

7th Grade Social Science Research Paper

Bias, Sources, and MLA Citation Formatting

Name: _____

Table of Contents

Plagiarism.....	1
Credibility & Bias.....	2
Primary vs. Secondary Sources.....	3
MLA Works Cited Example.....	6
Create your own MLA Citations.....	8

Plagiarism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PzZsButRaHs>

What is plagiarism?

Answer: The practice of taking someone else's work or _____, and passing them off as one's own.

How to avoid plagiarism:

1. Always cite your _____
 - a. Showing where you found your information helps give credit to the author and reinforces the legitimacy of your content
2. Quote the sources _____ words
 - a. When inserting a direct quote into your paper, place quotation marks around it, or mention the authors name.
3. If you do not want to quote the sources exact words, _____ the information in your own words
 - a. Use different language and sentence structures

Plagiarism quiz:

Is it acceptable to copy-and-paste a sentence written by someone else into your paper?

Yes No

You re-use paragraphs from a paper you wrote last semester and put it into a new assignment, and you don't cite it because it is your own work. Is this plagiarism?

Yes No

Is it necessary to cite information that is common knowledge or widely accessible, like historical information or popular scientific information, e.g. 70% of the earth is covered in water?

Yes No

If you forget to cite a source, is it still plagiarism?

Yes No

Credibility of Sources

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLTOVoHbH5c>

What does it mean for a source to be credible?

The information is high-quality and _____. We can believe what the source is telling us.

Why is it important to use credible sources?

When you use high-quality sources to back up your points, you demonstrate your own credibility as a writer, thereby contributing to the overall effectiveness of your _____.

How can you tell if a source is credible?

1. Author or organization's expertise
 - a. If the author has an advanced degree, experience in the field, or if the publication itself is well-respected.
2. Author or organization's point of view
 - a. **Bias:** an inaccurate or _____ presentation of information.
 - b. Sometimes you need unbiased facts to support your point, but other times you might want to portray opinions. Both are fine, but you need to acknowledge the sources perspective in your paper.
3. Date of publication

Credibility quiz:

If a source is credible, it is:

Trustworthy Not true

Choose the most credible source:

The New York Times Wikipedia

Choose the least credible source:

A newspaper A customer review

Primary vs. Secondary Sources

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1og03RKuhU>

What is a Primary Source?

Primary means _____, or firsthand.

They are connected to a historical event because they were created during the _____ of the event, or because they involve someone who _____ firsthand.

It does not matter if you're looking at the original source or a copy of the source; they are both primary.

Examples of Primary Sources:

- photographs, audio recordings, video recordings, films
- journals, letters and diaries
- speeches
- published books, newspapers and magazine clippings published at the time
- government publications
- oral histories
- autobiographies and memoirs
- artifacts, e.g. clothing, costumes, furniture, art
- research data, e.g. public opinion polls

What is a Secondary source?

Secondary means after _____, so after a historical event.

Many secondary sources get their information from primary sources.

Examples of Secondary Sources:

- Bibliographies
- Biographical works
- Reference books, including dictionaries, encyclopedias, and atlases
- Articles from magazines, journals, and newspapers after the event
- History books and other popular or scholarly books
- Textbooks



Determine if the source would be a **Primary Source (P)** or a **secondary source (S)**.

Remember

Primary Source is information that was created at the same time as an event or by a person directly involved in the event.

Diaries, speeches, letters, official records, autobiographies.

•A **Secondary Source** gets its information from somewhere else or by a person not directly involved in the event.

Encyclopedias, textbooks, book reports.

Answers

- 1) A biography about Abraham Lincoln.
- 2) The declaration of independence.
- 3) A TV show explaining what happened in Vietnam.
- 4) A website describing what the first World's Fair was like.
- 5) A Vietnam veteran talking about the war in Vietnam.
- 6) Abraham Lincoln's diary describing what he thought about the civil war.
- 7) A letter from a soldier describing World War 2.
- 8) An actor describing what it was like on the set of a movie.
- 9) A history book describing Lewis and Clark's exploration of the Louisiana Purchase.
- 10) A friend describing the snowstorm he was in last year.
- 11) A journal written by Lewis about his exploration of the Louisiana Purchase.
- 12) A journal article written about how Indians lived.
- 13) A classmate giving a report about World War 2.
- 14) A newspaper article from 1941 describing the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- 15) An autobiography* about Bill Clinton.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

*An autobiography is a biography (life story) written by the person its about.



