **Books – One Author**

  Last name, First name. *Title of book*. Location: Publisher, Year. Print.

MLA Style Citations

• Books – Multiple Authors


MLA Style Citations

• Anthology or Compilation

Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." Title of Collection. Ed. Editor's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page range of entry. Medium of Publication.


MLA Style Citations

• Article in a Magazine
Last name, First name. “Title of Article.” Title of Magazine day month year: pp-pp. Print.


MLA Style Citations

• Article in a journal

MLA Style Citations

- **Article in a Magazine**
  Last name, First name. “Title of Article.” *Title of Magazine* day month year: pp-pp. Print.


MLA Style Citations

- Periodical article from a library subscription database

MLA Style Citations

• Electronic Sources
Basic entry
Last name, First name. “Title of Document.”

MLA Style Citations

• Periodical article from a library subscription database

MLA Style Citations

• Entire Web site, no author

*Title of Web site*. Editor. Electronic publication info including version #, date of publication or latest update. Name of any sponsoring organization. Date of access.

MLA Style Citations

• Page on a web site, with author.

Last name, First name. “Title of Page.” Name of Web site. Sponsoring organization. Date of publication or latest update. Web. Date of access.

Parenthetical or in-text citation

• Within the body of your text, you must cite your sources as you use them.
• Cite any and all data, facts, information, opinions, ideas, tables, charts, graphics, photographs, etc. that you obtained in your research.
• References in the text must clearly point to specific sources in the list of Works Cited.
• Identify the location of the borrowed information as specifically as possible.
• Readability is important. Keep citations brief, clear and accurate.
Parenthetical or in-text citation

• **Author’s name in text**
  Lipson has argued this point (38-40).

• **Author’s name in reference**
  This point has already been argued (Lipson 38-40).

Lipson’s first rule of academic honesty is, “When you say you did the work yourself, you actually did it” (3).

“When you say you did the work yourself, you actually did it,” is a good rule to keep in mind (Lipson 3).

Annotated Bibliography

- A bibliography or “Works Cited” consists of a list of author, title and publication details of the resources you used.
- An annotated bibliography has a summary about each resource.
- Summarize in three to five sentences:
  - the purpose of the work
  - the content
  - how the work supported your topic
  - special features
  - biases or weaknesses
Citing Images

• The basic information you will need:
  • Artist’s name
  • Title of the work
  • Date it was created
  • Repository, museum, or owner (in other words, where it is now located)
  • City or country of origin
  • Dimensions of the work
  • Material or medium (oil on canvas, marble, found objects, etc.)
Citing Images

- If you have an image from a book, you will also need the author, title, publisher information, date, page, and figure or plate number of the reproduction.
- If you found an image online, you will need an access date, the web site address (URL), and, in some cases, an image ID number, and DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if available.
Citing Images

- **Bibliographic entry - Standard**

  Pei. I.M. *Rock and Roll Hall of Fame*. Cleveland.

More citation examples of various types of images are available.
Citation Generators

- EasyBib  http://www.easybib.com/
- BibMe    http://www.bibme.org/
- Cite Fast http://www.citefast.com/
- Citation Machine  http://www.citationmachine.net/
Washington County Public Schools
Library Resources Portal

• wcpsmd.follettdestiny.com
• Click on Middle Schools
• Western Heights Middle
• Catalog tab
• Login with your to use features:
• Search catalog, databases, search for websites, create & save multiple lists, email saved lists, view public lists, view status, place a hold, request items from other schools
Citation Help

• Purdue OWL (Online Writing Lab)
https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/

• MLA Style
http://www.mlastyle.org

• Databases provide citations