

Diane's



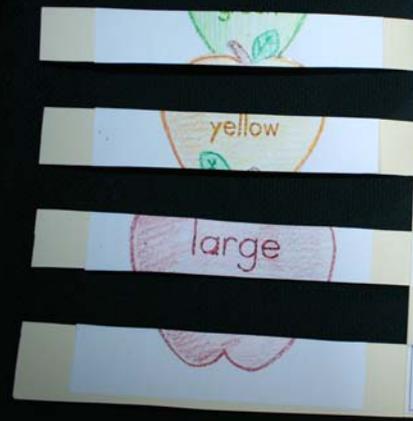
# Flip For Facts

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Diane's



# Flip For Facts



Apples are grown in all 50 states, but only commercially in 26. 1

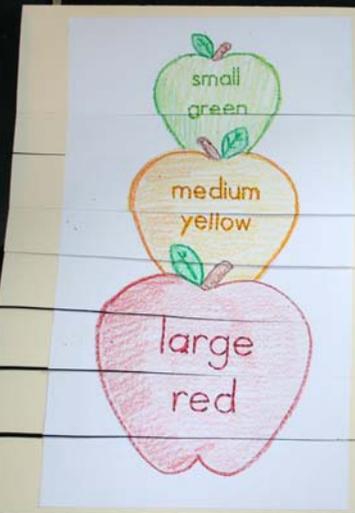
Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was extremely influential in helping settlers grow apples. 1

The science of apple growing is called pomology. 3

Apples are the second most valuable fruit grown in the U.S. Cherries are first. 5

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1. Martin, R. (2005). Apple Facts. *American Journal of Apples*, 16(2), 5-17. Retrieved from: <http://applefacts.org>  
 2. Brown, Joseph. *Apples: How They Grew and How They Grew*. 2012.  
 3. Stone, Lynn M. *Apples*. New York: Random House Corporation, Inc., 1990.



Apples come in all sorts of shades of red, green and yellow. 5

Apples are grown in all 50 states, but only commercially in 26. 1

The pilgrims planted the first US apple trees in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. 2

Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was extremely influential in helping settlers grow apples. 1

Apple trees take four to five years to produce their first fruit. 5

The science of apple growing is called pomology. 3

Most apples are still picked by hand. 1

Apples are the second most valuable fruit grown in the U.S. Cherries are first. 5

# Flip For Facts: Apple File Folder Report

Diane's



# Flip For Facts

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# Flip For Facts

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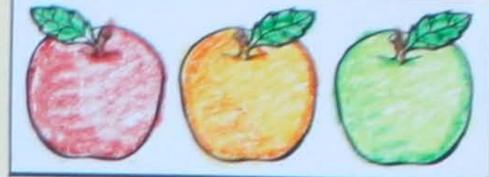
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Diane's



## Flip For Facts

Apples are grown in all 50 states, but only commercially in 36. 1

**p**

Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was extremely influential in helping settlers grow apples. 1

