

# Cultural Event in the Spanish-Speaking World

Research & MLA Citations w/ Mrs. Rinker



# Today's Goals:

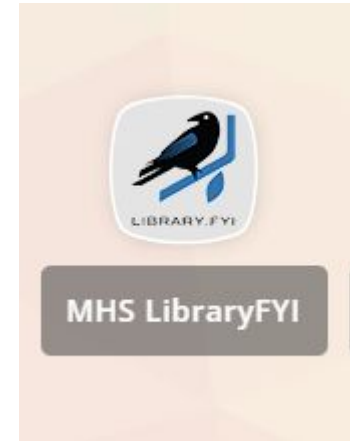
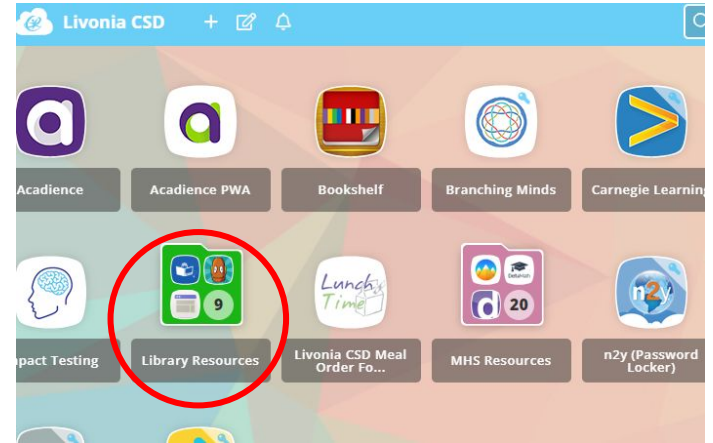
- Get started using online databases through Library.fyi for your research
- Recap: note taking, paraphrasing & plagiarism
- Review citing sources using MLA citations





# Getting Started:

- Go to CLASSLINK & sign in
- Click on the LIBRARY RESOURCES folder
- Click on MHS LibraryFYI





# Finding Databases:

- Click on GV BOCES
- Find Livonia Middle/High
- Under High School Projects:
  - ◆ Spanish 201
- All passwords: hemlock



## Livonia

- Elementary
- Middle/High School

## High School Projects

Spanish 201: Cultural Event

9th Grade Dystopian Research

Global 9 Enduring Issues

English 10 - Propaganda  
Project 2021-2022

English 11 Gatsby Historical  
Research

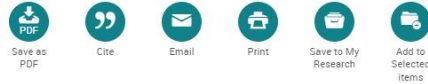
AP Language Synthesis

# Finding Resources and Saving Them



## All save & export options

### MOST POPULAR



### CLOUD SAVING



### CITATION EXPORT



### OTHER OPTIONS

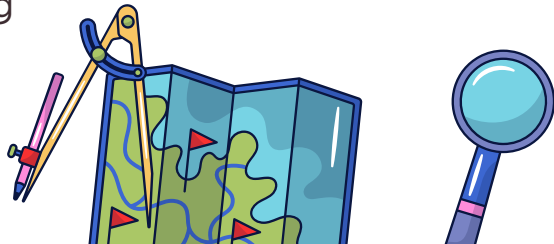


I recommend starting a folder in your Drive titled "Spanish 201 Cultural Event".

- When you find resources you can drop them into the Drive Folder for easy access later.
- You can assess them more thoroughly later and refer back to them for text based details and quotes.
- There are also options to print the articles if you read better when it is printed!



★ Each database's choices look different but all offer Drive saving and printing!



# Note Taking vs. Plagiarism

## Note-taking

Reading information from a source and paraphrasing (putting into your own words) the information.

## Plagiarism

Copying information from a source word-for-word and passing it off as your work.

- ★ Do NOT simply copy and paste information from your source into your presentation. The information in your project should be in your own words UNLESS you are using a direct quote. All pictures/photos must be cited also! Try [pixabay.com](https://pixabay.com) for photos that are free to use!

# How to take notes & paraphrase

- ❖ Do not copy/paste text from articles/websites
- ❖ Write notes in short bullet points, bulleting only the most important information
- ❖ Before writing, give yourself a 5 minute break from that article
- ❖ Use your bullet point notes to reconstruct sentences and paragraphs

## How to Avoid Plagiarism?

- **Use your own words** when you are taking notes.
- **Do not cut and paste information** directly from the source.
- **Check the validity** of information by finding it in a number of sources.
- **When directly quoting somebody** else's work, use quotation marks and acknowledge the source with a citation.
- **Acknowledge photographs, songs, lyrics** with a caption citing their creator and source.
- **Cite your sources** throughout your work and in a reference list.



# Creating a Citation

You have a couple of options:

1. Within the resource/article:

- a. In the database/resource, click on the cite button. Usually “ ” this symbol.
- b. Be sure to choose MLA format.
- c. Copy/paste into your Google Doc. You will have to format correctly (see next slide!)

