

ESOL Choice Board for Grades 9-12

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
<p>It's citations week! Citations are a way you tell your readers that certain material in your writing came from a source other than you. If you use words or ideas that are not your own without citing them, that is plagiarism (stealing). Writers should avoid this at all costs!</p> <p>Click here to fight plagiarism goblins from taking over a college.</p> <p>Citations give your readers the information needed to find a source again, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information about the author • the title of the work • the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source • the date your copy was published • the page numbers of the material you are borrowing <p>Citations should appear in your paper in two ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A works cited page AND 2) In-text citations 	<p>Now that you know the basics of citations, you should know that there are three main styles of citations, and what you will be asked to use depends on which of your teachers assigns your writing assignment.</p> <p>Education, Psychology, and the Sciences use APA Format.</p> <p>Humanities use MLA Format.</p> <p>Business, History, and Fine Arts tend to use Chicago Format.</p> <p>Each style requires a different configuration of the information we talked about on Monday.</p> <p>In high school, you will probably only be asked to use MLA citations, so we'll focus on practicing those this week.</p>	<p>A works cited page is the list of sources used in a research paper. It should be its own page at the end of the paper.</p> <p>Works cited pages look like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Works Cited</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Anderson, Benedict. <i>Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism</i>. London: Verso, 2006. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Axta, Stephen. <i>Fictions of Loss in the Victorian Fin De Siècle</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1996. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Boucicault, Dion. "Jessie Brown; or, The Relief of Lucknow." <i>Plays by Dion Boucicault</i>, Ed. Peter Thompson. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1984. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Battlinger, Patrick. <i>Rule of Darkness: British Literature and Imperialism, 1830-1914</i>. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1988. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Carens, Timothy. <i>Outlandish English Subjects in the Victorian Domestic Novel</i>. Cambridge: Palgrave, 2005. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Collins, Wilkie. <i>The Moonstone</i>. Mineola, NY: Dover, 2002. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Darwin, Charles. <i>The Voyage of the Beagle</i>. New York: Modern Library, 2001. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan. <i>The Sign of the Four</i>. London: Aziloth Books, 2010. Print.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Haggard, H. Rider. <i>She: Breiningsville</i>. PA: Dodo, 2011. Print.</p> <p>Individual entries on the works cited page look like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Works Cited</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Sebenius, Alyza. "The Importance of High School Mentors." <i>The Atlantic</i>, The Atlantic Monthly Group, 13 Jan. 2016, www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2016/01/mentorship-in-public-schools/423945/.</p> <p>Each source you use for your paper needs to appear on your works cited page.</p> <p>Today, find the last source you used in an academic paper. We're going to use it later this week!</p>	<p>In- text citations are a brief reference that you include in the body of your paper. They give enough information to uniquely identify the source in your works cited page. The brief form usually contains the family name of the author, and the page you found your information on.</p> <p>In-text citations can look like this:</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">dialogue, yet the man is unable to pick up on her cues. When she looks across at the hills, she utters, "They're lovely hills... they don't really look like white elephants. I just meant the coloring of their skin through the trees" (Hemmingway 689). There is much debate over Hemmingway's choice of words here. However, Jig could be referencing to the hills as pregnant abdomens; describing their skin through the trees looking like protruding bellies. As the conversation continues, Jig's speech becomes short. Her subtle hints to her lover are</p> <p style="font-size: large; font-weight: bold; background-color: yellow;">" (Hemmingway 689). "</p> <p>Using the source you pulled yesterday, can you generate an in-text citation?</p> <p>If you weren't able to find a source, click here for one.</p> <p>Write the in-text citation here:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Family Name Page Number</p> <p><i>No page number? Skip it and just use the family name .:</i> (Hemmingway)</p>

Friday

Finally, let's practice making an MLA-style citation for your works cited page. Remember, this is a list of sources used in your research paper. These entries typically have this format:

Author, "Title of the Source," *Title of the Container*, Other contributors,
Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location.

but what gets included changes depending on the source. Many well-written guides online can help you figure out how to format the entries on your works cited page, such as the OWL at Purdue and Scribbr.

[Click here](#) to visit the OWL!

[Click here](#) to visit Scribbr!

Can you formulate a works cited entry for your source you pulled earlier this week (Or the one that was given to you)? Write it here:

Citing your sources makes you a better writer. Do it early and often!