

Works Cited Page

The Works Cited page is usually the last page of your research report or paper. It has the complete publication information for each source you have cited.

As you were writing your research paper, you added parenthetical citations to your text whenever you used information from another source. The information in the parenthesis was brief, so that the flow of the writing would be disrupted as little as possible. Usually, it was just the author's last name and the page number where the information originally appeared. It gave your readers just enough information so that they would know which entry to look for on the Works Cited page.

How to Cite Sources

This information is based on the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 6th edition.

Books – citations for books usually have **three parts**:

- ✓ Name of the author or authors
- ✓ Title of the book
- ✓ Publication information, which includes the city where the book was published, the name of the publisher, and the year it was published.

If the publisher does not give some of the parts, such as the author's name, leave it out and put in the next part. Notice that each part ends with a period. Here are some examples:

One Author

Blum, Howard. Out There. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990.

Two or Three Authors – The first author's name is listed last-name-first, but the second and third authors' names are listed with the first name followed by the last name. List names in the order they appear on the title page.

Kernighan, Brian W., and Dennis M. Ritchie. The C Programming Language. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1988.

More Than Three Authors – just use the first author's name and the phrase "et al" to mean there are other, unlisted authors.

Jean, Norma, et al. It's My Life (and I'll Cry If I Want To). San Francisco: Pudding Press, 2000.

No Author

Go Ask Alice. New York: Avon, 1982.

Editor of an Anthology or Compilation - (when editor's name is listed on the front of the title page of the book in the same position where an author's name would be)

Fadiman, Clifton, ed. Living Philosophies. New York: Doubleday, 1990.

Reference Books (such as encyclopedias, etc.) Reference books need slightly different citation information because they usually consist of short entries or articles. You need to list the author of the entry (or article), if it is a signed article. The title of the entry is put in quotation marks. If the entry has no author, start with the title of the entry. If the reference book is *well known* and is *published yearly* (such as a general encyclopedia), you do not have to list complete publication information, just the name of the encyclopedia and the year it was published. See examples below.

Encyclopedia entry is signed with an author's name

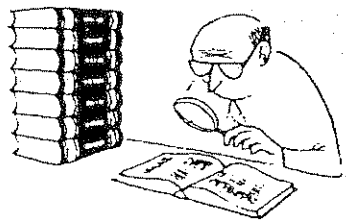
Pachner, Joan H. "Modern Art." Encyclopedia Americana. 1998 ed.

Encyclopedia entry is unsigned (no author's name given)

"Molasses Act." Encyclopedia Americana. 1998 ed.

Other Reference Books (not published yearly and not as well known)

Beegel, Susan F. "Ernest Hemingway." Dictionary of Literary Biography. Volume 102. Detroit, Mich.: Gale Group, 1991.



Periodicals (Magazines and Newspapers) Citations for magazines and newspapers also have **three parts**, but these parts are:

- √ Name of the author or authors,
- √ Title of the *article* in quotation marks
- √ Publication information, which includes the underlined name the magazine or newspaper, the date it was published, and the page numbers where the article appeared. Again, if some part is missing, leave it out and put in the next part. Some examples follow below:

Magazine – signed by an author

Stein, Joel. "It's a Dog's Life." Time 19 May 2003: 60-62.

Magazine – no author listed

"I Do Knots." Harpers June 2003: 88.

Newspaper Article – add the **edition** and the **section** where the article appeared to the publication information for a newspaper. (If the newspaper has only one edition each day, you don't have to put the edition in.) If the city where the newspaper was published is NOT in the name of the paper, put it in brackets after the paper's name.

Blackmun, Maya. "Doctor's Always Been 'Leader By Example'"
Oregonian [Portland, OR] 12 June 2003, Sunrise ed.: B5.

Rodríguez, Nelsy. "Many Teens Uninterested, Uninformed
About Programs." Statesman Journal [Salem, OR] 25
June 2003: A1.

"U.S. Ending Ban on Diamonds." New York Times 6 June
2003, Late ed. (East Coast): A8.

Pamphlets – these are supposed to be cited just like books, but sometimes the publisher of the pamphlet leaves out information. Just use the information that you can find on the pamphlet.

Hertz, O. Howard. The Easy, In-Home, Cost-Saving
Appendectomy that You Can Do Yourself. San
Francisco: Pudding Press, 1999.

Web Pages

Citing web pages is sometimes more difficult than citing books, newspapers, or magazines because authors or publishers of web pages do not always give complete citation information. Also, the information on some web sites was first published in another place, such as a magazine, newspaper, or book. In this situation, you must give **both** the print publishing information and the web publishing information.