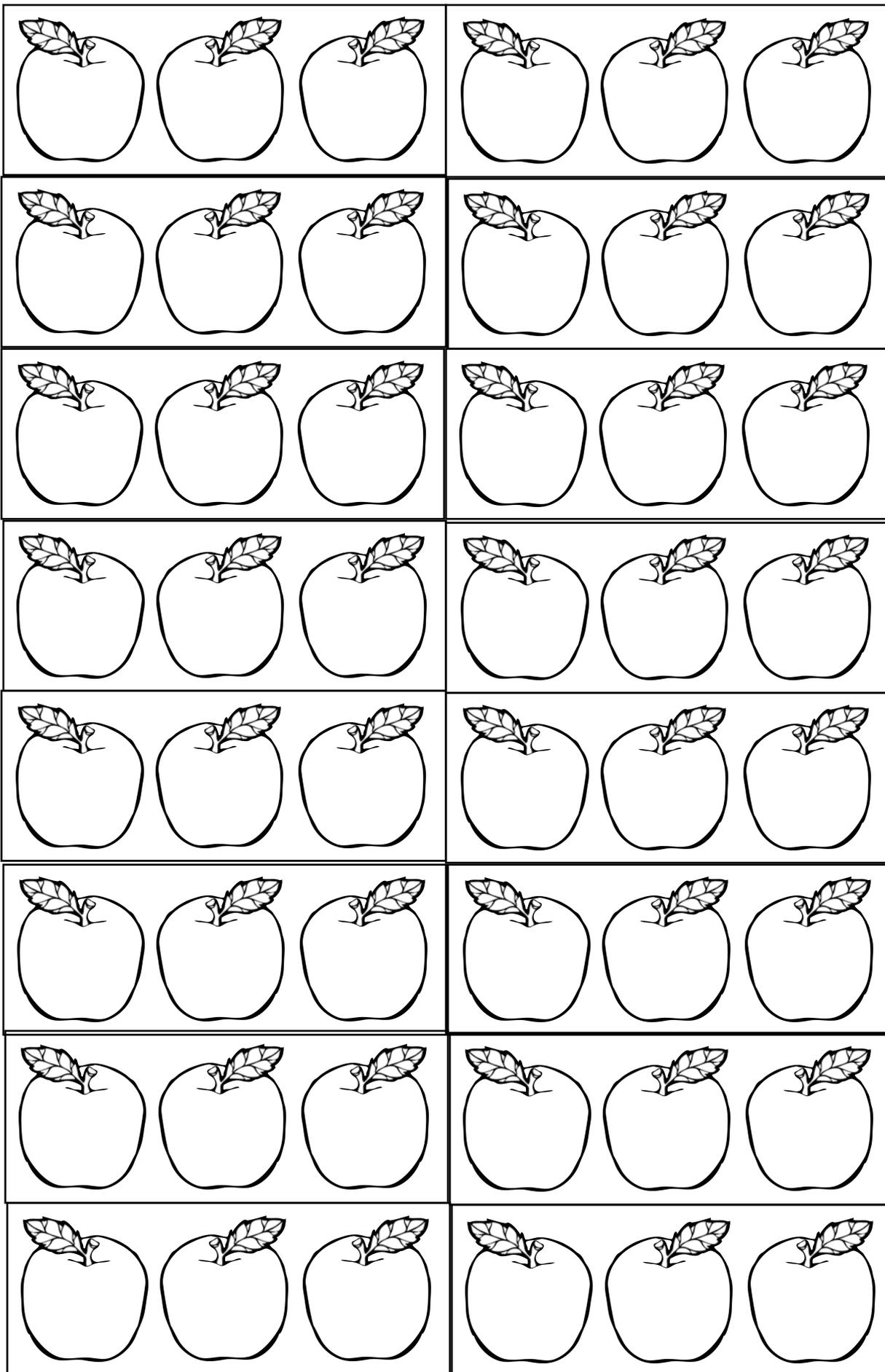
**i**

The science of apple growing is called pomology. 3

**s**

Apples are the second most valuable fruit grown in the US. Oranges are first. 2





[TeachWithMe.com](http://TeachWithMe.com) Print and trim. Students color red, yellow and green and glue to the cover of their flip for facts file folder.

