



ELA Virtual Learning

English II

May 15, 2020



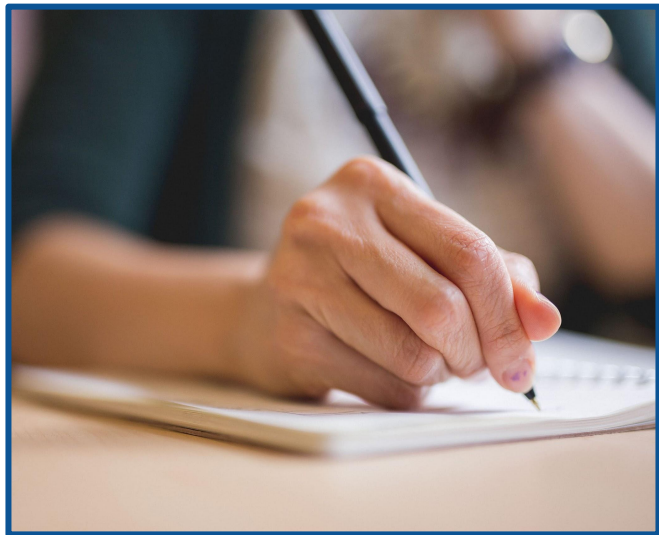
English II

Lesson: May 15, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

- I can avoid plagiarism by clearly citing sources in a references or works cited page.

BELL RINGER



After conducting research and integrating evidence into your own writing, the next step is to create a works cited page.

Consider your past experience writing informative and argumentative texts in class and answer the questions below.

- How would you define what a works cited page is?
- Why is it important to include in your academic work?



KEY TERMS

Plagiarism is an issue students must take seriously and it occurs when a writer or speaker presents the words or ideas of another as if they were his or her own. In a way, our words and ideas are our property, making plagiarism like intellectual theft.

Avoid plagiarism by providing a **citation**, or showing your reader where you originally received the information or ideas, giving credit to the original author.

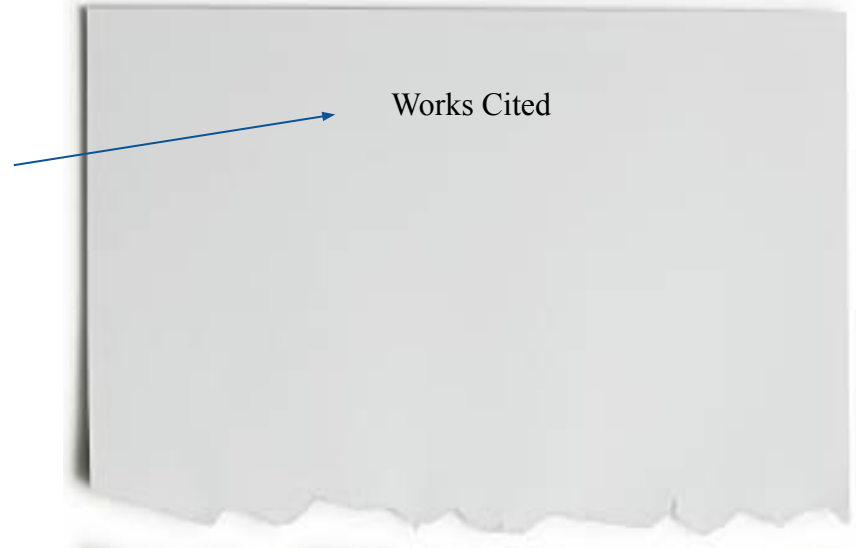
There are several different formats used in academic writing. The most common is from the Modern Language Association (MLA). In addition, different types of sources have varied structure. The most common types used in academics are *books*, *web pages*, and *online articles*. Let's take a look at how several different types of sources can be cited in an MLA works cited page!

Before we dive into the specifics, let's clarify some basics.

The first thing to remember is that the works cited page should be on its own page.

The page should be titled "Works Cited" and centered at the top of the page.

All text, including the title, should be Ariel or Times New Roman, double-spaced, 12-point font.