An ideal web page citation would have these parts:

- √ Name of author or authors
- √ Title – in quotation marks
- √ Non-electronic publication information, if it was first published in another format, such as a printed magazine article, photograph from a book, etc.
- √ Electronic publication information – underlined title of the site (if the site has an over-all title), name of company or organization that is sponsoring the site, date of publication
- √ Access information – date of access and the URL

BUT very few web sites have all of this information! Just find the citation information that is there and use it. If one part is missing, move on to the next part. Below are some sample citations that show how to cite.

Personal Web Page - with author and title (it was NOT published in another format, previously)

Hall, David W. "Dave's Unsolved Mysteries of Yo." 24 Nov. 1996. 16 June 2003 <<http://www.yoyodave.com/mystery.html>>.

Personal Web Page - no title (it was NOT published in another format, previously)

Simpson, Homer W. Home page. 18 Dec. 1996. 19 June 2003 <<http://www.duh-oh.com/album.html>>.

Web page for an organization or company – not previously published in another format

Booth, Mason. "Eritrean Refugee Gives Back to the Red Cross." In the News. American Red Cross 19 June 2003. 21 June 2003 <<http://www.redcross.org/news/africa/030619refugee.html>>.

"A Hemingway Chronology." The Ernest Hemingway Foundation of Oak Park. 17 Feb. 1999. 19 June 2003

<<http://ehfop.org/life/timeline.html>>.

Web page for an organization or company – no publication date given (only access date given) – not previously published

“Ernest Hemingway.” obits.com. The Internet Obituary Network 19 June 2003 <<http://www.obits.com/hemingwayernest.html>>.

Article appeared first in a magazine, but it was accessed on the Internet

Stein, Joel. “It’s a Dog’s Life.” Time 19 May 2003: 60-62. Infotrac 16 June 2003 <<http://infotrac.galegroup.com>>.

Article appeared first in a newspaper, but it was accessed on the Internet

Blackmun, Maya. “Doctor’s Always Been ‘Leader By Example’”

Oregonian [Portland, OR] 12 June 2003, Sunrise ed.: B5.

Newsbank 16 June 2003 <<http://infoweb.newsbank.com>>.

On the next page is a sample Works Cited page. Note these details:

- √ Leave a one-inch margin on the top, bottom and sides of the paper.
- √ List your entries in *alphabetical order* by the author’s last name (or by a book editor’s last name if the editor’s name appears on *the front of the title page in the same position that an author’s name would*).
- √ If the source has no author or editor, *alphabetize by the title of the source*. If the title starts with an “A, An or The,” ignore these and alphabetize by the second word in the title. (See sample for “Lady” on the next page.)
- √ If you are using several works by the same author, do not repeat the author’s name for each entry. Use it for the first one, precede the others with three dashes and a period (---), then put the title of the work. Put the titles in alphabetical order under the author’s name. (See sample on for “Achebe” on the next page.)
- √ If an entry takes up more than one line, indent the second line (and all other lines for that source) one-half inch. (This is called a hanging indentation. See samples on next page.)
- √ Double-space all entries on the Works Cited page.

The page is titled "Works Cited." Title is centered and placed 1 inch from the top of the paper.

Double-space between title and the first entry.

Continue double-spacing between each line on the page.

Works Cited

Achebe, Chinua. Arrow of God. New York: John Day Co., 1964.

---. No Longer at Ease. New York: Anchor Books, 1994.

---. Things Fall Apart. New York: Fawcett Books, 1959.

Three books by the same author. Titles in alphabetical order.

Ahmed, Akbar. "Living Islam." Time Magazine 15 Oct. 2002: 12-18.

Barkley, Dan, and Robert Meanie. Mr. Congeniality. New York:

Indent the second line 1/2 inch →

Scribner's, 1999.

Cooper, Christine, ed. Star Wars 14. Chicago: Doubleday, 2003.

Hogg, Ima. "U.R. Wet." Texas Encyclopedia of Strange but Real Names.

1989 ed.

"It's My Party and I'll Cry If I Want To." CD Talk Fall 1996: 14-15.

Alphabetized by the "L" in "Lady," NOT the "T" in "The."

← "The Lady's Not a Tramp." American Movies 12 Apr. 1997: 20-23.

Miller, Arthur. Ten American Plays. Ed. Enora Belowtis. Austin, Texas:

Random House, 2001.

Nice, Nancy. "Perfect Puddings." Nabisco. 19 Dec. 2002.

15 June 2003
~~June 15, 2003~~
needs to be corrected

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

Selby, John. "Didja Hear the One . . ." Toledo Times. 21 May 1999: sec.

B14+.