SEVENTH EDITION

THE CONCISE ST. MARTIN'S GUIDE TO WRITING

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Brief Contents

The Concise
St. Martin's
Guide to Writing

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The Concise St. Martin's Guide to Writing

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Citing and Documenting Sources in MLA Style

When using the MLA system of documentation, include both an in-text citation and a list of works cited. **In-text citations** tell your readers where the ideas or words you have borrowed come from, and the entries in the **works-cited list** allow readers to locate your sources so that they can read more about your topic.

In most cases, include the author's last name and the page number on which the borrowed material appears in the text of your research project. You can incorporate this information in two ways, often used together:

SIGNAL PHRASE
By naming the author in the text of your research project with a signal phrase (*Simon described*) and including the page reference (in parentheses) at the end of the borrowed passage:

> *author's last name*   *appropriate verb*
> Simon, a well-known figure in New York literary society, described the impression Dr. James made on her as a child in the Bronx: He was a "not-too-skeletal Ichabod Crane" (68).
> *page number*

PARENTHETICAL CITATION
By including the author's name and the page number together in parentheses at the end of the borrowed passage:

> *author's last name + page number*
> Dr. James is described as a "not-too-skeletal Ichabod Crane" (Simon 68).

WORKS-CITED ENTRY
Simon, Kate. "Birthing." *Bronx Primitive: Portraits in a Childhood.* New York: Viking, 1982. 68–77. Print.

In most cases, you will want to use a *signal phrase* because doing so lets you put your source in context. The signal-phrase-plus-page-reference combination also allows you to make crystal clear where the source information begins and ends. Use a parenthetical citation alone when you have already identified the author or when citing the source of an uncontroversial fact.

The in-text citation (with or without a signal phrase) should include only as much information as is needed to lead readers to the source in your list of works cited and allow them to find the passage you are citing in that source. In most cases, that means the author's last name and the page number on which the borrowed material appears. In some cases, you may need to include other information in your in-text citation

(such as a brief version of the title if the author is unknown or if you cite more than one work by this author). In a few cases, you may not be able to include a page reference, as, for example, when you cite a Web site that does not include page numbers. In such cases, you may include other identifying information, such as a paragraph number or section heading.

The most common types of in-text citations follow. For other, less common citation types, consult the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers,* Seventh Edition. Most libraries will own a copy. If the handbook does not provide a model citation, use the information here to create a citation that will lead your readers to the source.

Citing Sources in the Text

Directory to In-Text-Citation Models

One author   When citing most works with a single author, include the author's name (usually the last name is enough) and the page number on which the cited material appears.

author's last name + appropriate verb   *page number*

SIGNAL PHRASE   Simon describes Dr. James as a "not-too-skeletal Ichabod Crane" (68).

author's last name + page number

PARENTHETICAL CITATION   Dr. James is described as a "not-too-skeletal Ichabod Crane" (Simon 68).

author's name

BLOCK QUOTATION   In Kate Simon's story "Birthing," the description of Dr. James captures both his physical appearance and his role in the community:

He looked so much like a story character—the gentled Scrooge of a St. Nicholas Magazine Christmas issue, a not-too-skeletal Ichabod Crane. . . . Dr. James was, even when I knew him as a child, quite an old man, retired from a prestigious and lucrative

> practice in Boston. . . . His was a prosperous intellectual family, the famous New England Jameses that produced William and Henry, but to the older Bronx doctors, *the* James was the magnificent old driven scarecrow. (68)
>
> *page number*

(A works-cited entry for "Birthing" appears on page 438.)

More than one author   To cite a source by two or three authors, include all the authors' last names. To cite a source with four or more authors, model your in-text citation on the entry in your works-cited list: Use either all the authors' names or just the first author's name followed by *et al.* ("and others" in Latin, not italicized).

SIGNAL PHRASE   Dyal, Corning, and Willows (1975) identify several types of students, including the "Authority-Rebel" (4).

PARENTHETICAL   The Authority-Rebel "tends to see himself as superior to other students in
CITATION   the class" (Dyal, Corning, and Willows 4).

The drug AZT has been shown to reduce the risk of transmission from HIV-positive mothers to their infants by as much as two-thirds (Van de Perre et al. 4-5).

Unknown author   If the author's name is unknown, use a shortened version of the title, beginning with the word by which the title is alphabetized in the works-cited list.

An international pollution treaty still to be ratified would prohibit ships from dumping plastic at sea ("Plastic Is Found" 68).

The full title of the work is "Plastic Is Found in the Sargasso Sea; Pieces of Apparent Refuse Cover Wide Atlantic Region."

Two or more works by the same author   If you cite more than one work by the same author, include a shortened version of the title.

When old paint becomes transparent, it sometimes shows the artist's original plans: "a tree will show through a woman's dress" (Hellman, *Pentimento* 1).

Two or more authors with the same last name   When citing works by authors with the same last name, include each author's first initial in the citation. If the first initials are also the same, spell out the authors' first names.

Chaplin's *Modern Times* provides a good example of montage used to make an editorial statement (E. Roberts 246).

Corporation, organization, or government agency as author   In a signal phrase, use the full name of the corporation, organization, or government agency. In a parenthetical citation, use the full name if it is brief or a shortened version if it is long.

SIGNAL PHRASE	According to the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, a tuition increase . . . from Initiative 601 (4).
PARENTHETICAL CITATION	A tuition increase has been proposed for community and technical colleges to offset budget deficits from Initiative 601 (Washington State Board 4).

Literary work (novel, play, poem)   Provide information that will help readers find the passage you are citing no matter what edition of the novel, play, or poem they are using. For a novel or other prose work, provide the part or chapter number as well as the page numbers from the edition you used.

NOVEL OR OTHER PROSE WORK	In *Hard Times,* Tom reveals his utter narcissism by blaming Louisa for his own failure: " 'You have regularly given me up. You never cared for me'" (Dickens 262; bk. 3, ch. 9).

For a play in verse, use act, scene, and line numbers instead of page numbers.

PLAY (IN VERSE)	At the beginning, Regan's fawning rhetoric hides her true attitude toward Lear: "I profess / myself an enemy to all other joys . . . / And find that I am alone felicitate / In your dear highness' love" (*King Lear* 1.1.74–75, 77–78).

For a poem, indicate the line numbers and stanzas or sections (if they are numbered) instead of page numbers.

POEM	In "Song of Myself," Whitman finds poetic details in busy urban settings, as when he describes "the blab of the pave, tires of carts . . . the driver with his interrogating thumb" (8.153–54).

If the source gives only line numbers, use the term *lines* in your first citation and use only the numbers in subsequent citations.

> In "Before you thought of spring," Dickinson at first identifies the spirit of spring with a bird, possibly a robin—"A fellow in the skies / Inspiriting habiliments / Of indigo and brown" (lines 4, 7–8)—but by the end of the poem, she has linked it with poetry and perhaps even the poet herself, as the bird, like Dickinson, "shouts for joy to nobody / But his seraphic self!" (15–16)

Work in an anthology   Use the name of the author of the work, not the editor of the anthology, in your in-text citation.

