

1. Type Interview Questions: **due by end of class today.**
2. Type Part One and Two – see previous examples.
3. Continue research – all research needs to be printed out.
4. Read through and highlight your research.
5. Begin typing Part 3: The Search – See examples on this page and internal citation rules on back.
6. Journal 15: What did you accomplish today?

Example – Don't forget to double space your paper.

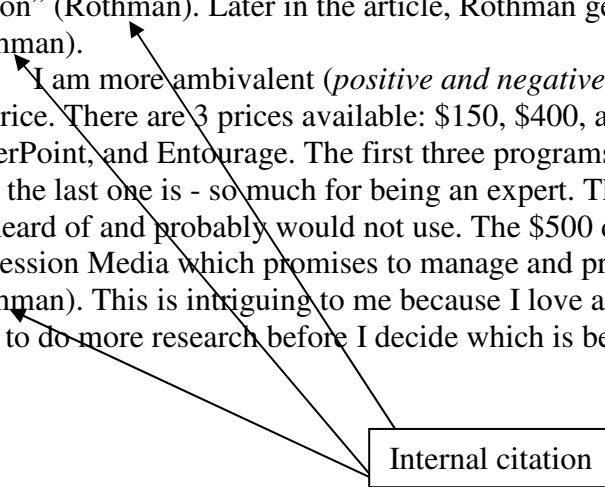
Part 3: The Search

Article 1

Wilson Rothman is the author of "First Hands On: Microsoft Office for Mac 2008." I accessed this article from EBSCO host, but it was originally published in *Gawker: Gizmodo* on January 2, 2008.

One of my main concerns with purchasing a Macbook Pro is compatibility with my current software. I am happy to say this article puts most of my fears to rest. Because I use Microsoft Office to create most of my documents and presentations for class, I was very pleased to find this sentence: "whatever you use to create your PowerPoint presentation or Word doc, it will be 100% compatible with the 2007 PC Office Edition" (Rothman). Later in the article, Rothman gets even more specific: "it runs great on MacBook Pro" (Rothman).

I am more ambivalent (*positive and negative feelings; unable to decide which course of action*) about the price. There are 3 prices available: \$150, \$400, and \$500 dollars. All come with Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Entourage. The first three programs would be what I primarily use, and I am not even sure what the last one is - so much for being an expert. The \$400 dollar version comes with 2 other options I have not heard of and probably would not use. The \$500 dollar version includes a program called Microsoft Expression Media which promises to manage and process "vast batches of 100 different media types" (Rothman). This is intriguing to me because I love all things media: playing, editing, and creating. I will need to do more research before I decide which is best for me.



Internal citation

The diagram consists of a rectangular box labeled "Internal citation" at the bottom right. Three arrows originate from this box and point to specific parts of the text above: the first arrow points to the first "(Rothman)" in the paragraph starting "One of my main concerns...", the second arrow points to the second "(Rothman)" in the same paragraph, and the third arrow points to the "(Rothman)" in the paragraph starting "I am more ambivalent..."

Internal Citation Rules

1. Always add your own words to a direct quote; **never** let a quote stand by itself.
 - Your words “direct quote” (Author’s last name page).
 - “Direct quote” your words (Author’s last name page).
 - Your words “Direct quote” your words (Author’s last name page).

Sample Internal Citation

Correct example:

The area in which the red panda lives is “found all along the forested slopes of the Himalayan Mountains, through Nepal, Sikkim, northern Burma and into Western China” (Morris 146).

Incorrect example:

“The red panda covers a wider area than the giant, being found all along the forested slopes of the Himalayan Mountains, through Nepal, Sikkim, northern Burma and into Western China” (Morris 146).

2. Always follow a direct quote with the author’s last name and page number in parentheses.

Correct example: (Morris 146).

Incorrect example: (Morris, p. 146).

3. If there is no author, use the first word of the book or article title.
4. Always follow the end parentheses with a period; never put a period at the end of the quote.



5. When quoting from a **website**, there will be no page numbers. The numbers on the printout are not valid numbers. Therefore, just include the author’s last name or first word of the article title.

Correct example: (Jacobs).

6. All citations should be placed at the end of the sentence, not at the end of the quote. Please see above samples in Rule #1.
7. Every citation in your paper must have a corresponding citation on your Works Cited page.