Citing Sources

(Revised/adapted from Owl@Purdue (link provided below) and Kate Turabian's *Student's Guide to Writing College Papers,* Chapter 17.)

Date: 4 September, 2019

Why do we cite sources?

- The College Board's policy on plagiarism is very specific: any instance of plagiarism will result in a score of "zero" for a submitted assignment. In a collaborative piece like the team media presentation, all students in the collaboration will receive a score of "zero."

- You establish your own credibility as a researcher when you cite sources and ideas in a format that is accurate, complete, and consistent.

- You establish your own credibility as a researcher when you acknowledge and give credit to other researchers on whose work you have relied.

- It's the right (honest) thing to do.

When must you cite a source?

- The most important principle to note is one of common sense: a citation should accurately reflect your reliance on the underlying research. If you are in doubt,

please cite. Citations should clarify and strengthen your work and they should enhance your writing voice and your developing expertise on a topic.
- There are three specific instances when you must ALWAYS cite:
  - when you quote the exact words of a source, including single words or phrases if they are distinctive enough. In this instance, you must indicate every quotation with quotation marks or a block indent.
  - when you paraphrase the words of a source.
  - when you use distinctive ideas or methods you found in a source.
- It can sometimes be difficult to discern whether you should cite a source. For example, you may genuinely believe an idea to be your own original idea; however, in the case of research, you should always err on the side of caution (rather than extinction). Plagiarism in research can terminate an academic career; it can quite literally get you kicked out of college.

Citation Styles

- Different disciplines and fields of study use different citation styles. These citation guides specify how to format bibliographies, footnotes, and endnotes, and provide other guidance about documenting sources. The major citation formats are:
  - Modern Language Association (MLA)
  - Chicago Manual of Style (Chicago)
  - American Psychological Association (APA)
  - Turabian (often used in high school classes and also used by some historians)
- In AP Seminar, we will use MLA, which can be accessed via https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_style_introduction.html
- It is recommended that you use the Owl for all citation checks to be consistent and up-to-date throughout your document.
- As at 3 September, 2019, the basic information for setting up a Works Cited page in MLA format is as follows:

Basic rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
  - Only the title should be centered. The citation entries themselves should be aligned with the left margin.
- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a hanging indent.
- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as pp. 225-250. If the excerpt is spans multiple pages, use "pp."   Note that MLA style uses a hyphen in a span of pages.
- If only one page of a print source is used, mark it with the abbreviation "p." before the page number (e.g., p.157). If a span of pages is used, mark it with the abbreviation "pp." before the page number (e.g., pp.157-168).
- If you're citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should type the online database name in italics. You do not need to provide subscription information in addition to the database name.

Additional basic rules new to MLA 2016

New to MLA 2016:

- For online sources, you should include a location to show readers where you found the source. Many scholarly databases use a DOI (digital object identifier). Use a DOI in your citation if you can; otherwise use a URL. Delete "http://" from URLs. The DOI or URL is usually the last element in a citation and should be followed by a period.
- All works cited entries end with a period.

Specific Rules: Citing Electronic Sources (Web Publications)

- Please see the attached pdf for specific rules about citing electronic publications.

What do the rubrics say about citing sources?

- Line 5 of the IRR Rubric states:

  "The report attributes and accurately cites the sources used. The bibliography accurately references sources using a consistent style."

- Line 6 of the IWA Rubric states:

  "The response attributes, accurately cites and integrates the sources used through the use of in-text citations or footnotes. The bibliography or works cited accurately references sources using a consistent style."

- Although there is not a specific line reference in the presentation rubrics, the expectation via the integration of evidence is that all references to sources will be explicit and that the presentation will include a works cited page for all texts (words and images) incorporated.