

Mendocino College - MLA STYLE SHEET 8th Edition

A Works Cited lists the sources used in a research project or essay where you have quoted or paraphrased some material. Below is an example of a Works Cited list done in MLA (Modern Language Association) style. The list should be formatted in the following way:

- Center the title, Works Cited, one inch from the top.
- Double space within and between all of the citations.
- Alphabetize by author's last name or by title if there is no author. Ignore articles such as "a," "an" or "the" as the first word in a title.
- Begin the Works Cited list on a new page at the end of the paper. Number the page as a continuation of the text. (If your text ends on page 8, then your Works Cited will start on page 9.)
- Use a ½ inch space indentation for all lines after the first line of an entry.

Works Cited

Alter, Jonathan. "You Ain't No Friend of Mine." *Newsweek*, vol. 155, no. 3, 18 Jan.

2010, p. 18.

Dugan, Meg Kennedy, and Roger Hock. *It's My Life Now: Starting Over After an Abusive Relationship or Domestic Violence*. Routledge, 2000, pp.105-106.

Gilman, Sander, et al. *Hysteria Beyond Freud*. U of California P, 1993.

Gjurchinovski, Aleksandar. "Reflection of Light from a Uniformly Moving Mirror."

American Journal of Physics, vol. 72, no. 10, Oct. 2004, pp. 1316-124,

[doi:10.1119/1.1778390](https://doi.org/10.1119/1.1778390). Accessed 26 Oct. 2016.

The Holy Bible. New International Version, Zondervan, 2011.

James, Steven. *Godiva and the Golden Dragon*. Writer's Showcase, 2001.

Manjoo, Farhad. "Where Wikipedia Ends." *Time*, vol. 174, no. 12, 28 Sept. 2009, pp. 50-51. *Academic Search Premier*, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=44281629&site=ehost-live. Accessed 19 Oct. 2016.

Milstein, Michael. "Wolves in Yellowstone." *Billings Gazette*, 4 Dec. 1994, pp.1C+. *SIRS Issues Researcher*, sks.sirs.com/webapp/article?artno=0000012837&type=ART. Accessed 7 Nov. 2016.

Museum of Natural History. Smithsonian, 2016, www.si.edu/Museums/natural-history-museum. Accessed 7 Nov. 2016.

Pinker, Steven, editor. *The Best American Science and Nature Writing, 2004*. Houghton Mifflin, 2004.

Revell, Tiffany. "City Expecting 12% Decline in Revenue." *Ukiah Daily Journal*, 23 Jan. 2010, pp. 1A+.

"Vietnam War (1955-1975)." *Encyclopedia of World History*, edited by Patrick K. O'Brien, Facts on File, 2000.

Weinstein, John M. "Civil Defense: Strategic Implications, Practical Problems." *The Nuclear Reader*, edited by Charles W. Kegley, Jr. and Eugene R. Witkopf, St. Martin's Press, 1985, pp. 290-311.

See more examples in [MLA Handbook, 8th Edition](#). LB 2369 .G53 2016

Mendocino College - Parenthetical References - MLA

Parenthetical references are used instead of footnotes or endnotes in a research papers. Their purpose is to acknowledge your use of quoted or paraphrased material. Do this by placing the author's last name and the page number of the work from which you have borrowed material in parentheses. **Parenthetical references must be accompanied by a list of Works Cited.** This list appears at the end of your paper and contains the complete publishing information for all the items mentioned in your parenthetical references.

For a book, usually the author's last name and a page reference are enough to identify the source:

Ancient writers attributed the invention of the monochord to Pythagoras (Marcuse 197).

If the author's name is used in the text of the paper, you need not repeat it in the parenthetical citation that follows:

Marcuse states that ancient writers attributed the invention of the monochord to Pythagoras (197).

If you are using two or more works by the same author, put a comma after the author's name and include a shortened version of the title before the page number:

Eighteenth-century England is portrayed as "an humble satellite" in the world of music and art (Durant, "Voltaire" 214).

Creative men and women make "history forgivable by enriching our heritage and our lives" (Durant, "Autobiography" 406).

Magazine articles are cited in much the same way:

A 1983 report found "a decline in the academic quality of students choosing teaching as a career" (Hook 10).

If the source is mentioned in the text, and the work is referred to as a whole, no parenthetical documentation is necessary, provided all information is given in the list of works cited:

Computerworld has devoted a thoughtful editorial, "Uneasy Silence," to the issue of government and technology.

If you are documenting someone's ideas in general -- you cannot pin them to one particular statement or page in the work -- it is considered better form to include the author's name in the text rather than use a parenthetical reference. However, you may cite the work without a page number:

Between the years 1945 and 1972, the political party system in the United States underwent profound changes (Schlesinger).

Personal interviews may be referred to in the text as such, and then supported with full information in the list of works cited:

In a personal interview, Mr. Pei described his recollections of life in his Brooklyn neighborhood.

Newspaper articles may be cited in the text in a similar manner:

In a *New York Times* article, Glenn Collins wrote that many newly-single fathers find it extremely difficult to assume the care-giving role.

Remember: A list of works cited must appear at the end of your paper. It should also begin on a new page and within the text of your paper. Each page of your works cited should continue the pagination that was started within your paper though. For example, if your paper ends at page eight (8), then your works cited would start on page nine (9).