SIGNAL PHRASE	In "Six Days: Some Rememberings," Grace Paley recalls that when she was in jail for protesting the Vietnam War, her pen and paper were taken away and she felt "a terrible pain in the area of my heart—a nausea" (191).
PARENTHETICAL CITATION	Writers may have a visceral reaction—"a nausea" (Paley 191)—to being deprived of access to writing implements.

Religious work   In your first citation, include the element that begins your entry in the works-cited list, such as the edition name of the religious work you are citing, and

include the book or section name (using standard abbreviations in parenthetical cita-tions) and any chapter or verse numbers.

> She ignored the admonition "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall" (*New Oxford Annotated Bible,* Prov. 16.18).

Indirect citation (quotation from a secondary source)   If possible, locate the original source and cite that. If not possible, name the original source but also include the sec-ondary source in which you found the material you are citing, plus the abbreviation *qtd. in.* Include the secondary source in your list of works cited.

> E. M. Forster says, "the collapse of all civilization, so realistic for us, sounded in Matthew Arnold's ears like a distant and harmonious cataract" (qtd. in Trilling 11).

Entire work   Include the reference in the text without any page numbers or parentheses.

> In *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions,* Thomas Kuhn discusses how scientists change their thinking.

Work without page numbers or a one-page work (with/without other section numbers) If a work (such as a Web page) has no page numbers or is only one page long, omit the page number. If it uses screen numbers or paragraph numbers, insert a comma after the author's name, an identifying term (such as *screen*) or abbreviation (*par.* or *pars.*), and the number.

WITHOUT PAGE OR OTHER NUMBERS	The average speed on Montana's interstate highways, for example, has risen by only 2 miles per hour since the repeal of the federal speed limit, with most drivers topping out at 75 (Schmid).
WITH OTHER SECTION NUMBERS	Whitman considered African American speech "a source of a native grand opera" (Ellison, par. 13).

Two or more works cited in the same parentheses   If you cite two or more sources for a piece of information, include them in the same parentheses, separated by semicolons.

> A few studies have considered differences between oral and written discourse production (Scardamalia, Bereiter, and Goelman; Gould).

If the parenthetical citation is likely to prove disruptive for your reader, cite multiple sources in a footnote or an end note.

Creating a List of Works Cited

Directory to Works-Cited-List Models

In your MLA-style research paper, every source you cite must have a corresponding entry in the list of works cited, and every entry in your list of works cited must correspond to at least one citation in your research project.

Follow these rules when formatting your list of works cited in MLA style:

- Double-space the whole works-cited list.

- Alphabetize entries by the first word in the citation (usually the first author's last name, or the title if the author is unknown, ignoring *A, An,* or *The*).

- Use a "hanging indent" for all entries: Do not indent the first line, but indent second and subsequent lines of the entry by half an inch (or five spaces).

- Shorten publishers' names: Abbreviate compound or hyphenated names to the first name only (*Bedford/St. Martin's* becomes *Bedford,* for example); omit words like *Company* or *Books;* and for university presses, shorten the words *University* and *Press* to *U* and *P.*

Nowadays, many print sources are also available in an electronic format, either online or through a database your school's library subscribes to. For most online versions of a source, follow the form of the corresponding print version. For example, if you are citing an article from an online periodical, put the article title in quotation marks and italicize the name of the periodical. If the source has also been published in print (as with most e-books and many magazines and newspapers that appear online), include the print

publication information if it is available. Also include information specific to the version of the source you used.

For sources accessed through a database, include the following:

- Title of the database (in italics)
- Medium of publication (*Web*)
- Date you last accessed the source

For other online sources, include the following:

- Title of the Web site (in italics)
- Version or edition used (if any)
- Publisher or sponsor of the site; if not available, use *N.p.*
- Date of publication or last update; if not available, use *n.d.*
- Medium of publication (*Web*)
- Date you last accessed the source

Content on the Web frequently changes or disappears, and because the same information that traditionally published books and periodicals provide is not always included for Web sources, giving your reader a complete citation is not always possible. Always keep your goal in mind: to provide enough information so that your reader can track down the source. If you cannot find all of the information listed here, include what you can.

Author Listings

One author   List the author last name first (followed by a comma), and insert a period at the end of the name.

Isaacson, Walter.

Two or three authors   List the first author last name first (followed by a comma). List the other authors in the usual first-name/last-name order. Insert the word *and* before the last author's name, and follow it with a period.

Saba, Laura, and Julie Gattis.

Wilmut, Ian, Keith Campbell, and Colin Tudge.

Four or more authors   List the first author last name first (followed by a comma). Then either list all the authors' names (in the usual first-name/last-name order, with a comma between authors, the word *and* before the last name, and a period after it) *or* insert *et al.* (which means *and others* in Latin) in regular type (not italics). Whichever you decide to do, be sure to use the same format in your in-text citation.

Hunt, Lynn, Thomas R. Martin, Barbara H. Rosenwein, R. Po-chia Hsia, and Bonnie G. Smith.

Hunt, Lynn, et al.

Unknown author   Begin the entry with the title.

Primary Colors: A Novel of Politics.

"Out of Sight."

Corporation, organization, or government agency as author   Use the name of the corporation, organization, or government agency as the author.

RAND Corporation.

United States. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks.

Two or more works by the same author   Replace the author's name in subsequent entries with three hyphens, and alphabetize the works by the first important word in the title:

Eugenides, Jeffrey. *The Marriage Plot*.

---. "Walkabout."

Books (Print, Electronic, Database)

Basic format (print, e-book, database)

PRINT

Eugenides, Jeffrey. *The Marriage Plot*. New York; Farrar, 2011. Print.

Author, last name first — *Title (and subtitle, if any), italicized* — *Publication info* — *Medium*

City of publication — *Publisher (abbreviated)* — *Year of publication*

E-BOOK

Eugenides, Jeffrey. *The Marriage Plot*. New York: Farrar, 2011. Kindle e-book file.

Print publication info — *Medium*

DATABASE

Whitman, Walt. *Leaves of Grass*. Philadelphia: McKay, 1900. *Bartleby.com*.

Web. 28 Nov. 2013.

Print publication info — *Database name, italicized*

Medium — *Access date*

Anthology or edited collection   If you are referring to the anthology as a whole, put the editor's name first.

Masri, Heather, ed. *Science Fiction: Stories and Contexts*. Boston: Bedford, 2009. Print.

Work in an anthology or edited collection   If you're referring to a selection in an anthology, begin the entry with the name of the selection's author.

Hopkinson, Nalo. "Something to Hitch Meat To." *Science Fiction: Stories and Contexts*. Ed.
      Heather Masri. Boston: Bedford, 2009. 838–50. Print.

If you cite more than one selection from an anthology or collection, you may create an entry for the collection as a whole (see the model above) and then cross-reference individual selections to that entry.

Selection author — *Selection title* — *Anthology editor*

Hopkinson, Nalo. "Something to Hitch Meat To." Masri 838–50. Print.

Selection pages in anthology
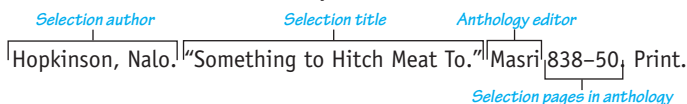
Introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword

> Murfin, Ross C. Introduction. *Heart of Darkness*. By Joseph Conrad. 3rd ed. Boston: Bedford,
>   2011. 3–16. Print.

