

**A Refined List of MLA Citation:  
Building Your In Text Citation & Works Cited**

<b>SOURCE TYPE</b>	<b>WORKS CITED TEMPLATE</b>	<b>WORKS CITED EXAMPLE</b>	<b>IN TEXT EXAMPLE</b>
<b>Book with 1 Author</b>	Last Name, First Name. <i>Title</i> . Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication.	Gell-Mann, Murray. <i>The Quark and the Jaguar: Adventures in the Simple and the Complex</i> . New York: Freeman, 1994.	(Gell-Mann 23)
<b>Book with 2 Authors</b>	Last Name, First Name and First Name Last Name. <i>Title</i> . Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication.	Laplanche, Jean, and Jean-Bertrand Pontalis. <i>Vocabulaire de la Psychanalyse</i> . Paris: PUF, 1973.	(Laplanche and Pontalis 45)
<b>Website</b>	Last Name, First Name. <i>Title</i> . Date Published. Name of Organization. Date Accessed. < <a href="http://www.site.edu">http://www.site.edu</a> >.	Latner, Richard B. <i>Crisis at Fort Sumter</i> . 1996. Tulane University. 14 Feb. 1998. < <a href="http://www.tulane.edu/~latner/CrisisMain.html">http://www.tulane.edu/~latner/CrisisMain.html</a> >.	If author known: (Latner pars. 4)  If author unknown: ("Crisis" pars. 4)
<b>Online Journal</b>	Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." <i>Journal Name</i> (Year): Number of Paragraphs. Date Accessed. < <a href="http://www.website.org">http://www.website.org</a> >	Tung, Frank and Steven W. Bowen. "Targeted Inhibition of Hepatitis B Virus Gene Expression: A Gene Therapy Approach." <i>Frontiers in Bioscience</i> 3 (1998): 18 pars. 14 Feb. 1998. < <a href="http://www.bioscience.org/1998/v3/a/tung/a11-15.htm">http://www.bioscience.org/1998/v3/a/tung/a11-15.htm</a> >	(Tung and Bowen pars. 7)  pars. = the paragraph where your information came from.
<b>Journal</b>	Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." <i>Journal Title</i> . Volume Number (Date of Publication): Pages Used.	Mason, Richard. "How Things Happen? Divine-Natural Law in Spinoza." <i>Studia Leibnitiana</i> 28 (1996): 17-36.	(Mason 25)
<b>Magazine Article</b>	Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." <i>Magazine</i> Month & Year: Page Number.	Richardson, John. "For Love of Picasso." <i>Vanity Fair</i> Nov. 1997: 128-135.	(Richardson 128)
<b>Newspaper Article</b>	Last Name, First Name. "Article Title" <i>Newspaper Title</i> . Date, edition. Paper Section and Page.	Jones, John. "It's a Go for Amistad." <i>New York Times</i> 9 Dec. 1997, first ed.: F7.	Print Version: (Jones F7)

<b>Pictures/ Images/ Diagrams</b>	Last Name, First Name. "Title". Date of Creation. <i>Source Name</i> . Source Information	Leibowitz, Annie. "Patti Smith" (1983) <i>Rolling Stone</i> . Feb. 2003: 123	(Leibowitz )
<b>Interview, Conducted by You</b>	Person Interviewed. Description of Interaction. Date.	Mary Smith. Personal interview. 28 May 2002.	(Smith 5/28/2002)
<b>Published or Recorded Interview</b>	Interviewer Last Name, First Name. Description of Interaction. Media Source. Date.	Devlin, Keith. □ Interview with Scott Simon. Weekend Edition - Saturday . □ Natl. Public Radio. KUOW, Seattle. □ 8 May 2002.	(Devlin 5/18/2002)
<b>Film or Video Recording</b>	<i>Title</i> . Director. Medium. Distributor, Year of Release.	<i>Lost In Translation</i> . Sofia Coppola. Film. Miramax, 2003.	("Lost")

# The Golden Rules of Citation

Citation is the process of giving credit to the sources you used to write your paper. Creating citations is like learning a new language. There are different styles and types to use. For the purpose of Hale's 10<sup>th</sup> Grade Academy's BIO TECH MAGAZINE, we use MLA FORMAT **In-Text Citation** and a complete **Works Cited** list at the end of your article. Here are some guidelines on how to do an In-Text Citation and a Works Cited Page.

Please keep in mind that in order to keep your reader interested, you need to make intelligent choices of either **directly quoting** a source or **paraphrasing** a source. These are the two principal methods of acknowledging the material that you have researched.

**THE GOLDEN RULE:** If you knew a piece of information before you started doing research, i.e. it is common knowledge, generally you do not need to cite it. For example, you do not need to cite well-known facts, i.e. dates, which can be found in many encyclopedias. All other information such as quotations, statistics, and ideas **other than your own** should always be cited in your papers.

Example: You do not need to cite the date of Pearl Harbor but you do need to cite what a Historian claims is significant about that date.

**General Formatting for In Text Citation:** Your citations are placed at the end of cited material prior to the period.

Example #1: "There is an interesting relationship between the simple and the complex" (Gell-Mann 28).

Example #2: Gell-Mann's theory of a common relationship between quarks and jaguars allows for .... (Gell-Mann 28).

*Note:* In example #2, note the use of a **SIGNAL PHRASE** to tell the reader where the idea came from. By saying "**Gell-Mann's theory ...**" you will let the reader know that these are someone else's ideas. This is a great technique to use to keep the reader interested.

## Getting more specific

- If you are using two or more sources by the same author:  
Please use the following method for your citation:  
(Author's last name "Article" page number) ex: (Wade "Stem Cells" 34)
- If you don't know the authors name, cite the agency or group who wrote the document.  
For example: Harvard's Committee on Bioethics states that ....
- Keep your citation consistent!!!!

## In Regards to Works Cited List:

- Make sure that it is Alphabetical by Last Name. A-Z
- If an article does not have a Authors name, insert it by the Title of the article.
- Make sure to include all relevant punctuation. You will lose credit if it is not adequate.

