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WORKS CITED AND IN-TEXT CITATION EXAMPLES

Looking for a good citation creator? Go to EasyBib or Noodletools. Also remember that the online databases that you use do have the MLA citation completed for you. This is usually at the end of the article. If you use EBSCO, you will need to select “Cite” on the right side of the screen and then the type of citation you require, in this case it is MLA.
Libguides should be the first stop for all online research resources. The databases that are posted on the Libguides page may require a login/password, information is supplied below. Libguides does not need any login or password, simply go to:

olahtheschools.libguides.com/onw

All of the databases listed below can be accessed through:
students.olahtheschools.com > My Library

ABC-Clio  Social Studies
Login: olathe
Password: northwest

Britannica  
http://tinyurl.com/BritHS
(Anec from home is dependent on where the family’s ISP is located. Kansas ISPs will work but Missouri ISPs will not.)

Destiny  Olathe Northwest Library Lookup
destiny.olahtheschools.com

Ebsco  Magazines, Newspapers, and Novelist Plus
Login: northwest
Password: ravens

Gale  Literature, Global Issues in Context, US & World History, Opposing Viewpoints, Kansas History Through the Civil War, Genealogy, Artemis eB
User Name: ravens
http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/olat49773
➢ ***To open an email from Gale you need to type olat49773 in the login and ravens in the password fields.

Worldbook  
Login: olathenorthwest
Password: ravens
students.olahtheschools.com > My Library > Library Databases
Annotated Bibliography Template

__________________________, in the article ____________________________
(Author's full name) (Article title)

__________________________
(Verb) (What is the author's claim or main idea?)

__________________________
(Verb) (What is the author's claim or main idea?)

__________________________
(Discuss the type of evidence the author uses and explain why the author uses it.)

In order to ____________________________

For example, ____________________________ ____________________________
(Author's last name) (Verb) (List or describe the evidence.)

__________________________
(Use this space to describe specific details.) (Parenthetical Documentation)

This evidence suggests that ____________________________
(Analyze the evidence and discuss its significance to the author's claim.)

__________________________
Annotated Bibliography Example:

Mark Lynas, in the article “Global Warming Is a Serious Threat to Humanity’s Future,” suggests that climate change due to the steady increase in greenhouse gases is threatening human life (123). In his article, Lynas observes changes in weather patterns, the rapid decrease in glacial ice, and the evaporation of lakes and streams in order to illustrate the devastating effect global warming is having on nature and the people who depend on it. For example, Lynas describes severe drought and dust storms that continue to strangle China’s northern provinces (125). This evidence suggests that global warming is placing tension on China’s water supply, a vital resource for farmers and surrounding communities.
**THESIS STATEMENT** (What am I trying to prove? Write your thesis as a complete sentence, not a question or phrase.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLAIM #1</th>
<th>CLAIM #2</th>
<th>CLAIM #3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(List a minimum of 3)</td>
<td>(List a minimum of 3)</td>
<td>(List a minimum of 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #1
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #1
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #1
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #2
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #2
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #2
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #3
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #3
Source

**EVIDENCE** that supports Claim #3
Source

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**CLAIM** A claim states your position on the issue you have chosen to write about.
**EVIDENCE** The evidence or data which you cite to support your claim.
**WARRANT** The warrant interprets/explains why and how the data proves/supports the claim.

✓ Are you using a mix of different kinds of evidence throughout the project?
✓ Do your claims make an effective case for your thesis? Do they lead to your conclusion?
✓ Does your conclusion connect back to your thesis?
Templates

Introducing What “They Say”
A number of ______ have recently suggested that ____________________.
Americans have always believed that ____________________.
Conventional wisdom has it that ____________________.
Common sense seems to dictate that ____________________.
The standard way of thinking about ______ is that ____________________.
My whole life I have heard it said that ____________________.
You would think that ____________________.
Many people assume that ____________________.

Making What “They Say” Something YOU Say
I’ve always believed that ____________________.
When I was a child, I used to think that ____________________.
Although I should know better by now, I cannot help thinking that ____________________.
At the same time that I believe ____________________, I also believe ____________________.

Introducing an Ongoing Debate
In discussions of ______, one controversial issue has been ____________________. On the one hand, _______ argues ____________________, On the other hand, _______ contends ____________________.
Others even maintain ____________________. My own view is ____________________.

Templates for Introducing Quotations
X states, “__________________________.”
As the prominent philosopher X puts it, “__________________________.”
According to X, “__________________________.”
X himself writes, “__________________________.”
In her book, ________, X maintains that “__________________________.”
Writing in the journal ______________, X complains that “__________________________.”
In X’s view, “__________________________.”
X agrees when she writes, “__________________________.”
X disagrees when he writes, “__________________________.”
X complicates matters further when she writes, “__________________________.”