Translation

> Tolstoy, Leo. *War and Peace*. Trans. Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky. New York:
>   Vintage, 2009. Print.

Graphic narrative   If the graphic narrative was a collaboration between a writer and an illustrator, begin your entry with the name of the person on whose work your research project focuses. If the author also created the illustrations, then follow the basic model for a book with one author (p. 444).

> Pekar, Harvey, and Joyce Brabner. *Our Cancer Year*. Illus. Frank Stack. New York: Four Walls
>   Eight Windows, 1994. Print.

constantly undergoes the push and pull of destruction and regeneration.

tion of a sacred text.

> *The Qu'ran: English Translation and Parallel Arabic Text*. Trans. M. A. S. Abdel Haleem.
>   New York: Oxford UP, 2010. Print.

Later edition of a book   Include the edition name (such as *Revised*) or number following the title.

> Rottenberg, Annette T., and Donna Haisty Winchell. *The Structure of Argument*. 6th ed.
>   Boston: Bedford, 2009. Print.

Republished book   Provide the original year of publication after the title of the book, followed by publication information for the edition you are using.

Original publication date

> Alcott, Louisa May. *An Old-Fashioned Girl*. 1870. New York: Puffin, 1995. Print.

Republication information

Title within a title   When a title that is normally italicized appears within a book title, do not italicize it. If the title within the title would normally be enclosed in quotation marks, include the quotation marks and also set the title in italics.

> Hertenstein, Mike. *The Double Vision of* Star Trek: *Half-Humans, Evil Twins, and Science Fiction*.
>   Chicago: Cornerstone, 1998. Print.

> Miller, Edwin Haviland. *Walt Whitman's "Song of Myself": A Mosaic of Interpretation*. Iowa
>   City: U of Iowa P, 1989. Print.

Book in a series   Include the series title and number (if any) after the medium of publication. If the word *Series* is part of the name, include the abbreviation *Ser.* before the series number. (This information will appear on the title page or on the page facing the title page.) Abbreviate any commonly abbreviated words in the series title.

Zigova, Tanya, et al. *Neural Stem Cells: Methods and Protocols*. Totowa: Humana, 2002. Print. Methods in Molecular Biology 198.

Dictionary entry or article in another reference book (print, online, database)   If no author is listed, begin with the entry's title. (But check for initials following the entry or article and a list of authors in the front of the book.) If the reference work is familiar, omit the publication information.

PRINT   "Homeopathy." *Webster's New World College Dictionary*. 4th ed. 1999. Print.

PRINT   Trenear-Harvey, Glenmore S. "Farm Hall." *Historical Dictionary of Atomic Espionage*. Lanham: Scarecrow, 2011. Print.

ONLINE   "Homeopathy." *Merriam-Webster.com*. Merriam-Webster, Inc., 2013. Web. 29 Nov. 2013.

Web site (italics)   *Pub./Sponsor*   *Medium*
Access date

DATABASE   Powell, Jason L. "Power Elite." *Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology*. Ed. George Ritzer. Wiley-Blackwell, 2007. *Blackwell Reference Online*. Web. 29 Nov. 2013.

Database (italics)   *Medium*   *Access date*

Government document (print, online)   If no author is named, begin with the government and agency that issued the document. If the author is named, include that information either before or after the document's title (introduced with the word *By*). In the United States, the publication information for most print government documents is *Washington: GPO*. (*GPO* stands for *Government Printing Office*.) But most government documents are now published online.

Issuing government   *Issuing department*

PRINT   United States. Dept. of Health and Human Services. *Trends in Underage Drinking in the United States, 1991-2007*. By Gabriella Newes-Adeyi et al. Washington: GPO, 2009. Print.

Authors

Issuing agency

ONLINE   United States. Centers for Disease Control. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance— United States, 2011." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. Centers for Disease Control. Dept. of Health and Human Services,

Web site (italics)   *Pub./Sponsor*

8 June 2012. Web. 30 Nov. 2013.

Publication date   *Medium*   *Access date*

Pamphlet or brochure

U.S. Foundation for Boating Safety and Clean Water. *Hypothermia and Cold Water Survival*. Alexandria: U.S. Foundation for Boating, 2001. Print.

Doctoral dissertation (published, unpublished)   Cite a published dissertation as you would a book, but add pertinent dissertation information before the publication data. Enclose the title of an unpublished dissertation in quotation marks.

Title in italics

PUBLISHED   Jones, Anna Maria. *Problem Novels/Perverse Readers: Late-Victorian Fiction and the Perilous Pleasures of Identification.* Diss. U of Notre Dame, 2001. Ann Arbor: UMI, 2001. Print.

Dissertation information

Title in quotation marks

UNPUBLISHED   Bullock, Barbara. "Basic Needs Fulfillment among Less Developed Countries: Social Progress over Two Decades of Growth." Diss. Vanderbilt U, 1986. Print.

Dissertation information

Articles (Print, Online, Database)

Articles appear in periodicals—works that are issued at regular intervals—such as scholarly journals, newspapers, and magazines. Most periodicals today are available both in print and in electronic form (online or through an electronic database); some are available only in electronic format. If you are using the online version of an article, use the models provided here. If no model matches your source exactly, choose the closest print match, and add the site publisher or sponsor, the medium, and the date you last accessed the site, along with any other information your reader will need to track down the source.

From a scholarly journal (print, online, database)   Scholarly journals are typically identified using their volume and issue numbers, separated by a period. If a journal does not use volume numbers, provide the issue number only.

Author, last name first   *Title of article (in quotation marks)*

PRINT   Haas, Heather A. "The Wisdom of Wizards—and Muggles and Squibs: Proverb Use in the World of Harry Potter." *Journal of American Folklore* 124.492 (2011): 29–54. Print.

Year   Pages   Medium   Title of journal (in italics)   Volume   Issue

ONLINE   Markel, J. D. "Religious Allegory and Cultural Discomfort in Mike Leigh's *Happy-Go-Lucky*: And Why *Larry Crowne* Is One of the Best Films of 2011." *Bright Lights* 74 (2011): n. pag. Web. 14 Sept. 2013.

*Issue number only   No page   Medium   Access date
numbers*

DATABASE   Haas, Heather A. "The Wisdom of Wizards—and Muggles and Squibs: Proverb Use in the World of *Harry Potter*." *Journal of American Folklore* 124.492 (2011): 29–54. *Academic Search Complete.* Web. 29 Nov. 2011.

