

## NoodleTools

### 1) How to login to Noodle tools.

Students in most cases should already have a Noodletools password. You can go to Noodletools and reset your password. The username is the same as your login to the network.

#### A) To reset your password:

In this case you would go to Noodletools homepage and on the top right corner click login. On the next webpage click on the link that says "I forgot my password." Then fill out the requested information. You should use your school email to help reset the password. If you do not have the password to your school email go to the CHS Library or the Career Center to have your password reset.

Reset password link:

[http://www.noodletools.com/login.php?ACTION=forgot\\_login&ver=&group=&code=&oid=](http://www.noodletools.com/login.php?ACTION=forgot_login&ver=&group=&code=&oid=)

Your username should be the same as your login to the network.

#### B) To create an account:

If you do not have an account and would like to create one go here:

<http://www.noodletools.com/login.php?ACTION=reg&ver=&group=&code=&oid=>

Your login should be the same login as the login for the network.

Ask at the CHS Library for a username and password.

#### C) To login to Noodletools:

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

Then click on login on the top right corner. Your login is your school ID

#### D) If all else fail talk to someone at the CHS Library. The administrator to Noodletools for CHS can help you.

### 2) Once you login to Noodletools you then have to create a project.

The screenshot shows the NoodleTools user interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with buttons for 'Projects', 'Dashboard', 'Bibliography', 'Notecards', and 'Paper'. The 'NoodleTools' logo is on the left, and a red arrow points to the 'Create a New Project' button in the top right corner. Below the navigation is a section titled 'My Projects' with a table. The table has columns for 'Description', 'Style', 'Level', 'Sources', 'Notes', 'Created', 'Modified (EST)', 'Shared?', and 'Collaborating?'. Below the table, there is a link to 'Click Create a New Project to begin writing your bibliography.' At the bottom, there is a footer with copyright information and links for 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Service', and 'Legal'.

### 3) Then you should pick MLA and Advanced unless otherwise directed.



## Create a New Project

Select a citation style (MLA, APA, or Chicago) and level, then enter a short description of your topic.

### Citation style:

- MLA**
  - follows the *MLA Handbook*, 7th ed.
- APA**
  - follows the *APA Publication Manual*, 6th ed.
- Chicago/Turabian**
  - bibliography and footnotes
  - follows *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed.

### Citation level:

- Starter**
  - Six basic forms
  - An introduction to citing sources!
- Junior**
  - A small set of simplified forms
- Advanced**
  - 70+ citation forms, comprehensive coverage of the style guides

Type a description and click create project.

Description:   
For example, "History 101 report on George Washington"



4)

5) You have to fill out a research question and a thesis.

**Dashboard**

**Project: My\_Description\_here**

**Research Question:** How hard is it to learn how to use NoodleTools?

**Thesis / Main Claim / Hypothesis:** I think that with good directions most people can learn how to use NoodleTools in one lesson?

**History:** Project Created: 11/26/14 08:20 AM | Updated: 11/26/14 08:20 AM | [30-day log of work done on this project](#)

6)

7) You can fill out a to-Do-List with all of your projects.

**To Do List** ☑ Show completed to do items

To Do Items	Due Date	Completed (EST)	<a href="#">+ Add to-do item</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> I need to write a presentation about how to use NoodleTools.	12/01/14	Not completed.	 <b>click here</b>

8) There are two menus that you can use to access work cited/bibliography, notecards and paper.

**Components**

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

**Projects** > **Dashboard** > **Bibliography** > **Notecards** > **Paper**

9) You are going to want to create bibliographies using NoodleTools. Pick the type of source that you are citing. Then click "Create Citation."

## MLA Works Cited

Cite as:

<Select a citation type>

----- Commonly Cited -----

Book

Database

Journal

Magazine

Newspaper

Reference Source (Dictionary, Encyclopedia, etc.)

Web Site

----- Periodicals -----

Conference Proceedings

Journal

Magazine

Newsletter

Newspaper

Reprinted Article

----- Nonperiodicals -----

Anthology/Collection (Poems, Stories, etc.)

Record not linked to a citation | Show

Citation

Copyright © 1

Fill out the form.

Citing:  from:

Quick cite: [Copy & paste a citation](#) Import: ISBN   powered by WorldCat

**Print** | [Web Site](#) | [Database](#) | [eBook File](#) | [Microform](#)

**Chapter or Section** Change to:

**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.

Contributors to section:

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

[+ Add another contributor](#)

Type of chapter/section:

Section title:

10)

11) You can make annotations at the bottom of the form.

