

In this segment, Sebastian Dinwiddie wants to find out information about the St. Louis team from his boss, Mr. Broadhurst. Write down a quote each of them says while you watch.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sShMA85pv8M>

LESSON Set up:

That was Abbot and Costello. You may not have heard of them, but if you tell your parents – or perhaps your grandparents – that you learned with Abbott and Costello today, they'll think there is hope for American education!

I chose this clip for three reasons:

- 1 – We need to learn about plagiarism, and that's usually stressful for students, so I wanted you to laugh so you'd relax, so you'll learn more.
- 2 – It doesn't matter what we use, to learn this, so let's have some fun.
- 3 – and finally, as a Communication Arts teacher, I just have to point out that while they were using pretty good grammar, were they communicating? *No!*

"One of the big problems students typically have when writing research papers is plagiarism. Can you tell me what plagiarism is?"

Expect answers such as 'using a quote without telling who said it', or nothing at all.

"If a student uses another person's words without giving credit, that is plagiarism, but plagiarism is more. If you use a person's words or ideas, you should give that person credit."

"Is that fair? Do you like to get credit for good things you've done?" *a bit of conversation here*

"One of the things I see stress students is that they think if they've done their research, they should have all their own words, rather than using the paper to *show* their research. Your papers will need a lot of quotes and citings. Today, we're going to learn how to do those. With practice, you'll get good at it!

****NOTES:** "Who's on 1st." Mr. Broadhurst "What's on 2nd." Mr. Sebastian Dinwiddie
Also – I don't know=3rd -- Why=LF -- I don't care=SS -- Tomorrow=Pitcher -- Today=Catcher **

"So what was your quote you wrote? Here's what the source would look like on the reference page:

Work Cited

Costello, Lou playing Sebastian Dinwiddie. (1945). *"Who's on First?"*. Baseball Almanac.

Quotes

"Who's on 1st" (Costello)?

DIRECT QUOTE has quotation marks, and the source is in parentheses.

Costello played Sebastian Dinwiddie in 1945, who kept asking "Who's on 1st?"

REFERENCED QUOTE has quotation marks, but the source is within the sentence so there are no parentheses.

Can you tell me who played first base (Costello)?

RE-WORDED I think these are my own words; they have become my own, but I have to give credit to the original source of the words or thought. This may, or may not, have quotation marks. It may have the source within the sentence or in parentheses.

Pass out HAND-OUTs.

This film had over five big-name stars. Find a quote as the first minute plays.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rWoD2sQ9LiU>

EXAMPLES:

Work Cited

Costello, Lou. (1948). *"Other Skit"*. Metro Goldwyn Meyer.

Costello, Lou playing Sebastian Dinwiddie. (1945). *"Who's on First?"*. Baseball Almanac.

Hanks, Tom playing Jimmy Dugan. (1992). *"A League of Their Own"*. Columbia Pictures Corporation.

Quotes

"There's no crying in baseball" (Hanks)!

Tom Hanks played Jimmy Dugan; he reprimanded his player telling her "There's no crying in baseball!"

Tom Hanks gave my husband the idea to chide me for tearing up when I am stressed.

This film features a famous governor in his earlier days. Watch for a famous quote in the first minute.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5iDjFsZ2L78>

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Costello, Lou. (1948). *"Other Skit"*. Metro Goldwyn Meyer.

Costello, Lou playing Sebastian Dinwiddie. (1945). *"Who's on First?"*. Baseball Almanac.

Hanks, Tom playing Jimmy Dugan. (1992). *"A League of Their Own"*. Columbia Pictures Corporation.

Schwarzenegger, Arnold. (1984). *"Terminator"*. Herndale Film.

Quotes

"I'll be back" (Schwarzenegger).

Arnold Schwarzenegger could not be stopped from protecting Sarah Connor. The police man did not pay enough attention when Schwarzenegger told him "I'll be back."

I know I can count on my husband when he tells me he's coming back (Schwarzenegger).

Marlon Brando was a famously-handsome young star; he is more famous for his line in this clip.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pEJiTcGxVNU>

EXAMPLES:

Work Cited

Brando, Marlin. (1972). *"The Godfather"*. Paramount Pictures.
 Costello, Lou. (1948). *"Other Skit"*. Metro Goldwyn Meyer.
 Costello, Lou playing Sebastian Dinwiddie. (1945). *"Who's on First?"*. Baseball Almanac.
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Quotes

"A man who doesn't spend time with his family can never be a real man" (Brando).