Database (italics)   Medium   Access date

Article from a Scholarly Journal
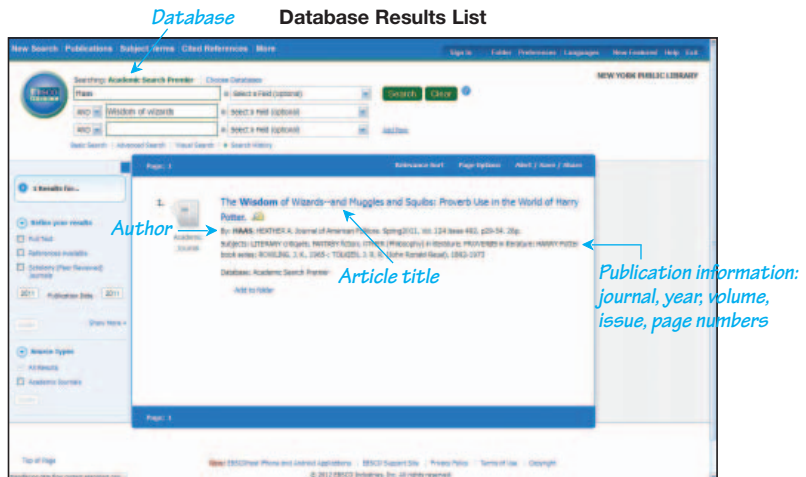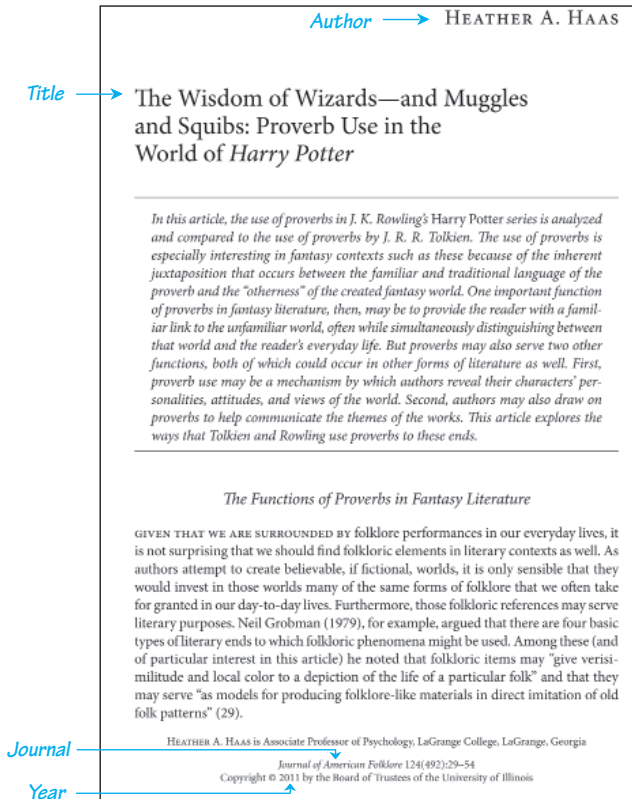
FIGURE 19.1   Documentation Map for a Journal Article   Look for the title of the journal on the first page of the article (shown here). The information you will need to cite an article accessed through a database will appear in the list of results, the detailed record of the article, and the PDF (or HTML) version of the article itself. For an article published in an electronic journal, look for the information you need to create the works-cited entry on the journal's home page or on the page on which the article appears.

Online journals may not include page numbers; if paragraph or other section numbers are provided, use them instead. Otherwise, insert *n. pag.* (for *no page numbers*). If the article is not on a continuous sequence of pages, give the first page number followed by a plus sign. (Figure 19.1 on page 449 shows where to find the source information.)

From a newspaper (print, online, database)   Newspapers are identified by date, not volume and issue numbers, with the names of months longer than four letters abbreviated. If the article is from a special edition of the newspaper (*early ed., natl ed.*), include the edition name after the date. If articles are not on a continuous series of pages, give only the first page number followed by a plus sign. For unpaginated articles accessed through a database, use *n. pag.*

PRINT   Stoll, John D., et al. "U.S. Squeezes Auto Creditors." *Wall Street Journal*
    10 Apr. 2009: A1+. Print.
        Noncontinuous pages

ONLINE   Angier, Natalie, "The Changing American Family." *New York Times*. New York Times,
    26 Nov. 2013. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.
        Web site (italics)   *Pub./Sponsor*
    Publication date   *Medium*   *Access date*

DATABASE   Lopez, Steve. "Put Occupy L.A. on the Bus." *Los Angeles Times* 30 Nov. 2011,
    Home ed.: n. pag. *LexisNexis Academic*. Web. 30 Nov. 2011.
    Edition name   *No page numbers*   *Database (italics)*

From a magazine (print, online, database)   Magazines (like newspapers) are identified by date, with the names of months longer than four letters abbreviated. For magazines published weekly or biweekly, include the day, month, and year; for magazines published monthly or bimonthly, include the month and year. If the article is unsigned, alphabetize by the first important word in the title (ignoring *A, An,* and *The*).

PRINT   Branch, Taylor. "The Shame of College Sports." *Atlantic* Oct. 2011: 80–110. Print.
        Publication date (monthly)

ONLINE   Harrell, Eben. "A Flicker of Consciousness." *Time*. Time, Inc. 28 Nov. 2011.
    Web. 26 Nov. 2013.
        Web site (italic)   *Site sponsor*   *Publication date (weekly)*
    Medium   *Access date*

DATABASE   Harrell, Eben. "A Flicker of Consciousness." *Time* 28 Nov. 2011: 42–47.
    Academic Search Premier. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.
        Database (italics)   *Medium*   *Access date*

Editorial or letter to the editor

"Stay Classy." Editorial. *New Republic* 1 Dec. 2011: 1. Print.

Wegeiser, Art. "How Does He Know?" Letter. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* 30 Nov. 2011: B6. Print.

Review   If the review does not include an author's name, start the entry with the title of the review. If the review is untitled, begin with *Rev. of* and alphabetize under the title of the work being reviewed. For a review in an online newspaper or magazine, add the site sponsor and access date and change the medium to *Web*. For a review accessed through a database, add the database title (in italics) and access date and change the medium to *Web*.

> Cassidy, John. "Master of Disaster." Rev. of *Globalization and Its Discontents*, by Joseph
> Stiglitz. *New Yorker* 12 July 2002: 82–86. Print.

Multimedia Sources (Live, Print, Electronic, Database)

Lecture or public address

Title of lecture   *Conference title*

Birnbaum, Jack. "The Domestication of Computers." Conf. of the Usability Professionals
Association. Hyatt Grand Cypress Resort, Orlando. 10 July 2002. Lecture.

Location   *Date of lecture*   *Medium*

Letter   If the letter has been published, treat it like a work in an anthology (p. 445), but add the recipient, the date, and any identifying number after the author's name. If the letter is unpublished, change the medium to *MS* ("manuscript") if written by hand or *TS* ("typescript") if typed.

Sender   *Recipient*   *Date*   *Medium*

DuHamel, Grace. Letter to the author. 22 Mar. 2008. TS.

Map or chart (print, online)

PRINT   *Map of Afghanistan and Surrounding Territory*. Map. Burlington: GiziMap, 2001. Print.

ONLINE   "North America, 1797." Map. *Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection*. U of Texas,
            21 June 2011. Web. 1 Dec. 2011.

Cartoon or comic strip (print, online)   Provide the title (if given) in quotation marks directly following the artist's name.

PRINT   Cheney, Tom. Cartoon. *New Yorker* 10 Oct. 2005: 55. Print.

ONLINE   Hunt, Tarol. "Goblins." Comic strip. *Goblinscomic.com*. Tarol Hunt, 29 Sept. 2011.
            Web. 30 Nov. 2013.

