Direct Quotations

I. Introduce C. Cite E. Explain

Consider which statements might be best used when quoted directly in the article, and highlight them in one color. In the space below, write a paragraph using one of your chosen quotations. Remember to use the ICE Method to structure your quotation in context!

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Summarizing

Highlight a 1-2 paragraph passage from the article and summarize it below, using the author’s name, a signal phrase, and an appropriate citation at the end of the summary.

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Turn to your partner(s) and read each other’s summaries. Then, answer the following questions:

1. How are your summaries different from one another’s?
2. How are they different than your direct quotations?
3. Why might someone choose to summarize a source, rather than quote it directly?

1.________________________________________________________________________________

2.________________________________________________________________________________

3.________________________________________________________________________________
Annotating

Annotating can help you identify patterns in the text, and make note of important words and ideas. What you annotate depends on your purpose, although making notes can be helpful for all types of reading.

Using one of your articles, complete the following tasks. Feel free to use different colors for various purposes, and be thoughtful about the annotations that might benefit you the most:

1. Highlight a key point (Remember, less is more! Stick to important words or phrases, not whole paragraphs.)
2. Put a question mark (?) next to something you don’t understand, or would like to investigate further.
3. Circle a significant word that appears over and over again.
4. Connect ideas with lines or arrows, or draw symbols next to ideas that add to a particular theme.
5. Put a checkmark √ next to something that confirms your own thoughts.
6. Turn the margin into a conversation – use “Yes!” “What?” “No!” or “Says who?” when appropriate.
7. Write a definition next to a word that you had to look up. [____ = ____]

Now, using whatever citation style you are most comfortable with, write a 2-3 sentence annotation for the article. Include the full citation, a quick summary, and a statement of the article’s value for your project.

If you need help putting this together, the example sheets at the end of the packet should help.

Paraphrasing

In a paraphrase, you do not condense ideas or eliminate details as you do in a summary. Instead, you use different sentence patterns and vocabulary, but maintain the author’s meaning. Paraphrasing requires you to really think about the meaning of the quotation.

In the space below, write a paraphrase of a 3-sentence passage from the article. Remember to read the passage first, highlight it in a new color, and restate the ideas in your own words and sentence structure.
## APA Style

For more info on formatting APA citations, see: [http://guides.libraries.wright.edu/c.php?g=421645&p=2880898](http://guides.libraries.wright.edu/c.php?g=421645&p=2880898)

### Information about the item you selected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author or authors:</th>
<th>Brody, J.E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate or Government author (if applicable):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date the item was published:</td>
<td>(2013, June 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the article, web document, or report:</td>
<td>“Steps for more, and better, sleep.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the journal this article was published in, or, if this is a newspaper article, write the title of the newspaper in which it was published.</td>
<td>The New York Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI or web site retrieved from (Do not write ‘Summon.’ Write the database name):</td>
<td><a href="http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/06/24/steps-for-more-and-better-sleep/?_r=0">http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/06/24/steps-for-more-and-better-sleep/?_r=0</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIPS on APA Formatting

- **Authors:** For one author, use the author’s last name and first initial. *Example:* Hudson, J.
  - For articles with two authors, follow the same format, using first initial only, separating authors with an “&” (ampersand). *Example:* Timberlake, J. & Lion, S.
  - If there are 6 or more authors, simply list the first author, followed by a comma and *et al.* *Example:* McCarthy, M., *et al.* (2008)...
- **Date:** Write the date as (Year, Month Day). If there isn’t a date listed use (n.d.) for no date or just list the year. *Example:* (2006, March 15).
- **Article titles:** Only capitalize the beginnings of sentences and proper nouns, not every word in the title. *Examples:* The politics of “fracking”: Regulating natural gas drilling practices in Colorado and Texas. Relationship between Facebook use and problematic Internet use among college students.
- **Newspaper titles** should be capitalized and italicized. If a newspaper has a common name, include information necessary to locate the source in square brackets after the title. *Examples:* *The New York Times.* *The Mirror* [Greeley, CO]. *Race & Class.*
- **Retrieved from** should include the full web address for the newspaper, web document or report. If the article has a DOI (digital object identifier), use that instead. *Examples:*
  - *doi:10.1080/17404622.2012.700721*

MLA Style (8th edition)

For more info on formatting MLA citations, see: http://guides.libraries.wright.edu/c.php?g=421645&p=2880990

Information about the item you selected

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Author ■</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Title of source ■</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Container 1

| 3. | Title of container ■ |  |
| 4. | Other contributors ■ |  |
| 5. | Version ■ |  |
| 6. | Number ■ |  |
| 7. | Publisher | The New York Times, |
| 8. | Publication date | 24 June, 2013, |
| 9. | Location ■ | http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/06/24/steps-for-more-and-better-sleep/?_r=0. |

Container 2

| 10. | Title of container ■ |  |
| 11. | Other contributors ■ |  |
| 12. | Version ■ |  |
| 13. | Number ■ |  |
| 14. | Publisher |  |
| 15. | Publication date |  |
| 16. | Location ■ |  |

**TIPS on MLA Formatting**

- Leave out any area that is blank in your chart – you don’t need to add these in if they’re not available.
- The first Author is listed Last Name, First Name, while other authors are listed as First Name Last Name.
- Smith, John M. and Sally E. Jenkins.
- If a source has 3 or more authors, use the first author’s name, followed by a comma and *et al.*
- Smith, John M., et al.
- MLA isn’t picky about capitalization for the Title, so you can capitalize each main word if you prefer that.
- *Title of container* is used if your article is a part of a journal or collection of multiple sources or a part of a website. Italicize this.
- Other contributors are indicated by descriptions like “edited by,” “illustrated by,” “narrated by,” “translated by,” etc. Editors are probably the most common contributors you’ll use.
- Number includes the volume and number of a journal, if both are provided. Indicate these in the citation using vol. for volume and no. for number.
- ...*Film Quarterly*, vol. 61, no. 3, Spring 2008...
- Publication date should be written Day Abbreviated Month, Year.
- Location includes the pages, if from a journal, as well as the URL or DOI number. Pages are indicated using pp.
- ...pp. 58-65.
- Title of container in Container 2 is typically a database name that you retrieved an article from, or the overall website.
- *If you’re using an article from a database, save the URL Location for the 2nd Container.*