**Which is the proper parenthetical citation?**

1. **“…what is happening now” (Mace 54).**
2. **“…what is happening now” (Mace, 54).**
3. **“…what is happening now” (Mace pg. 54)**
4. **“…what is happening now” (Mace, Nancy p. 54).**

**What’s a good “rule of thumb” for how often you should cite you sources?**

1. **After every third sentence**
2. **After every direct quote and once every paragraph or two**
3. **After every fourth or fifth paragraph, or about once a page**
4. **Just at the end of the paper—that’s what’s called a Works Cited page**

**How do you avoid “naked quotes”?**

1. **Don’t use quotes**
2. **Leave out the quotation marks**
3. **Paraphrase what a quote means**
4. **Introduce the quote with a reference to the source (a lead-in)**

**What is NOT plagiarism?**

1. **Using someone’s ideas without giving credit**
2. **Using someone’s exact words without giving credit**
3. **Using someone’s ideas, changing words, and giving credit**
4. **Using someone’s ideas, but changing the words, without giving credit**

**Under Citing:**

Years after being in the lime light Simpson was arrested on reasonable doubt due to DNA evidence at the scene of Nicole Brown and Ronald Goldman murder. They were murdered on June 12, 1994 (“The Suspect”). His arrest was highly televised with almost every major news team taping the low speed pursuit in his white Ford Bronco. There were millions of viewers that watched the live news cast, his chase even aired over the 6th game of the NBA Finals. People even lined the highway with signs as they watched him drive past. Many say he got special treatment due to his celebrity status, because of his low-speed pursuit ended at his house where he was then arrested (Aaseng 14). It was probably the most highly publicized things in American history. Simpson was found innocent mainly because the gloves at the scene did not fit his hands properly, which led to the famous line “If it doesn’t fit, you must acquit” which is what his attorney said after seeing the gloves.

**Over Citing:**

Aside from strange nuances directed towards his crew, Blackbeard terrorized the Atlantic for 18 months from the colonies to the Caribbean (Bourne 146). Blackbeard’s supreme act of piracy occurred in the spring of 1718 at Charleston Harbor in South Carolina (146). Edward had gathered four ships, sixty guns, and at least four hundred men to initiate a blockade on the harbor (146). In one week, Teach seized nine ships entering or leaving the city and acquired 1500 pounds sterling and several hostages (146). Despite holding the city in his hands, the pirate’s only request of the city was a medicine box because medication was most desirable for seafarers at that time (146). After the success at the harbor, Edward ran two of his fleet aground: the Queen Anne’s Revenge and the Adventure (146).

**Perfect!**

Oswald joined the Marine Corps in 1956. He was certified on firing range where he qualified to be a “marksman.” Oswald took infantry training, a course on radar operation, and instruction in aircraft surveillance (Posner 21). While he was on duty in Japan, Oswald describe that he did not believe in the United States governmental ways. Oswald studied Russia believing in their government saying that, “communism was the best system in the world” (30). To try and discard his citizenship with the USA, to show his allegiance to Russia, he flew to Russia and arrived at the United States Embassy. In his written statement disclaiming his citizenship to America, he described that he would become a Russian citizen through naturalization (Epstein 94). Although he was denied citizenship in Russia, he was still considered defected and still technically a US citizen. He returned to the United States with his wife Marina (Legend 155). Oswald’s traitor actions to the United States by threatening to tell Russia that he could divulge top-secret information about US radars gave the FBI and CIA a reason to keep Oswald's name on file (96).

The Paula Jones case gave rise to another scandal through the action of Linda Tripp. Tripp had worked in the White House since the first Bush administration and continued to work for Clinton. She had befriended a young intern in the White House by the name of Monica Lewinsky (Whitworth). Lewinsky had told Tripp about an affair she had had with Bill Clinton (Aaseng 29). Tripp recorded information about the affair from Lewinsky and taped phone conversations between Lewinsky and Clinton (Whitworth). Tripp told Kenneth Starr, lead investigator of the Jones case, about the recorded phone conversations. Starr promised to protect Tripp from legal prosecution because laws in Maryland had ruled that taping phone conversations was illegal (Clinton 774-775).  Kenneth Starr didn’t protect Tripp as well as he promised for she was still convicted under Maryland law for the illegal taping (828). All Tripp did was shift the view of the investigation from Jones to Lewinsky.