Advertisement (print, broadcast, online)

PRINT   Hospital for Special Surgery. Advertisement. *New York Times* 13 Apr. 2009:
            A7. Print.

BROADCAST   Norweigian Cruise Line. Advertisement. *WNET.org*. PBS, 29 Apr. 2012.
            Television.

ONLINE   Samsung Galaxy Note. Advertisement. *Slate*. Slate Group, 26 Nov. 2013. Web.
            26 Nov. 2013.

Work of art (museum, print, Web site)   Include the year the work was created, the medium (*Oil on canvas*), and the museum or collection and its location. If the work was accessed online, include the Web site name and your date of access and change the medium to *Web*.

                                                                    Medium

MUSEUM   Palmer Payne, Elsie. *Sheep Dipping Time*. c. 1930s. Oil on canvas.
                    Nevada Museum of Art, Reno.
                         Location

PRINT   Chihuly, Dale. *Carmine and White Flower Set*. 1987. Glass. Tacoma Art Museum,
                    Tacoma. New York: Abrams, 2011. 109. Print.
                                        Print publication information

WEB SITE   Sekaer, Peter. *A Sign Business Shop*, New York. 1935. International Center
                    of Photography, New York. *International Center of Photography*.
                    Web. 27 Nov. 2013.
                    Medium   *Access date*   *Web site*

Performance

The Agony and the Ecstasy of Steve Jobs. Writ. and perf. Mike Daisey. Dir. Jean-Michele
          Gregory. Public Theater, New York. 25 Nov. 2011. Performance.

Television or radio program   Include the network, local station, and broadcast date. Treat a show you streamed as you would a Web page, but include information about key contributors (host or performers, for example) as you would for a broadcast television or radio program. If you downloaded the program as a podcast, include the information as for a broadcast program, but change the medium to match the type of file you accessed (*MP3, JPEG file*).

                Program   *Key contributor*   *Network*   *Location*

BROADCAST   *Frontline*. Prod. Greg Barker. PBS. WNET, New York, 22 Nov. 2011.
                    Television.   *Local station*   *Broadcast date*
                    Medium

                        Episode

STREAMED   "A Perfect Terrorist." *Frontline*. Writ., prod., and dir. Thomas
                    Jennings. *WNET.org*. PBS, 22 Nov. 2011. Web. 1 Dec. 2011.
                    Web site Pub./Sponsor   Post date   Medium   Access date

DOWNLOADED   "An Ice-Cold Case." *Radio Lab*. Host. Jad Abumrad and Robert Krulwich.
                    Natl. Public Radio. WNYC, New York, 19 Nov. 2013. MP3.
                                                                    Medium

Podcast (streamed, downloaded)   Treat a podcast you listened to or watched online as you would an online television or radio program (see "A Perfect Terrorist" entry above).

Treat a podcast you downloaded as you would a television or radio program you downloaded (see "An Ice-Cold Case" entry above).

Film (theater, DVD, streamed)

THEATER *Space Station*. Prod. and dir. Toni Myers. Narr. Tom Cruise. IMAX, 2002. Film.

DVD *Casablanca*. Dir. Michael Curtiz. Perf. Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Paul Henreid. 1942. Warner Home Video, 2003. DVD.

STREAMED *The Social Network*. Dir. David Fincher. Writ. Aaron Sorkin. Perf. Jesse Eisenberg, Justin Timberlake, and Andrew Garfield. Columbia Pictures, 2010. iTunes. Web. 21 Mar. 2013.

Online video

Film School. "Sunny Day." *YouTube*. YouTube, 12 June 2010. Web. 8 Aug. 2013.

Music recording

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *Violin Concerto in D Major*, *Op. 61*. U.S.S.R. State Orchestra. Cond. Alexander Gauk. Perf. David Oistrakh. Allegro, 1980. CD.

Maroon 5. "Moves Like Jagger." *Hands All Over*. A&M/Octone Records, 2011. MP3.

Interview (print, broadcast, personal) If a personal interview takes place through e-mail, change "Personal interview" to "E-mail interview."

PRINT Ashrawi, Hanan. "Tanks vs. Olive Branches." Interview by Rose Marie Berger. *Sojourners* Feb. 2005: 22–26. Print.

BROADCAST Zimmer, Carl. "Manipulating Science Reporting." Interview by Brooke Gladstone. *On the Media*. Natl. Public Radio. WNYC, New York, 28 Sept. 2013. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.

PERSONAL Ellis, Trey. Personal interview. 3 Sept. 2008.

Other Electronic Sources

Online sources have proliferated in the last ten years. With that proliferation has come access to more information than ever before. But not all of that information is of equal value. Before including a source found on *Google* in your research project, be sure that it is appropriate for a college-level writing project, and evaluate its reliability carefully.

If you are using the online version of a source for which there is no model shown here, choose the model that best matches your source, change the medium as appropriate, add the date you last accessed the source, and add any other information that readers will need to find the source themselves.

Web page or other document on a Web site

Author/editor, last name first   *Document title (in quotation marks)*

McGann, Jerome J., ed. "Introduction to the Final Installment of the Rossetti Archive."

Title of site (italicized)

The Complete Writings and Pictures of Dante Gabriel Rossetti: A Hypermedia Archive.

Pub./Sponsor

Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities, U of Virginia,

Publication date/last update   Access date

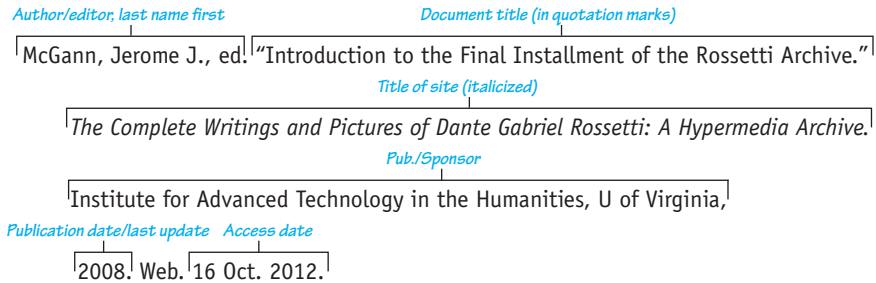2008. Web. 16 Oct. 2012.

Figure 19.2 (p. 455) shows where to find the source information you will need to create a works-cited entry for the Web page cited here.

Entire Web site   If the author's name is not given, begin the citation with the title. For an untitled personal site, put a description such as *Home page* where the Web site's title would normally appear (but with no quotation marks or italics). If no site sponsor or publisher is named, insert *N.p.* (for *No publisher*).

Chesson, Frederick W. Home page. N.p., 1 Apr. 2003. Web. 26 Apr. 2008.

The Complete Writings and Pictures of Dante Gabriel Rossetti: A Hypermedia Archive. Ed. Jerome J. McGann. Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities, U of Virginia, 2008. Web. 16 Oct. 2012.

Gardner, James Alan. *A Seminar on Writing Prose*. N.p., 2001. Web. 1 Dec. 2012.

Online scholarly project   Treat an online scholarly project as you would a Web site, but include the name of the editor, if given.

The Darwin Correspondence Project. Ed. Janet Browne. American Council of Learned Societies and U Cambridge, 2013. Web. 19 Nov. 2013.

