

MLA Format - Works Cited 8th Ed.

Bibliography: an organized list of the sources you used to get your information. When using MLA format, we title this document **Works Cited**.

Citation: a description of your source which lists the author, title, publisher, date and other important information. Your bibliography should contain a citation for each source used.

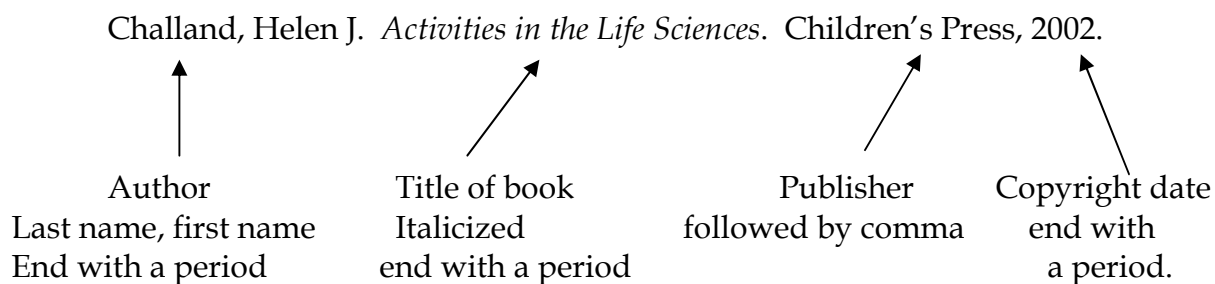
When following the MLA format, your bibliography must be organized in a very specific way.

General Guidelines:

1. Title your list of sources "Works Cited" and center it. It should be typed on a page of its own. If it is longer than one page, don't separate a citation between pages.
2. List your sources **alphabetically** by the author's (or editor's) last name. If there is no author, alphabetize by the first **significant** word of the title (excluding **A**, **An**, and **The**). If you have more than one source with the same author, use - - - instead of repeating the name and then arrange alphabetically by the title (see sample bibliography on the last page of this guide).
3. If a piece of information is missing from your source, skip it and go on to the next.
4. If more than 1 copyright date is listed, pick the most current.
5. Abbreviate all months except May, June and July (example: Dec., Jan., etc.)
6. If specific pages from a source were used, use p. for a single page and pp. for a range of pages.
7. Always end citations with a period.
8. If a citation is more than 1 line, indent the additional lines (see examples).
9. The entire listing is double-spaced, with no extra lines between citations (see sample bibliography on the last page of this guide).

Examples of Citations:

Citation for a book with an author



Citation for a book with an editor instead of an author (showing specific pages used)

Jones, Thomas, ed. *Wonderful World of Animals*. Bantam, 2004, pp. 24-32.

Citation for a book with 2 authors (list in the order given on the source)

Johnson, Robert and Melissa Tate. *Dirt Bikes in America*. Free Wheeling Publishing, 2005.

Citation for a book with 3 or more authors

Jackson, Thomas, et al. *Poverty in America*. Harper Collins Publishing, 2005.

Citation for an Encyclopedia Entry

Matthews, Leslie S. "Foot." *The World Book Encyclopedia*. Vol. 7 World Book Inc., 2002.

Citations for Magazine or Journal Articles

Lazcano, Antonio. "The Origins of Life." *Newsweek* 17 Jan. 2005, pp. 36-41.

Smith, Robert. "Believe in the Power of Gratitude." *Practical Psychology*, vol. 30, no. 5
2016, pp. 54-57.

Citation for a Newspaper Article

Miller, Thomas. "Lack of Sleep as Serious as Alcohol on our Highways." *Star Tribune*
20 Dec. 2005, p. A2.

Citation for an Interview

Shaw, Lloyd. Personal Interview. 21 Mar. 2005.

Citation for an Internet webpage – Follow numbered directions below!

1
Campbell, MacGregor. "Talk with a dolphin via underwater translation machine."
3 4 5 6
NewScientist, Reed Business Information Ltd., 9 May 2011. www.newscientist.
com/article/mg21028115.400-talk-with-a-dolphin-via-underwater-translation-
7
machine.html. Accessed 3 Feb. 2016.

Directions:

This how you should arrange your Internet citation (**follow labeled example above**):

1. The **name of the author** or editor (use ed. to denote as you would for a book). Last name first, then first name as usual. If there is no author, start with the title of the web page.
2. The **title of the web page**, in quotation marks. End with a period as usual. This is the actual web page where your information was found.
3. Italicize the **title of the web site**. This is the home page (web site) of the web page that you used. To find it, trim your URL to the first / and go there to find the title of the web site. In our example above, you would trim it back to <http://www.newscientist.com> in order to find the title of the web site. End with a comma.
4. List the **name of the sponsoring organization or publisher**. Usually listed at the bottom of the webpage with the copyright symbol ©. If the name matches the title of the web site, do not list it again.
5. Give the **date of the webpage** (last updated) in the day, month, year format, followed by a period. (example: 4 Apr. 2014) If there is no last updated date use the copyright date.
6. Give the **web page address (URL)**.
If you need to break up a long address, do it after a punctuation mark (including / or -).
DO NOT break a long word and add a dash. This would change the URL!
If you are using an online document that has a DOI, use that instead of the URL.
7. Give the **date you used the webpage**, in the day, month, year format without an ending period. (example: Accessed 6 Jan. 2017)

Remember that you may not have all of these pieces. If any are not present, skip it (unless otherwise directed) and go on to the next, as usual. Your web page should have at least 3 of these pieces or you should find a different source!

Works Cited

- Bell, John. "Plastics: Waste Not, Want Not." *New Scientist* 1 Dec. 2004, pp. 44-47.
- Charles, Dan. *The Importance of Recycling for our World*. New World Publishing, 2005.
- Holtzman, Elizabeth. "Why Your Actions Count." *Star Tribune* 24 Jan. 2005, p. A15.
- Hoy, Valerie. "Plastic Facts." *The Container Recycling Institute*. 2006. container-recycling.org/plastic_facts.htm>. Accessed 11 Sept. 2006 .
- Interesting Facts about Recycling*. Rainbow Books, 2004.
- Popovich, Pamela. Personal Interview. 12 Oct. 2005.
- Rathje, William, and Cullen Murphy. *Rubbish! The Archaeology of Garbage*. Harper, 2004.
- Van Voorst, Bruce. "The Recycling Bottleneck." *Time* 14 Sept. 2004, pp. 52-54.
- Walsh, Patrick. "Recycling." *The World Book Encyclopedia*. Vol. 16 Chicago: World Book Inc., 2002. Print.
- . "Waste Not, Want Not." *Time* 21 May 2006, pp. 48-49.
- Yang, Dori Jones, et al. "Recycling is Rewriting the Rules in Papermaking." *Business Week* 22 Apr. 2003, pp. 67-69.

Resource for help with the MLA format:

MLA Formatting and Style Guide <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>
Gives many different examples and includes how to do in-paper citations.