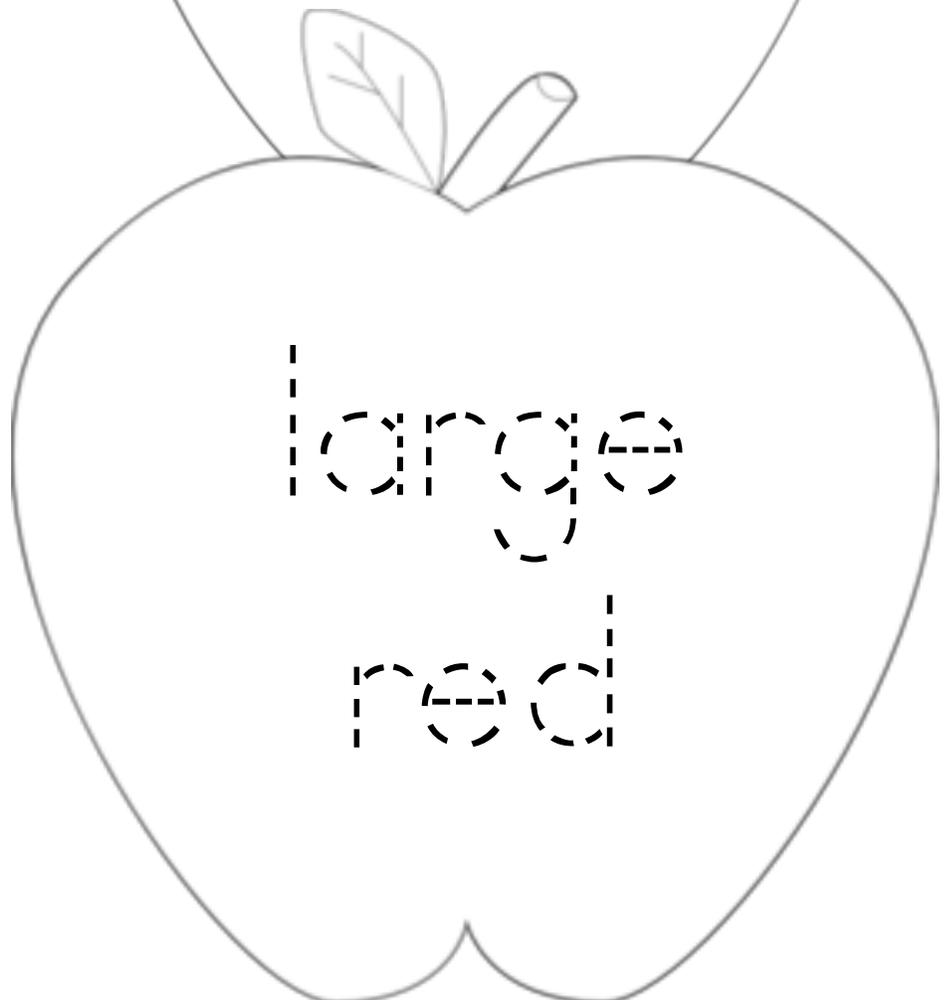
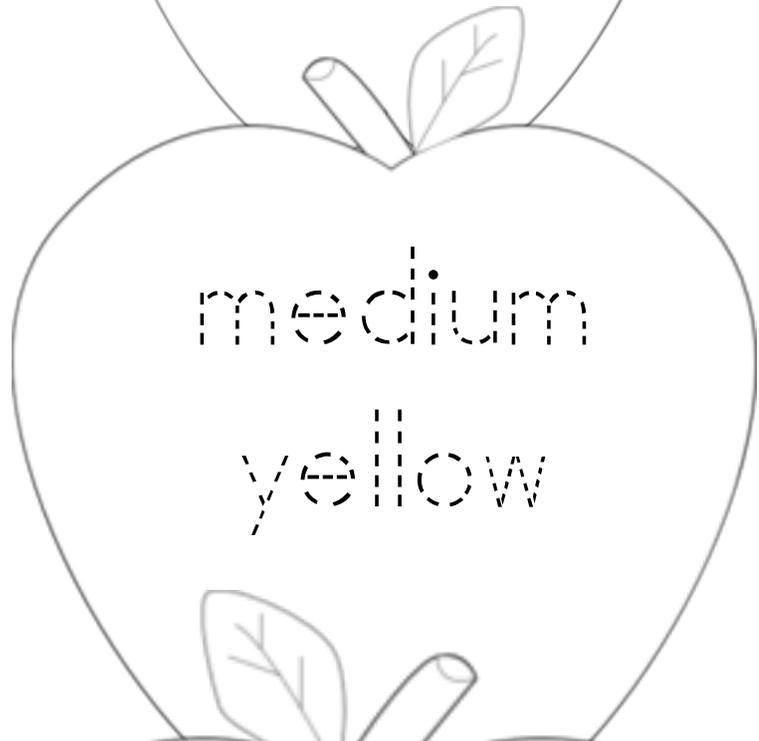


If you want something for the inside (left) portion of the file folder.

Run this off on white paper.

Students color, trim and glue to their folder.

When they cut the front cover, they will also be cutting this page into puzzle-like strips adding interesting to their work.



Apples come in all sorts of shades of reds, greens and yellows. 2

Apples are grown in all 50 states, but only commercially in 36. 1

The pilgrims planted the first US apple trees in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. 3