Book or a short work in an online scholarly project   Treat a book or a short work in an online scholarly project as you would a Web page or another document on a Web site, but set the title in italics if the work is a book and in quotation marks if it is an article, essay, poem, or other short work, and include the print publication information (if any) following the title.

Original publication information

Corelli, Marie. *The Treasure of Heaven*. London: Constable, 1906. *Victorian Women Writer's Project*. Ed. Percy Willett. Indiana U, 10 July 1999. Web. 10 Sept. 2008.

Blog (entire blog, blog post)   If the author of the blog post uses a pseudonym, begin with the pseudonym and put the blogger's real name in brackets. Cite an entire blog as you would an entire Web site (see above).
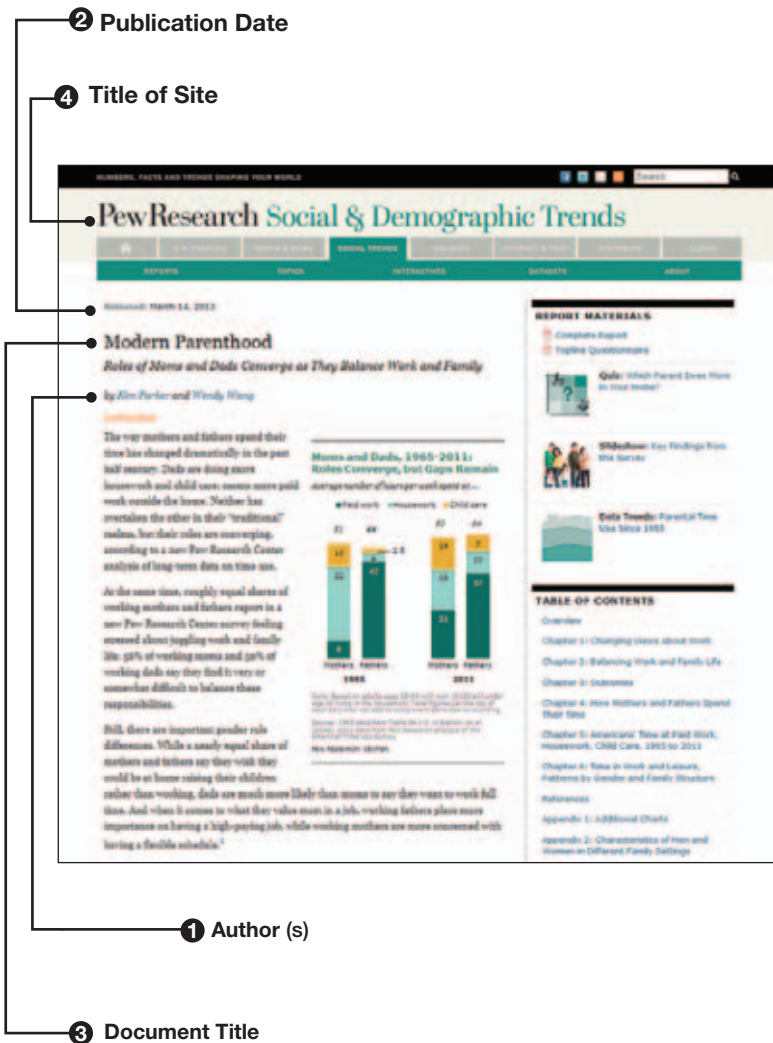
❷ **Publication Date**

❹ **Title of Site**

❶ **Author (s)**

❸ **Document Title**

FIGURE 19.2   Documentation Map for a Web Page

Look for the author or editor and title of the Web page on the Web page itself. The title of the Web site may appear on the Web page, on the site's home page, or both. The sponsor may be listed at the bottom of the Web page, on the home page, or somewhere else. (Look for a page entitled "About Us," "Who We Are," or "Contact Us.") If no publication or copyright date or "last update" appears on the Web page, the home page, or elsewhere on the site, insert *n.d.* in its place.
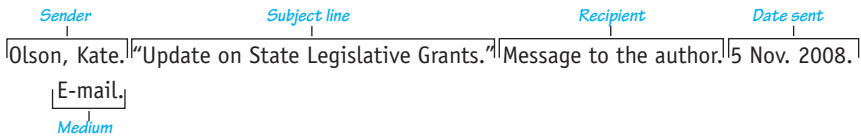
Kim Parker and Wendy Wang: Modern Parenthood, Pew Research Center, Washington, D.C., 3/14/2013/www.pewsocialtrends.org.

Blog title   *Pub./Sponsor*

Talking Points Memo. Ed. Josh Marshall. TPM Media, 26 Nov. 2013. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.

Pseudonym   *Real name*

Negative Camber [Todd McCandless]. *Formula1blog*. F1b., 2013. Web. 1 Dec. 2013.

Post author   *Post title*

Marshall, Josh. "Beneath the Headlines on Healthcare.gov." *Talking Points Memo*. TPM Media,
17 Nov. 2013. Web. 26 Nov. 2013.

Wiki article   Since wikis are written and edited collectively, start your entry with the title of the article you are citing. But check with your instructor before using information from a wiki in your research project; because content is written and edited collectively, it is difficult to assess its reliability and impossible to determine the expertise of the contributors.

"John Lydon." *Wikipedia*. Wikipedia Foundation, 22 Nov. 2013. Web. 25 Nov. 2013.

E-mail message

Sender   *Subject line*   *Recipient*   *Date sent*

Olson, Kate. "Update on State Legislative Grants." Message to the author. 5 Nov. 2008.
E-mail.

Medium

Student Research Project in MLA Style

On the following pages is a student research paper speculating about the causes of a trend—the increase in home schooling. The author, Cristina Dinh, cites statistics, quotes authorities, and paraphrases and summarizes background information and support for her argument. She uses the MLA documentation style.

1''

1/2''

1''

1''

Cristina Dinh

Professor Cooper

English 100

15 May 2012

Educating Kids at Home

Every morning, Mary Jane, who is nine, doesn't have to worry about gulping down her cereal so she can be on time for school. School for Mary Jane is literally right at her doorstep.

In this era of serious concern about the quality of public education, increasing numbers of parents across the United States are choosing to educate their children at home. These parents believe they can do a better job teaching their children than their local schools can. *Home schooling*, as this practice is known, has become a national trend over the past thirty years, and according to education specialist Brian D. Ray, the home-schooled population is growing at a rate between 5% and 12% per year. A 2008 report by the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences estimated that, nationwide, the number of home-schooled children rose from 850,000 in 1999 to approximately 1.5 million in 2007 (*1.5 million* 1). Some home-schooling advocates believe that even these numbers may be low because not all states require formal notification when parents decide to teach their children at home.