Marlo Brando encouraged his nephew, telling him "A man who doesn't spend time with his family can never be a real man."

When husband shows his manliness by spending time with our children (Brando).

This film scared vacationers out of the water for more than a summer. Find and use the quote.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QT9BeGNnCqw>

EXAMPLES:

Work Cited

Brando, Marlin. (1972). *"The Godfather"*. Paramount Pictures.
 Costello, Lou. (1948). *"Other Skit"*. Metro Goldwyn Meyer.
 Costello, Lou playing Sebastian Dinwiddie. (1945). *"Who's on First?"*. Baseball Almanac.
 Hanks, Tom playing Jimmy Dugan. (1992). *"A League of Their Own"*. Columbia Pictures Corporation.
 Scheider, Roy. (1975). *"Jaws"*. Universal Pictures.
 Schwarzenegger, Arnold. (1984). *"Terminator"*. Herndale Film.

Quotes

"You're gonna need a bigger boat" (Scheider).

Roy Scheider had been stunned at the size of the fish surrounding them; he told his captain "You're gonna need a bigger boat."

If my son tries to bring too many friends to go waterskiing with us, we tell him our boat isn't big enough (Scheider).

Delete this box, and run this page for hand-outs.

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Running head: RUNNING HEAD FOR PUBLICATION GOES HERE

Title of Your Paper Goes Here – **APA TEMPLATE**

Your Name Goes Here

Institutional Affiliation Goes Here

Abstract

On this page, you write your abstract. The abstract is a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of your paper. It provides a snapshot of your paper for the reader. Abstracts should be concise, specific and accurate. The length of your abstract should not exceed 120 words. Please note that the abstract is not indented. If your paper does not include an abstract, you can delete this page. To do so, select all of the text on this page and press the “Delete” key. If necessary, press the “Delete” key again to remove the page break completely.

APA HEADLING LEVEL 5 (HEADING 1)

APA Heading Level 1 (Heading 2)

APA Heading Level 2 (Heading 3)

APA Heading Level 3 (Heading 4)

APA Heading Level 4. (Heading 5)

Normal body paragraph

Normal body paragraph with no indent

Long quote paragraph

Long quote paragraph with indent

The listing above outlines the style settings that have been made for this document template. Please note that the APA heading number and the Microsoft Word heading number are not the same. This is necessary should the user choose to autogenerate a table of contents. In that event, APA Level 5 must be the first heading level, or else the table of contents will be incorrectly structured. For further explanation, see the *APA Publication Manual*.

Remember that APA Heading Level 4 is the first line of a paragraph, not a stand-alone heading. To format this heading level, type in the heading and then the first sentence of the paragraph. Then you can go back, select the heading, and change its style to APA Level 4. The rest of the paragraph should be formatted as normal text. For example:

This is the heading. This text is formatted as “normal” on the style menu.

You can delete all of the text on this page and begin your paper here.

References

American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

AuthorLastName, First. (Year Published). *Title of Book*. Where Published: Who Published.

The above reference is formatted by selecting the “References” option from the Style menu. It automatically formats the paragraph with a ½ inch hanging indent. Proper italicization of the title is your responsibility. Delete the above reference and this text, and then fill this page with your own lists of references per the instructions in the *Publication Manual*.

LESSON Set up:

“One of the big problems students typically have when writing research papers is plagiarism.

Can you tell me what plagiarism is?”

Expect answers such as ‘using a quote without telling who said it’, or nothing at all.

“If a student uses another person’s words without giving credit, that is plagiarism, but plagiarism is more.

If you use a person’s words or ideas, you should give that person credit.”

“Is that fair? Do you like to get credit for good things you’ve done?” *a bit of conversation here*

“One of the things I see stress students is that they think if they’ve done their research, they should have all their own words, rather than using the paper to *show* their research. Your papers will need a lot of quotes and citings. Today, we’re going to learn how to do those.

Show students the end portion of this that has the template, and say

“Remember last class when I had you all go to the internet, search for research paper templates in different styles? We found one like this.”

Point out the Reference page. “The reference page shows you have done your research. When you write your paper, it’s important to show where you got each of the ideas.