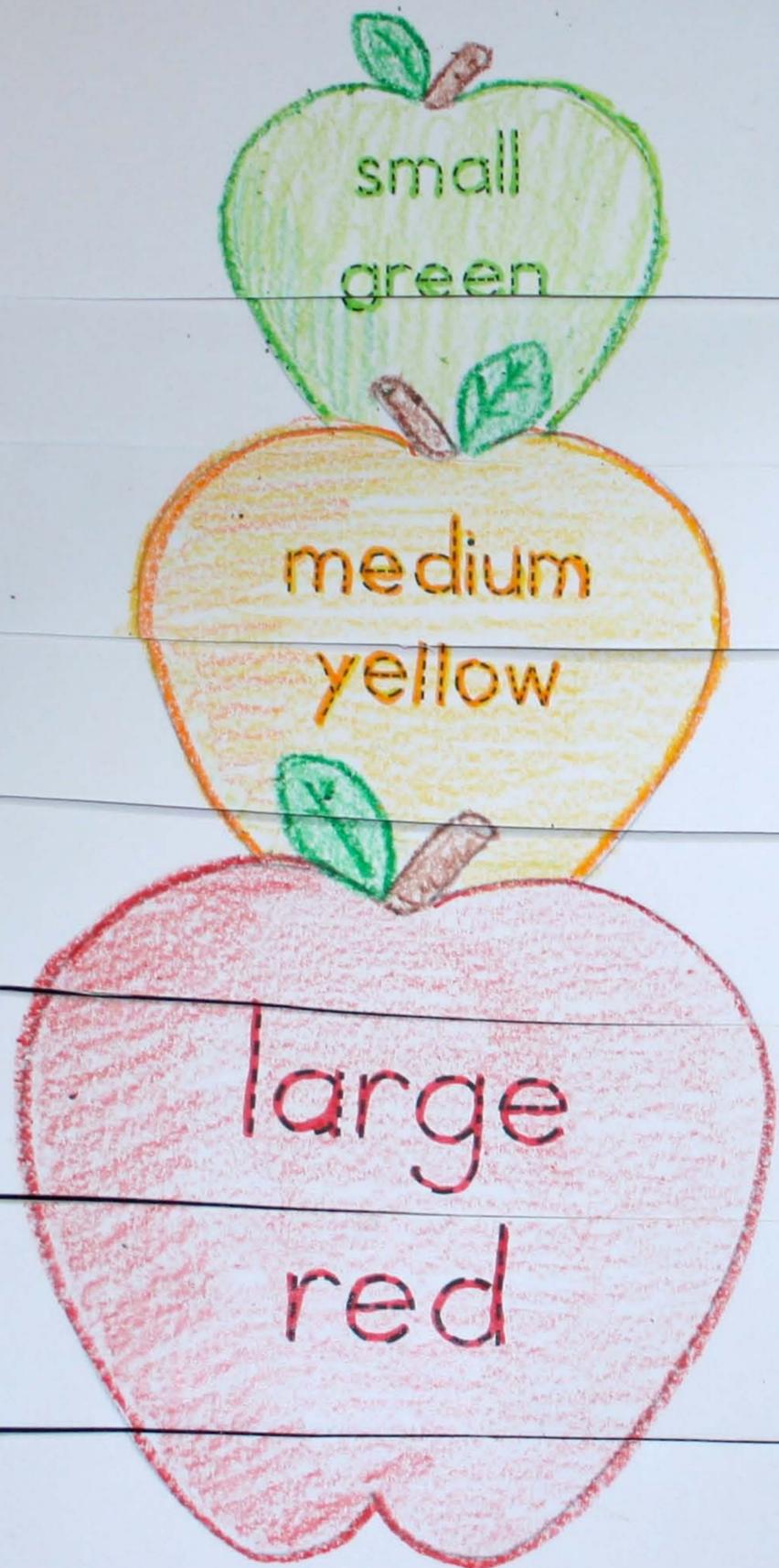
Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was extremely influential in helping settlers grow apples. 1

Apple trees take four to five years to produce their first fruit. 2

The science of apple growing is called pomology. 3

Most apples are still picked by hand. 1

Apples are the second most valuable fruit grown in the US. Oranges are first. 2



1. Martin, R. (2001). Apple Facts. American Journal of Apples, 16(2), 5-17. Retrieved from: <http://applefacts.pub.com>  
2. Smith, Jonah L. Apples. New York: Concordia Publishing, Inc., 2012.  
3. Stone, Lynn M. Apples. Vero Beach: Rourke Corporation, Inc., 1990.

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## How to cite a website in MLA format.

EasyBib is a website that will automatically help you make a citation in correct format.  
<http://www.easybib.com/reference/guide/mla/website>

Here's their breakdown:

### Structure:

Last name, First name. "Article Title." Website Title. Publisher of Website, Day Month Year article was published. Web. Day Month Year article was accessed. <URL>.

### Example:

Cain, Kevin. "The Negative Effects of Facebook on Communication." Social Media Today RSS N.p., 29 June 2012. Web. 02 Jan. 2013.

Even though citations should **not** include the URL, I always had my students include it, letting them know that this was for my personal use only, and not part of the correct citation. I informed them that I would be checking their sources, and this would expedite follow up for me.

