Name:	
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MLA and Plagiarism Guided Notes

		e's own someone else's work or ideas (from L	atin <i>plagiārius,</i> kidnappe
	YOU USI	E SOMEONE ELSE'S IDEA,	·
2	=		
3. Alr	eady knew that? Did you know <i>th</i>	<i>is</i> is plagiarism, too?	
•	Keeping any of the same	without quotations, even if	·
٠	Keeping the original order of id	eas or sentence structure without	, even if cited.
	(No	and using synonyms.)	
٠	Not using ANY of	(entire paper is)
٠		ead to the	
•	Inaccurately	or misrepresenting	intentions
•	Be sued by	her whose idea you "borrowed"	
5. Ins	tead of plagiarizing, you have		
	e a		
6. Use		in "quotation marks"	
6. Use •	Use the author's		
6. Use •	Don't make		
•	Don't make Give the author's name in parer		
• • •	Don't make Give the author's name in parer	nthetical citation format	

Show that you understand the source
______ the source (Wilson 5)

8. How do I paraphrase? First, _____ &

- STOP after each ______ and ask yourself, "What did I just read?"
- Take notes = Write a list of the _____.
- Write ONLY things that ______.
- Don't use full sentences.
- 9. Then....Paraphrase!
 - Put the source away
 - Write about what you read .
 - Pretend you're explaining the source to a friend.
 - _____ put anything in your paper that you _____. •

10. Then ______ your sources!

- Author and page #:
- For _____, sometimes you don't have a page number:
- Sometimes you don't have ______, either! Use the page title

11. What if I want to use a quotation from a book or website?

_____•

- Put "_____" around the author's words in your paper.
- Put a after it like this: "In 2006, about 245 million tons of trash were produced in the United States" (Parks 7).

12. Don't forget to _____...

This just means to the author and making it easy for the reader to

13. "Citing your sources" has _____ parts:

A page at ______ of your paper listing _____...

14. And ______ inside the essay: the ______ and _____ (or the page title if no author) right after the fact or quote.