**Annotation**

Annotation [ [What is an annotation?](#) ]:

**B** *I* U

**Include this source in my final works cited**

**Always Included** In MLA style, *all of your sources* are typically included in your final works cited. You may uncheck this box if you wish to omit this entry for any reason.

**Submit** **Cancel**

12) When you are done you hit submit.

13) To go to the Note-cards click here.



14) Use the note-cards and outlines in NoodleTools.



15) It is always a good idea to create an outline when writing. Even a very short outline can be helpful.

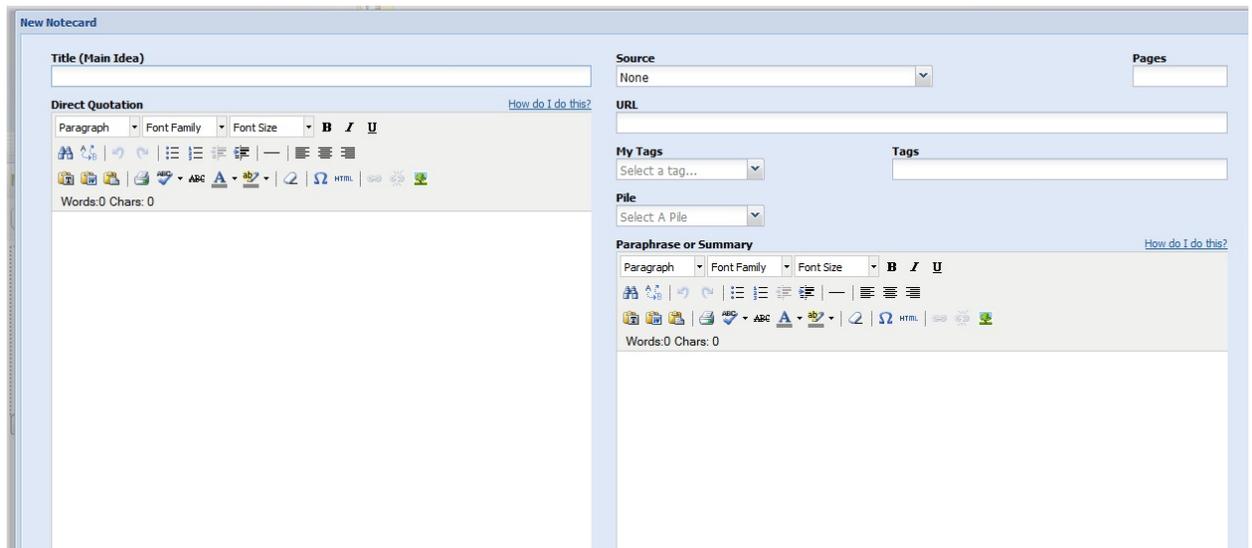
16) When you are writing you can paraphrase, summarize or use quotations.

17) Quotations are when you use someone's exact words. You put quotations marks around the statement. " "

Example “Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future.” -John F. Kennedy

18) Paraphrasing is when you say it in your own words. You still cite the source but you use your own words.

19) In NoodleTools you can use your note-cards to paraphrase or quote something.



20) I recommend using a thesaurus to help you find different words. You should also use a dictionary because some of the words in a thesaurus do not mean the same thing.

21) Summaries give you the main ideas or main points in a passage.



22) After you fill out a note-card you have to cite the author and page number.  
Example (O’Sullivan 19)

23) If you have more than one author then you have to cite more than one author.

Example: (O'Sullivan and Smith 19)

- 24) You also need corresponding bibliographies to go with citations.
- 25) An author can also be a government, magazine, university, newspaper or an organization.
- 26) After you fill out your note-cards you can use that information in your report. NoodleTools integrates with Google Documents. If you have a Gmail account then you have a Google Documents account. If you don't then use Word or another program.



- 27) You should also get into the habit of looking up common questions about grammar online. There are a number of common grammar mistakes that we read online all of the time. They are so common that many people do not think they exist.
- 28) Turnitin.com is an anti-plagiarism website that gives you feedback about how many similar words you are using compared to your sources.  
<http://turnitin.com/>
- 29) It is possible to plagiarize something without even knowing it. There are different levels of plagiarism.
- 30) Also, it is important to ask questions when you are doing writing. The purpose of doing writing is to learn by doing the process. All writers are learning. We learn by asking questions and looking for answers.