What is home schooling, and who are the parents choosing to be home-schoolers? David Guterson, a pioneer in the home-schooling movement, defines home schooling as "the attempt to gain an education outside of institutions" (5). Home-schooled children spend the majority of the conventional school day learning in or near their homes

1''

Double-spaced

Double-spaced
Title centered; no underlining, quotes, or italics

Paragraphs indented one-half inch

Author named in text; no parenthetical page reference because source not paginated

Abbreviated title used in parenthetical citation because works cited lists two sources by government author (named in text); no punctuation between title and page number

Author named in text; parenthetical page reference falls at end of sentence

Dinh 2

rather than in traditional schools; parents or guardians are the prime educators. Former teacher and home-schooler Rebecca Rupp notes that home-schooling parents vary considerably in what they teach and how they teach, ranging from those who follow a highly traditional curriculum within a structure that parallels the typical classroom to those who essentially allow their children to pursue whatever interests them at their own pace (3). Home-schoolers commonly combine formal instruction with life skills instruction, learning fractions, for example, in terms of monetary units or cooking measurements (Saba and Gattis 89). According to the U.S. Department of Education's 2008 report, while home-schoolers are also a diverse group politically and philosophically—libertarians, conservatives, Christian fundamentalists—most say they home school for one of three reasons: they are concerned about the quality of academic instruction, the general school environment, or the lack of religious or moral instruction (*1.5 million* 2).

The first group generally believes that children need individual attention and the opportunity to learn at their own pace to learn well. This group says that one teacher in a classroom of twenty to thirty children (the size of typical public-school classes) cannot give this kind of attention. These parents believe they can give their children greater enrichment and more specialized instruction than public schools can provide. At home, parents can work one-on-one with each child and be flexible about time, allowing their children to pursue their interests at earlier ages. Many of these parents, like home-schooler Peter Bergson, believe that

> home schooling provides more of an opportunity
> to continue the natural learning process that's
> in evidence in all children. [In school,] you

Work by two authors cited

Quotation of more than four lines typed as a block and indented ten spaces (1 inch)

Brackets indicate alteration of quotation

Dinh 3

change the learning process from self-directed to
other-directed, from the child asking questions to
the teacher asking questions. You shut down areas
of potential interest. (qtd. in Kohn 22)

This trend can be traced back to the 1960s, when many
people began criticizing traditional schools. Various types of
"alternative schools" were created, and some parents began
teaching their children at home (Friedlander 150). Parents
like this mention several reasons for their disappointment
with public schools and for their decision to home school.
A lack of funding, for example, leaves children without new
textbooks. In a 2002 survey, 31% of teachers said that their
students are using textbooks that are more than ten years
old, and 29% said that they do not have enough textbooks
for all of their students (National Education Association).
Many schools also cannot afford to buy laboratory equipment
and other teaching materials. At my own high school, the
chemistry teacher told me that most of the lab equipment
we used came from a research firm he worked for. In a 2006
Gallup poll, lack of proper financial support ranked first on
the list of the problems in public schools (Rose and Gallup).
Parents also cite overcrowding as a reason for taking
their kids out of school. The more students in a classroom,
the less learning that goes on, as Cafi Cohen discovered
before choosing to home school; after spending several
days observing what went on in her child's classroom,
she found that administrative duties, including disciplining,
took up to 80% of a teacher's time, with only 20% of the
day devoted to learning (6). Moreover, faced with a large
group of children, a teacher ends up gearing lessons to the
students in the middle level, so children at both ends miss

Parenthetical citation of secondary source falls after period when quotation indented as a block

Corporate author's name cited

Dinh 4

out. Gifted children and those with learning disabilities particularly suffer in this situation. At home, parents of these children say they can tailor the material and the pace for each child. Studies show that home-schooling methods seem to work well in preparing children academically. Lawrence Rudner, director of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Assessment and Evaluation at the University of Maryland and a researcher on home schooling, found that testing of home-schooled students showed them to be between one and three years ahead of public school students their age (xi). Home-schooled children have also made particularly strong showings in academic competitions; since the late 1990s, 10% of National Spelling Bee participants have been home schooled, as have two National Spelling Bee and two National Geographic Bee winners (Lyman). More and more selective colleges are admitting, and even recruiting, home-schooled applicants (Basham, Merrifield, and Hepburn 15).

Parents in the second group—those concerned with the general school environment—claim that their children are more well-rounded than those in school. Because they don't have to sit in classrooms all day, home-schooled kids can pursue their own projects, often combining crafts or technical skills with academic subjects. Home-schoolers participate in outside activities, such as 4-H competitions, field trips with peers in home-school support groups, science fairs, musical and dramatic productions, church activities, and Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts (Saba and Gattis 59–62). In fact, they may even be able to participate to some extent in actual school activities. A 1999 survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences found that 28% of public schools allowed home-schooled students to participate in extracurricular activities alongside enrolled students, and

Dinh 5

20% allowed home-schooled students to attend some classes
(*Homeschooling* 12).

Many home-schooling parents believe that these
activities provide the social opportunities kids need without
exposing their children to the peer pressure they would have
to deal with as regular school students. For example, many
kids think that drinking and using drugs are cool. When I
was in high school, my friends would tell me a few drinks
wouldn't hurt or affect driving. If I had listened to them,
I wouldn't be alive today. Four of my friends were killed
under the influence of alcohol. Between 1992 and 2008, the
number of high school seniors surveyed who had used any
illicit drug in the last year climbed from 27.1% to 36.6%
(Johnston et al. 59).

Work by four or more
authors cited

Another reason many parents decide to home school their
kids is that they are concerned for their children's safety. Samuel
L. Blumenfeld notes that "physical risk" is an important reason
many parents remove their children from public schools as "[m]
ore and more children are assaulted, robbed, and murdered in
school" and a "culture of violence, abetted by rap music, drug
trafficking, . . . and racial tension, has engulfed teenagers"
(4). Beginning in the mid-1990s, a string of school
shootings—including the 1999 massacres in Littleton,
Colorado, and Conyers, Georgia, and the 2001 massacre in
Santee, California—has led to increasing fears that young
people are simply not safe at school.

While all of the reasons mentioned so far are important,
perhaps the single most significant cause of the growing home-
schooling trend is Christian fundamentalist dissatisfaction with
"godless" public schools. Sociologist Mitchell L. Stevens, author
of one of the first comprehensive studies of home schooling,
cites a mailing sent out by Basic Christian Education, a

Dinh 6

company that markets home-schooling materials, titled "What Really Happens in Public Schools." This publication sums up the fears of fundamentalist home-schoolers about public schools: that they encourage high levels of teenage sexual activity and pregnancies "out of wedlock"; expose children to "violence, crime, lack of discipline, and, of course, drugs of every kind"; present positive portrayals of communism and socialism and negative portrayals of capitalism; and undermine children's Christian beliefs by promoting "New Age philosophies, Yoga, Transcendental Meditation, witchcraft demonstrations, and Eastern religions" (51).