Determine if the source would be a Primary Source (P) or a secondary source (S).

Remember

•A **Primary Source** is information that was created at the same time as an event or by a person directly involved in the event.

Diaries, speeches, letters, official records, autobiographies.

•A **Secondary Source** gets its information from somewhere else or by a person not directly involved in the event.

Encyclopedias, textbooks, book reports.

- 1) A biography about the second president, John Adams.
- 2) A movie showing the life of George Washington.
- 3) A webpage talking about how life may have been in ancient Greece.
- 4) A friend telling you about his teacher last year.
- 5) A journal written by Sequoyah about how he created the cherokee alphabet.
- 6) A newspaper article from 2001 describing the great depression in the 1920's.
- 7) Another student reading a report about the tanks from World War 1.
- 8) An indian's journal describing what it was like to meet white settlers for the first time.
- 9) The United States Constitution.
- 10) An interview with a soldier about what it was like in Iraq.
- 11) A writer talking about their latest book.
- 12) A text book describing the civil war.
- 13) A radio recording of Walt Disney talking about Disney World.
- 14) Your parent describing how Pilgrims came to America.
- 15) An autobiography* about Rod Serling.

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

*An autobiography is a biography (life story) written by the person its about.

Name) Jane Doe
Teacher) Miss Sandlin
Class) Social Studies 7
Date) 1 October 2019

* Double-space

* Indent after the first line

* Times New Roman,
12 pt. font

Doe 1
Last name ↑ ↑ page #

Works Cited
Title ↑

Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0. Accessed 29 May 2019.

Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *Ebert Digital LLC*, 1 June 2006, www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006. Accessed 15 June 2019.

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, vol.

14, no. 1, 2007, pp. 27-36.

Harris, Rob, and Andrew C. Revkin. "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17

May 2007, [www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-](http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html)

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An Inconvenient Truth. Directed by Davis Guggenheim, Paramount, 2006.

Alphabetize your sources by the authors last name. If there is no author, alphabetize according to the title of the source.

Leroux, Marcel. *Global Warming: Myth or Reality?: The Erring Ways of Climatology*. Springer, 2005.

Milken, Michael, et al. "On Global Warming and Financial Imbalances." *New Perspectives Quarterly*, vol. 23, no. 4, 2006, p. 63.

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Revkin, Andrew C. "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html. Accessed 29 July 2016.

Shulte, Bret. "Putting a Price on Pollution." *US News & World Report*, vol. 142, no. 17, 14 May 2007, p. 37. *Ebsco*, Access no: 24984616.

Uzawa, Hirofumi. *Economic Theory and Global Warming*. Cambridge UP, 2003.

MLA Citation Worksheet

Words to know:

Publish: when information is made public

URL: the website address

Access: the date that the researcher found the information

(These will be your two main forms of citations for Secondary Sources)

Typical citation for a book:

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Publisher, Publication Year.

Example:

Bleicher, Steven. *Contemporary Color Theory & Use*. Delmar, 2012.

Typical citation for a website article:

Author or Editor's Last name, First Name. "Title of Article or Page." *Name of Website*, date that the page/article/post was published (if available), URL. Date of access.

Example:

Gross, Doug. "It's Social Media Day – Again!" *CNN.com*, 30 June 2011,
www.cnn.com/2011/TECH/social.media/06/30/social.media.day/. Accessed 23 Dec.
2016.

To cite other kinds of sources, refer to **Purdue OWL:**

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_formatting_and_style_guide.html

MLA Citation Worksheet

- AUTHOR if available (last name, first and middle) _____
(period).
- TITLE (“quotation marks”) _____ (period).
- TITLE OF WEB SITE (*italicized*) _____ (comma),
- DATE last updated/publication/copyright date (Day-Month (abbreviated + period.)
Year) _____ (comma),
- URL (Remove
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