How to cite a(n):

Article in a scholarly journal:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.

Speech:

Provide the speaker’s name. Then, give the title of the speech (if any) in quotation marks. Follow with the title of the particular conference or meeting and then the name of the organization. Name the venue and its city (if the name of the city is not listed in the venue’s name). Use the descriptor that appropriately expresses the type of presentation (e.g., Address, Lecture, Reading, Keynote Speech, Guest Lecture, Conference Presentation).

Stein, Bob. “Reading and Writing in the Digital Era.” Discovering Digital Dimensions, Computers and Writing Conference, 23 May 2003, Union Club Hotel, West Lafayette, IN. Keynote Address.

Each entry should include a CITATION and an ANNOTATION.

•A citation is information about where the text comes from. It should be written in MLA format.

•You should also check the accuracy of citations here: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/

•Each citation should be followed by an annotation, which is an explanatory text that gives information about the text. Each annotation should include two well-developed paragraphs:

Paragraph 1: A thoughtful summary of the source (2-3 sentences)

Paragraph 2: A particular quote or paraphrase from the text that you are interested in commenting on, and that helps you understand your research topic.

Restate the quote or paraphrase in your own words (1-2 sentences)

Add an explanation of the significance of that idea to your topic or inquiry (2-3 sentences).

When you are done annotating, try a Google search with any of the following key words: Student voice, school climate, discipline, standardized tests, student motivation, or any other topic you think you can relate to our research.