Name _____

<div align="center">

MLA Format
In-Text Citations
</div>

IMPORTANT RULES:

1. On your Project Eagle paper, you may not give your _____.

2. You may only give _____ that you find in things _____ have written.

3. You must give _____ to those people by adding _____ after all of the facts or information in your paper. This is true for ANY paper you write.

4. If you write someone else's ideas and do not give them credit you are _____. This is illegal and breaks school's honor code. This is true for ANY paper you write.

5. If you repeat EXACTLY what the person has written or said, you must put _____ around those words. This is true for ANY paper you write.

6. If you put someone else's information into your own words you do not use _____.

7. If you _____ the person's information you must use _____. This is true for ANY paper you write.

8. If you _____ the person's information you still must use _____. This is true for ANY paper you write.

9. If you don't use _____ on your Project Eagle paper, you are either _____ or giving your opinion. Both are _____ OK.

10. In-text citations happen in the _____ of your paper. If you cite something in your paper, it must also be listed on your _____ page.

HOW TO DO IN-TEXT CITATIONS for MLA FORMAT:

1. You must always include the author's last name and page number.

2. The last name and page number always go in parentheses, before the period.

3. Once you've mentioned the author once in the paragraph, you don't need to use it again. In this case, you cite only using the page number.

HERE'S A SAMPLE:

1. Read this piece of information on page 22 in a book called *Learning in Two Worlds* by Bertha Perez:

> From birth, children are immersed in a sea of language through which they interact with people and things. Adults use language to communicate with infants and children for various purposes: to make contact, give comfort, and direct behavior. In home and community life individuals learn the language of their group, using it with ease, efficiency, and authenticity. And that language is learned readily and naturally, is the basis for all social activities, and is needed for learning and sharing ideas.

2. Here are a few ways a student may choose to write an introductory sentence in a body paragraph about this information from page 22 in *Learning in Two Worlds* by Bertha Perez:

    a.   From the time they're born, children easily learn and use language to communicate, socialize, and learn (Perez 22).

    b.   Bertha Perez, in her book *Learning in Two Worlds*, states that children, from the time they're born, easily learn and use language to communicate, socialize, and learn (22).

    c.   Children learn language easily from the time they're born. In *Learning in Two Worlds* Bertha Perez states that language "is the basis for all social activities, and is needed for learning and sharing ideas" (22).

3. What do you notice about the in-text citations? Write your notes here.

    a.
-
-
-

    b.
-
-
-

    c.
-
-
-

NOW YOU TRY:

1. Here's a piece of information on page 43 in a book called *Learning in Two Worlds* by Bertha Perez:

> Language is an organized system of symbols. In oral language the symbols (speech) are auditory; in written language, the symbols (print) are visual. The languages of Spanish and English use alphabetic systems, which means that letters represent the smallest unit of sounds, both visually (in print) and auditorily (in speech).

2. Pretend you're writing a paper about communication. You research the topic of communication using the book *Learning in Two Worlds*. Write a sentence that could introduce a paragraph in that paper, and give some information that Bertha Perez said, along <u>with a proper in-text citation</u>.

3. Write a different introductory sentence that could introduce a paragraph about this information that Bertha Perez said, along <u>with a proper in-text citation</u>:

4. Write a sentence that could also be in that same paragraph <u>THAT DIRECTLY QUOTES</u> this information that Bertha Perez said, along <u>with a proper in-text citation</u>:

5. Check to make sure:

_____ Your author's last name appears only once in each of these three sentences.

_____ Your citations have a page number.

_____ Your citations have parentheses around them.

_____ Your citations have a period outside the parentheses.

(_____ If you were writing a paper, you'd also make sure that this source is listed on your Works Cited page.)

THE BEST PAPERS DO THESE THINGS:

1. Combine _____ and _____ .

2. Don't use _____ that are too long (more than 2 sentences).

3. Always _____ the quote and _____ how it helps prove your thesis.

4. Always have an _____ sentence that introduces what you'll talk about in your paragraph.

5. Always have a _____ sentence that sums up your paragraph and helps prove your thesis.

WHAT IF…:

1. What if you just HAVE to include a long quote?

You make it look like this in the paper:

> In *Learning in Two Worlds*, Perez states that:
>
> > From birth, children are immersed in a sea of language through which they interact with people
> >
> > and things. Adults use language to communicate with infants and children for various
> >
> > purposes: to make contact, give comfort, and direct behavior. In home and community life
> >
> > individuals learn the language of their group, using it with ease, efficiency, and authenticity.
> >
> > And that language is learned readily and naturally, is the basis for all social activities, and is
> >
> > needed for learning and sharing ideas. (22)

Notice:

It's _____ spaced, like the rest of the paper will be.

It's double _____ .

The period goes BEFORE the _____ . This is the ONLY time in MLA format.

Because the author's name was already stated, it's not included with the _____ .

2. What if you have a book with two or three authors?

You create in-text citations that use all authors' last names and the page number.

    Your citations may look like this: (Perez and Smith 36)

                                                  (Perez, Smith and Rivera 36)

3. What if you have a book with no author?

You write the title of the book/article and page number instead.

Articles will be cited like this: ("Language in Children" 36) ←articles are in quotes

Books will be cited like this: (*Learning in Two Languages* 36) ← books are in *italics*

4. What if you have a source without page numbers?

You leave off the page number.

Your citations will look like this: (Perez)