

**"Good writers define reality; bad ones merely restate it. A good writer turns fact into truth; a bad writer will, more often than not, accomplish the opposite." by Edward Albee**


When writing a research paper, why should you use your own IDEAS?

# Georgia Department of Education

- Standard: ELA6W3  
The student uses research and technology to support writing.
- Element: C.  
The student cites references.

# What is Plagiarism?

**Plagiarism** is the use or presentation of the work of another person, including another student, as your own work (or part of your own work) without acknowledging the source.



# What are some ways that you can avoid plagiarism?

- Brainstorming your ideas
- Paraphrasing
- Taking notes
- Being organized
- Editing work
- **Citing Correctly**

# Why is Citing Essential?

- Avoid plagiarism
- Use style to avoid errors (MLA-Modern Language Association)
- Give proper credit to authors

# How do you arrange References in the Work Cited Page?

- *Book References Examples:*
- *Palmer, L. (2008). Mystical Creature. 7th ed. Atlanta: Georgia.*
- *Smith, S. (2007). Math Equations. Shelly, S., (ed.) *Math and Technology*. Atlanta, pp. 86-90.*

# Citing References Continues Magazines and Newspapers

- ***Strong, S. (2008). Math is fun. McDuffie Ranger, 7 December, p. 20.***
- ***Washington, Lynn. “Legal Assistant.” Washington News 11 Dec. 2008: C11.***

# Citing References Continues Encyclopedias

- *“Taking Education Seriously.” Encyclopedia Britannica. 2002 ed.*
- *Mug.” Def. 2. The New Lexicon Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language. Canadian ed. 1988.*

*Note: “Title of Article.” Name of reference book.  
Vol. #Edition#. Year of edition.*



# Citing References Continues Internet

- Ben, Lewis. “Educating the Young.” Google.  
11 Jan. 2008 <<http://www.google.com>>.

Brook, Dillon. “Cells in Science.” Yahoo.  
[www.wbst/cells\\_in\\_science.com](http://www.wbst/cells_in_science.com).

**Note:** Author’s last name and then first if there is one. “Title of Article.” What search. Website Address. Date.

# Citing References Continues Books

- Notice that this book reference doesn't have an author; therefore, begin with the title and underlined
- *A Computer for Math Technology.* Atlanta: National Math Society, 2006.

# How Do You Create a Works Cited Page?

- In the center of the top line of your paper type the following words: Works Cited
- Arrange entries in alphabetical order according to the author last name, or if there is no author, according to the first significant word in the title.
- Be sure to double-space all entries and indent them correctly (see Attachment B or Attachment D).
- Do not indent the first line of each works cited entry, but indent any additional lines one-half inch (or five spaces). This technique highlights the names of the authors, making it easy for readers to scan the alphabetized list

## Identify the References:

- Piles, Thomas. The Origins and Development of the English Language. 2nd ed. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1971
- National Association of Chewing Gum Manufacture. 19. Dec. 1999  
<<http://nacgm.org/consumer.com/fun>>.

## Identify the References:

- Thomas, Rodger. “South Africans Who Fought for Sanctions Now Scrap for Investors.” Wall Street Journal 11 Feb. 2000: A1.
- Askeland, Donald R. (2008). “Welding.” World Book Encyclopedia. 2008 ed.

# ANSWERS

- Book
- Internet
- Newspaper
- Encyclopedia

# How do you punctuate References?

- Period after the author's name, after the title of the source, after an abbreviation, and at the end of an entry.
- Comma after the author's last name, after the name of a publisher, after the issue date of a magazine, between the day of the month and the year.

# How do you punctuate References?

- Colon after the place of the publication of a book. Abbreviations for initial in name, for edition, for pages.
- **Note: Since students will have copy of handout, please use slides on presentation to teach punctuation.**



# How do you capitalize References?

- Title of Books: MLA Handbook for Writers
- Title of authors first and last names: Stockton, Denise
- Title of Articles: Farming in Georgia
- Title of Plays: Diary of Anne Frank
- Title of CD: Prentice Hall
- Title of Encyclopedia: Britannica

# How are References Cited in the Paper?

- The author and year of publication are inserted in brackets **Example:** (Palmer, 2008).
- If there are 2 authors, the names of both should be given: **Example:** (Palmer and Smith, 2008).
- Author's last name and page number when given **Example:** (Birth, B5).

**"Good writers define reality; bad ones merely restate it. A good writer turns fact into truth; a bad writer will, more often than not, accomplish the opposite." by Edward Albee**

When writing a research paper, why should you use your own IDEAS?

# Works Cited Page

- **Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook. 6th ed. New York: MLA, 2003.**
  - Microsoft PowerPoint Version 2002 Step by Step. CD-ROM. Redmond, WA: Microsoft, 2001.
- 