

- What does it mean to plagiarize?
- The Merriam-Webster Dictionary says to plagiarize is “to present the ideas or words of another as one’s own”
- Copying and pasting from an original text
- Rewriting someone else’s words
- Having no citations or works cited page
- Not giving credit to the author(s) of works
- Not paraphrasing from original text
- Define paraphrase
- The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines paraphrase as “the restatement of a text giving the meaning in different words”
- Taking words you have read and rewriting them in your own words
- You still have to cite the source because the original idea still came from someone else’s work or text
- Example 1
- FROM BOOK:
- Transportation, the conveyance of persons or property from one place to another, has always been an important activity of man from his most primitive days. The need for the conveyance of goods arose simply from the fact that they often were produced in one place and desired in another.
- Author Edgar Grant, page 1 of book
- MRS. ERB’S ENTRY:
- Transportation can be described as movement of people or things from point A to point B because of need (Grant 1).
- Works Cited Page

Grant, Edgar. Exploring Careers in the Travel Industry. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989.

- Example 2
- FROM BOOK:
- The more modern transportation modes became, the less they were subject to topographical obstacles, and now air travel has virtually eliminated even those barriers.
- Author Edgar Grant, page 1 of book
- MRS. ERB’S ENTRY:
- In today’s culture it is possible to travel to most places, despite mountains, trees, water or other things that blocked travel before airplanes and other modern methods of travel (Grant 1).
- Works Cited Page

Grant, Edgar. Exploring Careers in the Travel Industry. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989.

- Example 3
- FROM BOOK:
- The travel business is a vast and booming industry that has experienced unprecedented growth, especially in the past decade. At the end of 1971 some 7,400 travel agencies held Air Traffic Conference appointments. By the end of 1976 that number had

increased to 12,262 and by the end of 1985 to 27,193, an increase of 121 percent in just nine years.

- Author Edgar Grant, page 17 of book
- MRS. ERB'S ENTRY:
- In the past decade the travel industry has had considerable growth. "At the end of 1971 some 7,400 travel agencies held Air Traffic Conference appointments. By the end of 1976 that number had increased to 12,262 and by the end of 1985 to 27,193, an increase of 121 percent in just nine years" (Grant 17).
- Works Cited Page

Grant, Edgar. Exploring Careers in the Travel Industry. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989.

- Sample Paper

Many people think of transportation as jumping in their car or catching a bus to go somewhere. They are partially right, but there is a lot more to transportation than that, especially when looking at it from the aspect of the travel industry. Transportation can be described as movement of people or things from point A to point B because of need (Grant 1). Considering that definition, the travel industry covers the transportation of people and things for a variety of reasons.

Travel was not always as easily possible as is it today. In today's culture it is possible to travel to most places, despite mountains, trees, water or other things that blocked travel before airplanes and other modern methods of travel (Grant 1). Before the airplane, getting places across the ocean or in the middle of a tropical rain forest was a daunting and seemingly impossible task.

People continue to travel for business and for personal reasons. We live in a global world, and the other side of the world isn't as far away as it once seemed. In the past decade the travel industry has had considerable growth. "At the end of 1971 some 7,400 travel agencies held Air Traffic Conference appointments. By the end of 1976 that number had increased to 12,262 and by the end of 1985 to 27,193, an increase of 121 percent in just nine years" (Grant 17). This percentage of increase indicated a good job outlook for the future in this field.

- Example 4
- FROM BOOK:
- Once upon a time banks could count on keeping customers forever. They can no longer do that. Customer loyalty to one bank is largely a thing of the past. Customers look for the best return on their money, convenience, and a variety of projects that meet their financial needs.
- Author Patricia Haddock, page 1 and 2 of book
- MRS. ERB'S ENTRY:
- Customers are no longer loyal to just one bank. Today's consumers shop around for the bank that will best meet their monetary needs (Haddock 1-2).
- Works Cited Page

Haddock, Patricia. Careers in Banking and Finance. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1990.

- Example 5

- FROM BOOK:
- Financial planning is a fairly new career path. It began in the 1960s, but it was not until 1972 that the nation's first financial planning curriculum was established with the College for Financial Planning.
- Author Patricia Haddock, page 46 of book
- MRS. ERB'S ENTRY:
- One of the newest careers in the finance world is financial planning. The financial world is buzzing with financial planners today, "but it was not until 1972 that the nation's first financial planning curriculum was established with the College for Financial Planning" (Haddock 46).
- Works Cited Page

Haddock, Patricia. Careers in Banking and Finance. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1990.

