Welcome to the workshop on finding sources and creating citations.
First, have you ever used citations in a paper before?
Gee Lisa, Your paper looks just like this book I’m reading

https://www.wilmu.edu/academics/images/plagiarism/pcl-kidnapper.aspx
Why Do We Cite?

To let the reader know that:
1. You are not taking other’s work as your own (Academic Integrity)
2. You are sharing the resources that you found, so that the readers can find useful material for their own learning

Importance of Academic Integrity Mentioned
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Montgomery College students are expected to write with accuracy and <strong>integrity</strong>...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thus, when a student writes a paper, creates a project, prepares a presentation or produces anything original, it is assumed that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>all the work, except that which is attributed to another author or creator, is the student’s own</strong>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Montgomery College English Department Policy

These are the official guidelines from the English Department about ACADEMIC INTEGRITY.
Do you understand ACADEMIC INTEGRITY? Read A, B, C, and D. Three are examples of poor behavior that breaks the rules. Which letter shows the correct behavior?
DO YOU UNDERSTAND SO FAR?

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?
https://coyotechronicle.net/students-and-professor-respond-to-plagiarism/
Librarian:
From this point forward, we’ll be talking about how to choose and find sources for your research paper. Then, we’ll talk a bit about how to cite those sources so you avoid plagiarism.
Librarian:
Your professor might say “don’t use websites!” What do they really mean when they say that? Why don’t they want you to use websites?

Type some thoughts in the chat box.

When professors say this, they are often referring to sources like Wikipedia, blogs, and other types of websites that don’t go through any kind of quality control or publishing process – as opposed to an academic book or journal article that does go through a rigorous publication process.
This graphic is showing that much of the content on the web is buried in the “deep web” – those whales at the bottom of the screen represent information from academic journals and databases that are buried below much of the popular content that you find when you look at the first few search results. Also, this information isn’t necessarily freely available – the MC Library pays for subscriptions to article databases that allow you, as MC students, to access some of that content without having to pay for it yourself.

Today, we’re going to go through how to access and search the article databases available to you through the MC Library. I’m going to switch to sharing my screen with you, so you can watch as I navigate through these sites. You can still use the chat box and other interactive features while I do this.
Not only will you be searching for articles in the Library’s subscription databases, you’ll probably read many more sources than you end up using in your final paper. Some of the articles you read will help you to develop your topic; as your ideas solidify, the original articles may lead you to others that are more relevant to your revised research topic.
First, start at the Library’s home page. Use the Libraries’ newest search tool, RaptorSearch, to find magazine, newspaper, and academic journal articles from most of the Libraries’ available resources. To access the content from off-campus, you’ll need to enter your MC ID number, with the letter M.
Librarian:
We don’t have time to go into all of the details of developing your search, but basically, it works best to use short phrases or single words that describe the main ideas within your research topic.

So, if I am researching a topic like the effects of tv advertising on how much junk food we eat, I would break my topic down into a few keywords. As you can see here, I typed my search with the words: television advertising “junk food” children

Use “quotation marks” around phrases, to find the words in that exact order

It takes a bit of trial and error to find the combination of search words that works best. So, please come in to the library if you need help finding sources!
Librarian:
This is the search results page.

On the left side, you can see that there are different kinds of articles. You can select one or more of these; I will limit the search to magazines. You can also limit the publication date; let’s set it from 2011-2016.

So, then, let’s look at the search results: “Cookie Monster crumbles: Advertising to children”
Librarian:
Once you find and read a relevant essay or article, I always recommend emailing it to yourself. This way, you’ll have all of the citation information, as well as the full text, in one place when you go to write your paper or do your Works Cited page.

In this database, you may choose to email the citation to yourself, as well as the text of the article. A word of caution— if you use the citation tools in any database, always double-check the format and information against one of the Library’s guides. There may be errors in the automated citation.

That’s why we are holding this workshop – so you can learn how to do citations without only relying on the database to do it for you.

All of the information you need to piece together a citation is on the information page for the article. I’ve underlined the different components on this slide – the title of the article, author’s name, and the title of the source. When you look at the source, you’ll see that it includes the title of the magazine as well as the volume and issue numbers (in this example, volume 409, issue 8863 – this is the numbering system used to keep track of which version of the publication they’re on), the date of publication, and the page number of the original printed article.
Components of an MLA Citation

1. Author(s).
2. Title of source.
3. Title of container,
4. Other contributors,
5. Version,
6. Number,
7. Publisher,
8. Publication date,
9. Location.
The Trouble With Foods Kids See Advertised on TV

Permalink:
Components of an MLA Citation
Magazine Article

#, no. #, Year, p. #. Name of Database, DOI 
or Permalink.

See Advertised on TV.” Time.com, 29 April 
2015, p. n. pag. Mas Ultra–School Edition, 
search.ebscohost.com.montgomerycollege.id 
M. oclc.org/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ulh&An 
N=102338456&site=eds-live&scope=site.

