Scrapbook Information

1. Have a parenthetical citation at bottom right of an image, not a full web address. The parenthetical citation will lead to an entry on your Works Cited page.

2. See below a sample Table of contents. Please put appropriate Modern Language Association (MLA) designation for titles (newspaper articles titles in quotation marks, names of newspapers in italics).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Article and Author</th>
<th>Amendment: Provision</th>
<th>Date of Article</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please note: This example is significantly shorter than your Table of Contents will be!

3. On the last page of each article, please write in a parenthetical citation. See class example.

4. At the top of your paraphrase, please include author and title of article. At the end of your paraphrase, include a parenthetical citation. See class example.

As you know, paraphrasing means to restate someone else’s ideas in your own words and sentence structures. A paraphrase is roughly the same length as the original (possibly a bit shorter) and usually presents information in roughly the same order as the original.
Because the primary goal of the scrapbook paraphrase is for you to understand and articulate the arguments in your chosen article, your paraphrase may contain more patchwriting than would be acceptable in a research paper. As you will read in the Owl Purdue source (URL listed below), patchwriting is often a step towards comprehension. In addition, you are turning in the original with your paraphrase, so there is not any issue of academic dishonesty. If, however, language from the original source exists in your paraphrase, you must put quotation marks around those words. Read about patchwriting at this website:

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/929/15/

Works Cited


The Works Cited page should continue pagination of articles and paraphrases.

Set up Works Cited page with one inch margins and use 12-point font Times New Roman.

All sources (articles and images) are listed in alphabetical order. NoodleTools will do this for you! (Do not make separate Works Cited pages for articles and images.)

The first citation has a web address because the image would be hard to find without that address. Include a URL only if you think a fellow scholar needs it to easily find your source.

On your Works Cited page, change all quotation marks to the curly ones if all your others are curly. If your quotation marks are straight, you do not have to change. In other words, be consistent! Please see your English teacher for assistance.

The second work listed has no author, so the work’s title begins the citation.

I have listed below examples of the parenthetical citations for the Works Cited entries:

(Flag)

(“Justices”)

(Urbina)

See your English teacher for help with citations.