- Example 6
- FROM BOOK:
- Each job requires different qualifications. You need high grades from the best schools for the most prestigious jobs; but a high school diploma will get you in the door for some jobs, such as broker or trader.
- Author Patricia Haddock, page 77 of book
- MRS. ERB'S ENTRY:
- There are a variety of jobs in the world of banking and finances, from entry level positions that only require a high school diploma to high end jobs that require top grades from top schools (Haddock 77).
- Works Cited Page

Haddock, Patricia. Careers in Banking and Finance. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1990.

- Sample Paper

Banks and other financial institutions are businesses, just like any other business. Banks have to compete with all the other financial companies out there. Customers are no longer loyal to just one bank. Today's consumers shop around for the bank that will best meet their monetary needs (Haddock 1-2). People look for what is best for their financial future.

Some banking careers have been around in one form or another since the beginning of money exchange. One of the newest careers in the finance world is financial planning. The financial world is buzzing with financial planners today, "but it was not until 1972 that the nation's first financial planning curriculum was established with the College for Financial Planning" (Haddock 46). The year 1972 may seem ages ago, but when considering the history of banking its not that long ago.

When considering all the banking and finance world has to offer, one has to consider all the possible career opportunities in the field. There are a variety of jobs in the world of banking and finances, from entry level positions that only require a high school diploma to high end jobs that require top grades from top schools (Haddock 77).

- Works Cited

Grant, Edgar. Exploring Careers in the Travel Industry. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989.

Haddock, Patricia. Careers in Banking and Finance. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1990.

- Works Cited
- MLA style
- http://www.laspositascollege.edu/library/pdf/citation_forms_MLA.pdf
- Editor as author
 - If the person named on the title page is the editor or compiler, rather than the author, add a comma then the abbreviation "ed." or "comp."
 - Carpenter, Allan, comp. Facts About the Cities. New York: Wilson, 1992.
 - Kreider, Jan F., ed. Handbook of Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning. Boca Raton: CRC, 1993.
 - Clute, John, and Peter Nicholls, eds. The Encyclopedia of Science Fiction. New York: St. Martin's, 1993.
- Works Cited
- Multiple Authors
 - List the names in the order they appear on the title page.
 - Only the first author's name should be reversed: Last Name, First Name.
 - Use a comma between the authors' names. Place a period after the last author's name.
 - Rowe, Richard, and Larry Jeffus. The Essential Welder: Gas Metal Arc Welding Classroom Manual. Albany: Delmar, 2000.
 - If there are more than three authors, name only the first and add *et al.*, or give all the names.
 - Randall, John E., Gerald R. Allen, and Roger C. Steene. Fishes of the Great Barrier Reef and Coral Sea. Honolulu: U of Hawaii P, 1997.
- Works Cited
- No Author
 - Start with the name of the book in place of the author. Use this to alphabetize.
 - The Unfinished Nation. New York: Knopf, 1993.
- Works Cited
- Person Interviewed. Type of Interview (personal, telephone, email, etc.). Date.
 - Nakamura, Michael. Personal interview. 23 July 2004.
- Internet
 - Title of the Site. Editor. Date and/or Version Number. Name of Sponsoring Institution. Date of Access <URL>.
 - Encyclopedia Mythica. Dalton. 2004. Encyclopedias of America. 13 May 2004 <<http://www.pantheon.org/>>.

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Works Cited

Encyclopedia Mythica. Dalton. 2004. Encyclopedias of America. 13 May 2004 <<http://www.pantheon.org/>>.

Kreider, Jan F., ed. Handbook of Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning. Boca Raton: CRC, 1993.

Nakamura, Michael. Personal interview. 23 July 2004.

Randall, John E., Gerald R. Allen, and Roger C. Steene. Fishes of the Great Barrier Reef and Coral Sea. Honolulu: U of Hawaii P, 1997.

Rowe, Richard, and Larry Jeffus. The Essential Welder: Gas Metal Arc Welding Classroom Manual. Albany: Delmar, 2000.

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