

Diane's



Flip For Facts

a

p

p

l

e

s

Diane's



Flip For Facts

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

p

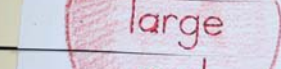
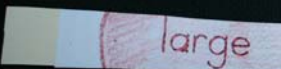
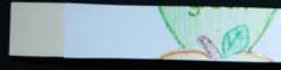
Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was extremely influential in helping settlers grow apples. 1

l

The science of apple growing is called pomology. 3

s

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



1. Harris, H. (2001). Apple Facts. American Journal of Apples, 10(2), 1-17. Retrieved from: <http://applefacts.org>
2. Smith, James H. Apples. New York: Grosvenor Publishing, Inc., 2012.
3. Womack, Lynn M. Apples. New South Wales: New South Wales 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. Oranges are first. 5

Flip For Facts: Apple File Folder Report

Diane's



Flip For Facts

a

p

p

i

e

s

Flip For Facts

a

p

p

l

e

s

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

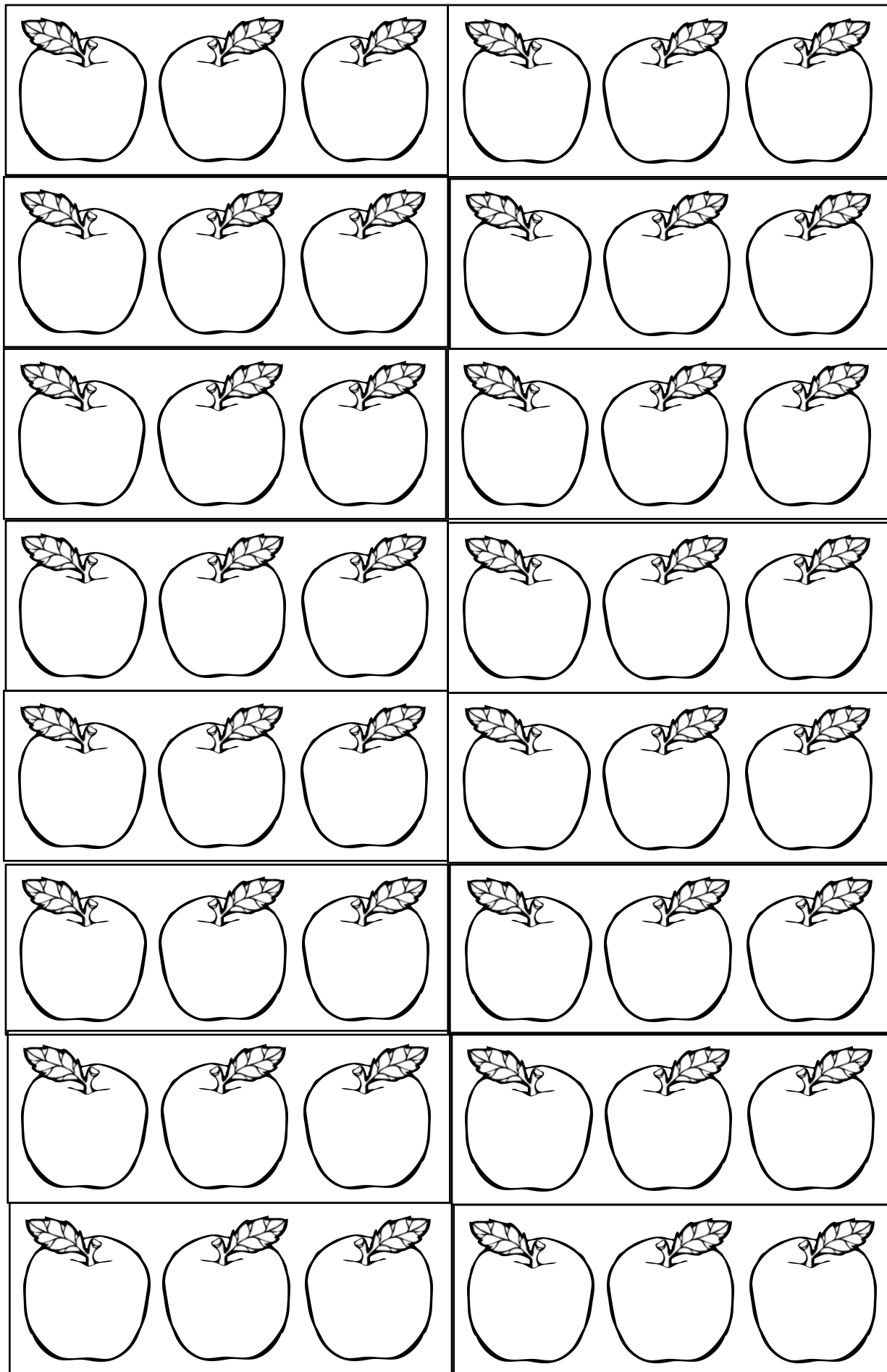
l

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





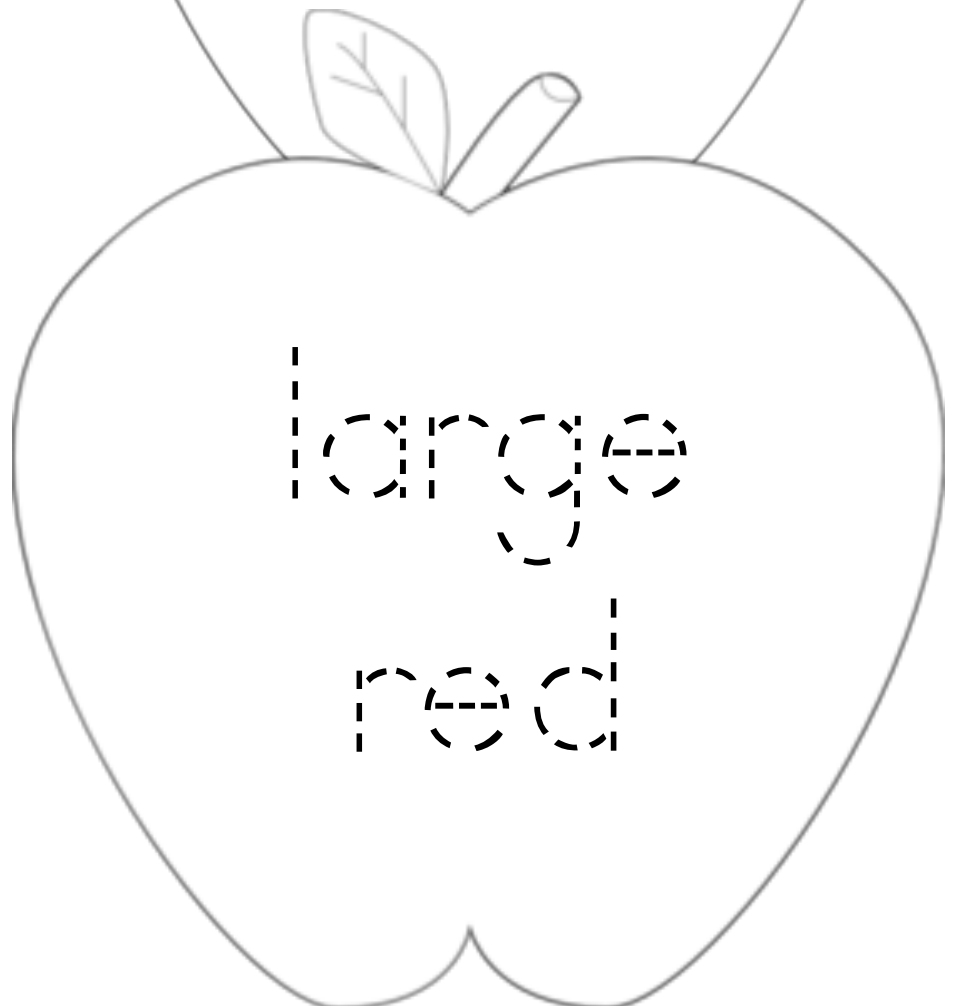
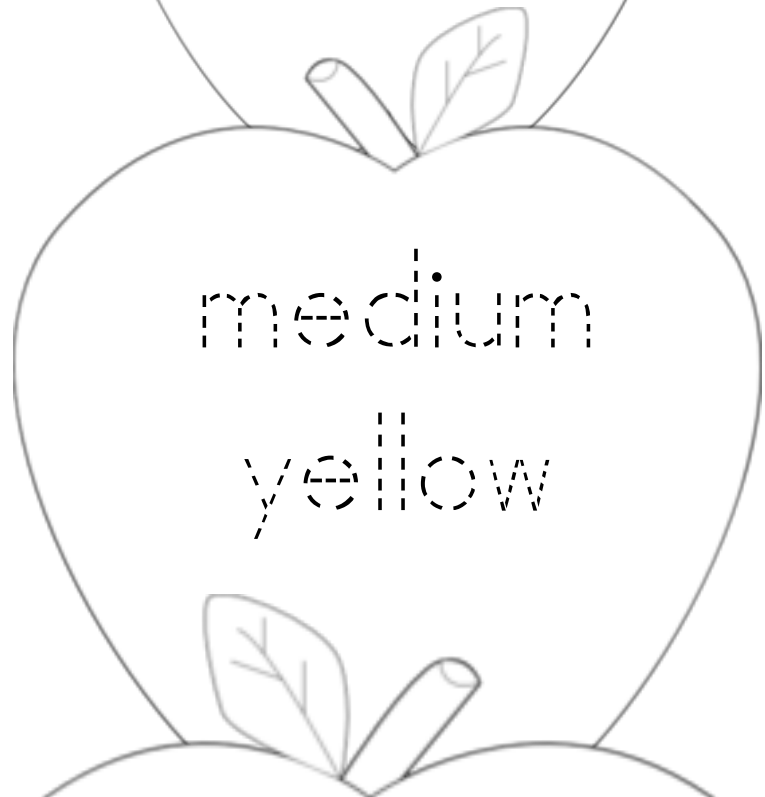
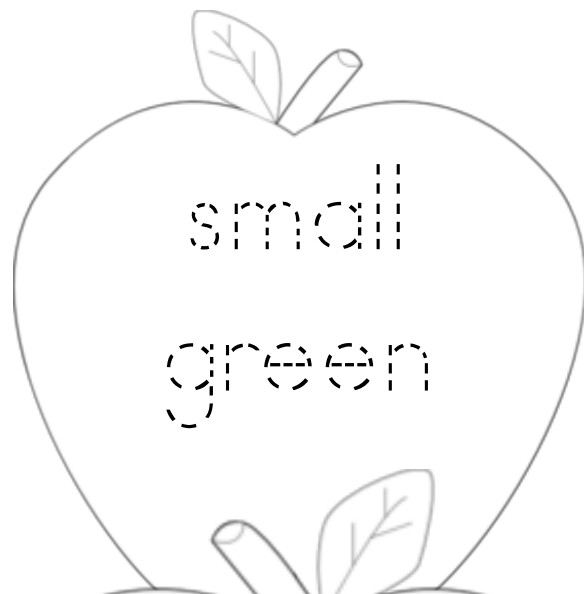
[illegible]

