The Writing Resources package contains a number of useful resources for students and instructors. Instructors who find the resources below helpful and would like to contribute to these resources can contact EdTech. We will gladly work with instructors to expand these resources.

**WRITING RESOURCES**

Contains the following information:

- **[Content]** Missouri S&T Writing Center
  - The Writing Center, part of the Missouri S&T Writing Across the Curriculum Program, is located in Campus Support Facility (CSF) 113.
    - **Undergraduate Services**
    - **Schedule an Appointment**
  - For more information, contact the Writing Center at wac@mst.edu or 573-341-4436.
- **[Web Link]** The Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL)
- **[Web Link]** Grammarly
- **[Folder]** How to Paraphrase
  - **[Content]** Hamlet’s Soliloquy Paraphrased (PDF)
  - **[Content]** Definition of a Quotation
    - A quotation is a transcription of words from an oral or a written source. Quotation marks (" ") enclose a quotation. The transcribed words and punctuation must be 100 percent accurate. Use brackets ([ ]) to indicate an addition to a quotation. Use an ellipsis ( . . . ) to indicate a deletion from a quotation. Use single quotation marks ( ‘ ’) to designate a quotation within a quotation.

**Examples of Partial Quotations**

Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr., whose Judiciary Committee majority staff compiled the report, blamed "the record carnage" on what he called "the three Ds."

He told her he knew Dahmer casually and "thought he was an all-right guy."

Simon also praised the president for "going out of his way" to say that our fight was not with the Iraqi people.

**Examples of Complete Quotations**

"The focus is on the possibility that some of our men may still be here in Vietnam," Coyle said.
"Each incremental infringement . . . is sending a message, the wrong message," said Sanford Bohren, a veteran media attorney. [Despite the ellipsis, this quotation is syntactically complete.]

- **[Content] Quoting v. Paraphrasing**
  - You should quote from a source only when the wording of a passage is unusual or special in some way. Otherwise you should paraphrase. Do not crowd your writing with quotations. Do not use quotations to avoid work. Writing is hard work. Quoting is not writing. Remember, every time you quote, you forfeit a modicum of authorial control. Short, infrequent quotations do not seriously threaten your authority. A serious threat arises, however, when you quote long passages, too many passages, or uninteresting passages.

  In many cases, if not most, quotations should be used to support the thesis of your paper, rather than be a simple regurgitation of information. In other words (paraphrasing the previous sentence here), quotations should always be on point, relevant to the discussion in which you are attempting to engage your readers.

  Paraphrase longer passages from your sources to condense complex information into more manageable bite-sizes for your readers.

- **[Content] Explanation of Plagiarism (PDF)**

- **[Folder] How to Cite Sources in APA Style**
  - **[Web Link] APA Style Homepage**
  - **[Web Link] The Citation Machine**
  - **[Web Link] Dr. Gwen Morse’s APA Style Tutorial**
  - **[Web Link] S&T Writing Center List of Citation Style Guides**

Instructions for downloading and installing the Writing Resources package can be found at:

http://edtech.mst.edu/support/blackboard9-1/packagedownload/
After the package has been uploaded into the course, the course menu should look something like the following (actual course menu will vary based on how much the instructor has modified the menu from the default).

Clicking on the Writing Resources button will take you to the Writing Resources content area, which will look like this: