

NOODLETOOLS™ – SMART TOOLS, SMART RESEARCH

NoodleTools User's Guide

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	8
ABOUT THIS GUIDE	9
ADDITIONAL HELP	9
<i>NoodleTools overview tour</i>	9
<i>NoodleTools screencasts</i>	9
<i>NoodleTools PowerPoints</i>	9
<i>NoodleTools Knowledge Base</i>	9
<i>NoodleTools Support</i>	10
<i>NoodleTools “Have a Question?” links</i>	10
<i>NoodleTools.info and Twitter updates</i>	10
<i>Contacting NoodleTools</i>	10
CHAPTER 1: REQUIREMENTS AND OPTIONS	12
SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS	12
<i>Browser requirements</i>	12
Minimum requirements.....	12
Browser settings	12
NOODLETOOLS VERSIONS	13
<i>NoodleTools MLA Lite (free)</i>	13
<i>NoodleTools Express (free)</i>	13
<i>NoodleTools Premium (annual subscription)</i>	13
THIRD-PARTY INTEGRATIONS	14
<i>Integration with Pearson’s MyCompLab</i>	14
<i>Integration with iCyte</i>	14
<i>Integration with WorldCat</i>	14
VERSION COMPARISON CHART	15
SUBSCRIPTION OPTIONS	16
<i>Individuals</i>	16
<i>Teachers, schools, districts, colleges and consortia</i>	16
CHAPTER 2: GETTING STARTED	17
LOGGING IN	17
<i>Individual subscribers</i>	17
<i>Group subscribers (classrooms, schools, districts, etc.)</i>	18
PERSONAL FOLDERS	19
<i>Overview</i>	19
<i>Creating a new personal folder</i>	19

Individual subscribers	19
Group subscribers (classrooms, schools, districts, etc.)	19
<i>Revalidating a personal folder</i>	21
<i>Modifying your profile and personal folder password</i>	23
Individual subscribers	23
Group subscribers (classrooms, schools, libraries)	23
CREATING A PROJECT	23
<i>The personal folder view</i>	23
<i>Creating a new project</i>	24
My Projects	25
THE DASHBOARD	27
<i>Overview</i>	27
<i>Working with the Dashboard</i>	28
Student's view	28
Teacher's view	32
CHAPTER 3: CITING SOURCES	33
THE PROCESS	33
<i>Adding citations</i>	33
<i>Creating a citation</i>	34
<i>Editing citations</i>	36
<i>Deleting citations</i>	36
<i>Undeleting citations</i>	37
<i>Copying citations</i>	37
SELECTING A CITATION TYPE	38
<i>Available citation types</i>	38
<i>Selecting the correct citation type for your source</i>	38
FORM BASICS	42
<i>Required fields</i>	44
<i>Checking for common errors</i>	44
<i>Contributor fields</i>	44
<i>Quick cite</i>	45
<i>WorldCat</i>	47
PARENTHETICAL (IN-TEXT) REFERENCES (MLA AND APA)	48
FOOTNOTES (CHICAGO)	49
LABELING PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SOURCES	49
<i>Applying descriptions to citations</i>	50
<i>Removing descriptions from citations</i>	50
SORTING SOURCE LISTS IN ALTERNATIVE WAYS	51
PRINTING CITATIONS	52
<i>Formatting</i>	52
Changing the title	53
Adding a header (MLA and APA only)	53
Underlining vs. italics (MLA only)	54

Annotation spacing (MLA only).....	54
Including or omitting annotations	54
Including or omitting URLs (MLA only)	55
Other formatting.....	55
<i>Adding your source list to your research paper</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Opening the RTF file in the right word processor.....</i>	<i>56</i>
A note about WordPerfect and hanging indents	57
<i>Printing</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Previewing as a Web page</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Exporting as a Google Docs paper</i>	<i>58</i>
CHAPTER 4: NOTECARDS AND OUTLINE.....	59
WHAT ARE NOTECARDS?	59
OVERVIEW.....	59
<i>Access to the notecards feature</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Notecards</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Approaches to note-taking.....</i>	<i>61</i>
WORKING WITH NOTECARDS	62
<i>Note-taking skills enabled by this software</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>The Notecard Tabletop.....</i>	<i>64</i>
Navigating the tabletop	64
<i>Creating and manipulating notecards</i>	<i>65</i>
Creating a notecard	65
Editing a notecard	68
Linking notecards to sources.....	68
Viewing notecard details	69
Deleting a notecard.....	70
Undeleting a notecard	70
Renaming a notecard.....	71
<i>Creating and manipulating notecard piles.....</i>	<i>71</i>
What is a notecard pile?	71
Creating a notecard pile.....	71
Viewing and modifying a notecard pile.....	72
Deleting a notecard pile.....	73
Renaming a notecard pile	73
Reordering notecards within a notecard pile.....	73
<i>Notecard tags.....</i>	<i>73</i>
What is a tag?	73
Why are tags useful on notecards?.....	74
Associating tags to notecards	75
Renaming and deleting tags.....	76
<i>Notecard colors and visual cues</i>	<i>76</i>
Colors	76
Visual cues	78
<i>Searching notecards</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Printing notecards</i>	<i>80</i>
THE OUTLINE	81
<i>Creating an outline.....</i>	<i>81</i>

Why use an outline?	81
Creating items in the outline	82
Moving items in the outline	83
Deleting outline items.....	84
<i>Adding notecards to your outline</i>	84
<i>Printing the outline</i>	85
CHAPTER 5: THE PAPER.....	87
GOOGLE DOCS OVERVIEW	87
CREATING A PAPER	87
SHARING THE PAPER WITH A TEACHER	88
COLLABORATING ON A PAPER	89
GOOGLE APPS FOR EDUCATION	89
CHAPTER 6: WORKING WITH PROJECTS.....	91
COPYING PROJECTS.....	91
SHARING PROJECTS.....	92
<i>Teacher instructions</i>	92
Archiving old assignment drop boxes	97
<i>Student instructions</i>	98
STUDENT COLLABORATION	100
<i>Adding Collaborators</i>	100
<i>Working on a collaborative project</i>	102
<i>Teacher’s view of a collaborative project</i>	103
<i>Deleting a collaborative project</i>	104
E-MAILING PROJECTS	104
MERGING PROJECTS	105
DELETING PROJECTS.....	106
ARCHIVING PROJECTS.....	106
RENAMING PROJECTS.....	107
CHAPTER 7: TROUBLESHOOTING.....	108
OVERVIEW.....	108
COMMON QUESTIONS.....	109
<i>Subscribing</i>	109
“How much does subscribing cost?”	109
“I submitted a subscription request for my school but it has been over 24 hours and I haven’t received any response.”	109
<i>Using NoodleTools</i>	110
“How do I enable cookies and JavaScript in my browser?”	110
“Why am I getting a <i>Page cannot be displayed</i> or <i>Page expired</i> error?”	111
“When I click on the in-text reference (or footnote format) help links in NoodleTools, nothing happens.”	112
“Why does NoodleTools say that my session has expired?”	112

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Login screen	17
Figure 2: Creating a personal folder	20
Figure 3: Revalidating a personal folder	22
Figure 4: Empty folder (teacher's view includes Projects Shared with Me)	24
Figure 5: Personal folder (Projects screen)	25
Figure 6: Dashboard	27
Figure 7: Adding a to-do item	31
Figure 8: Choosing a citation type	33
Figure 9: Show Me tutorial and Source Check	34
Figure 10: MLA formatting guide and help pop-up	35
Figure 11: "Magazine" selected as the citation type	39
Figure 12: "Database" tab selected	40
Figure 13: Citing a reprint in an anthology	40
Figure 14: Magazine article reprinted in an anthology	41
Figure 15: Changing the content type	42
Figure 16: "Chapter or Section" section closed	43
Figure 17: "Chapter or Section" section open	43
Figure 18: Yellow triangle alert	44
Figure 19: Field for adding authors and other contributors	44
Figure 20: Quick cite (copying and pasting a preformatted citation)	45
Figure 21: Citation copied from an online database	46
Figure 22: Citation created via Quick Cite option	46
Figure 23: WorldCat import	47
Figure 24: WorldCat search results	47
Figure 25: Data imported from WorldCat	48
Figure 26: Parenthetical ("in-text") reference help link	48
Figure 27: Parenthetical reference help	49
Figure 28: Dropdown menu for classifying sources	50
Figure 29: "Secondary source" label applied to a citation	50
Figure 30: Sorting a list by media type	52
Figure 31: Notecards screen	64
Figure 32: Creating a new notecard (Bibliography screen)	65
Figure 33: Creating a new notecard (Notecards screen)	65
Figure 34: New/Edit Notecard window	66
Figure 35: New Notecards region	67
Figure 36: Notecard summary pop-up	68
Figure 37: Notecard display options	69
Figure 38: Undeleting notecards	70

Figure 39: Notecard pile	71
Figure 40: Expanded notecard pile	72
Figure 41: Adding word/phrase tags to notecards	76
Figure 42: Notecard colors	77
Figure 43: Notecard visual cues	78
Figure 44: Visual cues on notecards	78
Figure 45: Searching notecards by keyword	79
Figure 46: Selected notecard count	79
Figure 47: Blank outline	82
Figure 48: Outline	83
Figure 49: Moving notecards into the outline	85
Figure 50: Sharing the Google Docs paper	88
Figure 51: Google Apps for Education setup	89
Figure 52: User profile with Google Account ID field	90
Figure 53: Copying a project	91
Figure 54: Projects Shared with Me	93
Figure 55: Teacher's view of a shared project	96
Figure 56: Shared project with new comments	97
Figure 57: Archived assignment drop boxes	98
Figure 58: Shared projects (one with new comments)	99
Figure 59: Teacher's comment displayed below a student's citation	99
Figure 60: Student collaboration details on the Dashboard	101
Figure 61: Collaborative projects in My Projects	102
Figure 62: Collaborators Online status box	102
Figure 63: Collaborative project in Projects Shared with Me	103
Figure 64: Citation shows creator in a collaborative project	103
Figure 65: Notecard shows creator in a collaborative project	104
Figure 66: Archived projects	107

Introduction

Welcome to NoodleTools, a platform for student research anchored in the best practices of academic research and inquiry learning. NoodleTools offers unparalleled citation tools and boosts research skills with note-taking and outlining components that enable a researcher, alone or with others, to extract, organize and synthesize information. Members of a group can work in real-time on an interactive tabletop to take notes, cite and annotate sources, then outline and write a paper. Multiple instructors can monitor an individual's contributions to the project and give in-context feedback that is visible on students' dashboards. Our seamless integration with Google Docs gives students a robust online composing space and permits instructors to do paperless evaluation and provide feedback directly on students' work. NoodleTools is a flexible teaching tool which supports both individual learning preferences and a variety of teaching styles.

Taking notes and correctly citing your sources have never been easy, as the 50-70% of students who admit to plagiarism can testify. To extract, understand, summarize, synthesize and integrate notes from multiple online and print sources requires both analytical and creative thinking. Documenting those sources by sifting through hundreds of pages of the appropriate style manual is challenging – and the examples don't always match the information you have for the source you want to cite. Finally, printed notes aren't as easy to compare in order to evaluate the authority and value of your sources.

That's not to say that notecard models and citation examples aren't available. Many Web sites show examples of summaries and paraphrasing on note-taking cards or offer digital note programs. However directing someone to "say it in your own words" doesn't provide the just-in-time scaffolding and organizational structure necessary to produce your own work thoughtfully and creatively. Similarly thousands of Web sites and databases contain sample citations and a good number of citation generators offer to automate the process. If you compare a citation given on one site with one on a different site, you are likely to become confused – they're inconsistent. University professors, database vendors, and librarians often disagree about methods and formats.

The NoodleTools solution: Convenient Web-based software to extract and organize notes from your sources as you build an outline and working bibliography. Tools that help you think, assess, and synthesize ideas -- and complete a polished essay and source list that accurately reflects the latest

editions and interpretations of the *MLA Handbook*, *APA Publication Manual*, *Chicago Manual of Style*, and *The Bluebook*).

About this guide

This reference manual provides step-by-step instructions with screenshots that show how to use the program. The topics are ordered in the way you will likely encounter them as you use the program.

Additional help

If you are unable to find the information you are looking for in this guide, there are several other ways to obtain help.

NoodleTools overview tour

If this is your first time using NoodleTools, or you want a high-level overview of the software, this short tour with screenshots is a good place to start:

<http://www.noodletools.com/tour/>

NoodleTools screencasts

Short movie tutorials are often the best way to learn about features of the software that you aren't familiar with.

http://www.noodletools.com/helpdesk/index.php?action=file_library

NoodleTools PowerPoints

PowerPoint presentations can be customized and used by librarians and faculty to provide an overview of NoodleTools to students and other faculty.

http://www.noodletools.com/helpdesk/index.php?action=file_library

NoodleTools Knowledge Base

The NoodleTools Knowledge Base is a searchable database of how-to articles and expert answers to some of the trickiest citation questions using examples of sources and databases you are likely to encounter. If you are having trouble figuring out how to cite a source correctly, you'll want to search the NoodleTools Knowledge Base.

<http://www.noodletools.com/helpdesk/index.php?action=kb>

NoodleTools Support

Submit a “ticket” through the “Contact Us / Submit Ticket” link if you have a presales question or you need information about an existing subscription. The form routes your question to the expert who can help you best. We respond to all questions via e-mail within 24 hours.

<http://www.noodletools.com/helpdesk/>

NoodleTools “Have a Question?” links

A “Have a Question?” link appears next to every citation that you create in the subscription version of NoodleTools. If you aren’t sure whether you composed the citation correctly, click the link to submit your question to us. Our team will personally assist you with the citation via e-mail. All questions are answered within 24 hours.

NoodleTools.info and Twitter updates

If you are unable to access the Web site and you believe the issue may be on our side, check the NoodleTools Server Status site **NoodleTools.info** to determine if (and why) the server is offline.

<http://www.noodletools.info/>

If noodletools.info is not accessible, also check Twitter. We’ll post a Tweet from **@noodletools** when there is any significant issue.

Note that all scheduled maintenance will be preannounced on the NoodleTools blog, *Noodling*. We urge you to subscribe (by RSS feed or e-mail) to the blog so that you are notified in advance and can plan accordingly.

<http://www.noodletools.com/blog/>

Contacting NoodleTools

For questions that cannot be answered via online communications, you may call us at **(650) 561-4071**. Purchase orders and other correspondence should be faxed to **(650) 618-1911**.

Introduction

Our mailing address is:

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Palo Alto, CA 94306-0214

Chapter 1: Requirements and Options

System requirements

NoodleTools is a Web-based tool, which means that teachers, students and professionals can access and edit their work from any computer with Internet access. There is no software to install on your own computer or your school's server – only a Web browser is required to access the NoodleTools Web site.

The subscription version of NoodleTools for teachers, schools and colleges includes an integration with iCyte (for archiving and annotating Web pages and PDFs). Use of iCyte requires that a bookmarklet be installed in the browser's favorites bar. For help setting up the iCyte bookmarklet, see:

<http://www.noodletools.com/icyteHelp.php>

Browser requirements

Minimum requirements

Although NoodleTools has been designed to work with any available graphical Web browser, we recommend that you use a configuration listed below. These are the ones that we use for testing the software internally. While NoodleTools will work with other browsers and browser versions, we do not support those alternative configurations.

- Google Chrome: All recent versions
- Mozilla Firefox: Version 4.x and higher
- Safari: Version 4.x and higher
- Microsoft Internet Explorer: Versions 8.x and higher (PC only)

The notecards feature, in particular, depends on cutting-edge technologies that are only supported well in the browsers noted above.

Browser settings

You must have both cookies and JavaScript ("active scripting" in IE) enabled in your browser. If one of these features is disabled, you will not be able to use NoodleTools. For instructions on how to enable JavaScript and cookies in your particular browser, refer to "*How do I enable cookies and JavaScript in my browser?*" in *Troubleshooting* in Chapter 7.

NoodleTools versions

NoodleTools MLA Lite (free)

NoodleTools MLA Lite can be accessed via the **NoodleTools MLA Lite** link on the NoodleTools home page, or directly via the URL:

<http://www.noodletools.com/noodlebib/starter.php>

NoodleTools MLA Lite is free but is limited to:

- MLA style
- Junior level projects
- A small subset of citation types that an elementary or middle school student would likely encounter
- Citation features only (no access to notecards, outlining, iCyte integration, sharing, and collaboration)

NoodleTools Express (free)

NoodleTools Express can be accessed via the **NoodleTools Express** link on the NoodleTools home page or directly via the URL:

<http://www.noodletools.com/noodlebib/express.php>

NoodleTools Express, also free, is designed for students who just need one or two quick citations. While citations cannot be compiled and saved as a source list, the entire range of citation types from the advanced tools (MLA, APA, and Chicago/Turabian) is available in Express.

NoodleTools Premium (annual subscription)

The subscription version of NoodleTools (with comprehensive coverage of MLA, APA, and Chicago styles) can be accessed via the **Sign In** button on the NoodleTools home page.

If you are accessing NoodleTools through a school's or library's subscription, you may be instructed to use a customized login link for that school or library.

Third-party integrations

Integration with Pearson's MyCompLab

NoodleTools is seamlessly integrated into Pearson's MyCompLab, a writing instruction environment. From the MyCompLab composing space, a student can click the "Cite sources" link in the Writer's Toolkit to open NoodleTools, create a source list and notecards, and then import that work directly back into the MyCompLab editor.

For more information:

<http://www.mycomplab.com/>

Integration with iCyte

iCyte is a service that permits a researcher to archive and add annotations to Web pages and PDF files. The iCyte integration in NoodleTools allows the user to save a permanent copy of Web content cited. For material that changes frequently, like a blog or wiki, this is a useful way to refer back to the source as it existed at the time it was actually cited.

For more information:

<http://www.icyte.com/>

Integration with WorldCat

When citing a book, reference work, or other nonperiodical source, users can take advantage of the NoodleTools integration with WorldCat to search the WorldCat catalog by ISBN number, title or author and automatically import metadata about the source (contributors, title, edition, and publication information).

For more information:

<http://www.worldcat.org/>

Version comparison chart

	School/teacher subscription	Individual subscription	NoodleTools MLA Lite	NoodleTools Express	MyComplab version
Cost	See online pricing	\$15.00	Free	Free	Free with MyComplab
No login required				*	Single sign-on
Citation styles	MLA, APA, Chicago	MLA, APA, Chicago	MLA	MLA, APA, Chicago	MLA, APA, Chicago
Project levels	Starter, Jr., Advanced	Starter, Jr., Advanced	Junior	Advanced	Starter, Jr., Advanced
Parenthetical reference and footnote wizard	*	*	*	*	*
WorldCat import	*	*	*		*
Create an entire bibliography	*	*	*		*
Save work in a personal folder	*	*	*		*
Export as RTF (Word doc)	*	*	*		*
Integrated with Google Docs	*	*	*		Uses MCL composing space
Project dashboard	*	*	*		*
Create notecards	*	*			*
Create an outline	*	*			*
Expert citation help	*	*			*
iCyte integration	*				
Share work with teacher's drop box	*				
Collaborate with other students	*				
Admin area (manage users, usage stats, customization)	*				

Subscription options

Individuals

The registration form for individual users can be found at:

<http://www.noodletools.com/subscriber/signup.php>

You are eligible for the individual subscription rates if you and your family members will be the only ones using the account. NoodleTools subscriptions for individual/family accounts must be purchased using one of our online credit card payment services.

Individual subscription rate: \$15.00 for 12 months.

Teachers, schools, districts, colleges and consortia

Subscription information and pricing for groups can be found at:

<http://www.noodletools.com/tools/subscriptions.php>

To request a **trial** to evaluate the product, complete the online trial request form:

<http://www.noodletools.com/tools/trial.php>

To begin a **subscription**, complete the online subscription request form:

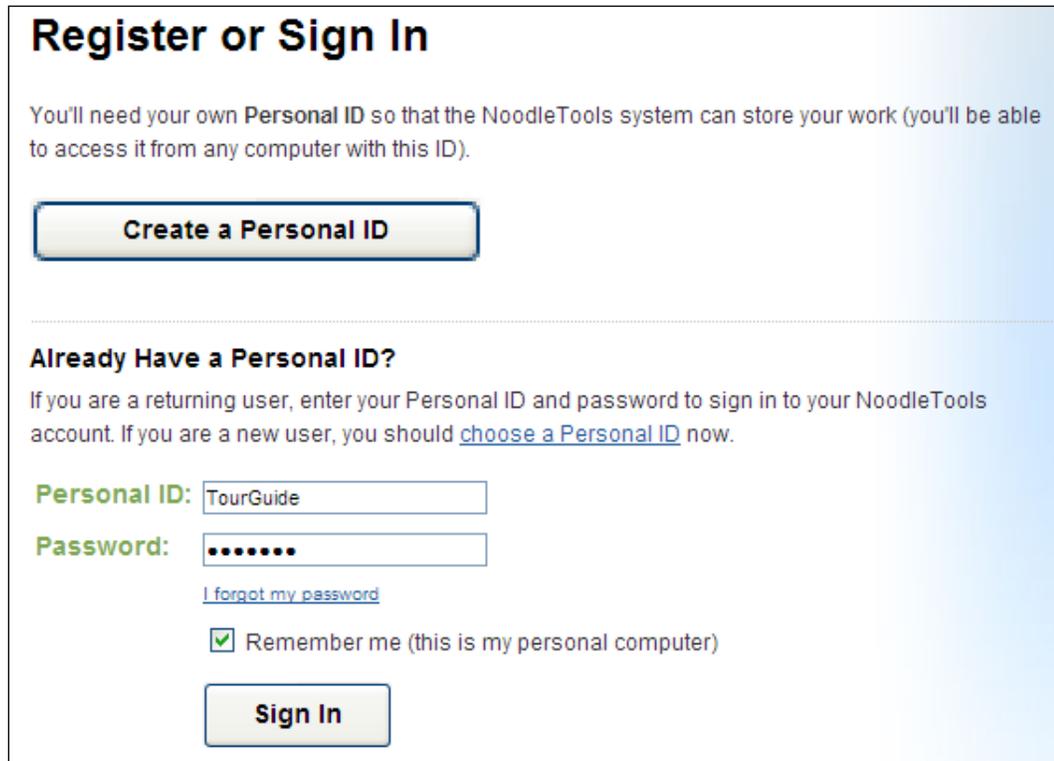
<http://www.noodletools.com/tools/subscribe.php>



Note: We do not currently offer subscriptions to public libraries.

Logging in

Figure 1: Login screen



Register or Sign In

You'll need your own **Personal ID** so that the NoodleTools system can store your work (you'll be able to access it from any computer with this ID).

[Create a Personal ID](#)

Already Have a Personal ID?

If you are a returning user, enter your Personal ID and password to sign in to your NoodleTools account. If you are a new user, you should [choose a Personal ID](#) now.

Personal ID:

Password:

[I forgot my password](#)

Remember me (this is my personal computer)

[Sign In](#)

Individual subscribers

Logging in to an individual account

- Click the **Sign In** button on the NoodleTools home page.
- Enter the personal ID and password you selected on the registration form when you signed up for the service. **Important:** Your personal ID **is not** case-sensitive. Your password **is** case-sensitive.
 - If you are a new user, refer to the *Creating a new personal folder* in this chapter.
- If you cannot remember your personal ID and/or your password, click the **I forgot my password** link beneath the **Password** field, select the **An individual subscription I purchased via PayPal or PayFlow Link** option on the next screen, and then enter either your personal ID or your e-mail address on the next screen. Your personal ID and password will be e-mailed to you.

- Clicking the checkbox titled **Remember me** will direct NoodleTools to save your login data, so that the next time you visit NoodleTools your personal ID and password will be automatically filled in for you.
- If your login is successful, you will see your **personal folder** (with “My Projects” at the top).

Group subscribers (classrooms, schools, districts, etc.)

Logging in to a group account

- Click the link to NoodleTools on your school’s or library’s Web page. If there isn’t one, click the **Sign In** button on the NoodleTools home page.
- Enter the personal ID and password that you selected the first time you logged in to this school/library subscription. *Your personal ID and password are different than your school’s remote access username/password.* Your personal ID and password **are not** case sensitive.
 - If you are a new user, click “Create a Personal ID” (refer to the *Creating a new personal folder* section in this chapter).
- If you cannot remember your personal ID and/or your password, click the **I forgot my password** link, select the **A subscription I have access to through my library, school or district** option on the next screen, and then enter your personal ID and last four digits of your phone number on the next screen.
 - If you are a college-level student and have provided an e-mail address for your account, your password will be e-mailed to you.
 - Otherwise, a password hint will be displayed on the screen. If you still aren’t sure of your password after viewing the password hint, the NoodleTools administrator at your school or library can log in to the **subscription management area** to find or reset your login information.
- Clicking the checkbox titled **Remember me** will direct NoodleTools to save your login data, so that the next time you visit NoodleTools your personal ID and password will be automatically filled in for you. Do not use this feature when you are accessing the site from a public location (school, library, etc.).
- If your login is successful, you will see your **personal folder** (with “My Projects” at the top).

Personal folders

Overview

The **My Projects** screen of your **personal folder** provides you with a unified view of all the projects that you have access to in NoodleTools. Important information like the project description, style (MLA, APA, or Chicago) and level (Starter, Junior or Advanced) is indicated alongside each project to help you identify and track your work. The **My Projects** screen also allows you to easily perform certain tasks that involve two or more projects together. For example, you can merge several projects into a single combined project.

The screen serves an additional function for classroom teachers – a **Projects Shared with Me** area of the teacher’s personal folder gives an instructor the opportunity to monitor students’ progress and provide helpful feedback to individual students directly within NoodleTools (see *Sharing projects* in Chapter 6).

Creating a new personal folder

Individual subscribers

Individuals can subscribe to the full version of NoodleTools as described in *Subscription options* in Chapter 1.

If you are an individual subscriber, a personal folder is created automatically for you when you submit payment. After entering the personal ID and password you selected on the sign-up form, you will see your personal folder view (with **My Projects** selected).

You can modify your personal ID and password by clicking the **My Account** link near the top of the screen (see *Modifying your profile and personal folder password* in Chapter 2).

Group subscribers (classrooms, schools, districts, etc.)

If you are logging in to a subscription created for your classroom, school, university, library, company, or other organization for the first time, you will need to create a personal folder. Your personal folder is essentially an account just for you, created within the larger group account.

Creating your personal folder

- On the login screen, click **Create a Personal ID**.
- If your school or library has set up **automatic authentication**, you will be taken directly to the **New User Registration** screen.

If you are not automatically authenticated:

- If asked what type of folder you wish to create, choose the option to create **an account linked to a school/library subscription or trial**.
- Enter the school/library username and password or library barcode when prompted for them. Ask your teacher or librarian for help if you don't know how to log in.

Figure 2: Creating a personal folder

The screenshot shows a web form titled "New User Registration". It is divided into three main sections: "About You", "Choose a Personal ID", and "Easy Login Retrieval".

- About You:** Contains two radio buttons. The first is selected and labeled "I am a student or library patron". The second is labeled "I am a teacher or librarian". Below this is a dropdown menu for "Expected year of graduation" with "2012" selected.
- Choose a Personal ID:** Includes a text input field for "Personal ID" containing "Example TourGuide", a "Check availability" button, a "Password:" field with six dots, and a "Retype password:" field with six dots.
- Easy Login Retrieval:** Includes a text input field for "Initials" containing "ET" with the instruction "(e.g. 'JS' for John Smith)", and a text input field for "Phone" containing "2525" with the instruction "(last 4 digits only)".

At the bottom of the form is a large blue "Register" button.

- On the **New User Registration** screen, don't change the default selection under **About you** if you are a student or library patron. If you are a teacher or librarian, change the selection so that your students will be able to share their work with you.
- If you are a student, select the year you expect to graduate from the school that you currently attend. Depending on the subscription type, there may be an additional dropdown list from which you will select the name of your school (not pictured here).
- Under **Choose a Personal ID**, select a personal ID and a password that you will remember. You will need to enter this login information to access your personal folder every time you open NoodleTools. The password is **not** case-sensitive and must be 4 or more characters long. Do not share this password with your classmates.
- To save time, click the **Check availability** button to see whether or not the personal ID you have selected is available. If you have selected a personal ID that is already in use, you can change it now before clicking the **Register** button.
- Finally, under **Easy Login Retrieval**, enter the last four digits of your phone number and your initials. This is used to identify you if you lose your password or if we need it to locate your account. If you are a college student, you may also be prompted to enter your e-mail address here.
- Click the **Register** button.

Revalidating a personal folder

You are required to **revalidate** your personal folder the first time you log in after **August 1st** each year if your personal folder is under a group subscription (teacher/school/district license). If your school/district has some form of automatic authentication enabled (proxy server, IP authentication, referring URL authentication), this revalidation process may be transparent to you. For example, if IP authentication is enabled and you are on campus the first time you log in after 8/1, your folder will be revalidated automatically.

If automatic authentication is not active, you will see a screen after you enter your Personal ID and password that says that you must revalidate your personal folder.

Figure 3: Revalidating a personal folder

Revalidate Personal Folder

The login you entered is correct, but it is time to revalidate your personal folder. Please log in to your school or library subscription below to revalidate your personal folder.

You have until Monday, September 6th, 2010 to revalidate your account

If you aren't sure what the current login is, click the "Skip Revalidation For Now" button and then check with a teacher or school librarian before that date.

Note: If your school/library does not use a username/password for access, you may be required to log in once from on-campus in order to revalidate your account.

Test School

School/Library Username:

School/Library Password:

Sign In **Skip Revalidation For Now**

The screen allows you to skip the revalidation step for up to 3 weeks. During that three-week period, you can click the “Skip Revalidation For Now” button and proceed into your folder. After that date, this screen will no longer allow you to skip the revalidation — you will need to enter the current subscription username/password for your school or district in order to continue. Nothing is lost or deleted — you are simply not permitted to log in until you revalidate the folder. Note that if your school’s automatic authentication occurs at any time during or after this period, the revalidation process will be complete and this screen will no longer be displayed.

The purpose of “revalidation” is to prevent (or discourage) students who have graduated from a school to log back in to their old folders. Only current students should be using a school’s or district’s subscription. NoodleTools does offer an inexpensive option for individual students who would like to save their work and continue to use a subscription at their next school.

Modifying your profile and personal folder password

Individual subscribers

To change your profile

- Log in using your personal ID and password.
- With **My Projects** selected, click the **My Account** link near the top of the screen.
- Click the link under **Your Profile**: “Click here to change your username, password, name, or e-mail address.”
- Make the necessary changes and click **Save** to save your changes.

Group subscribers (classrooms, schools, libraries)

To change your profile

- Log in using your personal ID and password.
- With **My Projects** selected, click the **My Account** link near the top of the screen.
- Update your personal information and then click **Save Profile** to save your changes.
- Note: You will also be prompted to update your profile the first time you log in after August 1st each year. If you have changed schools, be sure to select your current school from the **Location** dropdown list.

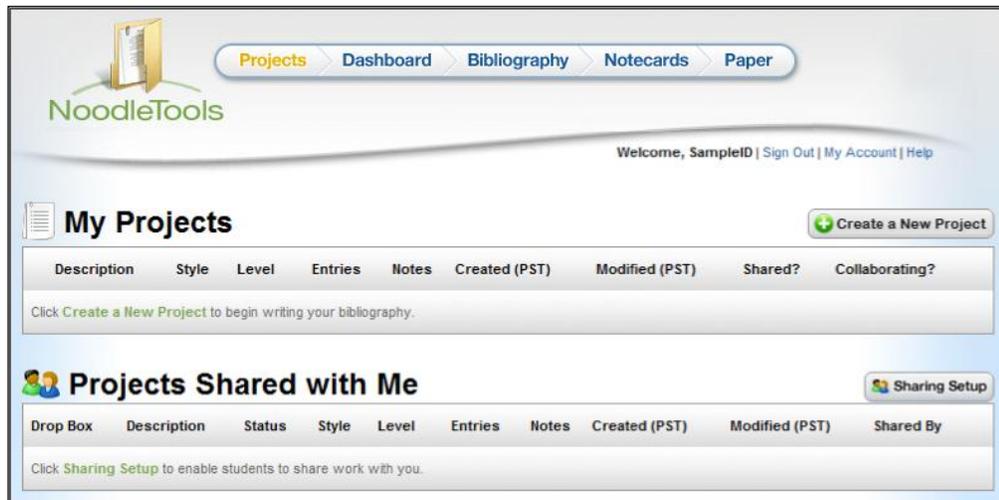
Creating a project

The personal folder view

The first time you open your personal folder, it will be empty. If you are a student, a single empty table titled **My Projects** is displayed, along with a large button titled **Create a New Project**.

If you are a teacher or librarian, you'll find a second table below **My Projects** titled **Projects Shared with Me**. Projects that students share with you will eventually appear in this area, organized by assignment (see Chapter 6: *Sharing projects*).

Figure 4: Empty folder (teacher's view includes Projects Shared with Me)



Creating a new project

To create a new project, click the **Create a New Project** button in your personal folder (with **My Projects** selected). On the **Create a New Project** screen, you must provide some information before NoodleTools allows you to begin a project:

→ **Step #1: Choose the source list style**

Ask your teacher or instructor before choosing between MLA, APA, and Chicago. You will be able to change the style later if you need to, but since the data required to cite a source in one style can be different in another style, it is always best to start with the citation style your teacher is requesting.

Note: If you are using NoodleTools MLA Lite, the style is automatically set to MLA and you will not see this option.

→ **Step #2: Choose the project level**

NoodleTools allows you to select between three levels: Starter, Junior and Advanced. These are intended to roughly correlate with a student's grade level:

Starter: Elementary school or middle school ESL learners

Junior: Middle school or high school ESL learners

Advanced: High school, college, graduate school, and professional

Note: If you are using NoodleTools MLA Lite, the level is automatically set to Junior and you will not see this option. The free NoodleTools Express tool is set to Advanced.

→ **Step #3: Provide a brief description**

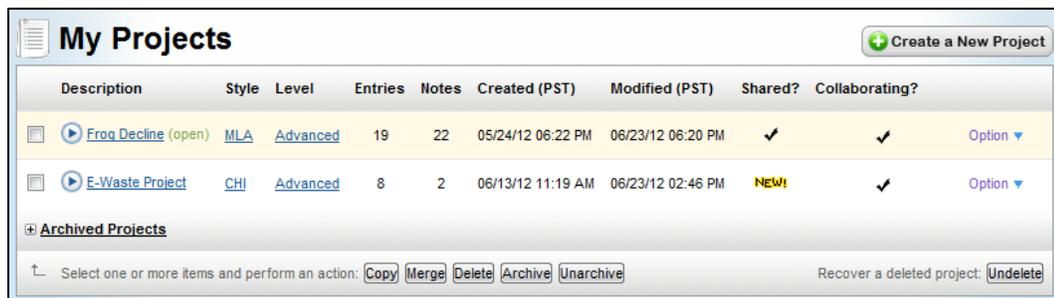
Enter a brief description that will help you remember the contents or purpose of this project when you see it later among other projects in your personal folder.

At the bottom of the page, click **Create Project** to begin a new project. If you change your mind, click **Cancel** to return to your personal folder.

My Projects

When you create a project in NoodleTools, it will appear in the **My Projects** table. The project that was most recently revised will appear at the top. To open a project, click the hyperlink under the **Description** heading. The project that you are currently editing will be displayed in your personal folder with a yellow background and the word “open” in parentheses beside the project description.

Figure 5: Personal folder (Projects screen)



Description	Style	Level	Entries	Notes	Created (PST)	Modified (PST)	Shared?	Collaborating?	
Frog Decline (open)	MLA	Advanced	19	22	05/24/12 06:22 PM	06/23/12 06:20 PM	✓	✓	Option ▾
E-Waste Project	CHI	Advanced	8	2	06/13/12 11:19 AM	06/23/12 02:46 PM	NEW!	✓	Option ▾

Archived Projects

Select one or more items and perform an action: [Copy](#) [Merge](#) [Delete](#) [Archive](#) [Unarchive](#) Recover a deleted project: [Undelete](#)

Column headings and their meanings

- **Description:** A short description that you create when you start a new project. It helps you remember the contents of each project in your personal folder. Keep in mind that your teacher or instructor will see your written description if you share this project with him or her.
- **Style:** MLA, APA, or CHI (Chicago)
- **Level:** Starter, Junior or Advanced
- **Entries:** The number of citations in the source list
- **Notes:** The number of notecards associated with the project (only visible if the notecards feature is enabled).
- **Created:** The date and time you first created the project
- **Modified:** The date and time you last edited the project

Getting Started

- **Shared?:** Indicates if you have shared the project with a teacher's drop box, and whether or not new feedback has been submitted to you. Indicators are:
 - Blank = the project has not been shared.
 - ✓ = the project has been shared but no new feedback has been submitted back to you.
 - **NEW!** = the project has been shared and there is new feedback on citations and/or notecards that you can view by opening the project.
 - Mouse-over the ✓ or **NEW!** indicator to view a list of the drop boxes that the project is currently shared with.
- **Collaborating?:** Indicates if other students are collaborating on this project with you. Indicators are:
 - Blank = no other students currently have access to the project.
 - ✓ = one or more students are collaborating on the project with you.
 - Mouse-over the ✓ indicator to view a list of the students who are collaborating on the project with you.

The Dashboard

Overview

When you click on a project's description to open it from the **My Projects** screen, the **Dashboard** opens.

Figure 6: Dashboard

Dashboard

Project: E-waste

Research Question: How should e-waste be managed?

Thesis Statement: [Click To Edit]

History: Project Created: 07/17/10 08:07 AM | Updated: 10/11/10 12:57 PM | [30-day log of work done on this project](#)

Public View: This project is public: <http://www.noodletools.com/public/120717193746855123388186>
Source list can be viewed, and entire project (source list, notes, outline, to-dos) can be copied | [Change this setting](#)

Sharing:

Drop Box	Bibliography	Notecards/Outline	Paper
Science - Environment	✓	✓	✓

[Share project with another drop box](#) | [Share paper with these drop boxes](#)

Links: [Electronic Waste LibGuide](#) | [Assionments](#) | [Model for Group Project](#)

Student Collaboration:

ID	Bibliography	Notecards/Outline	Paper
debbie_student	✓	✓	✓
damon_student	✓	✓	✓

[Add/remove students](#) | [Share Google Docs paper with these students](#)

Components

- Works Cited**
MLA Advanced
19 entries
- Notecards & Outline**
22 notecards
- Paper**
[Start in Google Docs](#)

To Do List Show completed to do items

To Do Items	Due Date	Completed (PST)	Add to-do item
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete electronics mindmap	04/28/11	10/11/10 12:58 AM	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronics gadgets survey	05/02/11	10/11/10 12:58 AM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pick out terms for Glossary	05/03/11	Not completed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Characteristics, Causes, Consequences assignment	05/05/11	Not completed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Report on survey	05/06/11	Not completed.	

Comments

The following people have commented on your project:

Received (PST)	
08/26/10 11:22 AM	Bibliography comment (Maya) A recent example of e-waste fraud - good find! View comment in context
07/18/10 06:21 PM	Notecard comment (Maya) Your quote is important : You have been reading thoughtfully and have extracted a key idea about your subject. However there seems to be some words missing. Please check. View comment in context
07/18/10 12:19 PM	Notecard comment (Maya) My ideas is blank : "My ideas" is a place for your own thinking and "to do" reminders.

The Dashboard provides:

- A place for you to write a **research question** and **thesis statement**.
- **Created and modified dates** for the project.
- Access to a **30-day log** that displays the date and time that citations, notecards, or outline topics were created, edited, and deleted in the project, as well as a variety of other events.
- A way to turn on **public access** to your project through a permanent URL.
- Information about the **assignment drop boxes** and teachers that the project is shared with (and a link to share it with additional drop boxes).
- Information about the students you are collaborating with on the project (and a link to add or remove collaborators)
- Teacher-selected **relevant links** (which could be a calendar, an assignment sheet, a pathfinder, blog, wiki, etc.). These links will appear for the student if (a) the student has shared the project and (b) the teacher has associated links to the drop box (via the **Sharing Setup** screen).
- Navigation links and status information about the **project components** (source list, notecards, outline and the paper). The number of citations and notecards are displayed.
- A student-created **to-do list** to keep track of tasks, assignments and milestones.
- Unified display of the teacher or librarian's **general observations**, as well as specific **comments** linked back to the specific citation or notecard.

Working with the Dashboard

Student's view

Depending on the complexity and requirements of the assignment, you may or may not use all of the Dashboard components.

Research question and thesis statement: After you have done some initial investigation and focused your research topic, express the topic in the form of a **research question**.

Example: "How should we manage e-waste?"

Then formulate a **thesis statement** that answers the question. This sentence states your main idea precisely and succinctly. Your thesis will guide your extraction of evidence and ideas for your notes, the structure of your outline, and your final presentation.

Example: “We need a multinational solution to e-waste management because developed countries won’t regulate their booming electronics industries and third-world countries won’t regulate lucrative metals extraction industries in spite of health and environmental problems for their people.”

On the Dashboard screen, click the “[Click to Edit]” text to edit these fields (the text editor will open in place – click outside of the edit field to save what you have written).

Public View: By default, no public access to your project is permitted. However, there are scenarios where you might want to set up partial or full public access:

- You are a teacher and you’d like to share a “template” project with your students containing some sample sources, notecards, and the framework for an outline.
- You would like to share a read-only list of sources with the general public, via a tweet or Facebook post.
- You are a student and you’d like to give classmates a real-time view of the sources you’ve added to your project, without adding them as a collaborators on the project.

When you click the “Turn on public access” link on the Dashboard, you are given options for what permissions a viewer will have:

- **Disallow all public access:** Turns public access off.
- **Public source list:** Viewer can view a list of the sources in your project.
- **Public source list, copying allowed:** Viewer can view your sources, and also copy the list of sources into his/her own NoodleTools project.
- **Allow entire project to be copied:** Viewer can view your sources, and then choose to copy your entire project (source list, notecards, outline, and to-do list) into his/her own project.

Sharing: Your project may be shared with one or more assignment drop boxes, as described in *Sharing projects* in Chapter 6. Information about these drop boxes appear in the Sharing area of the Dashboard.

If no checkmark is visible in the “Paper” column, then either the student did not create a Google Docs paper for the project yet, or he chose to exclude the paper when he shared the project.

Links: If teachers add resource links to an assignment drop box, those links will show up in the Links area. For example, if the project is shared with two drop

Getting Started

boxes, A and B, and there is a Google calendar link associated with drop box A and an assignment sheet link associated with drop box B, both the calendar and assignment sheet links will show up here.

Student Collaboration: If you are working together with classmates on a project, information about which students have access to which components of the project appear in the Student Collaboration area of the Dashboard.

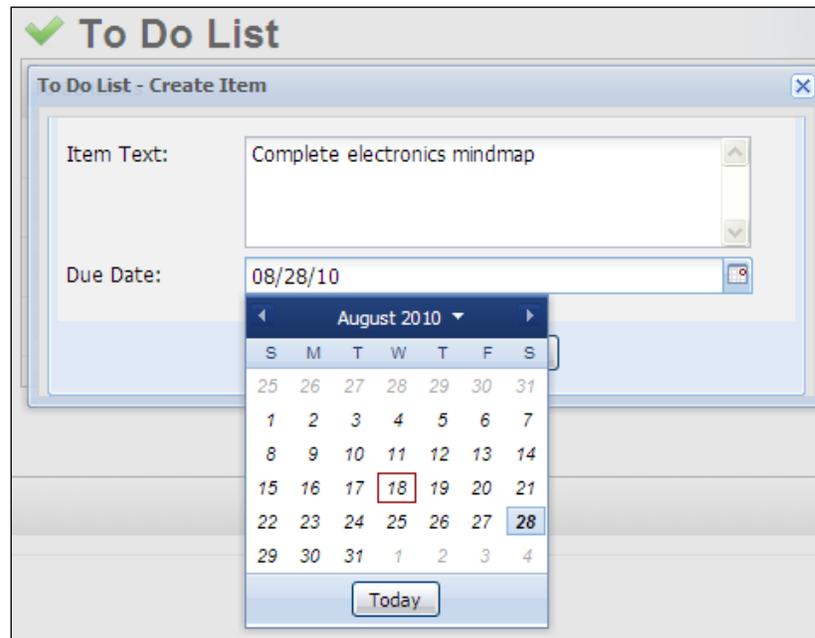
If no checkmark is visible in the “Paper” column, then no students have created a Google Docs paper for the project yet.

If the words “(No Google ID)” appear for a student (under “Paper”), it means that the student did not have a Google Account ID defined in his profile when the project was shared with him. If the student needs access to the Google Doc associated with the project, he should click the “My Account” link near the top of the screen to edit his profile and add his Google Account ID. Then one of his team members who does have access to the paper can click the “Share Google Docs paper with these students” link in the Student Collaboration area to give the other student access to that paper.

Components: The components area provides navigation links to the source list, notecards/outline, and Google Docs paper. In addition, the number of citations and notecards created are displayed.

To-do list: Add to-do list items by clicking the green **Add to-do item** (+) button. Then fill in the description of the to-do item and select a due date for the item by clicking on the calendar button and choosing the date from the calendar popup.

Figure 7: Adding a to-do item



When a to-do item on the list is completed, mark the box next to the item. A green checkmark will fill the checkbox, and the completion date will be auto-filled for you. You may also uncheck a to-do list item if you have made a mistake or have further work to do.

To edit an existing to-do item, click the pencil (✎) icon on the right side of the item. To delete the item, click the red delete (✖) icon.

Comments: Any citation, notecard, or general comments added by teachers to the project will display in the **Comments** area, with the most recent comment at the top. If a comment is specific to a citation or notecard, a “view comment in context” link will be displayed at the end of the comment. Clicking this link will open the **Bibliography** screen and scroll the page down to place the comment in view. New comments are displayed with a **NEW!** icon. Citation and notecard comments are not considered “read” when you view them on the **Dashboard** – only when the comments are viewed on the **Bibliography** or **Notecards** screens.

If you have made the changes suggested in the comment and wish to delete it, click the red delete (✖) icon next to the comment. Note: This only deletes the comment in your view – the teacher that wrote the comment will still see it on her view of the **Bibliography** screen, along with a note that you have deleted it.

Teacher's view

Teachers and librarians will find that the teacher's view of the student's Dashboard is an efficient way to monitor progress and offer feedback.

The teacher's view of the Dashboard is mainly read-only while the student's Dashboard is a working environment. The research question, thesis statement, and to-do list can only be changed by the student. However, a teacher can add a "general" comment (a comment that is not specific to a certain citation or notecard) to the **Comments** area by clicking the green **Add comment** (+) button.

Chapter 3: Citing Sources

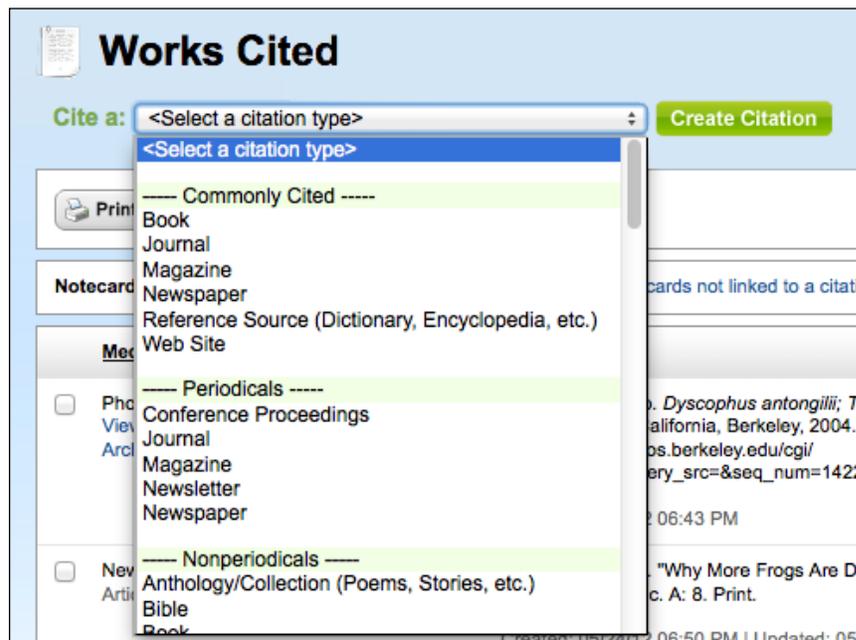
The process

Adding citations

In the navigation bar at the top of the screen, click **Bibliography** to begin adding citations to a new project. You will see a dropdown list with the label “**Cite a:**” that contains all of the citation types available.

The content of the dropdown list will vary depending on what project level you selected. For an **Advanced** project, the list is organized into groups (e.g., periodicals, nonperiodicals, etc.) to make the source type easier to find among the 75+ choices available.

Figure 8: Choosing a citation type



Creating a citation

- Click the **Create Citation** button after you have made your selection from the dropdown list.
- Depending on the source you are citing, a help screen appears.
 - A **Show Me** link begins an online tutorial to demonstrate how to evaluate the source.
 - A **Source Check** area lists other related forms that may better fit your source.
 - If you are comfortable citing a particular type of source and wish to hide this additional help, check the **“Hide this help screen next time”** box at the bottom of the page.

Figure 9: Show Me tutorial and Source Check

Magazine



SHOW ME...

- What it looks like
- How to evaluate it
- How to cite it

SourceCheck

If your source is **not a magazine**, it might be...

[Journal](#)
Is the writing tone serious with footnotes or in-text references? Critical analysis? Does it have an *Abstract* section? Need [More help](#) deciding?

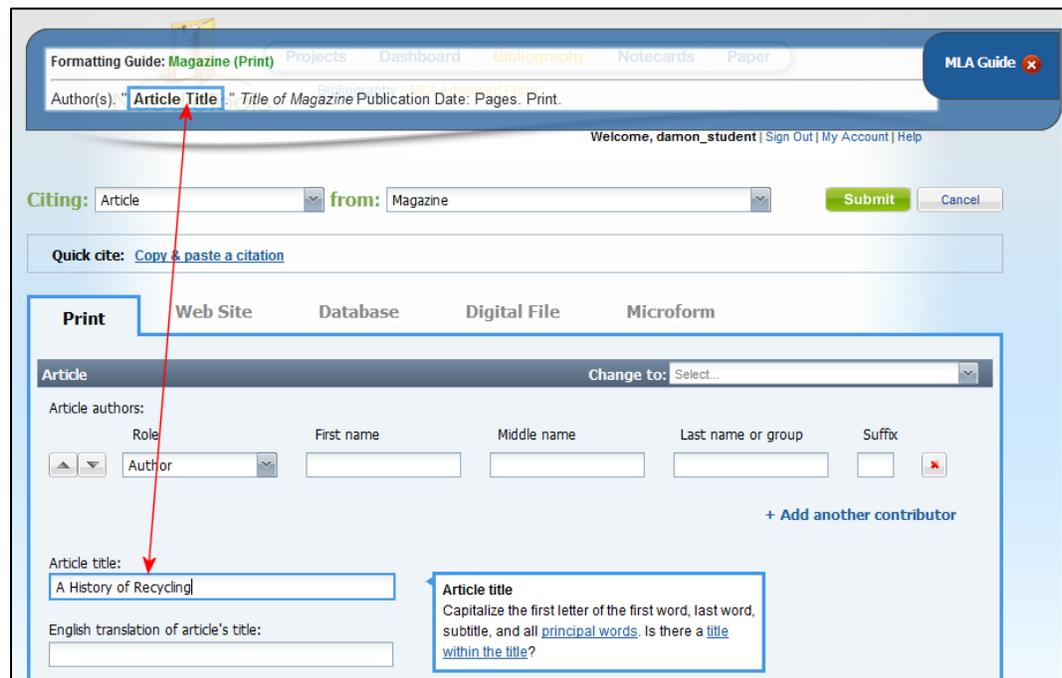
[Web Site](#)
Extra, nonperiodical content on the magazine's Web site.

[Anthology/Collection](#)
A magazine article reprinted in a collection.

Hide this Magazine help screen next time
You can change this in your [user profile](#) at any time.

- Click **Continue** to go to the citation form.
- When you arrive at the main form, fill in as many details about your source as you can locate. Help text pops up with tips as you move from field to field.
- A **formatting guide** at the top-right of the screen displays a citation template. Click the blue tab (“MLA Guide” in the screenshot below) to open the guide. As you enter information in the form, the citation element is highlighted with a blue box in the template.

Figure 10: MLA formatting guide and help pop-up



- A field that has a red * is required (you will not be able to submit the form without filling it in).
- As you type into a field, NoodleTools automatically checks for common errors with capitalization, abbreviations, and more. If a **yellow warning triangle** appears to the right of a field, mouse-over the triangle to view suggestions for how to correct the potential problem.
- An **Annotation** field at the bottom of every citation form allows you to create an annotated bibliography. Use the spell-check link above the annotation field to assist with spelling.
- Below the Annotation field, a checkbox labeled **Include this source in my final bibliography** (checked by default) allows you to add a source to your working bibliography but then omit it from your final exported version.

The traffic light image (red, yellow, or green) next to the checkbox will indicate whether or not a particular source is typically included for the citation style you are using. For example, a well-known reference book is not usually included in a Chicago-style bibliography (but would be in MLA or APA source lists).

- **Submit** the form to create your citation.
- If there are several citations in your source list, a link at the top of your bibliography (“**Jump to citation I just edited**”) takes you to the citation you just added (which will also be highlighted in your list).
- Repeat all steps above for each source you wish to cite.

Editing citations

Editing a citation

- Find the entry you wish to edit and click the **Edit** button ( **Edit**).
- Modify the information about your source.
 - Correct individual fields
 - Use the dropdown list(s) at the top of the form to change the source or content types (e.g., “Journal” instead of “Magazine” or “Editorial” instead of “Article”)
 - Modify the publication medium if necessary by selecting the right tab at the top of the form (e.g., “Web Site” instead of “Print”)
 - Check for any new data required if you have updated the publication medium or source/content type
- Click **Submit**.
- If there are several citations in your source list, a link at the top of your bibliography (“**Jump to citation I just edited**”) takes you to the last citation you edited (which will also be highlighted in your list).

Deleting citations

Deleting one citation from your source list

- Find the entry you wish to remove and click the red **Delete** button ( **Delete**).
- Click **OK** when asked “Are you sure you want to delete this entry?”

Deleting multiple citations at once

- Mark the checkboxes next to the citations you wish to delete, along the left side of the source list.
- Scroll down to the bottom of the screen and click the **Delete** button (with the label “Select one or more items and perform an action”).
- Click **OK** when asked “Are you sure you wish to delete all of the entries that are selected above?”

Undeleting citations

Recovering citations that you deleted from a source list

- Click the **Recycle Bin** button () at the top of the **Bibliography** screen.
- A **Restore Deleted Citations** window will appear that allows you to select the citations that you wish to undelete. Mark the checkboxes next to the citations you wish to recover, along the left side of the window.
- Click the **Undelete** button.

 **Note:** Notecards become unlinked from a citation when the citation is deleted (they become “thought cards”). If you undelete the citation later on, you will need to relink the notecards to that citation. See *Linking notecards to sources* in Chapter 4 for information on how to do that quickly.

Copying citations

Copying a citation

- With **Bibliography** selected in the navigation bar, find the entry you wish to copy and click the **Copy** button ( **Copy**).
- From the **Copy Citations** screen, a copy of the citation may be made in the project you have open, or the citation can be copied to another project in your folder. Note that if you choose to copy the citation to a different project, it can only be copied to a project of the same citation style and equal or higher level (e.g., a citation in an APA Junior project can be copied to another APA Junior or Advanced project, but not into a Starter-level project or into an MLA or Chicago-style project).
- Click **Copy**.

Copying multiple citations at once

- With **Bibliography** selected in the navigation bar, mark the checkboxes next to the citations you wish to copy, along the left side of the source list.
- Scroll down to the bottom of the screen and click the **Copy** button (with the label “Select one or more items and perform an action”).
- Follow the directions for copying a single citation once you reach the **Copy Citations** screen.

Selecting a citation type

Available citation types

NoodleTools provides assistance with citing nearly every type of citation discussed in the *MLA Handbook*, *APA Publication Manual*, and *Chicago Manual of Style*.

Coverage of *The Bluebook*:

Forms available in NoodleTools for legal sources (statutes, court cases, etc.) go beyond what is described in the MLA, APA and Chicago style guides. The information for these forms is derived from the *The Bluebook* (2010, 19th ed.).



Note: Each of the style guides refer the writer to *The Bluebook* for legal citations, but also provide some of their own examples for some common legal sources. While APA and Chicago stick fairly close to the formatting suggested in *The Bluebook*, MLA does apply its own treatment to citations for these sources, bringing them more in line with MLA formatting of other sources.

Selecting the correct citation type for your source

A source can potentially “fit” under more than one citation type. For example, consider the articles that are included in Gale’s *Opposing Viewpoints* database. *Opposing Viewpoints* was originally a series of print books. Each book was a collection of articles (mainly reprints of newspaper and magazine articles) about a controversial issue. The print series is now available as a subscription database. To cite a magazine article reprinted in this database, you might initially select any of the following citation types:

1. Magazine (where the article was originally published)
2. Anthology/Collection (referring to the printed book)
3. Online Database (referring to the current form in an online database)

NoodleTools forms are flexible, so it would be acceptable to start with any of these three citation types. For example, if you select "Magazine," you see:

Figure 11: "Magazine" selected as the citation type

The screenshot shows the NoodleTools citation form for a Magazine. At the top, it says "Citing: Article" and "from: Magazine" with "Submit" and "Cancel" buttons. Below that is a "Quick cite: Copy & paste a citation" link. There are five tabs: "Print", "Web Site", "Database", "Digital File", and "Microform". The "Print" tab is selected. Under "Article", there are fields for "Article authors" with columns for "Role" (set to "Author"), "First name", "Middle name", "Last name or group", and "Suffix". There is a "+ Add another contributor" link. Below that are fields for "Article title:" and "English translation of article's title:". There are also "Pages:" fields for "Start" and "End" with a "Not consecutive" checkbox. Under "Magazine", there is a "* Name of magazine:" field and a "Citing a reprint in an anthology?" link. There are also "Publication date:" fields for "month", "day", and "YYYY". At the bottom, there is a "+ Advanced (Periodicals)" link.

There are elements on this screen that help you move to the appropriate form. Five tabs at the top allow you to select a **publication medium**: Print, Web Site, Database, Digital File, and Microform. In our example above, we're accessing the material in an online database, so we can select that tab.

Figure 12: "Database" tab selected

The screenshot shows a citation tool interface with the 'Database' tab selected. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'Citing: Article' and 'from: Magazine', along with 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below this is a 'Quick cite: Copy & paste a citation' link. The 'Database' tab is highlighted, showing fields for: '* Name of the database:', 'Database accession number:', 'Most recent date of access [today?]:' (with month, day, and YYYY dropdowns), 'URL:', and 'DOI:'. A 'My library's databases:' dropdown is set to 'Select one'. Below these fields is a section for 'Article' with a 'Change to: Select...' dropdown. The 'Article authors:' section includes a table with columns for Role, First name, Middle name, Last name or group, and Suffix. The first row has 'Author' in the Role column and empty fields for the others. A '+ Add another contributor' link is at the bottom right. The 'Article title:' field is at the bottom.

Next, we know this magazine article was reprinted in a print anthology, so we can click the "Citing a reprint in an anthology?" link next to the name of the magazine.

Figure 13: Citing a reprint in an anthology

The screenshot shows the 'Magazine' tab selected. It features a 'Change to: Select...' dropdown at the top right. The main form includes: '* Name of magazine:' with a text input field and a red-bordered link 'Citing a reprint in an anthology?' to its right; and 'Publication date:' with dropdowns for month, day, and YYYY.

Clicking this link brings us to a form where we can properly cite the source (a magazine article in an anthology, reproduced in an online database).

Figure 14: Magazine article reprinted in an anthology

The screenshot shows a citation form with the following fields and options:

- Citing:** Magazine Article (Reprinted or Excerpted) **from:** Anthology/Collection Submit Cancel
- Quick cite:** [Copy & paste a citation](#) **Import:** ISBN Search 
- Print** **Web Site** **Database** **eBook File** **Microform**
- * Name of the database:** **My library's databases:**
- Database accession number:**
- Most recent date of access [today?]:** month day YYYY
- URL:**
- DOI:**
- Magazine Article (Reprinted or Excerpted)** **Change to:**
- Article authors:**

Role	First name	Middle name	Last name or group	Suffix
<input type="text" value="Author"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[+ Add another contributor](#)
- Original article title (may be the same as section title in the anthology):**
- * Name of magazine:**

Alternatively, you might have begun by selecting “Online Database” as the citation type. In that case, we would change the content type from “Original Content” (the default) to “Magazine Article,” then click on “Citing a reprint in an anthology?” as we did before.

Figure 15: Changing the content type

The screenshot shows the NoodleTools citation form. At the top, there is a 'Citing:' dropdown menu set to 'Original Content' and a 'from:' dropdown menu set to 'Online Database'. To the right are 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons. A list of content types is displayed in a scrollable area, with 'Magazine Article' highlighted in yellow. The list includes: Anthology, Audio Clip (Online), Book, Dissertation or Thesis, Journal Article, Film or Video Recording, Historical Manuscript, Lecture, Speech or Reading, Letter or Memo, Magazine Article, Map or Chart (Born Digital), Map or Chart, Published or in ..., Musical Score or Libretto, Newsletter Article, and Newspaper Article. At the bottom, there is a 'Date of electronic publication:' section with dropdowns for 'month' and 'day', and a 'YYYY' input field.

Finally, you can ask us for help if you can't decide how to cite a particular source. That is an important part of what makes NoodleTools unique among handbooks and other software!

Form basics

The form that you will complete to cite a source is dynamic, showing you only the fields that apply to your specific source. Those fields change based on the style (MLA, APA, or Chicago), level (Starter, Junior or Advanced), source type, content type, and publication medium selected.

The citation forms are organized into sections in order to help you understand the data entry process. From top to bottom:

1. Fields applicable to the **publication medium** (e.g., for content in a database, the URL, name of database, etc.)
2. **Part/content type**, if any (e.g., for a magazine, the specific nature of the material you are citing: an article, an editorial, a review, etc.)
3. **Source** information (information about the source as a whole)
4. **Advanced** fields (if any)
5. All forms end with an **Annotation** field in which you can compose descriptive or evaluative comments for each citation

A good strategy after you choose a citation type is to identify the applicable part/content type (e.g., in a magazine, are you citing an article, an editorial, a review..?), choose the tab for the publication medium (Print, Web Site, Database, etc.), and then start entering information about your source.

Citing Sources

As you enter each field, help will appear right where you need it, in a small pop-up window. Some help pop-ups contain hyperlinks to advanced help.

Some sections of the form may be minimized initially. For example, if you are citing a section of a book, look for the "Chapter or Section" area at the top of the Book form and click on the "+" sign on the left to view those fields.

Figure 16: "Chapter or Section" section closed

The screenshot shows the top portion of the WorldCat citation form. At the top, there are dropdown menus for "Citing:" (set to "Chapter or Section") and "from:" (set to "Book"), along with "Submit" and "Cancel" buttons. Below this is a "Quick cite:" section with a "Copy & paste a citation" link, an "Import:" section with an "ISBN" dropdown and a "Search" button, and the WorldCat logo. A navigation bar contains tabs for "Print", "Web Site", "Database", "eBook File", and "Microform". The "Chapter or Section" section is collapsed, showing a "+" icon on the left and a "Change to: Select..." dropdown on the right. Below it, the "Book" section is also collapsed, showing a "Change to: Select..." dropdown. The "Contributors:" label is visible at the bottom.

Figure 17: "Chapter or Section" section open

The screenshot shows the "Chapter or Section" section expanded. The "Citing:" and "from:" dropdowns remain at the top. The "Quick cite:" and "Import:" sections are also present. The "Chapter or Section" section now shows a "-" icon on the left and a "Change to: Select..." dropdown on the right. Below this is a yellow instruction box: "Leave this section blank if (a) you are citing the entire book, or (b) the author of the chapter/part is also the author and only contributor to the book as a whole." Underneath is a table for "Contributors to section:" with columns for "Role", "First name", "Middle name", "Last name or group", and "Suffix". Two rows are shown, each with a "Role" dropdown set to "Author" and empty text boxes for the other fields. A "+ Add another contributor" link is to the right. Below the table is a "Type of chapter/section:" dropdown, a "Section title:" text box, and "Pages:" fields for "Start" and "End". At the bottom, the "Book" section is collapsed, showing a "Change to: Select..." dropdown. The "Contributors:" label is at the very bottom.

The **Formatting Guide** at the top-right of the screen displays a citation template for your source. Click the blue tab to open or close the Guide. The Guide will stay visible at the top of the screen as you scroll down to fill in source information.

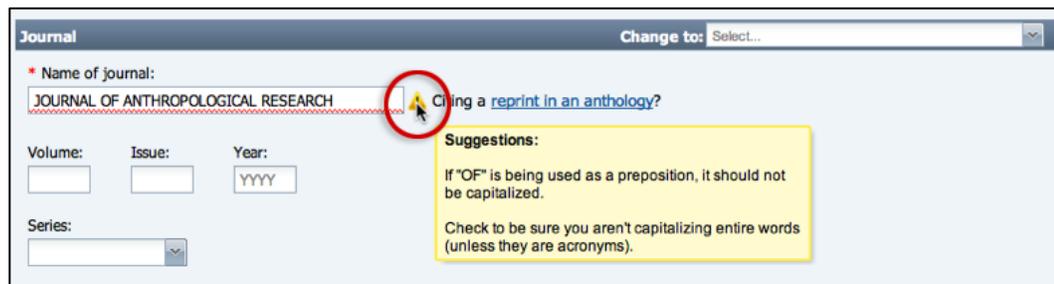
Required fields

Required fields are tagged with an asterisk, as in “* **Title of book.**” As a safeguard, NoodleTools will prompt you for required information if you do not enter it.

Checking for common errors

Until you become an expert on capitalization and abbreviation rules, we encourage you to mouse-over any **yellow triangle alerts** that appear as you type into the form fields. The help text will point out possible errors and provide suggestions to correct them.

Figure 18: Yellow triangle alert

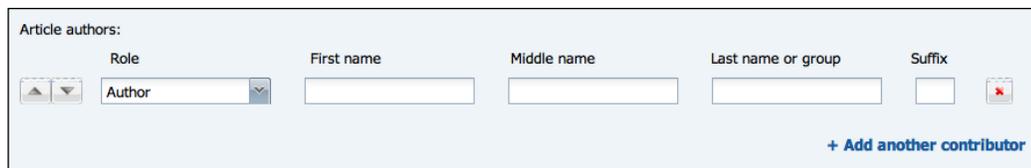


The screenshot shows a citation form titled "Journal" with a "Change to: Select..." dropdown. The "Name of journal:" field is marked with an asterisk and contains the text "JOURNAL OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH". A yellow triangle alert icon is positioned over the text, with a tooltip that reads: "Citing a reprint in an anthology? Suggestions: If 'OF' is being used as a preposition, it should not be capitalized. Check to be sure you aren't capitalizing entire words (unless they are acronyms)." Below the journal name are fields for "Volume:", "Issue:", and "Year:" (with a "YYYY" placeholder), and a "Series:" dropdown menu.

Contributor fields

NoodleTools allows you to add any number of authors, editors, and other contributors to your citation.

Figure 19: Field for adding authors and other contributors



The screenshot shows the "Article authors:" section of the form. It features a table with columns for "Role", "First name", "Middle name", "Last name or group", and "Suffix". The "Role" dropdown is set to "Author". Below the table is a "+ Add another contributor" button. A red "x" icon is visible at the end of the "Suffix" field.

To add a name, enter the first, middle and last name and then a suffix (such as "Jr."). When you click **+ Add another contributor**, a new row of fields is added for an additional name. If you make a mistake, click the **red x** at the end of the

name to remove it. You can also reorder the list of names, should you realize that you have not added them in the same order as they appear in the source.

Academic titles

Titles such as "PhD" or "Dr." should not appear in your citation.

Corporate authors

If you are citing a corporate author (e.g., American Medical Association), or giving the name of a group (e.g., the band "Sting"), enter the entire name in the "Last name or group " field and leave the other fields blank.

How many?

NoodleTools will automatically shorten the list of names for you according to rules of the citation style you are using. In MLA, if there are more than three names, only the first name will appear in the citation, followed by "et al." In APA, if there are more than seven names, only the first six names will appear in the citation, followed by "... " and the final name (see note under "What order?" below). In Chicago, if there are more than three names, the note form of the entry contains the first name followed by "et al." whereas the bibliography form of the entry lists all of the names without abbreviation.

What order?

Names should be listed in the same order as they appear in the source credit (for example, on the title page in a book or on the credit screen of a movie). You can move a name up or down in the list once you've added it by using the up and down arrows next to the name.

Quick cite

To copy and paste a preformatted citation from a Web site or online database, click on "**Copy and paste a citation**" above the form.

Figure 20: Quick cite (copying and pasting a preformatted citation)



The screenshot shows the NoodleTools citation form. At the top, there are two dropdown menus: "Citing:" set to "Article" and "from:" set to "Magazine". To the right of these are "Submit" and "Cancel" buttons. Below this is a large text input field. A red rectangular box highlights the text "Quick cite: Copy & paste a citation" within this field. Below the input field is a horizontal navigation bar with five tabs: "Print", "Web Site", "Database", "Digital File", and "Microform". The "Database" tab is currently selected and highlighted with an orange border. Below the navigation bar is another text input field with a red asterisk and the label "* Name of the database:".

Citing Sources

Cop the citation into the field provided. Follow the steps in the yellow box to review and make corrections to the citation where needed. Use the **Formatting Guide** at top of the page for to double-check against the correct citation format.

If you wish, enter the publication or copyright date of the source to ensure the entry will sort properly in relation to your other citations. Note that if you leave the field blank, NoodleTools still does its best to parse the date out of the citation you have pasted in.

Figure 21: Citation copied from an online database

The screenshot shows the NoodleTools citation creation interface. The 'Database' tab is selected. A yellow box highlights the 'When you copy and paste a preformatted citation:' section, which contains three checked options: 'Do not assume the citation is correct!', 'Reapply text formatting like italics.', and 'Check capitalization of the title(s)'. Below this, a text area contains a manually-edited citation: 'Ledwith, Sue. "Outside, Inside: Gender Work in Industrial Relations." *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal* 31.4 (2012): 340-58. GenderWatch. Web. 9 June 2012.' At the bottom, there are dropdown menus for 'Publication / copyright date of source:' set to 'January', '9', and '2012'.

When the citation is generated, it appears in your source list with a note, **"This is a copy of a preformatted citation."** This note does not appear when the bibliography is exported or printed.

Figure 22: Citation created via Quick Cite option

The screenshot shows a citation entry in a source list. The citation is: 'Ledwith, Sue. "Outside, Inside: Gender Work in Industrial Relations." *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal* 31.4 (2012): 340-58. GenderWatch. Web. 9 June 2012.' Below the citation, there is a note: 'Note: This is a copy of a preformatted citation.' The note is highlighted with a red box.

WorldCat

If citing a book or other nonperiodical source, use **WorldCat** (a global catalog of library collections) to import the source information directly into the citation form. Select *ISBN*, *Title* or *Author/Editor* from the **Import** dropdown, enter the search term in the next field, then click **Search**.

Figure 23: WorldCat import

The screenshot shows the 'Import from WorldCat' section of the citation form. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'Citing:' (set to 'Chapter or Section') and 'from:' (set to 'Book'). Below these are 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons. In the 'Quick cite:' section, there is a link for 'Copy & paste a citation'. The 'Import:' dropdown is set to 'ISBN' and is highlighted with a red rectangular box. To its right is a text input field and a 'Search' button. The WorldCat logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the form.

In your search results, select the source you used and click “**Import selected source.**” If there are many results, you can further limit your search here by publication date, contributor, or title.

Figure 24: WorldCat search results

The screenshot shows the 'Import from WorldCat' dialog box with search results. The 'Author/Editor' field contains 'richard saunders'. Below the search fields is a 'Search Results' table with the following data:

Cover	Title	Contributor(s)	Publication	Edition
	View in: WorldCat Amazon		Year: 2000	
	Merging Lines: American Railroads, 1900-1970 View in: WorldCat Amazon	Richard Saunders, Richard Saunders	City: DeKalb, Publisher: Northern Illinois UP, Year: 2001	
	Worldly Goods: The Arts of Early Pennsylvania, 1680-1758 View in: WorldCat Amazon	Jack L. Lindsey, Richard S. Dunn, Edward Carlos Carter, Richard H. Saunders	City: Philadelphia, Publisher: Philadelphia Museum of Art, Year: 1999	
No Image	Ambrose Bierce: The Making of a	Richard Saunders	City: San Francisco,	

At the bottom of the dialog box, the 'Import selected source' button is highlighted with a mouse cursor, and a 'Cancel' button is also visible.

Review the imported data and make corrections where needed. Note that NoodleTools makes an intelligent first pass over the data to auto-correct the

imported elements based on the citation style you are working with, but you will often still need to make further tweaks. Click **Continue** to import the information into your form.

Figure 25: Data imported from WorldCat

Import from WorldCat

Details imported from WorldCat are displayed here. We've auto-corrected some of the data for the citation style you are using, but **review each field here carefully**. Check the contributors' roles, capitalization of the title, and completeness.

Title: View in: [WorldCat](#) | [Amazon](#)

Publisher:

City: State/Country:

Year: Edition:

Contributor(s)

Role	First name	Middle name	Last name or group	Suffix	Include
Author	Jack	L.	Lindsey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Author	Richard	S.	Dunn		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Author	Edward	Carlos	Carter		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Author	Richard	H.	Saunders		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Parenthetical (in-text) references (MLA and APA)

An “In-text Reference” link next to each citation that you create opens a pop-up help screen that shows how to create the correct parenthetical reference for that specific entry.

Figure 26: Parenthetical ("in-text") reference help link

Web Site "Chytrid Fungus." *Amphibian Ark*. AArk. 2012. Web. 24 May 2012. <http://www.amphibianark.org/the-crisis/chytrid-fungus/>. 1 Show | New Edit Copy Delete
 Web Page <http://www.amphibianark.org/the-crisis/chytrid-fungus/> In-text reference
 View live Web page Have a question?
 Archive & annotate page Created: 05/24/12 06:58 PM | Updated: 05/29/12 12:20 PM

Depending on the source, this help screen may prompt for a page or volume number in order to customize the example so that you can copy and paste it directly into your paper.

Figure 27: Parenthetical reference help

MLA Parenthetical Reference

Example for your source

A parenthetical reference to this Journal might look like this:

...the end of your sentence (Baetens 45).

To customize this example, enter the following information:

Page number(s): e.g., 150-69

Scroll down below the example to read detailed instructions that guide you through special cases and other modifications to the parenthetical reference that might be necessary depending on the rest of your sentence and the other entries in your source list.

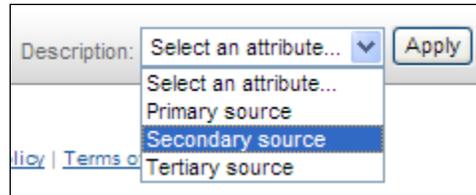
Footnotes (Chicago)

A “Footnote format” link next to each citation you create in a Chicago-style project opens a pop-up screen that shows how to compose both the full and shortened versions of a footnote for your source. Just as with the parenthetical reference examples for MLA and APA, you can customized the footnote with a page number or other details, then copy and paste it directly into your paper.

Labeling primary, secondary and tertiary sources

Each entry in your bibliography can be described as a primary, secondary or tertiary source. Once you have labeled entries, you can sort the source list so that all of the primary sources are grouped together, followed by all of the secondary sources and then the tertiary sources. Note that this functionality is not available in a Starter-level project, to simplify the interface for younger students.

Figure 28: Dropdown menu for classifying sources



Applying descriptions to citations

Only one description can be applied to a citation. This prevents you from making a mistake such as associating both “primary source” and “secondary source” to a single citation. If you apply the description “secondary source” to a source that was already labeled “primary source,” the new description (“secondary source”) will replace the old one.

Applying a description to one or more citations

- On the **Bibliography** screen, mark the checkboxes next to the citations that you wish to label.
- In the **Description** dropdown list at the bottom of the screen, select “primary source,” “secondary source,” or “tertiary source.”
- Click the **Apply** button.
- The label will appear in the **Description** column of your source list for each of the entries that you selected.

Figure 29: "Secondary source" label applied to a citation



Removing descriptions from citations

Removing a description from a citation

- On the **Bibliography** screen, mouse-over the text in the Description column next to your citation. A context menu titled **Options** will be displayed.
- Click **Remove the attribute “[Primary/Secondary/Tertiary] source” from this entry.**

Sorting source lists in alternative ways

By default, NoodleTools orders your source list alphabetically (using letter-by-letter alphabetization). Each of the style guides has slightly different rules for alphabetizing. Unless your instructor specifically requests otherwise, a source list should always be submitted using NoodleTools' default sort order. However, it can be revealing and instructive to be able to group or sort your list in other ways. There are three alternative ways to view and print your list:

1. **Currency:** Citations are ordered in descending order of publication or copyright date (most recent first). Sources for which no date is known or provided are listed at the bottom when this sort order is selected.
2. **Media type:** Citations are grouped into general, pre-defined groups indicating the type of publication: Periodicals, non-periodicals, audio-visual material, Web sites and other e-sources, legal sources, and unpublished/other. Within each of these groups, entries are ordered alphabetically.
3. **Primary, secondary and tertiary:** Citations are grouped based on whether they have been labeled by the user as a primary, secondary, or tertiary source. Unlike the other views, citations that have not been labeled by the user are omitted from view.

Figure 30: Sorting a list by media type

MLA Works Cited Project: Environmental Impact
Style: MLA Advanced
Author: damon_student (Damon Abilock)

Cite as: <Select a citation type> [Create Citation](#)

[Print/Export](#) [Email](#) [Analysis](#) [Refresh](#) Sort: Media type

Notecard display: [Show/hide all](#) | [Show/hide thought cards](#) (notecards not linked to a citation) | [Show notecards that have comments](#)

Media Type	Citation	Description	Notecards
Periodicals			
Journal Article DOI Lookup Archive & annotate page	Ben-Ari, Elia. "New Piece in the Puzzle of Global Amphibian Declines." <i>BioScience</i> 55.1 (2005): 96. <i>BioOne</i> . Web. 24 May 2012. Created: 05/24/12 06:55 PM Updated: 06/04/12 02:24 PM		1 Show New Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?
Newspaper Article	"Why More Frogs Are Deformed." <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> 25 Sept. 2007: A8. Print. Created: 05/24/12 06:50 PM Updated: 06/04/12 02:35 PM		1 Show New Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?
Nonperiodicals			
Book	Beltz, Elin. <i>Frogs: Inside Their Remarkable World</i> . Buffalo: Firefly, 2005. Print. Created: 05/24/12 06:52 PM Updated: 06/03/12 06:18 PM		1 Show New Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?
Anthology/Collection	Crump, Martha L. "Why Are Some Species in Decline but Others Not?" <i>Amphibian Declines: The Conservation Status of United States Species</i> . Ed. Michael Lannoo. Los Angeles: UCP, 2005. 7-9. Print. Created: 05/24/12 07:05 PM Updated: 06/04/12 08:43 AM		1 Show New Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?
Audiovisual			
Television or Radio Program Episode/Segment View live Web page Archive & annotate page	"Fungus Pushes Frogs towards Extinction." By Sabri Ben-Achour. <i>WAMU 88.5 News</i> . 2 Aug. 2011. <i>WAMU 88.5</i> . Web. 24 May 2012. < http://wamu.org/news/11/08/02/fungus_pushes_frogs_towards_extinction.php >. Created: 05/24/12 09:18 PM Updated: 05/29/12 03:37 PM		0 New Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?
Web sites, e-sources			
Web Site Web Page View live Web page Archive & annotate page	"Chytrid Fungus." <i>Amphibian Ark</i> . AArk, 2012. Web. 24 May 2012. < http://www.amphibianark.org/the-crisis/chytrid-fungus/ >. Created: 05/24/12 06:58 PM Updated: 05/29/12 12:20 PM		1 Show New Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?

Sort order is maintained when you save your source list as an RTF file or Google Doc via the **Print/Export** option.

Printing citations

Formatting

Before you export your source list and open it in your word processor, NoodleTools allows you to do some basic formatting. To see the formatting options, click the **Print/Export** button at the top of the **Bibliography** screen and select "Formatting Options..."

Changing the title

By default, MLA lists are titled “Works Cited,” APA lists are titled “References,” and Chicago lists are titled “Bibliography.” These are the most common titles, but you may want a title that more accurately reflects the contents of your particular source list. For example, if you have added annotations to your MLA list, a more descriptive title would be “Annotated List of Works Cited.”

- Click the **Print/Export** button.
- Under **Formatting Options**, click the link next to “List Title.”
- If you are creating an MLA style list, select one of the titles from the examples listed by clicking on the associated hyperlink, or create your own title by typing a title in and clicking **Set Custom Title**.
- If you are creating an APA or Chicago style list, no preset alternatives are provided. Simply type your own title in and click **Set Custom Title**.

Adding a header (MLA and APA only)

A “header” is information that appears at the top of each page of your paper. The *MLA Handbook* indicates that the header at the top of your source list should consist of your last name followed by a space and the page number. The *APA Publication Manual* states that the header should consist of a shortened version (50 characters or fewer) of the title of your paper (all capital letters, flush left), and the page number (flush right, continued from the body of the paper). If you are not writing a paper that will be published, a header is generally not required (you can ask your teacher if you aren’t sure). NoodleTools can add the header to your source list for you, correctly formatted (although you will still need to make sure that it also appears throughout your essay).

- Click the **Print/Export** button above your source list.
- Under **Formatting Options**, click the link next to “Page Header.”
- If you are creating an MLA style list, enter your last name and click **Set Header**.
- If you are creating an APA style list, enter a shortened version of your paper’s title and click **Set Header**.

Underlining vs. italics (MLA only)

The 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook* suggests that italic type should be used as long as the text is readable in your chosen font. By default, NoodleTools uses italics in your source list. However, your teacher may instruct you to use underlining if the italic type is difficult to read.

- Click the **Print/Export** button about your source list.
- Under **Formatting Options**, click the link next to “Italics/Underlining.”
- Click the link that reads “Switch to underlining.”
- All entries in your list will be automatically updated to use underlining.

Keep in mind that this affects only the list that is open. Other lists in your personal folder will not change.

Annotation spacing (MLA only)

The *MLA Handbook* recommends that annotations be typed directly after citations, without any separation (see example in section 5.3.1 of the *MLA Handbook*). By default, NoodleTools displays annotations in this manner. However, your teacher may instruct you to separate annotations with an extra vertical space, for readability.

- Click the **Print/Export** button above your source list.
- Under **Formatting Options**, click the link next to “Annotation Spacing.”
- Click the link that reads “Start annotations on a new line.”
- All annotations in your source list will be automatically updated.

Keep in mind that this affects only the project that is open. Other projects in your personal folder will not change.

Including or omitting annotations

If you have included annotations in your source list but you do not wish them to appear in the version you print or export, you can omit them:

- Click the **Print/Export** button above your source list.
- Under **Formatting Options**, click the link next to “Include.”
- Click the link that reads “Print citations only (omit the annotations).”
- Note that your annotations will no longer appear in your source list, even though you can still edit existing or add new annotations.

Including or omitting URLs (MLA only)

The 7th edition of the MLA Handbook indicates that URLs should generally not be included for online sources unless your reader will not be able to locate the source without it (or your teacher is requiring them).

If you have included URLs in your source list but you do not wish them to appear in the version you print or export, you can omit them:

- Click the **Print/Export** button above your source list.
- Under **Formatting Options**, click the link next to “URLs.”
- Click the link that reads “Omit URLs from exported Works Cited.”
- Note that URLs will no longer appear in your source list, even though you can still see them when you edit the citation.

Other formatting

To change other document formatting, such as fonts and line spacing, wait until your source list is complete and then make the changes after you have imported your source list into your word processing program (see next section).

Adding your source list to your research paper

When you are satisfied that your source list is accurate and complete, you can import it into your word processing program and append it to the end of your research paper.



Note: Formatting will be lost if you attempt to copy and paste your source list from the NoodleTools screen to your document.

To add your source list to your research paper

- On the **Bibliography** screen, click the **Print/Export** button and choose **Print/Export to Word** from the options listed. While Microsoft Word is often used, source lists can be opened in any word processor that supports the RTF file format standard (nearly all word processors do).
- A screen titled **Export as RTF/Open in Word** will be displayed, followed by one of these three events:
 1. If your computer is configured to open Word or another word processing program automatically, your source list may immediately open within that word processor. This may or may not be the word processor that you have used to write the rest of your research paper (see *Opening the RTF file in the right word processor* in this chapter).

Regardless, to save the source list, use that word processor's **File** → **Save as...** mechanism to save the document as you wish (for example, in Word, as a **.doc** or **.docx** file), to a location on your computer or network that you will remember.

2. If your browser is configured to prompt you before opening the file, a browser pop-up window will appear asking you whether you would like to save or open the file. **Select the option to save the file** and save it as an RTF file to a location on your computer or network that you will remember.
3. A security message may notify you that the browser has blocked the site from downloading the file. Click the message and allow the download, then follow options 1 or 2 above.

→ Now that the source list has been saved to your computer, open both your research paper and the new file that contains your source list. Copy and paste your source list from its word processing document to the end of your research paper in the second word processing document. It is customary to begin your source list on a new page, not on the last page of your research paper.



Note: Do not resave the document as an RTF file after opening it in Word. Doing so can cause formatting issues due to the way Word handles certain RTF codes. Instead, save to a native format like DOC or DOCX.

Opening the RTF file in the right word processor

Your computer may have a particular application associated with files that are in RTF format. When you use the **Print/Export to Word** feature in NoodleTools to open or save your source list as an RTF file, your computer may automatically open the file using this application. This may not be the application you want to edit the file with.

For example, the file might be opened in a text editor like textedit that does not fully support the RTF standard. The consequence is that formatting can be lost. Alternatively, you might have multiple word processors on your computer (e.g., Word, AppleWorks, WordPerfect) but the file gets opened in the wrong one.

To force RTF files to open in the application you want, follow these steps:

On a Mac:

1. Use **Print/Export to Word** and save the file to your desktop. If it doesn't give you the option to save, let it open the file in the default application (often textedit) and then use that application's **File → Save As...** option to save the file to your desktop.
2. Single-click on the file on your desktop to highlight it and select **File → Get Info**.
3. Click the **Open With** tab and change the value in the dropdown list to Word, AppleWorks, or whatever application you wish to use to edit RTF files.
4. Click **Change All** so that all RTF files are opened using this application in the future.

On a PC:

1. Use **Print/Export to Word** and save the file to your desktop. If it doesn't give you the option to save, let it open the file in the default application (often textedit) and then use that application's **File → Save As...** option to save the file to your desktop.
2. Right-click on the file on your desktop and select **Open With...**
3. Select the correct word processing application from the list (or click **Browse...** to find the application if you do not see it in the list)
4. Check **Always use the selected program to open this kind of file**.
5. Click **OK**.

A note about WordPerfect and hanging indents

When you save your source list out as an RTF file from NoodleTools and then open that RTF file in WordPerfect, you'll notice that the hanging indents are missing. We've researched this issue and it turns out that this is a bug in WordPerfect's handling of RTF files. Hanging indents are lost when you import an RTF file into WordPerfect. Be sure to add hanging indents manually before you print your final copy:

1. Highlight the entire document
2. Select Format → Paragraph → Hanging Indent

Printing

The final version of your source list should always be printed from your word processor. Do **not** print your source list from the **Preview** screen (described in the next section) because the HTML version is not perfectly formatted – it is only a close approximation of the correct spacing and formatting.

Previewing as a Web page

Although you should always use the **Print/Export to Word** option described in *Adding your source list to your research paper* and print your list from Word, NoodleTools does give you the ability to preview your formatted source list as an HTML-based Web page.

To preview your source list

- On the **Bibliography** screen, click the **Print/Export** button.
- Click **Preview as Web Page (HTML)**.
- A new window will be opened containing just your source list. If no window appears, disable your pop-up blocker and retry.

Use this view of your source list if you wish to put a copy on a Web page. Use the browser's **File** → **Save as...** mechanism to save what you see in the preview window as an HTML file on your computer or network.

Exporting as a Google Docs paper

NoodleTools gives you the ability to export your formatted source list as a Google Docs paper.

To create a Google Docs paper for your source list

- On the **Bibliography** screen, click the **Print/Export** button.
- Click **Print/Export to Google Docs**.
- A new window will be opened prompting you to sign in with your Google Account. If no window appears, disable your pop-up blocker and retry.
- When you log in, NoodleTools will request access to your Google Account. Click **Grant access** button. Your source list will appear in a Google Docs paper.

Chapter 4: Notecards and Outline

What are notecards?

The **notecards** feature in NoodleTools is designed to help you extract, organize and synthesize information you find during the research process. NoodleTools' notecards are "e-index cards" with some important advantages. You can:

- Access your notes from any computer via a Web browser
- Capture any digital information (e.g., quotes, images, diagrams, tables) from the Web
- Link your notes to your sources to avoid accidental plagiarism
- View your notes alongside your bibliography entries in order to assess the value of each resource
- Create notes of your own ideas not linked to any source ("thought cards")
- Label notecards with word or phrase "tags" that represent concepts or facts you want to keep track of
- Color key your notecards for quick visual identification
- Add visual cues to your notecards as reminders (each cue has a predefined meaning, such as "incomplete," "need help," or "used in paper")
- Search your notecards by keyword, tag, or source association to view and organize notes in multiple ways
- View, arrange and organize notecards on a virtual tabletop quickly and easily
 - Mouse-over notecards for a quick summary of the content
 - Drag individual cards into piles to develop a main idea
 - Order cards within piles to develop a logical argument
- Create an outline and move individual notecards or piles into topics or subtopics
- Export both your notecards and outline to a word processor where they can be edited and printed
- Share both the notecards and outline with your instructor

Overview

Access to the notecards feature

All subscribers have access to the notecards and outlining features. NoodleTools MLA Lite and NoodleTools Express do not include access.

Administrators can control users' access to notecards and outlining according to local school needs. By default, the features are enabled in NoodleTools. However, an account administrator may turn access off by logging in to the subscription management area and clicking the **NoodleTools Customization** link.

To determine whether or not you have access to these features, simply log in to NoodleTools and click **Notecards** in the navigation bar. If they are not available, a message will be displayed explaining the limitation.

Notecards

Once you create and open a new project in NoodleTools, there are two ways to access the notecards feature: the **Notecards** and **Bibliography** screens. Since you can view and edit all of your notecards in *either screen*, you'll find that you develop a preference for working in either the **Notecards** or **Bibliography** screen as you take notes.

Options available from *either* screen:

1. Create, edit, delete, and export/print notecards
2. Tag notecards with words or phrases that represent important facts or ideas
3. View notecard comments (or add/edit/delete notecard comments if you are an instructor viewing a shared project)

Clicking **Bibliography** in the navigation bar takes you to your list of citations. In the **Notecards** column next to each citation, you'll find a **New** link that allows you to create a new notecard. If a citation is already associated with notes, you will see the number of notecards you created and a **Show** link to view the notecards below the citation.

Options available only from the **Bibliography** screen:

1. Quickly display the notecards for a particular source to help you assess the value of the source or to remind you if you have finished taking notes
2. Show or hide notecards depending on your needs, via the **Notecard display** links near the top of the screen. The "Show notecards that have comments" option is the primary mechanism for a student to view new notecard comments from an instructor.
3. Full details of the notecards are always shown
4. Both notecard comments *and* citation comments can be viewed (or added/edited/deleted) from this screen

When it comes time to organize and outline, click on **Notecards** in the navigation bar to see the **Notecards** screen.

Options available only from the Notecards screen:

1. Create, edit, and delete notecard piles
2. Organize notecards on a virtual tabletop via drag-and-drop
3. Organize a “pile” of notecards under a main idea
4. Order notecards within a notecard pile
5. Add or delete color tags and visual cues
6. Rename and delete word/phrase tags
7. Search notecards by keyword, tag, or source association
8. Export/print notecard piles, a group of selected notecards, or all notecards
9. Create an outline
10. Associate notecards with topics or subtopics in the outline via drag-and-drop
11. Export/print the outline alone, or with the contents of your notecards

Approaches to note-taking

The components of the note-taking software are anchored in the best practices of academic research and inquiry learning. At the same time, the software has been designed flexibly in order to support both individual note-taking preferences and a variety of teaching styles.

- Already have a good sense of the structure of your research paper? Identify the main ideas that you want to address and begin to group notecards into piles for each idea on the **Notecards** screen.
- Unsure of how to organize the information you are finding? Remain on the **Bibliography** screen to add sources and notes. Don't worry about organizing and piling them into main ideas yet. Tag each notecard with concepts, descriptive words or phrases that you can use later to identify potential piles.
- Investigating different ways of organizing your paper? Search on different keywords and tags on the **Notecards** screen to discover related notecards. When you are satisfied with a grouping, create a pile with the selected notecards by clicking the **Add to Pile** button. Experiment with ordering notecards within a pile until you are satisfied with the logical order or have identified information gaps you need to fill. Tag each notecard with descriptive words or phrases that you can use later to identify potential piles.

- Have thoughts and questions as you are extracting a quotation? First explain and summarize the quote or chart in your own words, since this will help you understand it better. Then use the **My Ideas** field to synthesize the information, reflect on what you've learned, and ask questions about what you don't understand or want to investigate next.

Working with notecards

Note-taking skills enabled by this software

Notes are tools for thinking, not forms to complete. They document what you already know, help you explain what you are reading so that you will understand it thoroughly, and keep a record of important ideas you unearth (or creative thoughts that occur to you).

Tagging, organizing and grouping your notes into piles can show you patterns or trends, enable you to join critical elements from different sources, and help you identify redundant or irrelevant notes that you can delete. By rereading and experimenting with various arrangements of your notes and piles, you will clarify the focus of your investigation, discover patterns and trends across sources, develop a logical order for your ideas, and tag solutions within a series of causes and effects.

Your notecard piles can support the development of any product you need to create. Eventually you can add them as a group to a subtopic in the outline of your essay, or they can become the framework of your debate speech and rebuttal arguments, the plot structure of your historical narrative or the main ideas and supporting evidence for your persuasive letter.

To guard against accidental plagiarism, we suggest that you cut-and-paste the actual words or images on a notecard before you try to summarize or paraphrase your source's idea. This will assure that you will always be able to reread or review the author's words and logic even after you have returned a book or closed a Web page.

Put one idea on one notecard. You can split one card into two by cutting-and-pasting part of a quote into a second card, if you discover more than one idea on a card. Record the actual page or URL of the quote, not the range of pages for the source.

Take the time to reread and think about and even mark up the author's words with highlighting, bolding and colors; the better you understand the quote, the

easier it will be to paraphrase or summarize the author's idea. Be aware of your thoughts and feelings and record them in **My Ideas**, as these are the responses that help you develop a personal perspective. The more you think about your investigation, the more satisfying and interesting your investigation becomes.

If you are asked to annotate your source list or if you need to weigh one source's contribution or qualities with another, view your notes by source (from the **Bibliography** screen) and read through them as a group, since it will help you assess the value of the source and compare it to others.

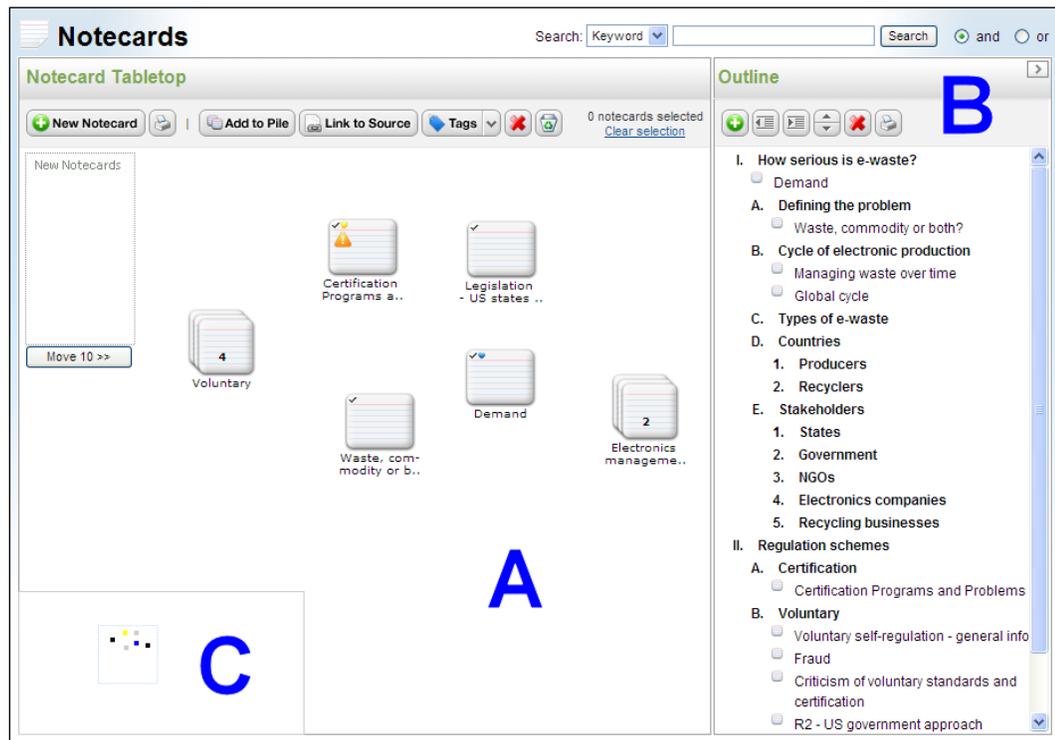
When you scan your source list you will notice that some sources have significantly more notecards than others. Ask yourself why -- it will help you evaluate the value of your sources and even monitor your own progress. For example, if you notice that one source only has a single notecard, it might remind you that you were interrupted when taking notes and had intended to continue later. Or, when you compare the notes for one source with another, you might recognize that one source is particularly useful for an overview of the topic, while another has been written by an expert whose research focused on one aspect of your topic. This knowledge can be useful when you want to reinforce a conclusion you make ("*Kermit, whose knowledge of frogs comes from deeply personal experience, confirms my hypothesis that...*"). As you critically annotate your sources, your source list view of your notecards can remind you of particular strengths or gaps in information ("*While this author is not concerned with environmental threats...*").

The Notecard Tabletop

The Notecard Tabletop is a new way of visualizing and organizing large numbers of notecards that combines the ease and flexibility of working with paper notecards on a desk with the advantages of saving those notecards online.

Navigating the tabletop

Figure 31: Notecards screen



The tabletop itself extends beyond what you see on the screen, giving you room to space out and organize your notecards. Click-and-drag the white area of the tabletop (**A**) to view different parts of the tabletop on your screen. If you need additional tabletop work space, the **Outline** panel (**B**) can be minimized when you don't need it by clicking the small arrow button on the top-right corner.

A birds-eye-view at the bottom-left of the tabletop (**C**) allows you to see and navigate the entire tabletop, with your current view represented as a blue box. Small light gray squares represent notecards. If you add a color tag to a notecard, the birds-eye-view representation of that notecard will also be displayed in that color. Black squares represent notecard piles. Drag the blue box around in the birds-eye-view to navigate quickly to other areas of the tabletop.

Creating and manipulating notecards

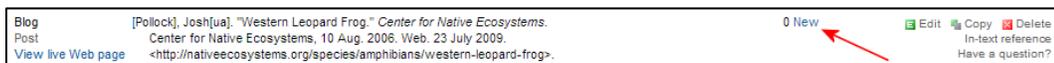
Creating a notecard

Notecards can be created from either the **Bibliography** or **Notecards** screen. However, if a notecard is created from the **Bibliography** view, it is automatically associated with a particular citation. A “thought card” (a notecard that contains your own thoughts or a reminder to yourself, not tied to any citation in your source list) can only be created from the **Notecards** screen.

Creating a new notecard

- From the **Bibliography** screen, click the **New** link in the “Notecards” column of the source...

Figure 32: Creating a new notecard (Bibliography screen)



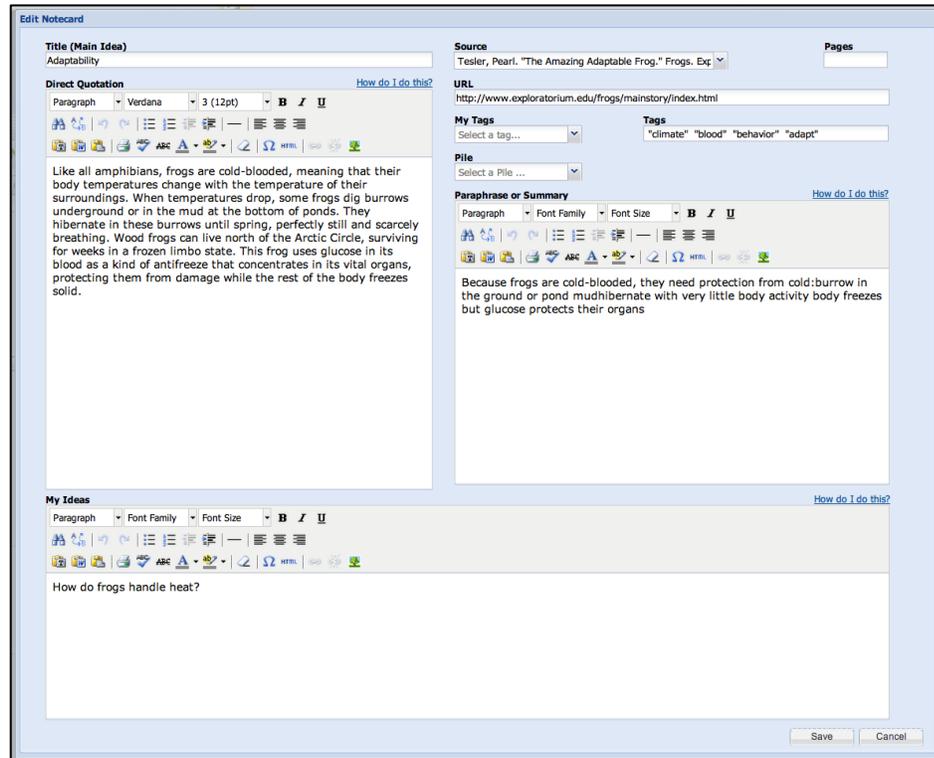
- ...or from the **Notecards** screen, click the **New Notecard** button (top-left of the Notecard Tabletop).

Figure 33: Creating a new notecard (Notecards screen)



- The **New Notecard** window will be displayed.

Figure 34: New/Edit Notecard window



- Provide:
- A unique **title** – typically 1-3 words that identifies the topic of the note.
Note: Titles should be unique so that you are reminded of the content of the notecard when you see an abbreviated summary in the mouse-over view.
 - The **source** of the note (if any). Citations that you have already created can be selected from a dropdown list of your sources. When you create a new notecard from the **Bibliography** screen, you will not see this source field, since the notecard is automatically associated with the entry you are working with.
 - A **URL** (if applicable). This may or may not be the same URL that you actually use in your citation. For example, if the URL is very long and complex, the style rules may not want you to include it in your citation, but it would be useful here on your notecard, to allow you to access the resource quickly.
 - **Pages** from which the quotation is retrieved (if applicable).
 - **Tags** (see the *Notecard tags* section later in this chapter for instructions).
 - You may select an existing notecard **pile** to add the notecard to (or wait and do this later from the Notecard Tabletop).

- A direct **quotation**. If your source is a Web document, simply copy and paste the material directly from the Web page. On a PC, you can do this by highlighting the material on the Web page and typing Ctrl-C, then clicking in the text area on the **Edit Notecard** screen and typing Ctrl-V.
- Optionally, you can add information into the **Paraphrase** and **My Ideas** fields (see “Approaches to note-taking” earlier in this chapter). A **spell-check button** is available in the tool bar of each text field to assist you with spelling.
- Click the **Save** button.
- Notecard names should be unique – if the new notecard title already exists, you will be prompted to choose a different title.
- Your new notecard will be saved.
- If you are creating the notecard from the **Bibliography** screen, the screen will automatically scroll so that you can view the new notecard...
- ...or if you are creating the notecard from the **Notecards** screen, a graphical representation of the new notecard will appear in the “New Notecards” region of the tabletop (top-left). Drag the notecard out of the “New Notecards” region onto the tabletop (or click the **Move 10** button directly below the “New Notecards” region to move ten at a time), where you can group it with similar notecards, add it to a notecard pile, etc.

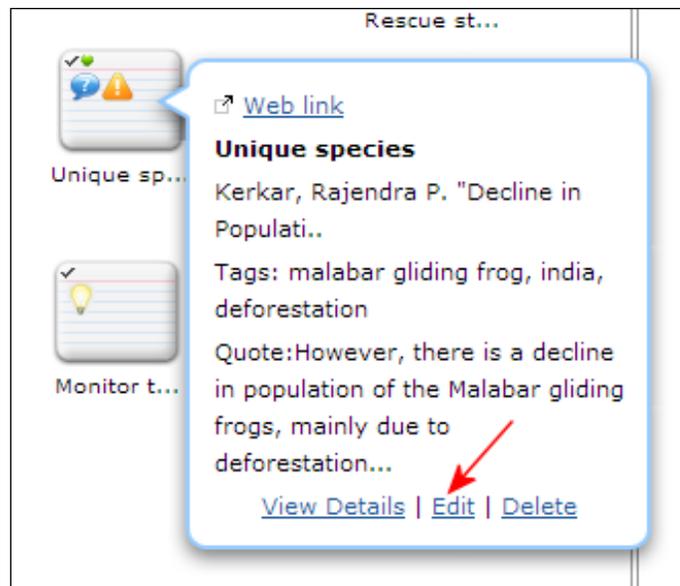
Figure 35: New Notecards region



Editing a notecard

Once you have created a notecard, you can edit it in order to change the title, source, URL, pages, tags, quotation, paraphrase, and my ideas. To edit the notecard from the **Bibliography** screen, click the **Edit** button ( **Edit**) in the top-right corner of the notecard. To edit the notecard from the **Notecards** screen, double-click on it or hover your mouse over the notecard and click the **Edit** link in the pop-up summary of the content.

Figure 36: Notecard summary pop-up



Linking notecards to sources

When you create a notecard from the **Bibliography** screen, it is automatically associated with the source that you are working with. If you create a notecard from the **Notecards** screen, you must select the source from a dropdown list when you are creating the notecard.

When you edit an existing notecard (from either the **Bibliography** or **Notecards** screens), you can change this association by selecting a new source from the **Source** dropdown list on the edit screen.

To change the source association of several notecards at once, highlight (control-click) the notecards you wish to change on the **Notecards** screen and then click the **Link to Source** button.

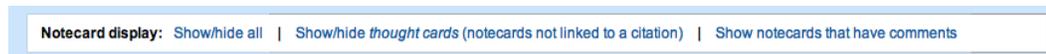
Viewing notecard details

Although it may not seem intuitive at first, the **Bibliography** screen is the easiest place to view the entire contents of your notecards. Since the **Notecards** screen is primarily intended to assist you in visually manipulating and organizing large numbers of notecards into and out of piles, and organizing them into your outline, it is not possible to display the full content of the notecards in this view. In contrast, on the **Bibliography** screen, the full details of that notecard are always visible.

The **Bibliography** screen also has some useful shortcuts that allow you to show or hide groups of notecards that you are interested in. First, each citation in your source list that has one or more notecards associated with it has a **Show** link in the Notecards column that you can click to display all of the notecards for that one. At that point the link changes to **Hide** so that you can reverse the action when you are done.

Below the button bar on the **Bibliography** screen (and above your source list) are the **Notecard display** options.

Figure 37: Notecard display options



Show/hide all: If all notecards are currently hidden, all notecards are shown. If one or more notecards are currently shown, all notecards are hidden.

Show/hide *thought cards*: Shows or hides the notecards that you have created that are **not** associated with any citation in your source list (“thought cards”). These notecards are displayed directly below the Notecard display bar (above the first citation in your source list).

Show notecards that have comments: Displays all notecards that have comments from an instructor (and hides all other notecards). If the My Projects screen indicates that your instructor has written new comments to you, this view allows you to see all notecards (and citations) with new comments (visually scan for the yellow “New” graphic next to the new comments).

Sometimes it may be necessary to view the full details of a notecard from the **Notecards** screen. Hover your mouse over a notecard to see a summary view containing the title, the source, a Web link, and snippets of the tags and quotation. From there, you may click the **View Details** link to bring up the full

contents of the notecard (as well as any comments that have been written on that notecard by an instructor).

Deleting a notecard

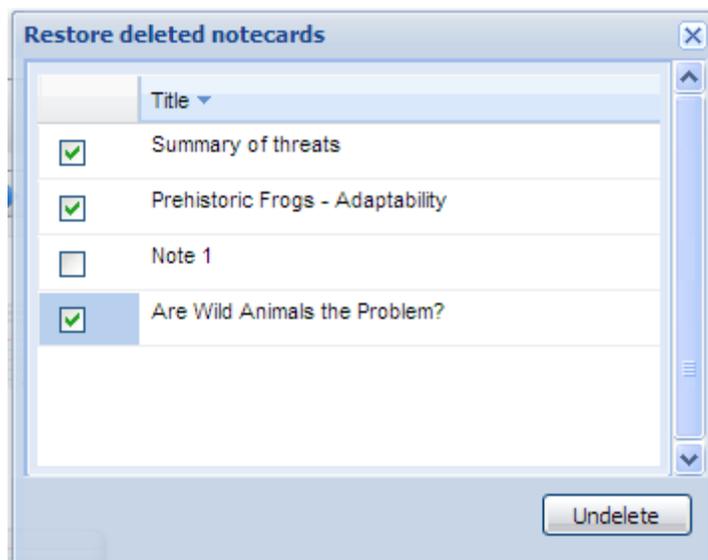
Deleting a notecard

- From the **Bibliography** screen, click the **Delete** button ( Delete) in the top-right corner of the notecard.
- From the **Notecards** screen, you can either:
 - hover the mouse over the notecard on the Notecard Tabletop and click the **Delete** link in the summary pop-up that comes up.
 - Control-click on notecards to highlight them, then click the button with the red “X” at the top of the screen to delete the highlighted notecards.
 - Click **Yes** when asked if you wish to delete the notecard(s).

Undeleting a notecard

Deleted notecards can be recovered by clicking the **Recycle Bin** button () above the Notecard Tabletop. A **Restore Deleted Notecards** window will appear that allows you to select the notecards that you wish to undelete.

Figure 38: Undeleting notecards



 **Note:** Notecard piles are not restored. If a notecard was in a pile when it was deleted, the notecard will be restored as a stand-alone notecard on the Tabletop when it is recovered.

Renaming a notecard

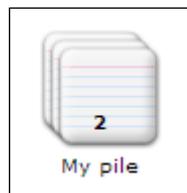
The simplest method of changing your notecard title is to click on the notecard's title on the tabletop, enabling you to edit that field. After you edit the title, click outside the title (or press Enter) to save the change.

Creating and manipulating notecard piles

What is a notecard pile?

A pile is a group of notecards that share a common theme, support an idea, or center on a particular topic. A notecard may only belong to a single notecard pile. On the **Notecards** screen, a pile is represented as a stack of notecards with a number on the front that indicates how many notecards are contained in the pile (see the *Viewing and modifying a notecard pile* section in this chapter for how to view those individual notecards).

Figure 39: Notecard pile



Creating a notecard pile

Unlike notecards, notecard *piles* can only be created and manipulated on the **Notecards** screen.

Creating a new pile via drag-and-drop (for piling 2 notecards)

- On the **Notecards** screen, drag-and-drop one notecard onto another notecard on the Notecard Tabletop.
- A **New pile** window will appear, prompting for the pile title. Enter a brief title and click the **OK** button.
- Pile names should be unique; if the new pile title already exists, you will be prompted to choose a different title.
- The two individual notecards will be replaced on the tabletop with the new pile.

Creating a new pile via the **Add to Pile** button (for piling many notecards)

- On the **Notecards** screen, **Control-click** on notecards and/or notecard piles on the tabletop that you wish to combine into a new notecard pile. The selected notecards and piles will appear highlighted in yellow.
- Click the **Add to Pile** button at the top of the **Notecards** screen.

- On the pop-up window, select the **Create New Pile** option and provide a new pile title.
- Click **Submit** and the new pile will be created in the “New Notecards” region. Drag-and-drop the new pile from there onto the tabletop where you would like it.

Viewing and modifying a notecard pile

Once a notecard pile has been created, simple drag-and-drop actions allow you to add and remove notecards, combine piles, and move notecards between piles. For example, to combine two piles, simply drag-and-drop one pile onto another. To add a notecard to an existing pile, drag-and-drop the notecard on top of the pile you wish to add it to.

Notecard piles can be expanded on the tabletop so that you can work with individual notecards within the pile. To expand a notecard pile, double-click on it or hover your mouse over the pile and click the **Expand** link in the summary pop-up. The expanded pile is represented on the tabletop as a dotted rectangle as shown here.

Figure 40: Expanded notecard pile



To remove a notecard from a notecard pile, simply click on a notecard in the expanded view of the pile and drag-and-drop it outside of the dotted rectangle that represents the pile. Or, if you want to add it into a different pile, drag-and-drop the notecard onto another pile on the tabletop.

To view the full content of all of the notecards in a pile, click the **View Details** link in the expanded view of the pile.

When you are done viewing and making changes to the notecard pile, click the **Close Pile** link to return the pile to its original state.

Deleting a notecard pile

A pile can only exist if it contains two or more notecards. Thus, if a pile contains two notecards and you drag-and-drop one notecard out of the pile, the pile will disappear. Piles may also be automatically removed as a result of any action that results in an empty or single-notecard pile (e.g., the **Add to Pile** and **Delete** buttons).

If you delete an entire pile, you will also be deleting *all of the notecards it contains*. To delete a pile and its notecards, mouse-over the notecard pile and click the **Delete** link from the summary pop-up. Click **Yes** when asked “Are you sure you want to permanently delete this pile and the notecards within it?”

Renaming a notecard pile

To change a pile’s title, click on the notecard pile’s title on the tabletop. This will place the title in edit mode. Change the title and click outside the title (or press Enter) to save.

Reordering notecards within a notecard pile

Reordering notecards

- Hover the mouse over a notecard pile and click the **Expand** link to display the expanded view of the pile.
- Click on a notecard within the pile and drag-and-drop it to a new location within the pile. Notecards in the pile will automatically move aside as necessary to allow you to insert the notecard between them.

Notecard tags

What is a tag?

A tag is a way for you to identify and label concepts within each notecard. As you take notes, you can continually add and edit tags, both tags you’ve already used and new ones that you create. Later you can easily sort by a particular tag/concept across all your notecards.

Unlike a notecard’s title which corresponds to the main idea of one notecard, tags represent other important ideas or details within a notecard. As you investigate your topic, you will notice that you are assigning certain common tags to notes from different sources. This new association of notes might suggest to you that you should create a new notecard pile containing these notes or

insert these notes into a new or existing subtopic in your outline. You may realize you are identifying evidence or data for an argument you want to make.

Tags can be either keyword tags (e.g., *climate, food, eyes, adaptability, tongue, skin*) or phrase tags (e.g., *chemical_threat, climate_threat, construction_threat, fungus_threat, habitat_loss, life_cycle*).

Tags have the following attributes in NoodleTools:

1. Any number of tags can be added to a particular notecard.
2. A particular tag can be assigned to any number of notecards.
3. Tags are separated (delimited) by spaces.
4. Multi-word tags must be enclosed in quotation marks (e.g., “chemical threat”) or joined by an underscore (e.g., *chemical_threat*) so that they will not be treated as two separate tags.
5. Tags are unique to a particular project. If you want to use the same tag in a new project’s source list, you must add it again.

Why are tags useful on notecards?

As you read, investigate and take notes, you discover facts, ideas, themes and data that you suspect may be important, and that you want to remember and collect. Tag them, so that you can find them again. At any point you can quickly locate notecards contain a tag you create, or even locate all your notes that contain two or three tags in common.

Tags can help you gather organize, analyze, evaluate and even synthesize different aspects of the information you collect. For example, in our tags on frogs, we may eventually **gather and organize** several environmental threats (*chemical_threat, fungus_threat, climate_threat, construction_threat, habitat_loss*) for a discussion on declining frog populations. Or, when we **analyze** the tags we have used about the frog’s physical features (e.g., *eyes, tongue, skin*), we may realize that we probably need information about other parts of the frog’s body (e.g., *legs, digestive system*) and decide to search for new sources.

Sometimes we take notes on a news article about the results of a research study, the abstract of a scientific paper or an executive summary of a foundation's report. We may add a tag with the name of the study or report. As we **evaluate** our notes on this source, we may realize that we ought to find and read the entire report or the original study, since it will include the details, examples and explanations that will **expand and elaborate** the ideas we recorded.

Eventually we may realize that notecards with certain tags should be grouped as a pile called “environmental threats.” Or, when we group the notecards by the *skin* tag, we may discover connections among complex biological attributes; the frog’s skin keeps it moist and allows it to breathe, but it also absorbs dangerous chemicals and carries disease to other frogs.

When you first begin to read about a subject, you may not know what to tag. It becomes easier to go back and tag notecards after you have a better understanding of your subject. Tags help you **focus** your thinking, **support claims with evidence**, **uncover** the big picture and **compare** different ideas in order to **synthesize information**. It is precisely this flexibility that makes tags such a useful tool for thinking.

Associating tags to notecards

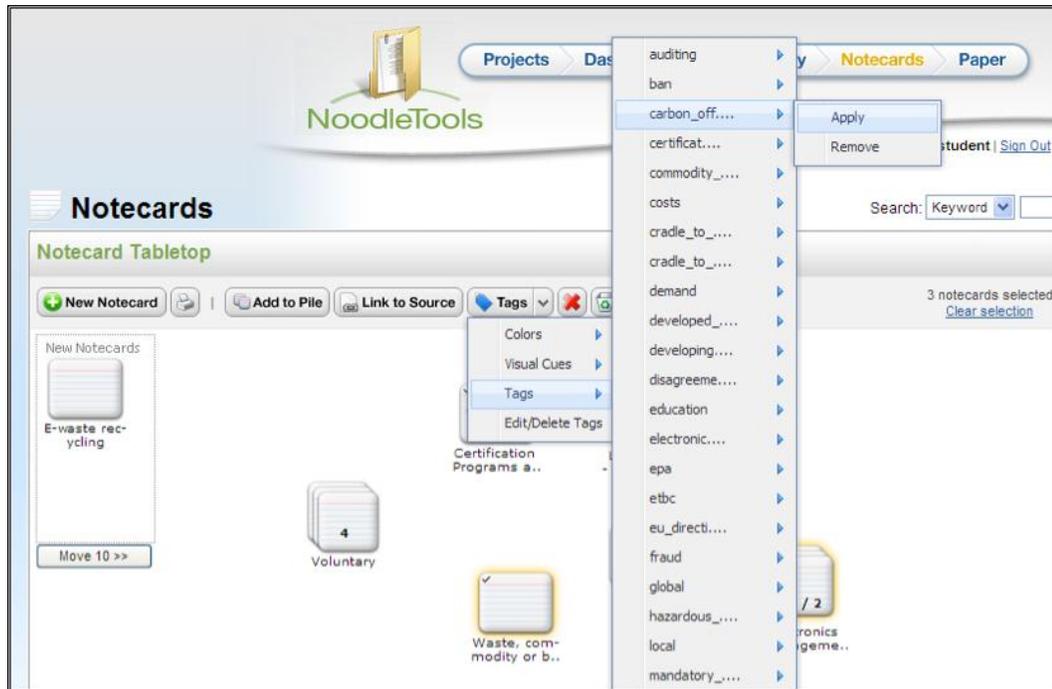
To associate a tag with a notecard as you create it, simply type the tag into the **Tags** field on the **New Notecard** screen (see the *Creating a notecard* section earlier in this chapter). If a tag already exists, it will be listed below the tag entry field in the **Existing Tags** dropdown list. To associate an existing tag with the notecard, simply select a tag from the dropdown list to add that tag to the text that is already typed in the tag field. If the tag has already been added to the notecard, it will not be added again.

You can always add or remove tags from a notecard later by editing the notecard and changing the tags in the **Edit Notecard** window. However, it is faster to add and remove tags using the **Tags** button on the **Notecards** screen. This feature also allows you to add or remove a tag from several notecards at once:

Adding or removing tags from one or more notecards

- **Control-click** on the notecards you wish to add or remove the tag from. They will be highlighted yellow.
- Click the **Tags** dropdown button at the top of the screen, select the “Tags” option to display the list of existing tags, mouse-over the tag that you wish to add or remove, and select **Apply** or **Remove** as shown:

Figure 41: Adding word/phrase tags to notecards



 **Note:** Tags are not case-sensitive. Capitalization is ignored, so for example the tag “Washington DC” is equivalent to “washington dc”.

Renaming and deleting tags

To rename or delete an existing tag, click the **Tags** button on the **Notecards** screen, then select the “Edit/Delete Tags” option at the bottom of the dropdown list. From the resulting screen, you can rename individual tags, or select one or more tags to permanently remove.

Notecard colors and visual cues

In addition to word and phrase tags, NoodleTools allows you to add colors and visual cues to the notecards you create.

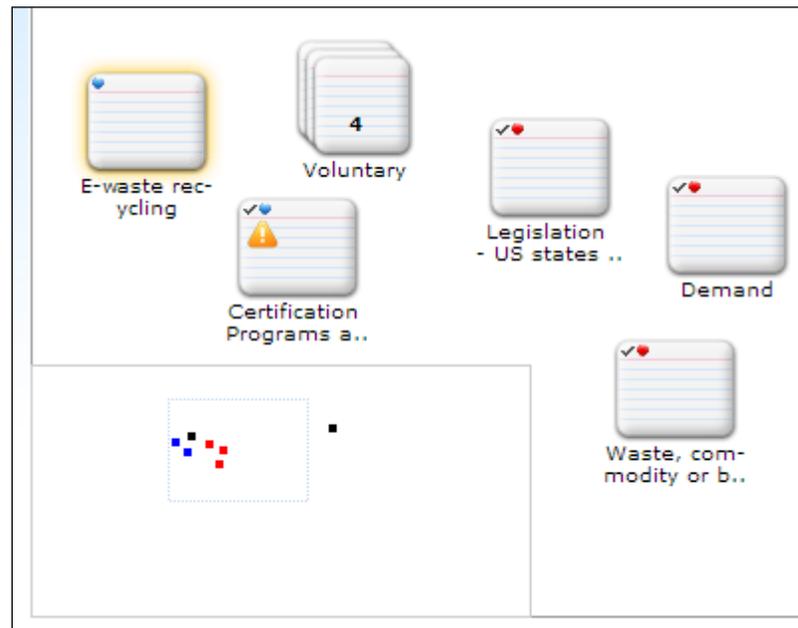
Colors

Colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple) have no predefined meanings; you decide what you want them to represent. They are applied in a manner similar to tags.

Adding a color to a notecard

- **Control-click** on each of the notecards you wish to add or remove a color from. They will be highlighted yellow.
- Click the **Tags** dropdown button at the top of the screen, select the “Colors” option to display the six color choices, mouse-over the color that you wish to add or remove, and select **Apply** or **Remove**.

Figure 42: Notecard colors



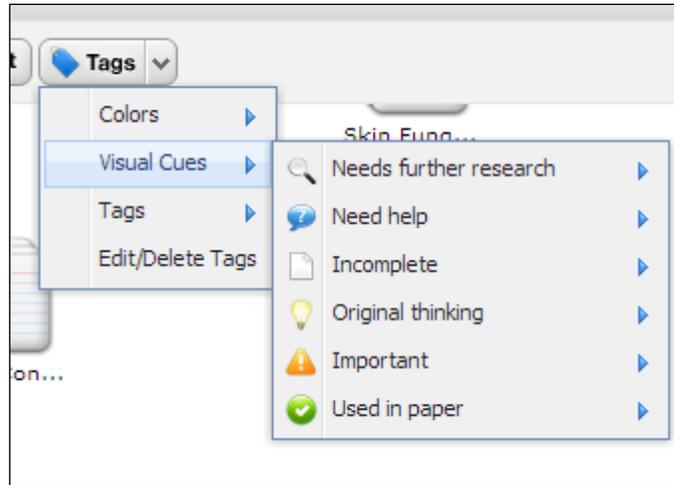
Unlike tags, only a single color can be applied to a particular notecard. If you apply the color red to a notecard that already has the color green, the notecard color will be changed from green to red. On the tabletop, notecard colors are represented by a small colored dot on the top-left corner of the notecard. The birds-eye-view also displays a colored square, rather than the default gray one.

One application for colors is labeling pro and con arguments for a debate (green for pro arguments, red for con arguments). Or if you were comparing three different versions of the same myth in various sources, you might choose to assign one color to notecards pertaining to one version, a second color for the second version, and so forth. Later, you can search your notecards by a color and certain tags, compare common attributes among all three myths, then pile and order notecards with a particular combination of color and tags on the tabletop or insert them into your outline under a new subtopic.

Visual cues

Visual cues are a set of six predefined visual reminders that can also be added to your notecards: *Needs further research*, *Need help*, *Incomplete*, *Original thinking*, *Important*, and *Used in paper*.

Figure 43: Notecard visual cues



When applied to a notecard, these visual cues show up directly on the notecard icons on the tabletop, calling them to your attention immediately.

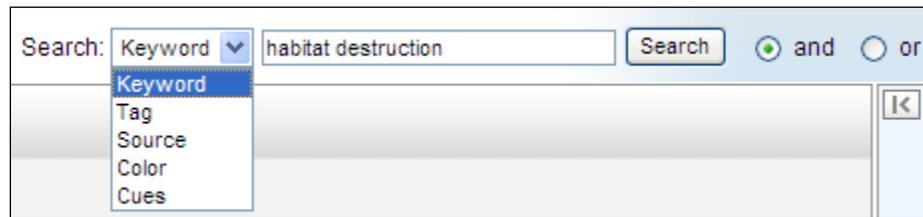
Figure 44: Visual cues on notecards



Searching notecards

The **Search** feature at the top-right of the **Notecards** screen allows you to find the notecards that are linked to a specific source in your bibliography, or that have keywords, tags, a color, or visual cues that you are interested in.

Figure 45: Searching notecards by keyword



The figure above shows an example of a search for all notecards that have both the keywords “habitat” and “destruction.” The **and/or** option next to the search field allows you to search using Boolean AND (all words must match) or OR (match any of the words). This keyword search looks for matches in the title, URL, pages, quotation, paraphrase, and my ideas fields of your notecards.

After you click **Search**, the notecards that match the criteria will be selected (displayed on the tabletop with a yellow highlight). If some notecards had previously been selected and highlighted, you will be asked whether you would like to *replace the selection* with the results of the search or *append the new search matches* to your existing selection.

After you conduct a search, the number of matching notecards can be determined by looking at the “notecards selected” count on the top-right corner of the Notecard Tabletop.

Figure 46: Selected notecard count



The results of a search can help you organize your notecards efficiently. For example, you might want to create a notecard pile with all notecards that have the tag “habitat.” To do so, simply search by tag “habitat” to select those notecards, and then click the **Add to Pile** button to create a new pile containing those notecards.

Printing notecards

To print notecards

- On the **Notecards** screen, click the **Print** button above the Notecard Tabletop.
- Choose “Export as Web page (HTML file)” or “Export to Word (RTF file)” from the options window, depending on your needs.

Important: Exporting and printing from a Web page will keep all of the images and formatting in your notecards intact. Exporting to an RTF file will eliminate all graphics and formatting (the result is just plain text).

Expert tip: If you would like to maintain some of the formatting when you export to Word, you can try choosing the “Export as Web page” option, then simply copy and paste the resulting Web page into a Word document.

- Choose from three print options:
 - **Export all notecards**
 - **Export selected notecards only** (use control-click to select individual notecards on the tabletop, or search by keyword, tag, etc. to select notecards matching specific criteria)
 - **Export notecards from pile...** (choose a pile name from the dropdown list)
- On the **Notecard items to print** window, choose the elements from the notecards that you wish to include in the exported file (quotation, paraphrase, my ideas, page numbers, etc.). By default, they will all be included. Unmark the checkboxes next to any elements that you wish to omit. Click the **Submit** button.
- If you are exporting as a Web page, the Web page will open and you can use your browser’s File → Print mechanism to print the notecards.
- If you are exporting to an RTF file then depending on the browser you are using, the file download will either start automatically, or you will be prompted to click a link to start the file download. Save the RTF file to your computer and then open it in Word (or other word processor that supports the RTF file type).

The Outline

Creating an outline

The right panel of the Notecard Tabletop is where you create an outline for your paper. The Outline panel can be minimized if you aren't working on your outline and you would like additional space to manipulate your notecards on the tabletop. Click the small arrow button in the top-right corner to minimize the panel or to show it again.

Why use an outline?

An outline organizes your information in complimentary ways because it shows both:

1. The logical **progression** from your introduction/beginning through a conclusion/end in support of your overarching thesis.
2. The hierarchical **relationships** between topics and subtopics, main points and supporting evidence, abstract ideas and concrete details.

Sometimes you will create a working outline of your topic before you have gathered all your information, then will modify and rearrange the components as understand your subject better and think about the best presentation to your audience. At other times you may wait until you have gathered most or all of your information before you are able to develop an outline. The ultimate purpose of an outline is to help you write or present ideas in an organized manner that your audience can follow.

The most important ideas are labeled with Roman numerals I, II, III, etc. which are relatively of the same importance to each other. The indented subheadings A, B, C, etc., are subordinate to the Roman numeral but equally significant to other alphabetical letters.

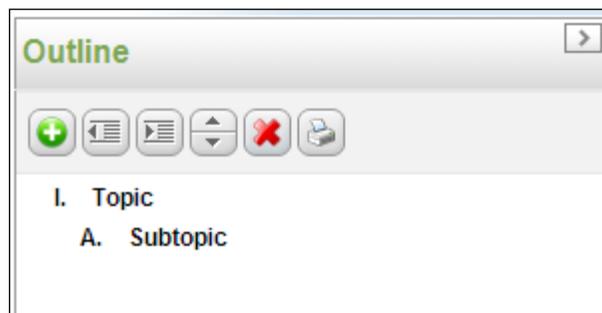
- I. Introduction/Thesis
- II. Background of the problem
 - A. History
 - i. Pre 1900
 - ii. From 1900 - 2000
 - iii. From 2000 - present
 - B. Current data
- III. The scope of the problem
- IV. First solution
 - A. Advantages
 - i. Case one

- ii. Case two
- B. Disadvantages
- V. Second solution
 - A. Advantages
 - B. Disadvantages
- VI. My solution
 - A. Advantages
 - B. Unresolved problems and disadvantages
- VII. Future possibilities

Creating items in the outline

When you begin a new outline, you'll find a sample topic and subtopic already in place.

Figure 47: Blank outline



You can delete these default items if you wish to. Or, to edit these existing items, simply click twice on the title ("Topic" or "Sub Topic") in the outline. The first click selects the item and the second click puts the title into edit mode. When you finish editing, either press Enter or click outside of the edit box to save the changes.

First, a bit of terminology is helpful. As you are creating your outline, you will need to create both *siblings* and *children* of existing outline items. Siblings of item "A" would be "B", "C", "D", etc. -- they are at the same indentation level and are subtopics of the same item in the outline. Children of item "A" would be "i", "ii", "iii", "iv", etc. -- they are subtopics of item "A", indented right).

To add a new "child" item (subtopic) to the outline

- Select a topic in the outline and click the **green "+"** button or press the **Insert** key. This adds a subtopic under the selected item. Alternatively, right-click on an item in the outline and choose "Add Subtopic (Child)" from the menu to create a subtopic.

To add a new “sibling” item to the outline

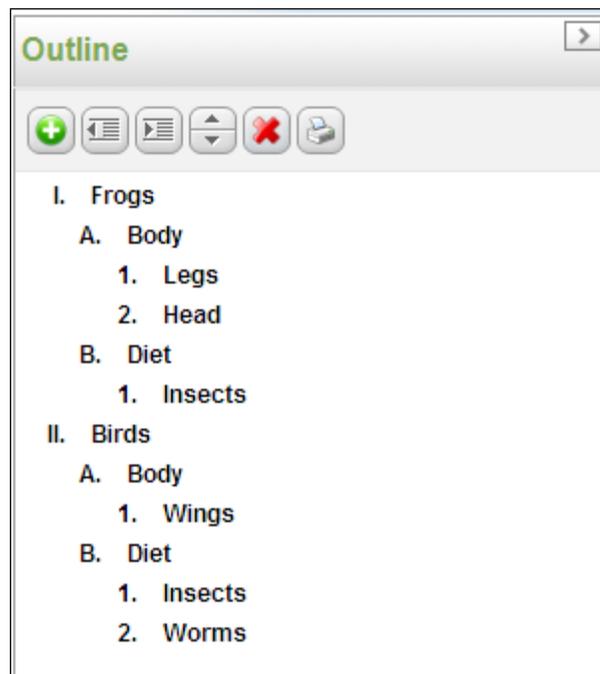
- Select a topic in the outline and press the **Enter** key. This adds a sibling topic under the selected item. Alternatively, right-click on an item in the outline and choose “Add New Topic (Sibling)” from the menu.

Note: Clicking the green “+” button with no outline item selected will add a top-level (I, II, III, etc.) item.

Moving items in the outline

Use the left and right arrow buttons in the outline toolbar to change the indent level of an item in the outline. Use the up and down arrow buttons in the outline toolbar to change the order of subtopics (sibling items) under a topic item.

Figure 48: Outline



Some simple examples:

- Under Frogs → Body, we could reverse the order of the two subtopics “Legs” and “Head” by selecting “Legs” and clicking the down arrow button.
- To put “Birds” before “Frogs,” we can select “Birds” in the outline and click the up arrow button.

An example requiring several moves:

1. To put both “Frogs” and “Birds” under a new parent topic “Animals,” first create a new sibling item “Animals” by selecting “Birds” and pressing the Enter key (this gives you item “III. Animals”).
2. Next, select the new “Animals” topic and press the up button twice to move it to the top (this gives you “I. Animals” followed by “II. Frogs” and “III. Birds”).
3. Finally, select “Frogs” and click the right arrow to make it a subtopic of “Animals,” then do the same for “Birds.”

Deleting outline items

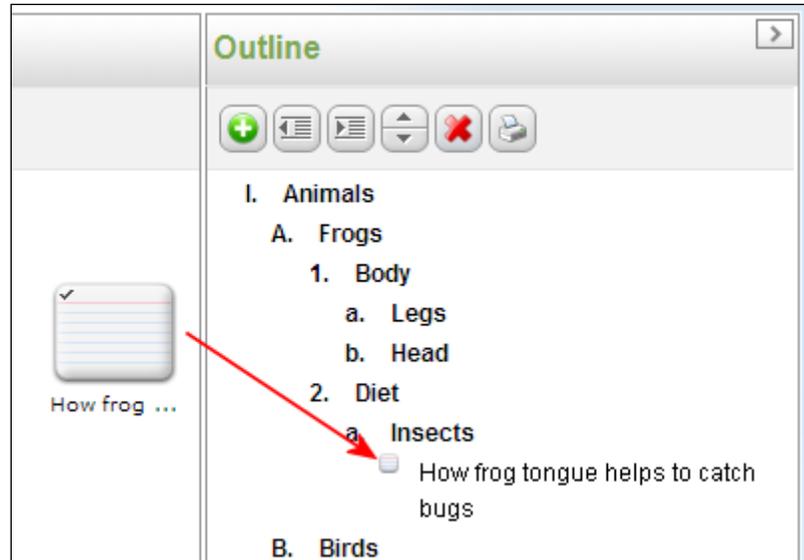
To remove an item from the outline, select the item and click the **Delete** button (a red “X”) in the outline toolbar. Alternatively, right-click on the item and choose “Delete” from the menu. Deleting a topic in your outline will delete all of the subtopics under that topic, so use this carefully.

Adding notecards to your outline

A powerful feature of the outline in NoodleTools is that you can add notecards that you have created to topics in your outline. Later, you can begin writing a draft of your essay by exporting your outline and notecards to a word processing program. You can also print your outline with your notecards included (see *Printing the outline*).

To begin, simply drag-and-drop a notecard or notecard pile from the Notecard Tabletop onto a topic or subtopic in your outline. Moving notecards into your outline does not remove the notecards from the tabletop; it only associates the notecard with the node in the outline. Dragging a notecard pile into the outline will add all of the notecards within that pile to the topic or subtopic in your outline. To distinguish notecards from topics and subtopics, notecards are represented by a small notecard icon, as shown:

Figure 49: Moving notecards into the outline



Once a notecard is associated with an item in the outline, you can move it around in the outline by clicking and dragging it to a different location in the outline. Or, to remove it from the outline, click and drag the notecard out of the outline back onto the tabletop area.

You'll notice that when a notecard has been added to the outline, a small black checkmark appears in the top-left corner of the notecard on the tabletop. This helps you keep track of which notecards you have already added to your outline.

In addition, clicking on a notecard within the outline causes the notecard on the tabletop (and its representation in the birds-eye-view) to flash blue so you can quickly identify its location on the tabletop.

Printing the outline

Printing the outline

- Click the **Print** button in the outline toolbar.
- Choose from three print options:
- **Print outline with notecards:** Export as an HTML file, including the content of your notecards in line with the topics and subtopics of your outline. Outline numbering and HTML formatting in your notecards will be retained.
- **Print outline without notecards:** Export just your outline as an HTML file, retaining your outline numbering.

→ **Convert outline to RTF:** Export as an RTF file that can be opened directly in Word.

Important: With the RTF option, notecards will be exported as plain text and images will be omitted.

- If you chose to include the notecards in the export, choose the elements from the notecards that you wish to include in the exported file (quotation, paraphrase, my ideas, page numbers, etc.). By default, they will all be included. Unmark the checkboxes next to any elements that you wish to omit.
- If you are exporting as a Web page, the Web page will open and you can use your browser's File → Print mechanism to print the outline.
- If you are exporting to an RTF file then depending on the browser you are using, the file download will either start automatically, or you will be prompted to click a link to start the file download. Save the RTF file to your computer and then open it in Word (or other word processor that supports the RTF file type).

Google Docs overview

Google Docs has quickly become the online word processing tool of choice at most schools and colleges, so we are confident that you will embrace the integration of Google Docs with NoodleTools.

When you click **Paper** in the NoodleTools navigation bar, a new document is created in your Google Docs account. That document is automatically tied to the NoodleTools project, so that you can return directly to the paper by clicking on the Paper button again.

When you share a NoodleTools project with a teacher, you have the option to share the Google Docs paper too. The teacher gains full edit access to the document and can give you feedback using Google's **comment** tool directly on your working paper.

Creating a paper

To start authoring your research paper in NoodleTools:

- Open a project and click **Paper** in the navigation bar (or in the **Components** area of the **Dashboard** screen).
- A new browser window will open and prompt you to log in to your Google account. Enter your Google account information and click **Sign in**.



Note: This is a secure Google login screen. NoodleTools does not have access to the Google account information that you enter on this secure page and cannot retrieve your password.

- If your login is successful, another Google Web page will prompt you to grant or deny access to NoodleTools. This will allow us to create a new document in your Google Docs account. Click **Grant access**.
- The new Google Docs document will open and you may begin writing. Note that the title of the document is automatically set to match the title of your project, with your Personal ID in parentheses. For example, if your NoodleTools project is titled "E-waste management" and your ID is "SampleID", the document will be titled "E-waste management (SampleID)."

- Save your document and close the browser window containing Google Docs when you are done, or to continue working on other tasks in NoodleTools. The next time you click **Paper** in the NoodleTools navigation bar, this document will reopen. Only one Google Docs document can be associated with one NoodleTools project at a time.

Sharing the paper with a teacher

Detailed instructions for sharing a project can be found in *Sharing projects* in Chapter 6. In order for the paper to be shared along with the citations, notecards, and outline, there are three requirements:

1. The teacher that the student is sharing the project with must have saved a valid Google Account ID in his or her user profile (this can be done either by clicking the **My Account** link in NoodleTools, or from the **Sharing Setup** screens when defining a drop box).
2. The student must have created the paper through the links in NoodleTools as described above (not by opening Google Docs and creating a new document there).
3. The student must check the “Share my Google Docs paper” option on the **Share Project** screen.

Figure 50: Sharing the Google Docs paper

Share Project

You may have been asked to share your NoodleTools project with your teacher/instructor. Sharing your work enables them to view your work and add helpful comments. To share this project, enter the name of the assignment drop box below. If you don't know the drop box you are supposed to use, you may need to ask your teacher.

Share Options

Sharing: Environmental Impact

Assignment Drop Box: Example

First and Last Name: Damon Abilock

Identify yourself (your teacher doesn't know your personal ID)

Share my Google Docs paper

Note: You may be prompted to log in to your Google account when you click "Share Project" below.

Share Project

Collaborating on a paper

Detailed instructions for collaborating on a project can be found in *Student collaboration* in Chapter 6. In order for the paper to be accessible to all team members, there are two requirements:

1. Each team member must have a valid **Google Account ID** on record, as part of their user profile (Click the **My Account** link near the top of the screen to edit your user profile).*
2. The paper needs to have been created through the links in NoodleTools as described above (not by opening Google Docs and creating a new document there).

* On the Dashboard, if the words “(No Google ID)” appear for a student (under “Paper”), it means that the student did not have a Google Account ID defined in his profile when the project was shared with him. If the student needs access to the Google Doc associated with the project, he should click the “My Account” link near the top of the screen to edit his profile and add his Google Account ID. Then one of his team members who does have access to the paper can click the “Share Google Docs paper with these students” link in the Student Collaboration area to give the other student access to that paper.

Google Apps for Education

The NoodleTools account administrator has the option to enable students to use a Google Apps for Education account, rather than a personal Google account. To enable this option, the administrator should log into the school’s/district’s administration area and add the appropriate **Google Apps for Education Domain** in the **NoodleTools Customization** section.

Figure 51: Google Apps for Education setup

<p>Google Apps for Education Domain</p> <p><i>Description:</i> If your school or district uses Google Apps for Education, provide your Google Apps for Education Domain here to allow users to access those accounts from the Google Docs integration in NoodleBib.</p> <p>Domain: <input type="text" value="@maricopa.edu/google"/> (e.g. myappsdomain.com)</p>

Once this option is enabled, students will see a checkbox (checked by default) in their user profile (i.e., when they click the “My Account” link in NoodleTools) that allows them to specify whether or not they wish to use their Google Apps for Education account with NoodleTools.

Figure 52: User profile with Google Account ID field

Edit Profile

Profile

You may update your personal profile here. Your initials and last 4 digits of your phone number are used to identify your account in the event that you forget your password.

Personal ID:

New Password: *Leave blank to keep existing password*

Retype Password:

Initials: (e.g. "JS" for John Smith)

Phone: (last 4 digits only)

School / Location:

Help Setting:

Google Account ID:

This is a Google Apps for Education account (@maricopa.edu/google)

Save Profile

Chapter 6: Working with Projects

Copying projects

You can create a duplicate copy of an entire project (source list, notecards and outline) in your own folder, or transfer a copy to another NoodleTools user. For instructions on how to copy individual citations, see *Copying citations* in Chapter 3.

Figure 53: Copying a project

The screenshot shows a light blue dialog box titled "Copy Projects" with a document icon and a plus sign. Below the title, it says "Copying project(s): E-waste". Underneath, the title "Copy Projects" is repeated in green. The "Copy to:" section has two radio button options: "my own personal folder" (which is selected) and "another user's folder:" followed by a text input field and the instruction "(enter the user's personal ID)". At the bottom center is a "Copy" button.

To copy a project, click **My Projects** in the navigation bar, then click the **Copy** button ( Copy) in the right-most column. Select **my own personal folder** if you want to duplicate the project in the same folder, or select **another user's folder** and enter a personal ID to transfer a copy of the project to another user.

To copy more than one project at a time, mark the checkboxes next to the projects you wish to copy and then click the **Copy** button at the bottom of the **My Projects** area.

Note that if you have work under two separate personal folders (for example, one free MLA Lite folder and one folder under a school's subscription), the copy feature is a simple way of gathering all your work into a single folder.

 **Note:** Only MLA Junior-level projects can be copied to a user's free NoodleTools MLA Lite account.

 **Note:** If there is more than one user with the same personal ID, you may be prompted to identify the school or account type of the user before the transfer completes.

Sharing projects

If you are logging in through a school, library or classroom subscription, you have the option to share work. If a student shares a project, an instructor can view the source list, notecards, outline, and Google Docs paper. The teacher can give feedback next to individual citations and notecards, or provide comments and corrections in the Google Docs paper.

 **Note:** A teacher or librarian can only view a student's project if that student actively allows a project to be shared (described below in *Student instructions*).

Teacher instructions

 **Note:** We recommend that teachers read both the *Teacher instructions* and *Student instructions* sections of this guide, so as to understand how sharing works on both sides.

To enable your students to share work with you, you will create one **assignment drop box** for each project you assign.

For example, you might create an assignment drop box titled “Smith 2010 ENG101 P3: Hamlet”. Your ENG101 period 3 students would use share their “Hamlet” project with you through this drop box.

Work submitted to you by your students is accessible from the **Projects Shared with Me** section of your personal folder. By creating one assignment drop box for each project you assign, student work is conveniently grouped for evaluation, as shown below.

Figure 54: Projects Shared with Me

Drop Box	Description	Status	Style	Level	Entries	Notes	Created (PST)	Modified (PST)	Shared By	
Jones ENG115 2009 - Macbeth										
	Macbeth	Revised	MLA	Advanced	22	30	02/11/09 04:29 PM	08/18/10 11:56 PM	student1 (Tom Jones)	Delete
Jones ENG115 2010 - Macbeth										
	Macbeth	Revised	MLA	Advanced	22	30	02/11/09 04:29 PM	08/18/10 11:56 PM	student2 (John Adams)	Delete
	Macbeth	Viewed	MLA	Advanced	1	1	04/21/10 11:52 AM	07/24/10 09:02 AM	student3 (Martha Clay)	Delete
	Macbeth	New	MLA	Advanced	3	8	05/24/10 05:24 PM	07/24/10 07:29 AM	student4 (Lila Waters)	Delete
	Macbeth	New	MLA	Advanced	6	9	01/09/10 11:24 AM	07/24/10 02:55 AM	student5 (Maria Reeves)	Delete

Creating assignment drop boxes

- Click **My Projects** in the navigation bar to view your personal folder.
- Scroll to the bottom of the screen to view the **Projects Shared with Me** table.

Note: If your folder view does not include a **Projects Shared with Me** section, you did not select the **I am a teacher or librarian** option when you first created your personal folder. If your folder is empty, you can simply create a new folder using the correct option. If you have already composed a project within your folder that you wish to keep, contact your account administrator, who can convert your folder to a teacher's folder through the **subscription management area**.
- Click the **Sharing Setup** button.
- On the **Sharing Setup** screen, first enter your name. This is the name that your students will see when you write comments to them, so it should be the name by which they refer to you in the classroom (e.g., "Mrs. Reeves" or "Debbie").
- Enter the new **drop box name**. The drop box name must be unique to the school(s) under your NoodleTools subscription but should also be simple enough for students to remember. Including the year and semester can be a good idea, to avoid getting it confused with a drop box name for the same project in a different year.
- If there are other teachers or librarians who need to review and comment on the projects shared with you through this assignment drop box, you may enter their personal IDs under **Additional recipients**. They will see the shared projects in their **Projects Shared with Me** area, just as you do.
- Enter your **Google Account ID** so that students who share projects with you will be able to share their Google Docs papers with you as well.
- If there are any assignment-related links that you'd like students who share projects with this drop box to see, you can enter up to three of

them. For each, enter a **Description** (e.g., “Assignment Calendar”) and the **URL**.

Some suggestions:

- An assignment calendar. For example, in Google Calendar, you can create a new calendar for a specific assignment by selecting Settings → Calendar Settings → Calendars and then clicking the **Create new calendar** button. After you create the calendar, go to the **Calendar details** screen and click the **HTML** button under **Private Address**. Copy and paste the link it gives you into the NoodleTools URL field.
- The online assignment sheet.
- A “suggested resources” Web page.
- A pathfinder or Webquest.
- A blog or wiki set up for the assignment.

→ Click **Create drop box**.

→ To add another assignment drop box, click the **Create a New Drop Box** button above the list of drop boxes on the **Sharing Setup** screen. If you make a mistake, you can edit an assignment drop box by clicking the assignment drop box in the list.

→ When you are done, click **My Projects** in the navigation bar to return to your personal folder.

In order for students to share projects with you, you must tell the students what **assignment drop box name** to use. For example, your assignment sheet might say: “Share your work with me using the assignment drop box name *Smith 2010 ENG101 P3: Hamlet*.”

Students share a project from the **Dashboard** screen. Before you provide instructions to students, you may want to create a test student folder and share a project, so that you understand how the process works.

Projects that are shared with you are grouped in the **Projects Shared with Me** table by assignment drop box and then sorted by the date of last revision (i.e., projects that have been edited most recently will appear at the top). To improve readability when you have many classes sharing work with you, the individual projects under each assignment drop box are hidden until you click the assignment drop box that you wish to view (or the “+” symbol next to it).

To identify the author of each project, the student's username followed by his or her real name (as they entered it) appears in parentheses (under the **Shared By** column) in the far-right column. The first column of the table provides the **description** that the student gave to the project.

The **status** column can contain one of three values:

- **New:** You have not viewed or added comments to the project yet.
- **Viewed:** You have viewed the project, and the student/author has not made any revisions since that time.
- **Revised:** The student/author has made revisions since you last viewed or added comments to the project.

Note: We do not track whether the student has revised their Google doc paper since you last looked at it, so this status will only say Revised if the student has changed their notecards, outline, or source list.

To view a **30-day history** of work done on a particular project, which includes specific times that the author logged in, added/edited/removed citations, added/edited/removed notecards, and more, mouse-over the status value and click the 30-day history log link in the pop-up window that appears. **Note:** You can also view the 30-day history from the Dashboard of the student's project (under "History").

The **style** (MLA, APA, or Chicago) and **level** (Starter, Junior or Advanced) of each project is given, as well as the **number of entries** and **number of notes** (if the notecards feature is enabled). The last two columns indicate the date each was **created** and last **modified**.

You can remove a project that has been shared with you by clicking the **Delete** button ( Delete) next to the project (at the far-right). If you do so, you will not be able to view it unless the student shares the project with you a second time.

Projects shared with you are opened in read-only mode – you can view but not modify the student's citations, notecards, and outline. There is one exception to this -- if a student has shared a Google Docs paper as part of the project, you do have full edit privilege on that document, allowing you to write comments and/or corrections directly on the document.

Click a project's description to open it. On the **Bibliography** screen, display the form used to create the citation by clicking the **View** button ( View) next to the citation you wish to see. When you see exactly what information the student

Working with Projects

entered into each field, you will be able to analyze what a student doesn't understand or find mistakes in style.

If the notecards feature is enabled, a **Show** link in the "Notecards" column allows you to view notecards associated with a particular entry. To view all notecards that the student has created, click the **Show/hide all** link in the **Notecard display** options bar near the top of the screen.

Although you cannot make changes to the citations, notecards, or outline, you have the ability to add comments. Students will appreciate having a chance to improve or correct their work based on your feedback before they submit their final products.

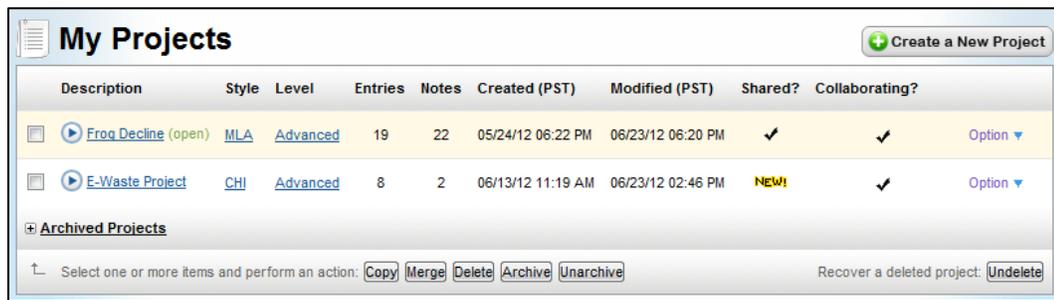
Figure 55: Teacher's view of a shared project

The screenshot displays the teacher's view of a shared project. At the top, the citation for the journal article "Extinction? A View from the World of Amphibians" by Wake, David B., and Vance T. Vredenburg is shown. Below the citation is a "Citation Comments" section with a text input field and a "Submit" button. A red arrow points from the text "Provide comments about the citation" to the "Submit" button. The main content area shows a notecard titled "Mass extinction caused by humans" with a URL, page number, tags, and a quote. Below the quote is a list of causes for mass extinction. A "Notecard Comments" section is visible at the bottom, with a red arrow pointing from the text "Provide comments about the notecard" to the "Submit" button.

Providing feedback on citations and notecards to your students

- Open the project by clicking on the project's description under **Projects Shared with Me**.
- Click **Bibliography** in the navigation bar.
- Enter a comment into the comment box below the citation or notecard that you wish to provide feedback about and then click the **Submit** button.
- A **Select comments from the comment database** link underneath each notecard comment box allows you to select (and customize) predefined comments from our notecard comment database.
- Your comment will be displayed to the student directly within the source list. With a large “comments” icon on the left side, comments are easily visible as the instructor or student scans the source list.
- The student's personal folder will display **NEW!** (pictured below) to indicate that new comments have been added since the last time the student viewed the project.

Figure 56: Shared project with new comments



Archiving old assignment drop boxes

Assignment drop boxes from previous school years can be archived (as opposed to deleting them completely). An archived drop box will not show up in your “Projects Shared with Me” area, nor can students share work with it. This eliminates clutter from your screen and students will not be confused seeing drop boxes from previous years.

Archiving an assignment drop box:

- Click the **Sharing Setup** button on the **My Projects** screen.
- Mark the checkboxes next to the drop boxes you wish to archive.
- Click the **Archive** button.

Figure 57: Archived assignment drop boxes

Sharing Setup

Instructions
Your students can share projects with you using one of the assignment drop boxes listed below. Create one drop box per assignment.

In a classroom setting, students refer to me as: (e.g., Mr. Reeves or Katia).

My Assignment Drop Boxes

Drop Box	# Projects Shared	Recipients
<input type="checkbox"/> Jones ENG115 2010 - Macbeth	4 Unshare	you (owner)
<input type="checkbox"/> Jones ENG115 2009 - Macbeth	1 Unshare	you (owner)

Select one or more items and perform an action:

Archived Drop Boxes

Drop Box	# Projects Shared	Recipients
<input type="checkbox"/> Jones ENG115 2010 - Hamlet	3 Unshare	you (owner)
<input type="checkbox"/> Jones ENG101 2008 - Persuasive Essay	1 Unshare	you (owner)

Select one or more items and perform an action:

You can always unarchive a drop box to review student work from past classes, to find exemplars to show current students, or to add to their own portfolio. On the **Sharing Setup** screen, simply mark the checkbox next to the archived project and click the **Restore** button.

Student instructions

Your teacher may ask you to share your project. This gives your teacher the ability to look at your work and send you helpful feedback. On your assignment sheet, your teacher will tell you the **assignment drop box name** to use when sharing your project.

Sharing a project

- Open the project you wish to share and then click the **Share project with a teacher's drop box** link on the **Dashboard** screen.
- Enter the **assignment drop box name** where prompted.



Note: The name will auto-complete as you begin to type, so once you see the right one, just select it from the dropdown list.

- Enter your name in the **First and Last Name** field so that your instructor will know who you are (he or she may not recognize your personal ID).
- If your teacher has asked you to author your paper in Google Docs and share that as well, mark the checkbox next to **“Share my Google Docs paper.”**
- Click **Share Project**.
- When you return to the **Dashboard** for your project, information about the assignment drop box(es) the project is shared with appears in the **Sharing** section. On the My Projects screen, the project you shared will have a checkmark in the **Shared** column.

Figure 58: Shared projects (one with new comments)

Description	Style	Level	Entries	Notes	Created (PST)	Modified (PST)	Shared?	Collaborating?
Frog Decline (open)	MLA	Advanced	19	22	05/24/12 06:22 PM	06/23/12 06:20 PM	✓	✓
E-Waste Project	CHI	Advanced	8	2	06/13/12 11:19 AM	06/23/12 02:46 PM	NEW!	✓

Archived Projects

Select one or more items and perform an action: [Copy](#) [Merge](#) [Delete](#) [Archive](#) [Unarchive](#) Recover a deleted project: [Undelete](#)

When a teacher views your shared project and writes comments to you, you will notice that the checkmark displayed in the right-hand **Shared?** column of your personal folder is replaced with a yellow “new” indicator (**NEW!**). Open the project to view the new comments. Your teacher’s comments appear directly below the relevant citation or notecard. If there is more than one comment on a particular citation or notecard, the most recent comment is displayed at the top.

If you have many notecards, it can be difficult to find notecard comments when they are all displayed on the **Bibliography** screen. To only display notecards on which your instructor has written comments, click the **Show notecards that have comments** link in the **Notecard display** bar near the top of the screen.

Figure 59: Teacher's comment displayed below a student's citation

Web Site "New York City Electronics Recycling Action." /ITIC. Information Technology Industry Council, n.d. Web. 17 July 2010. 0 New debbie_student (Debbie Student) Edit Copy Delete In-text reference Have a question?

Citation Comments

Is this the only lobbying group for the electronics industry you can find?
 Maya (07/17/10 04:22 PM PST)
 Delete Comment

Following each comment, you will find the name of the teacher who wrote the comment, as well as the date and time the comment was written.

When you have read and acted on the comment, you can permanently remove the comment from your view by clicking the **Delete comment** link.



Note: Even if they are not removed via the **Delete comment** link, comments will not appear in RTF or HTML files generated by the **Print/Export** option in NoodleTools.

Student collaboration

If you wish to work together with classmates on a project, you will need to use NoodleTools' student collaboration feature. The feature is only available if your personal folder was created under a teacher's or school's subscription. It is not available from a free NoodleTools MLA Lite folder, an individual subscription folder, or a folder created through MyCompLab.

Adding Collaborators

You can add collaborators to a project at any time.

Adding a collaborator

- From the **Dashboard** screen, click the **Add/remove students** link under the heading "Student Collaboration."
- On the **Collaboration Setup** screen, type in the Personal ID of the student that you wish to add as a collaborator.
- If you wish to add more than one collaborator, click the **Add More** link and type the IDs for each one.
- Click the **Save** button to save your changes, then click the **Back to Project** button to return to the project dashboard.

When collaborators have been added successfully to a project, you will see them listed on the Dashboard screen in the Student Collaboration area.

Figure 60: Student collaboration details on the Dashboard

Student Collaboration:	ID	Bibliography	Notecards/Outline	Paper
	debbie_student	✓	✓	✓
	damon_student1	✓	✓	(No Google ID)

[Add/remove students](#) | [Share Google Docs paper with these students](#)

The sources, notecards, and outline of a project are always accessible to all members of a collaborative project. However, the Google Docs paper may or may not be. Under “Paper” in the Student Collaboration area, you may see one of the following:

1. **Checkmark:** The student has access to the Google Docs paper, assuming the Google Account ID she provided in her user profile was valid.
2. **Blank:** No team member has started a Google Docs paper yet.
3. **(No Google ID):** This will be displayed if the student had not provided her Google Account ID in her profile prior to being added as a collaborator to the project. If the student would like to access the Google Docs paper, she needs to (1) click the “My Account” link near the top of the screen in NoodleTools and check to see that she has provided her Google Account ID there, then (2) ask a team member who does have access to the paper already to click the “Share Google Docs paper with the students” link in the Dashboard Student Collaboration area.

If you are a member of a collaborative project, you will see the project in the **My Projects** list (with **Projects** selected in the navigation bar). The project shows up like any other project that you create, but you will see a checkmark in the **Collaborating?** column of the list. A collaborative project can be shared with an assignment drop box just like any other project, so there can potentially be checkmarks in both the **Shared?** and **Collaborating?** columns.

Figure 61: Collaborative projects in My Projects

Description	Style	Level	Entries	Notes	Created (PST)	Modified (PST)	Shared?	Collaborating?	
E-waste	MLA	Advanced	16	11	07/17/10 08:07 AM	10/11/10 11:05 AM	✓	✓	Copy Rename
Social Welfare	APA	Advanced	1	0	09/20/10 10:06 AM	10/11/10 10:51 AM		✓	Copy Rename
eating disorders	MLA	Advanced	4	9	09/27/10 11:39 AM	10/09/10 10:00 AM			Copy Rename
Roe Vs. Wade	MLA	Starter	5	33	09/20/10 02:31 PM	09/24/10 10:41 AM			Copy Rename

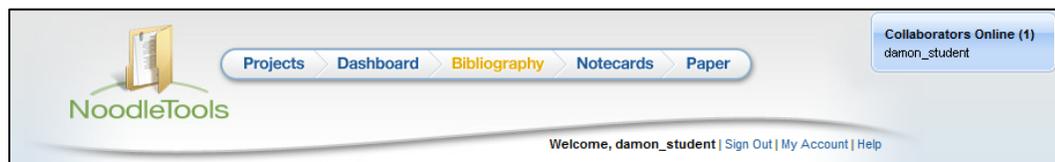
Archived Projects

Select one or more items and perform an action: [Copy](#) [Merge](#) [Delete](#) [Archive](#) [Unarchive](#) Recover a deleted project: [Undelete](#)

Working on a collaborative project

As you work on a collaborative project, other students on your team may log in to contribute work or make changes. When a team member opens the same project you are working on, a status box appears at the top-right of your screen titled **Collaborators Online**. The status box will inform you when team members join or leave the project. If you mouse-over the status box, you can view the users who are online with you.

Figure 62: Collaborators Online status box



More importantly, as team members make changes to the project, your own view will update to reflect those changes. A gray **“Syncing changes...”** status box will display under the blue **Collaborators Online** status box as your screen changes. You’ll notice this happen most often on the **Notecards** screen, where it is crucial that what you see on your screen is up-to-date. For example, a teammate might place several notecards in a pile. You might have intended to move one of those notecards into a different pile, so the software will show that change in the **Notecards** screen as you mouse-over or click on a notecard to make your own changes. This automatic sync continually provides the entire team with the most recent version of the project.

For a demonstration of this, please view the online tutorial here:

<http://www.noodletools.com/noodlebib/tutorials/collaboration/>

Since it's not crucial to see a new source entry in real time, we don't slow down your work by updating your source list screen immediately. If a teammate adds a source, you will see that change the next time your **Bibliography** screen loads.

Teacher's view of a collaborative project

If you are a teacher and a collaborative project is shared with your assignment drop box, the project shows up in the **Projects Shared with Me** area of your **Projects** screen just like any other project. However, the **Shared By** column indicates that it is a collaborative project and displays the number of students involved.

Mouse-over the link in that column ("3 students" in the screenshot below) to display the IDs and names (if known) of the team members.

Figure 63: Collaborative project in Projects Shared with Me

Drop Box	Description	Status	Style	Level	Entries	Notes	Created (PST)	Modified (PST)	Shared By
Endangered Amphibians									
	Yellow-legged Frogs	Revised	MLA	Starter	3	12	07/17/10 08:07 AM		debbie_student (Debbie Student)
	Copy of E-waste	Revised	MLA	Advanced	16	11	09/11/10 11:36 AM		debbie_student (Debbie Student)
Science - Environment									
	E-waste	Revised	MLA	Advanced	16	11	07/17/10 08:07 AM	10/11/10 11:36 AM	3 students (collaboration)

In keeping with good assessment practices for collaborative work, we help you monitor individual student contributions. For example, if you look at a citation in the source list, an additional "Creator" column displays the student who created that citation.

Figure 64: Citation shows creator in a collaborative project

Citation	Description	Notecards	Creator
	Abela, Maya, and Jacob Campbell. <i>E-wasted Time: The Hazardous Lag in Comprehensive Regulation of the Electronics Recycling Industry in the United States</i> . Ed. Robert Merideth. Tucson: Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, U of Arizona, 2010. Environmental Policy Working Papers. University of Arizona. Web. 17 July 2010.	10	debbie_student (Debbie Student)

Similarly, the creator of a notecard is displayed as part of the “History” field.

Figure 65: Notecard shows creator in a collaborative project

My Ideas:	Voluntary programs depend on an educated public - are there education programs about e-waste?
History:	Notecard Created By: debbie_student (Debbie Student) on 07/18/10 11:22 AM Updated: 07/18/10 07:14 PM
Notecard comment:	

When you add a comment (on a notecard, citation, or a general comment on the project) to a collaborative project, all team members associated with the project will see the comment and have the opportunity to make the necessary changes.

Deleting a collaborative project

If you are a collaborator on a project, selecting the project and deleting it from the **My Projects** list simply removes you as a collaborator on that project. The project will still remain visible to your teammates.

 **Note:** If you accidentally delete a collaborative project from your folder, ask one of your teammates to re-add you as a collaborator to the project.

E-Mailing projects

You can e-mail the RTF version of your source list and an HTML version of your notecards and outline to yourself or someone else. The recipient will be able to open the source list in a word processing program. The HTML versions of the notecards and outline can be opened in any Web browser. The recipient will not be able to log in to your personal folder or change your master project in any way – only a copy of your work is sent. There is also no way for the recipient to import the RTF version of your source list into their own personal folder. However, you can share an editable copy of your project with another NoodleTools user (see *Copying projects* in Chapter 6).

E-mailing a project to someone

- From the **Bibliography** screen, click the **Email** button.
- Enter your name in the first field.
- Enter the recipient’s e-mail address in the next field.
- If your source list contains notecards or an outline, additional checkboxes allow you to attach HTML versions of those.
- Click **Send** to e-mail the source list and other project components.

 **Note:** The Google Docs paper is not currently included in the e-mail that you send. If you want to e-mail a document to someone, log in to your Google Docs account and e-mail it from there.

Merging projects

Two or more projects in your personal folder can be merged into a single project. As a safeguard, the original projects you select to merge will also remain in your personal folder unchanged. The new merged project will be added to your folder, identified by a new description that you provide.

 **Note:** Merging projects with different levels will result in a project set to the highest level (e.g., merging a Starter and Junior project will yield a Junior-level project).

To merge projects

- On the **My Projects** screen, check the boxes next to the projects that you wish to merge.
Restriction: All projects must contain source lists of the same style.
- Click the **Merge** button at the bottom of the screen.
- Enter a brief description for the new, merged project.
- If you would like to prevent duplicate citations from appearing in the new source list, mark the checkbox next to **Remove duplicate citations from merged project**.
- If the original projects have notecards, decide whether or not you would like those notecards to be transferred to the merged project. By default, the **Include notecards from original projects (if any) in merged project** option is checked.
- Note: Checking both the “remove duplicates” and the “include notecards” options can potentially cause unwanted results. If there are duplicate citations that have different sets of associated notecards, then only one set of those notecards will be transferred to the merged list.
- Multiple outlines from the selected projects cannot be merged. Under “Include outline from...” choose which project’s outline you wish to include in the new merged project (if any).
- Click **Merge**.

Deleting projects

One or more projects can be deleted by checking the boxes to the left of the projects in the **My Projects** table, then clicking the **Delete** button below the table. The selected projects will no longer appear in your folder.

As a safeguard, we do not remove the deleted projects from our database immediately. If you want to recover a project that you deleted, click the **Undelete** button at the bottom-right corner of the **My Projects** table.



Note: If you select a collaborative project and delete it from the **My Projects** list, the project is not deleted at all – you are simply removed as a collaborator from that project. The project will still remain visible to your teammates. If you accidentally delete a collaborative project from your folder, ask one of your teammates to re-add you as a collaborator to the project.

Archiving projects

While it may make sense to delete some projects that you know you no longer need, you may also decide to keep certain projects for future reference or as part of your academic portfolio. As your projects pile up, it may become more difficult to find current work and can even slow down the **My Projects** screen loading time. To solve this, you should archive old projects.

Projects can be archived via the **Archive** button on the **My Projects** screen. Archived projects are displayed in an “Archived Projects” area (hidden by default, but expandable as shown in the screenshot):

Figure 66: Archived projects

Description	Style	Level	Entries	Notes	Created (PST)	Modified (PST)	Shared?	Collaborating?	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-waste (open)	MLA	Starter	16	11	07/17/10 08:07 AM	10/11/10 12:57 PM	✓	✓	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Rename
<input type="checkbox"/> Roe Vs. Wade	MLA	Starter	5	33	09/20/10 02:31 PM	09/24/10 10:41 AM			<input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Rename
Archived Projects									
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Welfare	MLA	Advanced	1	0	09/20/10 10:06 AM	10/11/10 10:51 AM		✓	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Rename
<input type="checkbox"/> eating disorders	MLA	Advanced	4	9	09/27/10 11:39 AM	10/09/10 10:00 AM			<input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Rename
<input type="checkbox"/> Arquing the future	MLA	Advanced	13	0	09/20/10 10:06 AM	09/20/10 12:51 PM			<input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Rename
<input type="checkbox"/> Foster care argument	MLA	Advanced	7	0	09/20/10 10:06 AM	09/20/10 10:06 AM			<input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Rename

Select one or more items and perform an action: Recover a deleted project:

Archiving a project has no effect on its “shared” or “collaborating” status. A teacher that you have shared the project with will still be able to view and comment on the project. Team members of a collaborative project that you archived will continue to see and have full access to edit the project.

If you want to continue working on an archived project, you will likely want to move it back into the regular list of your projects by marking the checkbox next to the project and clicking the **Unarchive** button.

Renaming projects

To rename a project in your personal folder, click the **Rename** button () next to the project (far-right column in the table). You will be prompted to enter a new description for the project. Each project in your folder should have a unique name.

Chapter 7: Troubleshooting

Overview

If you need assistance, please follow these steps:

1. Double-check the **Common issues** section of this chapter.
2. If you are unable to access the Web site at all and you believe the issue may be on our side, check the NoodleTools Server Status site to determine if (and why) the server is offline:

<http://www.noodletools.info/>

You can also check **Twitter** for any recent status updates from us:

@noodletools

3. If you have a “How do I cite...?” question, search the **Knowledge Base** to see if your question has already been answered:

<http://www.noodletools.com/helpdesk/index.php?action=kb>

If not, click the “**Have a Question?**” link next to one of the citations in your source list to get personal assistance from NoodleTools experts.

4. If you have a question about how to use NoodleTools, or about the status of your subscription, submit a ticket in the NoodleTools Support Center:

<http://www.noodletools.com/helpdesk/>

Common questions

Subscribing

“How much does subscribing cost?”

Subscription pricing is available on the Web site. From the home page, click **Subscription Info** (under “NoodleTools”). Then click **Learn more** next to the appropriate subscription license type to view subscription pricing. If you are subscribing for a single campus, you can generate and print an e-quotation. If your school is a member of a consortium or purchasing cooperative that we work with, you can contact us for a custom quotation. Likewise, if you are subscribing for an entire district or consortium, e-mail us for information.

“I submitted a subscription request for my school but it has been over 24 hours and I haven’t received any response.”

New subscription requests are processed at least once a day (usually more often), so if you have not heard back from us within 24 hours after submitting the subscription request form, you should contact us. Your account activation e-mail may have been caught in a spam filter, or the e-mail address that was provided to us may have had a typo. Submit a ticket in the NoodleTools Support Center or call us to report the issue.

Using NoodleTools

“How do I enable cookies and JavaScript in my browser?”

NoodleTools requires that both JavaScript (called “active scripting” in IE) and cookies be enabled in your browser. Depending on your platform (PC or Mac) and the browser you are using, the procedure for turning these options on varies slightly.



Note: We do not store any personal information in the cookies that we create. Cookies maintain the state of your NoodleTools session as you traverse from screen to screen.

To enable **JavaScript**:

- **Internet Explorer (PC)**
Select “Internet Options...” from the “Tools” menu. Click the “Security” tab and then click the “Custom Level” button. Find the “Scripting” category and click “Enable” under “Active Scripting.”
- **Firefox**
PC: Select “Options...” from the “Tools” menu. Click the “Content” icon at the top of the Options window and mark the checkbox next to “Enable JavaScript.”
Mac: Select “Preferences...” from the “Firefox” menu. Click the “Content” icon at the top of the Options window and mark the checkbox next to “Enable JavaScript.”
- **Safari**
PC: Select “Preferences...” from the Settings menu (gear icon at top-right corner of browser). Click the “Security” icon at the top of the Preferences window and mark the checkbox next to “Enable JavaScript.”
Mac: Select “Preferences...” from the “Safari” menu. Click the “Security” icon at the top of the Preferences window and mark the checkbox next to “Enable JavaScript.”

To enable **cookies**:

- **Internet Explorer (PC)**
Select “Internet Options...” from the “Tools” menu. Select the “Privacy” tab. **Option 1:** Click the “Sites” button. Type “www.noodletools.com” into the field and click the “Allow” button. **Option 2:** Click the “Advanced...” button. Make sure the “Override automatic cookie handling” check box is checked. Select the “Accept” option button under “First Party Cookies” and under “Third Party Cookies.”
- **Firefox**
PC: Select “Options...” from the “Tools” menu. Click the “Privacy” icon at the top of the Options window and mark the checkbox next to “Accept cookies from sites.”
Mac: Select “Preferences...” from the “Firefox” menu. Click the “Privacy” icon at the top. **Option 1:** Choose “Remember history” from the “Firefox will...” dropdown menu. **Option 2:** Choose “Use custom settings for history” from the “Firefox will...” dropdown menu, then mark the checkbox next to “Accept cookies from sites.”
- **Safari**
PC: Select “Preferences...” from the Settings menu (gear icon at top-right corner of browser). Click the “Security” icon at the top of the Preferences window and mark the checkbox next to either “Accept cookies: Always” or “Accept cookies: Only from sites I visit.”
Mac: Select “Preferences...” from the “Safari” menu. Click the “Security” icon at the top of the Preferences window and mark the checkbox next to either “Accept cookies: Always” or “Accept cookies: Only from sites I visit.”

“Why am I getting a *Page cannot be displayed* or *Page expired* error?”

Do not use the browser’s back or forward buttons while you are using NoodleTools. Since NoodleTools is a dynamic Web site (pages are created dynamically using information from the database and data that you enter), the browser’s navigation buttons should not be used -- they will often result in a “Page cannot be displayed” or “Page expired” error screen.

If you do accidentally use the browser’s back/forward buttons and get an error page, click the browser’s “reload” button to return to NoodleTools.

“When I click on the in-text reference (or footnote format) help links in NoodleTools, nothing happens.”

It is likely that you have a pop-up blocker installed on your computer. The most common pop-up blockers are the ones that come with add-on browser toolbars (like Yahoo’s and Google’s toolbars), and the Internet Explorer pop-up blocker that is enabled by default in Windows. Disable any such pop-up blockers for the NoodleTools.com domain.

If you do not have a pop-up blocker on your computer, check to see if the pop-up window is **behind** another window. Minimize the application windows on your desktop to be sure there isn't a browser window hiding behind them.

“Why does NoodleTools say that my session has expired?”

If you open a second browser window or tab while you are using NoodleTools, you’ll need to be careful that you do not accidentally navigate through a NoodleTools page in that other tab/window. Doing so will end your session in the original window.

One way this can happen is, for example, using "File → New Window" or "File → Duplicate Tab" in Internet Explorer, which opens a new window with the same page you have loaded in the first browser window. You might be doing this to navigate to some other Web site that you are taking notes on, but the session gets interrupted as soon as the NoodleTools page gets loaded in that second window. To prevent this in IE, you need to make sure to use "File → New Tab" or "File → New Session" instead.

In addition, a project cannot be opened on two different computers at the same time (to do so, you would want to set it up as a collaborative project). If you are logged in on one computer with a project open, then log in on a second computer and open that same project, your session will expire on the original computer.