

MLA Online Workshop Exercises

MLA Workshop Activities

There are three exercises that must be completed in order to get credit for the full MLA Formatting Online Workshop. This packet contains everything that you will need. Each exercise (activity) corresponds with one of the three videos in the MLA Formatting Workshop on the Writing Center webpage: www.cgc.edu/writingcenter. Watch each video and then complete its corresponding activity below. You may complete these all at once or separately, as assigned by your instructor. Check your answers against the Answer Key and bring your final work to the Writing Center to show your work to a tutor and get a stamp of completion.

MLA Workshop Completion Form



Activity 1 – Format a document in
MLA Style



Activity 2 – Add in-text citations in
MLA Style



Activity 3 – Create a Works Cited page
using the information given

MLA Workshop Activity 1 (Video #1): Format a Document in MLA Style

Directions

Step 1: Choose a homework assignment or essay you're working on.

Step 2: Format your document in MLA Style, based on what you learned in video #1. If you have any questions after watching the video, you can also check out our online handout [MLA Formatting Sample](#) and the [sample papers](#) at the MLA.org website.

Step 3: Bring your newly formatted assignment and your MLA Format Workshop Completion Form (above, on page 2 of this packet) to the CGCC Writing Center, LIB230, for feedback and your Part 1 completion stamp.

Step 4: Submit your completion form to your instructor OR continue the workshop by watching video #2: In-text Citation.

MLA Workshop Activity 2 (Video #2): In-Text Citations

Directions

Step 1: Open a document on your computer and use the **clues** provided below each sample body paragraph to retype the paragraphs, adding **signal phrases** and **parenthetical notes** where they belong. (Do not number the sentences; we have done that for you so you can easily match the sentences to the citation clues at the bottom of the page.) See the Works Cited page at the end of the exercise for the information you need to include in your signal phrases and notes.

Step 2: Check your work against the answer key when you are done. Your answers may look a little different but could still be correct, as long as you have acknowledged each source. Add any phrases or notes that you left out and jot down any questions you have.

Step 3: Bring your completed exercise **and/or** a draft of a source-based essay you're working on for a CGCC class to the CGCC Writing Center, LIB230, for feedback and your Part 2 completion stamp. If you bring your own essay, be sure to bring copies of your sources with you as well.

Sample Paragraph #1

^{S1}Coyote often uses his sharp mind to help his people. ^{S2}In many traditional stories, Coyote has great knowledge, and he provides advice and instruction to the people when they need it most. ^{S3}For example, in one story, Coyote is one of the original spirit beings, and he "watches over the people." ^{S4}At one point in the story, some of the people can't move their eyes, and everyone is very scared. ^{S5}They ask, "What is the matter with our eyes? They won't move!" ^{S6}Coyote tells the people, "I will explain it to you. The son-in-law and mother-in-law must not look at each other. If they do, their eyes will become blind." ^{S7}Once the people learn this from Coyote, they are able to move their eyes again. ^{S8}Another example is that in several modern Navajo art pieces, Coyote is depicted as showing his people ways to get out of difficult situations.

The information you use in sentences 2-6 comes from Works Cited entry #3. The paraphrased information in Sentence 2 comes from page 39. The direct quote in Sentence 3 comes from page 42, and the rest of the direct quotes come from page 46. The paraphrased information in sentence 6 comes from page 47.

The information you use in the last two sentences of the paragraph (7 & 8) comes from Works Cited entry #1 on p. 263.

Sample Paragraph #2

^{S1}Coyote also helps his people with some of his less savory traits. ^{S2}In many cultures, he is seen as a thief, and while he often steals simply to help himself to what he wants, he also uses his talents in this area to improve the people's lives. ^{S3}In the White Mountain Apache story "Coyote Gets Rich Off the White Man," Coyote gets into a bit of a pickle after stealing some whiskey from a white man, landing him in a jail cell. ^{S4}To escape, he tricks his jailers into letting him out by telling them he can tame a feisty horse for them. ^{S5}As he is an expert horse-tamer, he is able to sit the horse easily, and once he is in the saddle, he kicks the horse into high gear and gallops off into the sunset, taking the prized horse and its expensive gear with him. ^{S6}In this story, Coyote doesn't help anyone but himself. ^{S7}However, because he is so talented in the art of pilfering, he is also able to help his people with it when he wants to. ^{S8}One of the most important things he steals for his people is fire. ^{S9}In certain Navajo stories, when the people first emerged onto this world:

There was nothing to make fire with . . . , and the people wanted fire but did not know how to get it. The only person who had fire was Hashjeshjin, who kept away from the rest of the people. They saw smoke on the horizon far off, and Etsay-hashkeh, the Coyote, went over to see what it was. He found Hashjeshjin and Dontso (the white-headed fly) lying asleep, and all around them in four directions were river boulders burning like wood. And he stole some of the fire and ran back to the people and gave it to them.