**20 OWL** Purdue University Online Writing Lab

Purdue OWL Writing Lab OWL News Engagement Research Contact Site Map

General Writing • Research and Citation • Teaching and Tutoring • Subject-Specific Writing • Job Search Writing • ESL

OWL Family of Sites > OWL > Research and Citation > MLA Style > MLA Formatting and Style Guide

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MLA Style

MLA Overview and Workshop

MLA Formatting and Style Guide

MLA In-Text Citations: The Basics

MLA Formatting Quotations

MLA Endnotes and Footnotes

MLA Works Cited Page: Basic Format

MLA Works Cited Page: Books

MLA Works Cited: Periodicals

MLA Works Cited: Electronic Sources

MLA Works Cited: Other Common Sources

MLA Additional Resources

MLA Abbreviations

MLA Sample Works Cited Page

MLA Sample Paper

MLA Tables, Figures, and Examples

MLA PowerPoint Presentation

MLA Undergraduate Sample Paper

MLA Classroom Poster

OWL Mail MLA FAQs

Giving to the OWL

### MLA Works Cited: Electronic Sources (Web Publications)

**Summary:**

MLA (Modern Language Association) style is most commonly used to write papers and cite sources within the liberal arts and humanities. This resource, updated to reflect the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (7<sup>th</sup> ed.) and the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), offers examples for the general format of MLA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the Works Cited page.

**Contributors:** Tony Russell, Allen Brizee, Elizabeth Angeli, Russell Keck, Joshua M. Paiz, Purdue OWL Staff

**Last Edited:** 2014-02-13 07:30:31

MLA lists electronic sources as *Web Publications*. Thus, when including the medium of publication for electronic sources, list the medium as *Web*.

It is always a good idea to maintain personal copies of electronic information, when possible. It is good practice to print or save Web pages or, better, using a program like Adobe Acrobat, to keep your own copies for future reference. Most Web browsers will include URL/electronic address information when you print, which makes later reference easy. Also, you might use the Bookmark function in your Web browser in order to return to documents more easily.

### Important Note on the Use of URLs in MLA

MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in MLA citations. Because Web addresses are not static (i.e., they change often) and because documents sometimes appear in multiple places on the Web (e.g., on multiple databases), MLA explains that most readers can find electronic sources via title or author searches in Internet Search Engines.

*For instructors or editors who still wish to require the use of URLs, MLA suggests that the URL appear in angle brackets after the date of access. Break URLs only after slashes.*

Aristotle. *Poetics*. Trans. S. H. Butcher. *The Internet Classics Archive*. Web. Atomic and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 13 Sept. 2007. Web. 4 Nov. 2008. <<http://classics.mit.edu/>>.

If you want to require the use of URLs, MLA suggests that the URL appear in angle brackets after the date of access.

OWL (the Online Learning Lab for Purdue University) gives examples and is a great resource page. It is my favorite resource site for the technicalities of a research paper.

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>

Finding the different parts for the structure for a citation, can sometimes be difficult for students. EasyBib helps out with that. Students copy and paste the URL into the web address box and EasyBib will break it down.

One of the features I like about this site is that it will show what information could not be found and lets a student know if they feel this is a “credible” site. Students need to realize that just because it’s on the Internet, does not mean it is factual, and educational sites and databases should be the preferred source than simply Googling a question or topic.

The image shows a screenshot of the EasyBib website's 'Cite a Website' form. On the left side, there is a vertical blue banner with the text 'Redefining the classroom' in white. The main content area is white with a blue header. The header includes the EasyBib logo and navigation tabs: 'Research BETA', 'Notes & Outline', 'Bibliography', 'Citation guide', and 'Educator blog'. Below the header, the page title is 'Cite a Website' with a 'Help' link. There are links for 'MLA 6', 'MLA 7', 'APA', and 'Chicago/Turabian'. A note says 'Just fill out what you know. We'll format it correctly.' The form has several sections: 1. 'Enter Web address:' with a text box and 'Autocite!' and 'View URL' buttons. 2. 'Medium:' with a dropdown menu set to 'Online'. 3. 'Source type:' with a dropdown menu set to 'Content published originally on'. 4. 'Article title:' with a text box. 5. 'Contributors:' with a dropdown menu set to 'Author' and four text boxes for 'First', 'MI', 'Last / corp.', and 'Suffix', plus a 'Remove' button and a '+ Add another contributor' link. 6. 'Online publication info' with fields for 'Website title:', 'Publisher / sponsor:', and 'URL:'. 7. 'Display URL:' with radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No' (selected), and a note 'Leave out the URL unless the source cannot be located without it.' 8. 'Electronically published:' with a dropdown menu.

I realize that most teachers want students to “figure it out” on their own, because they obviously learn by doing, but whether you share helpful sites with your students or not, they are tech-savvy and will find them on their own.

I found that even my college students appreciated the tips, and were more apt to include a bibliography, let alone give me a correct citation. I also feel that if a student uses these tools, they are learning the correct format, rather than winging it and doing their own thing, simply reinforcing errors, or being so overwhelmed that they don’t do it at all.

EasyBib has some interesting articles on research, “presearch” and “vlogging” Check out this link and read on!

<http://content.easybib.com/students/citation-guide/mla-format/how-to-cite-a-website-mla/>