Templates for Explaining Quotes
Basically, X is warning that ____________________.
In other words, X believes ____________________.
In making this comment, X urges us to ____________________.
X is corroborating the age-old adage that ____________________.
X’s point is that ____________________.
The essence of X’s argument is that ____________________.

Works Cited
“Skeptics May Object”
Planting a Naysayer in Your Text

Templates for Entertaining Objections

At this point, I would like to raise some objections that have been inspired by the skeptic in me. She feels that I have been ignoring _________________________________.
Yet some readers may challenge my view by insisting that _________________________________.
Of course, many will probably disagree on the grounds that _________________________________.

Templates for Naming Your Naysayers

Here many ________________________ would probably object that _________________________________.
But ________________________ would certainly take issue with the argument that _________________________________.
___________________________, of course, may want to question whether _________________________________.
Nevertheless, both followers and critics of ________________________________ will probably suggest otherwise and argue that _____________.

**Works Cited**

**Transitional Words and Phrases**
Transitional words and phrases are like bridges between parts of your paper. They are cues that help the readers to interpret ideas a paper develops. These cues are words or phrases that help carry a thought from one sentence to another, from one idea to another, or form one paragraph to another. And finally, transitional devices link sentences and paragraphs together smoothly so that there are no abrupt jumps or breaks between ideas.

Below is a list of some common transitional devices that can be used to cue readers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Add:</th>
<th>To Emphasize:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and, again, and then, besides, equally important, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next last, what's more, moreover, in addition, first (second, etc.)</td>
<td>definitely, extremely, obviously, in fact, indeed, in any case, absolutely, positively, naturally, surprisingly, always, forever, perennially, eternally, never, emphatically, unquestionably, without a doubt, certainly, undeniably, without reservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Compare:</th>
<th>To Show Sequence:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whereas, but, yet, on the other hand, however, nevertheless, on the contrary, by comparison, where compared to, up against, but, although, conversely, meanwhile, after all, in contrast, although this may be true</td>
<td>first, second, third, and so forth. Following this, at this time, now, at this point, after, afterward, subsequently, finally, consequently, previously, before this, simultaneously, concurrently, thus, therefore, hence, next, and the, then</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Prove:</th>
<th>To Give an Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>because, for, since, for the same reason, obviously, evidently, furthermore, moreover, besides, indeed, in fact, in addition, in any case, that is</td>
<td>for example, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion, in this situation, take the case of, to demonstrate, to illustrate, as an illustration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Show Exception:</th>
<th>To Summarize or Conclude:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yet, still, however, nevertheless, in spite of, despite, of course, once in a while, sometimes</td>
<td>in brief, on the whole, summing up, to conclude, in conclusion, as I have shown, as I have said, hence, therefore, accordingly, thus, as a result, consequently, on the whole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Show Time:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>immediately, thereafter, soon, after a few hours, finally, the, later, previously, formerly, first (second, etc.) next, and then</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Repeat:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in brief, as I have said, as I have noted, as has been noted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Website:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Work.” Title of Site, Publisher, Date, URL. Accessed Day Month Year.

**Print:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. Title. Publisher, Year of publication.

**FORMATTING FOR WORKS CITED**

Hanging Indents:
- Right Click>Paragraph>Select Special>Hanging Indent

Spacing:
- Spacing>Change After to 0 pt.

Line Spacing:
- Line Spacing>Change Multiple to Double
How to Create a Hanging Indent in Google Docs*

Visible Ruler
First, make sure the Google Docs ruler is visible.
- Click "View" and make sure "Show Ruler" is checked. If it isn't, click on it, and the ruler will appear beneath the menu bar.

First Line Indent & Left Indent
On the ruler, at the left margin, there is a light blue rectangle atop a triangle:

```
  ◆
```

The light blue rectangle ( ◆ ) represents the location of the First Line Indent.
The light blue triangle ( ◆ ) represents the location of the Left Indent.

- On the ruler, hover the cursor over each shape, and its function will be displayed.

Create the Hanging Indent
- **First:** Select the text you want indented. You can select a single paragraph or multiple paragraphs at a time.
- **Next:** On the ruler, drag the Left Indent (light blue inverted triangle ◆ ) to the right as far as you want the text to be indented. As you will notice, the First Line Indent marker (light blue rectangle ◆ ) will come along for the ride, and all your selected text will move to the right.
- **Finally:** Drag the First Line Indent marker (light blue rectangle ◆ ) back to the left margin. It will move independently, and your hanging indent will be created.

When the cursor is within the indented area, the indent icons will now look something like this:
Works Cited/In-text Citation Examples
MLA 8th Edition Quick Guide
For more examples go to https://style.mla.org/works-cited-a-quick-guide/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>In-text Citation</th>
<th>Works Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In this example, [Academic OneFile] is the database and second container so it is italicized.