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

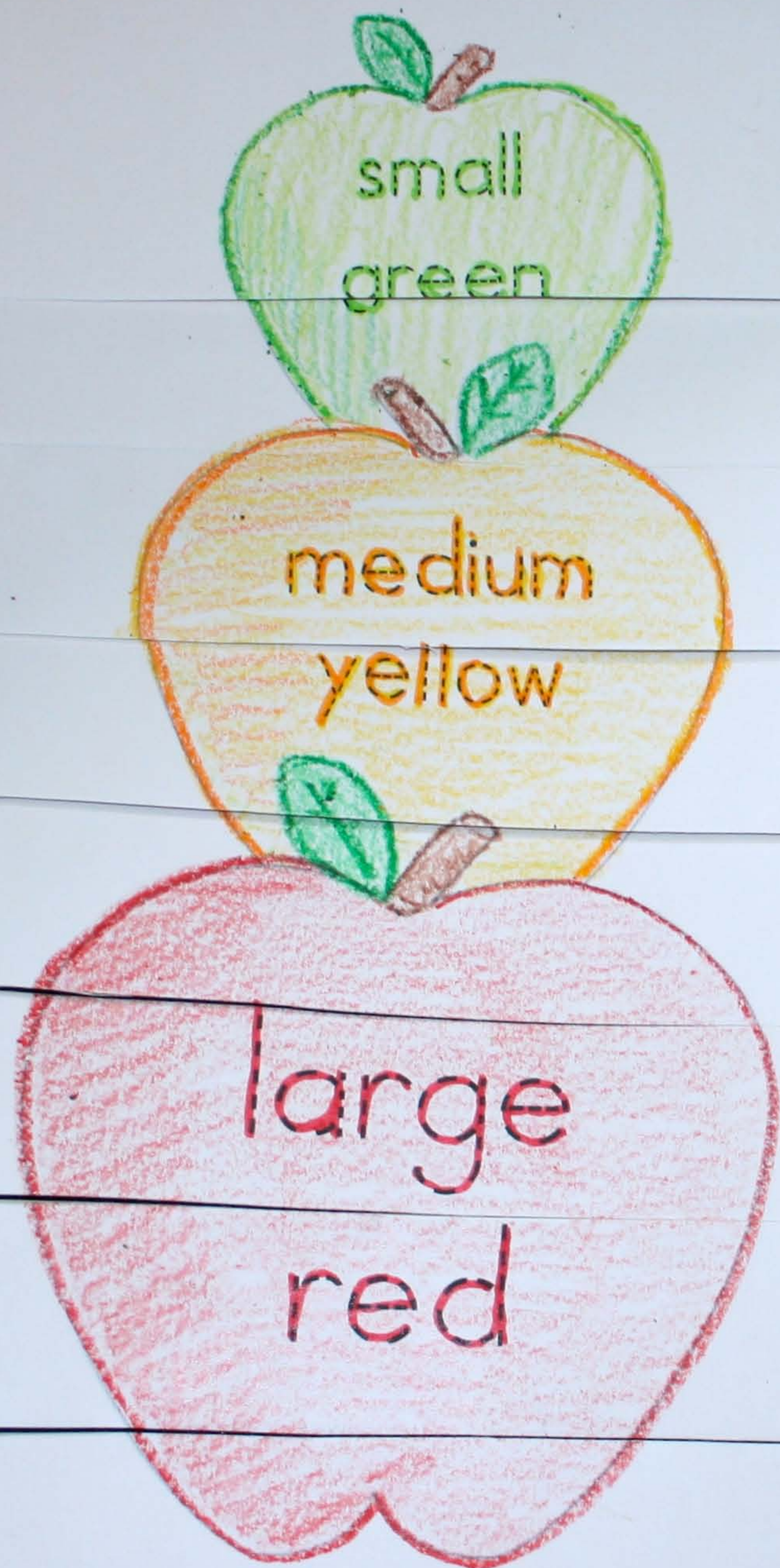
Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) was extremely influential in helping settlers grow apples. 1

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.

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

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.

The screenshot shows the Purdue OWL Online Writing Lab website. The header includes the Purdue OWL logo and the text "Online Writing Lab". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Purdue OWL, Writing Lab, OWL News, Engagement, Research, Contact, and Site Map. A secondary navigation bar lists: General Writing, Research and Citation, Teaching and Tutoring, Subject-Specific Writing, Job Search Writing, and ESL. The main content area is titled "MLA Works Cited: Electronic Sources (Web Publications)". It includes a search bar, a sidebar with a list of links (Research and Citation, MLA Style, MLA Overview and Workshop, etc.), and a main text area. The main text area contains a summary of MLA style, contributors (Tony Russell, Allen Brizee, etc.), and an important note on the use of URLs in MLA. The note states that MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in MLA citations, but 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. The page also includes a footer with a date and a URL: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>.

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.

EasyBib
by imagine easy

Research BETA | Notes & Outline | **Bibliography** | Citation guide | Educator blog

Cite a Website Help

MLA 6 | **MLA 7** | APA | Chicago/Turabian

Just fill out what you know. We'll format it correctly.

Enter Web address: Autocite! View URL

Enter URL or keywords to search for your site.

Enter the http://

Medium: **Online**

Source type: Content published originally on

Change the source type if necessary.

Article title:

Contributors: Author Remove

First MI Last / corp. Suffix

+ Add another contributor

Online publication info

Website title:

Publisher / sponsor:

URL:

Display URL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Leave out the URL unless the source cannot be located without it.

Electronically published:

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/>