^{S10}Some believe that Coyote is still up to his fire-stealing ways. ^{S11}In fact, just recently, Coyote was spotted carrying fire out of a neighborhood in the Easy Valley.

You read the information in the first half of sentence 2 in this paragraph (that Coyote is often depicted as a thief) in two different sources: Works Cited entry #3 on page 34 and Works Cited entry #2 on page 122. You want to cite both sources.

You found the sample White Mountain Apache story about Coyote in Works Cited entry #4. The part of the video you summarize (sentences 3-5) starts 2 minutes and 35 seconds into the video and ends 5 minutes and 26 seconds into the video.

The long direct quotation about Navajo stories is information you found in Works Cited entry #6.

You saw the information in the last sentence of this paragraph in Works Cited entry #7.

Works Cited

Begay, Truman. "The Coyote Motif in Navajo Art." *PMLA*, vol. 87, no. 1, Jan. 2012, pp. 262-95.

Academic Search Premier, doi:10.1016/j.fas.2015.12.007.

Clonis, Frederick Henry. *Southern Plains Coyote Tales*, U of Arizona P, 1998.

Frentz, Raymond, and Elliot Stokes. *Coyote and Crane in Native American Stories*, U of

Washington P, 2015. *eBook Academic Collection (EBSCOhost)*, web.a.ebscohost.com.ez

1.maricopa.edu/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/ZTAwMHhuYQ9fNDE0Mzg1X19BTg2?sid=

30b6fb51-72cc-4f18-8c1be4ac49e3200f@sessionmgr4010&vid=3&format= EB&rid=4.

"Howling Good Coyote Stories." *YouTube*, uploaded by Codi Crow, 12 Jan. 2012,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDS3-v6QXXw.

Osmond, Bella. "A Whiff of Coyote." *The Trickster*, faculty.csu.edu/mason-lake/trickster.htm.

Accessed 11 Mar. 2018.

Parish, Moses R., et al. "Tricky Heroes." *CyberStory*, Jan. 2015, [www.cyberstory.com/](http://www.cyberstory.com/magazine/archive/383497)

[magazine/archive/383497](http://www.cyberstory.com/magazine/archive/383497).

@russiankiwi. "We have report of Coyote stealing fire in Queen Creek - #trickmenot." *Twitter*,

23 Jan. 2018, 11:15a.m., [twitter.com/russiankiwi/status/ 2298106072](https://twitter.com/russiankiwi/status/2298106072). Accessed 14 Mar.

2018.

MLA Workshop Activity 3 (Video #3): Works Cited Practice Exercise

Directions

Step 1: Open a blank document on your computer and create a complete and correct MLA Works Cited page using the five sources below. The Works Cited page must follow MLA guidelines, including a title, double-spacing, hanging indent, and alphabetized entries. You can use any MLA resource from our [website](#) along with the video to help you.

Step 2: When you are done, check your work against the answer key, make any corrections needed, and jot down any questions you have.

Step 3: Bring your Works Cited page from Step 2 **or** one for an essay you're currently working on for a CGCC class to the Writing Center for feedback and your Part 3 completion stamp.

Sources

1. The paper book *Zuñi Coyote Tales*, written by Frank Hamilton Cushing, has a ton of great info for your paper. It was published in 1998 by the University of Arizona Press.
2. Truman Begay wrote an article called the Coyote Motif in Navajo Art that was published on pages 202-295 in the 87th volume of the journal *PMLA* in 2012. You found it in the CGCC library database Academic Search Premier. The doi # is 10.1016/j.fas.2015.12.001.
3. You used a YouTube video you watched on Oct. 15, 2017, called *Howling Good Coyote Myths* in your paper. You found that the person that created the video is named Codi Crow and she uploaded it on Jan. 12th, 2012. The url for the video is www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDS3-v7QXXw.
4. Someone called Ogimakwe created a website called *The Trickster*, found at faculty.gcsuedu/custom-website/mary-magoulick/trickster.htm. You read a page on the site that has important information for your paper on Oct. 23rd, 2017. The page is titled *A Breath of Coyote*.
5. On Oct. 14, 2017, you saw a tweet from @persianwiki about a recent coyote sighting that you want to put in your essay. The tweet says, "We have report of Coyote stealing fire in Queen Creek," with the hashtag #trickmenot. It was originally posted on June 23rd, 2016, at 11:15 a.m. The url is twitter.com/persiankiwi/status/2298106072.