Librarian:
Here is the citation for our journal article. I’ve used the same colors as on the previous 
slide, to show you how each of those components fit into the final citation.

If you are ever confused about the pieces of information you need to include in the 
citation, please do not hesitate to ask at either the library or the Writing Center.
Now it’s your turn...

1. Go to RaptorSearch.
2. Find the following article: “The Disney Diet” by Trevor Butterworth
3. Then, fill out the MLA format worksheet with the information you would need to create a citation.

Librarian:
Now, let’s give this a try. Please go to RaptorSearch and search for the article title shown on this slide. Then, use the source information to fill out the MLA form (half-page worksheet) with the information you would need to create a citation.

ONLINE Session: Fill out the info in this Google Form: http://goo.gl/forms/C5DQowhzCC
Permalink:
Librarian:
Here’s the slide with the example for you to try. Again, the link to fill out is in the chat box.

Article permalink:
And here are the correct answers, followed by the formatted MLA citation.
Do you have any questions at this point?
"I don't know what plagiarizing is, so I'm gonna take the easy way out and just copy something off the internet."

http://www.tarleton.edu/judiciaVintegrity/index.html
Please remember to make copies of your sources and to write down the information about the source. You must have this information to create your Works Cited, References, or Bibliography later.
Write down the KIND of source. If you do not know what kind of source you have found, as a librarian or a teacher or tutor to help you. You cannot do citations properly if you do not know the kind of source you have found.
CREATE YOUR LIST OF SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What STYLE does your professor require?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will you use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an MLA Works Cited page,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or an APA References page,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or a Chicago Manual of Style Bibliography?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CREATE YOUR LIST OF SOURCES

MLA Works Cited page,
APA References page,
Chicacoa Manual of StyleBibliography

Find the correct formatting instructions for the style you need. (See your writer's handbook, or a handout from the Library or Writing Center.)
Here, again, is what a Works Cited page looks like. Notice the alphabetical order and the indented lines.
Here’s an example of an APA References page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Journal/Book Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rodda, G. H.</td>
<td>What parts of the US mainland are climatically suitable for invasive</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Biology invasions, 11(3), 241. doi: 10.1080/00140130400029266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here's an example of a Chicago Manual of Style Bibliography page.
CREATE YOUR LIST OF SOURCES

Before you can create an entry for your source, you must know what **KIND** of source it is.
Notice the citation entry for the printed book titled, Global Warming: Myth Or Reality? It has a different format than the citation for an article from a news report website.
The Writing Center has a handout about
Using Microsoft Word to format your Works Cited page

1. Press <Ctrl-Enter> This creates a new page. Type “Works Cited”
2. Center it.
3. Press “<ENTER> once. Press <Delete> (this will pull the source listing from the next page
   “back” to the cursor.).
   This will pull the prepared list of sources back onto the working page.
   The prepared list will be out of order and unformatted.
4. Align it to the left.
5. Holding the <Shift> key, press the <Down Arrow> until the entire block of text is highlighted.
6. Click on the Paragraph menu icon.
   In the “Indentation|Special” part of the menu, click “Hanging” and OK.
7. Now type the author’s last name, a comma, the first name, and a period. Now type the article title.
   What format is used for article titles? … and a period.
   What magazine printed it? Type the magazine title.
   What format is used for Book and magazine titles? … and a period.
   When was the magazine published? Which edition? …type a colon.
   What page did the article appear on? … and a period.

You can find copies of this handout in the Writing, Reading, and Language Center. Tutors
and student aides can help you format your Works Cited page at the computers in the WRL
Center.
After they are properly created, citations must be in alphabetical order.
You can find these directions in the WRL Center. Tutors and student aides will help you format your Works Cited page.
You can use ENTER plus 5 spaces to indent. Or you can use a special help feature in Microsoft Word to create a “hanging” indentation paragraph. See the handout about using Microsoft Word to format your Works Cited page and come to the WRL Center for hands-on assistance.
Here, again, is what a Works Cited page looks like. Notice the alphabetical order and the indented lines.
Your Works Cited Page is Complete!

The next step is conquering

INTEXT CITATION
GRAND THEFT AUTO... YOU ?

PLAGIARISM.

http://tlc.typepad.com/plagiarism/
Your instructors will be teaching you how to quote, paraphrase, and summarize from your sources. You can get more help with these activities from a tutor in the WRL Center.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN-TEXT CITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To use in-text citations properly, practice quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing your sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You might use signal phrases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN TEXT CITATION

In text citations let your reader know from which source (in your Works Cited or References or Bibliography page) the information has come from.

It is easier to complete your in text citations after you have completed your Works Cited or References page or Bibliography.
Please come to the Writing, Reading, and language Center or the Library if you have any further questions.

Contact your professor for specific instructions regarding your assignments.
Writing Center tutors can help you with 
research topics, thesis, and organization,
workscitedpages, references, andbibliographies,
quotation, paraphrasing, and summarizing,
and in-text citations