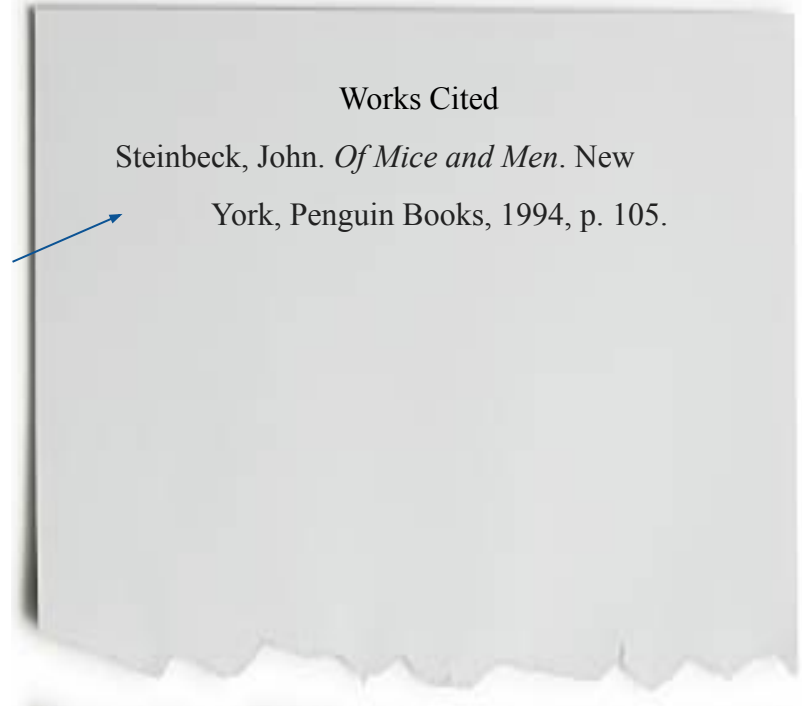


Let's begin with citing **books** and **novels**!

The information and order needed for this type of citation is...

Last Name, First Name. *Title of book*. City of Publication, Publisher, Publication date, page number(s).

Make sure you pay close attention to the capitalization and punctuation in the template above.



Now let's look at citing entire **web pages!**

The information and order needed for this type of citation is...

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available).
Name of Site. Version number, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available), URL, DOI or permalink. Date of access (if applicable).

Works Cited

Steinbeck, John. *Of Mice and Men*. New York, Penguin Books, 1994, p. 105.

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl. Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.

Now let's look at citing **online articles!**

The information and order needed for this type of citation is...

Last Name, First Name. "Article Title."
Magazine or Newspaper Name, Publication
date, URL. Date of access.

Works Cited

Steinbeck, John. *Of Mice and Men*. New
York, Penguin Books, 1994, p. 105.

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing
Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue
U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl.
Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the
Living Web." *A List Apart: For People
Who Make Websites*, 16 Aug. 2002,
alistapart.com/article/writeliving.
Accessed 4 May 2009.



PRACTICE

Now that we have reviewed how to format different citation types in an MLA works cited page, let's practice!

Use the information from slides 4-8 to fill in the blanks on the works cited page below for the source linked [here](#).

A template for an MLA Works Cited page, presented as a piece of white paper with a torn bottom edge. The page contains three horizontal lines for entering citation information. The first line is followed by a comma, the second by a period, and the third by a period. The second line is followed by a comma, and the third by a period. This indicates the placement of commas and periods for different citation types.



PRACTICE ANSWER KEY *(Answers will vary)*

- **Check your answer to make sure your response meets the following criteria:**
 - Did you identify what type of source you're citing?
 - Did you provide all of the necessary information for the source's citation?
 - Did you use standard conventions for MLA citations (spelling, punctuation, capitalization)?
 - Did you make sure you font and letter size was correct?



PRACTICE ANSWER KEY *(Answers will vary)*

Neighmond, Patti. “Sleepless No More in Seattle”. *National Public Radio*, 12

Dec. 2018,

<https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2018/12/12/676118782/sleepless-no-more-in-seattle-later-school-start-time-pays-off-for-teens>. 8 May 2020.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Creating a Works Cited Page

- [Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)



REFLECTION

Today's learning targets are listed below:

- 1. I can avoid plagiarism by clearly citing sources in a references or works cited page.**

On a scale of 1-5, how confident do you feel with each of today's learning targets?
What did you struggle on? What did you understand the best?

1 = I still need to work on it
5 = I know I've mastered it!