2. Within Google Docs:

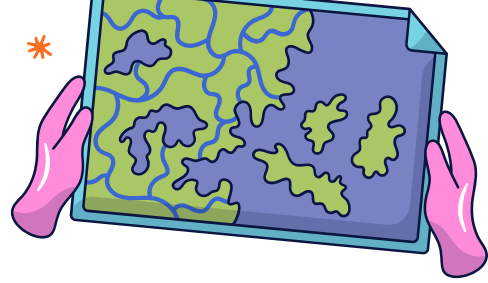
- a. Tools
- b. Citations
- c. Drop down menus: MLA
- d. + Add citation source
- e. Fill in the missing information the best you can







# Creating a Works Cited



## The Picky Details

**Font:** Times New Roman

**Font Size:** 12 point

**Centered at the Top:** Works Cited

**Spacing:** Double Spaced (do not skip extra lines between entries)

**Indents:** Indent the second, third, etc line(s) of each entry) but NOT the first line

**Titles:** *Italicize longer works* (books/mags) & “quotation marks” for shorter pieces (poems/articles)

**Order:** After inputting all sources, organize in ABC order!

★ Before & After

★ Works Cited Example



# In Text Citations



## What are in-text citations?

An in-text citation is a reference to a source that is found within the text of a paper (*Handbook 227*). This tells a reader that an idea, quote, or paraphrase originated from a source. MLA in-text citations usually include the last name of the author and the location of cited information.

## Why are in-text citations important?

In-text citations:

- Give full credit to sources that are quoted and paraphrased in a work/paper.
- Help the writer avoid plagiarism.
- Are a signal that the information came from another source.
- Tell the reader where the information came from.

<https://www.easybib.com/guides/citation-guides/mla-format/in-text-citations/>



# In Text Citations



## Using In-text Citation

Include an in-text citation when you refer to, summarize, paraphrase, or quote from another source. For every in-text citation in your paper, there must be a corresponding entry in your reference list.

MLA in-text citation style uses the author's last name and the page number from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken, for example: (Smith 163). If the source does not use page numbers, do not include a number in the parenthetical citation: (Smith).

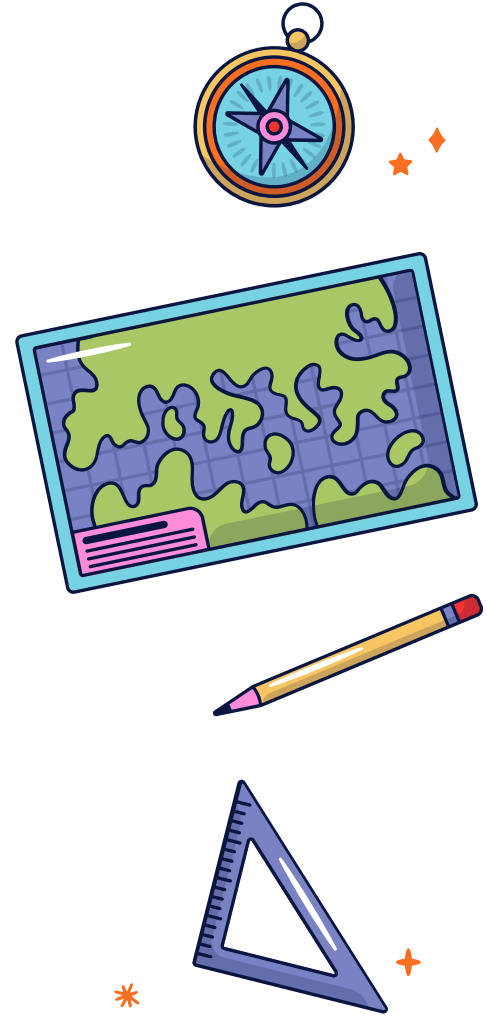
For more information on in-text citation, see the [MLA Style Center](#).

### Example paragraph with in-text citation

A few researchers in the linguistics field have developed training programs designed to improve native speakers' ability to understand accented speech (Derwing et al. 246; Thomas 15). Their training techniques are based on the research described above indicating that comprehension improves with exposure to non-native speech. Derwing and others conducted their training with students preparing to be social workers, but note that other professionals who work with non-native speakers could benefit from a similar program (258).

# More In Text Citations

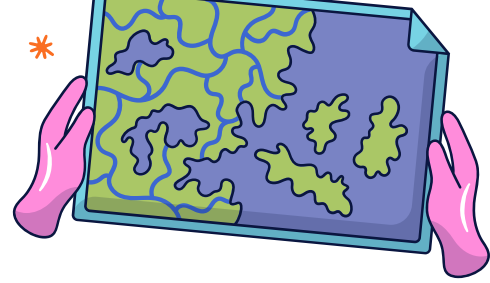
- ★ MLA Style Guide
- ★ Easy Bib Citation Guide





# On Your Own

- ★ Time to start applying all of this to your project!
- ★ As you're working, today or another day, feel free to pop into the library for any guidance or to answer any other questions!





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