As early as 1988, Luanne Shackelford and Susan White, two Christian home-schooling mothers, were claiming that because schools expose children to "[p]eer pressure, perverts, secular textbooks, values clarification, TV, pornography, rock music, bad movies . . . [h]ome schooling seems to be the best plan to achieve our goal [to raise good Christians]" (160). As another mother more recently put it:

> I don't like the way schools are going. . . . What's wrong with Christianity all of a sudden? You know? This country was founded on Christian, on religious principles. [People] came over here for religious freedom, and now all of a sudden all religious references seem to be stricken out of the public school, and I don't like that at all. (qtd. in Stevens 67)

Although many nonfundamentalist home-schoolers make some of these same criticisms, those who cite the lack of "Christian values" in public schools have particular concerns of their own. For example, home-schooling leader Raymond Moore talks of parents who are "'sick and tired of the teaching of evolution in the schools as a cut-and-dried fact,' along

Brackets used to indicate changes in capitalization and addition to quotation for clarification

Ellipsis marks used to indicate words left out of quotations

Quotation cited in a secondary source

Single quotation marks indicate a quotation within a quotation

Dinh 7

with other evidence of so-called secular humanism" (Kohn 21),

such as textbooks that contain material contradicting Christian beliefs. Moreover, parents worry that schools undermine their children's moral values. In particular, some Christian fundamentalist parents object to sex education in schools, saying that it encourages children to become sexually active early, challenging values taught at home. They see the family as the core and believe that the best place to instill family values is within the family. These Christian home-schooling parents want to provide their children not only with academic knowledge but also with a moral grounding consistent with their religious beliefs.

Still other home-schooling parents object to a perceived government-mandated value system that they believe attempts to override the values, not necessarily religious in nature, of individual families. For these parents, home schooling is a way of resisting what they see as unwarranted intrusion by the federal government into personal concerns (*Alliance*).

Armed with their convictions, parents such as those who belong to the Christian Home School Legal Defense Association have fought in court and lobbied for legislation that allows them the option of home schooling. In the 1970s, most states had compulsory attendance laws that made it difficult, if not illegal, to keep school-age children home from school. Today, home schooling is permitted in every state, with strict regulation required by only a few (Home School). As a result, Mary Jane is one of hundreds of thousands of American children who can start their school day without leaving the house.

Works-cited entries begin on a new page; entries are in alphabetical order.

Title centered

Double-spaced

Entries begin flush with left margin; subsequent lines indent half an inch.

Periods separate author, title, publication information, medium, and date of access.

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1/2''

1''

Dinh 8

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Dinh 9

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Source with no
pagination marked
n. pag.

Untitled section
labeled

For multiple sources
by the same author,
replace author's
name with three
hyphens followed by
a period. (The name
of this government
source has three
separate
components.)

20

Citing and Documenting Sources in APA Style

When using the APA system of documentation, include both an in-text citation and a list of references at the end of the research project. **In-text citations** tell your readers where the ideas or words you have borrowed come from, and the entries in the **list of references** allow readers to locate your sources so that they can read more about your topic.

The most common types of in-text citations follow. For other, less common citation types, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association,* Sixth Edition. Most libraries will own a copy.

macmillanhighered.com/conciseguide
Tutorials > Documentation and Working with Sources > How to Cite a Database in APA Style
> How to Cite a Web Site in APA Style

Citing Sources in the Text

Directory to In-Text-Citation Models

When citing ideas, information, or words borrowed from a source, include the author's last name and the date of publication in the text of your research project. In most cases, you will want to use a *signal phrase* to introduce the works you are citing, since doing so gives you the opportunity to put the work and its author in context. A signal phrase includes the author's last name, the date of publication, and a verb that describes the author's attitude or stance:

Smith (2011) complains that . . .

Jones (2012) defends her position by . . .

Use a parenthetical citation—*(Jones, 2012)*—when you have already introduced the author or the work or when citing the source of an uncontroversial fact. When quoting from a source, also include the page number: *Smith (2011) complains that he "never gets a break" (p. 123).* When you are paraphrasing or summarizing, you may omit the page reference, although including it is not wrong.

One author

SIGNAL PHRASE Upton Sinclair (2005), a crusading journalist, wrote that workers sometimes "fell into the vats; and when they were fished out, there was never enough of them left to be worth exhibiting" (p. 134).

PARENTHETICAL CITATION *The Jungle*, a naturalistic novel inspired by the French writer Zola, described in lurid detail the working conditions of the time, including what became of unlucky workers who fell into the vats while making sausage (Sinclair, 2005).

author's last name + date

REFERENCE-LIST ENTRY Sinclair, U. (2005). *The jungle*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. (Original work published 1906)

More than one author In a signal phrase, use the word *and* between the authors' names; in a parenthetical citation, use an ampersand (&). When citing a work by three to five authors, list all the authors in your first reference; in subsequent references, just list the first and use *et al.* (Latin for *and others*).

SIGNAL PHRASE As Jamison and Tyree (2001) have found, racial bias does not diminish merely through exposure to individuals of other races.

PARENTHETICAL CITATION Racial bias does not diminish through exposure (Jamison & Tyree, 2001).

FIRST CITATION Rosenzweig, Breedlove, and Watson (2005) wrote that biological psychology is an interdisciplinary field that includes scientists from "quite different backgrounds" (p. 3).

LATER CITATIONS Biological psychology is "the field that relates behavior to bodily processes, especially the workings of the brain" (Rosenzweig et al., 2005, p. 3).

For works with six or more authors, cite only the first and use *et al.*

Unknown author To cite a work when the author is unknown, the APA suggests using a shortened version of the title.

An international pollution treaty still to be ratified would prohibit all plastic garbage from being dumped at sea ("Plastic Is Found," 1972).

The full title of the article is "Plastic Is Found in the Sargasso Sea; Pieces of Apparent Refuse Cover Wide Atlantic Region."

Two or more works by the same author in the same year When your list of references includes two works by the same author, the year of publication is usually enough to distinguish them. Occasionally, though, you may have two works by the same author in the same year. If this happens, alphabetize the works by title in your list of references, and add a lowercase letter after the date (2005a, 2005b).

Middle-class unemployed workers are better off than their lower-class counterparts, because "the white collar unemployed are likely to have some assets to invest in their job search" (Ehrenreich, 2005b, p. 16).

Two or more authors with the same last name   Include the author's initials.

F. Johnson (2010) conducted an intriguing study on teen smoking.

Corporation, organization, or government agency as author   Spell out the name of the organization the first time you use it, but abbreviate it in subsequent citations.

(National Institutes of Health, 2012)

(NIH, 2012)

Indirect citation (quotation from a secondary source)   To quote material taken not from the original source but from a secondary source that quotes the original, give the secondary source in the reference list, and in your essay acknowledge the original source and cite the secondary source.

E. M. Forster said "the collapse of all civilization, so realistic for us, sounded in Matthew Arnold's ears like a distant and harmonious cataract" (as cited in Trilling, 1955, p. 11).

Two or more works cited in the same parentheses   List sources in alphabetical order separated by semicolons.

(Johnson, 2010; NIH, 2012)

Creating a List of References

Directory to Reference-List Models

Author Listings

When the list of references includes several works by the same author, the APA provides the following rules for arranging these entries in the list:

- Same-name single-author entries precede multiple-author entries:

  Zettelmeyer, F. (2000).

  Zettelmeyer, F., Morton, F. S., & Silva-Risso, J. (2006).

- Entries with the same first author and a different second author are alphabetized under the first author according to the second author's last name:

  Dhar, R., & Nowlis, S. M. (2004).

  Dhar, R., & Simonson, I. (2003).

- Entries by the same authors are arranged by year of publication, in chronological order:

  Golder, P. N., & Tellis, G. J. (2003).

  Golder, P. N., & Tellis, G. J. (2004).

- Entries by the same authors with the same publication year should be arranged alphabetically by title (according to the first word after *A, An,* or *The*), and lower-case letters (*a, b, c,* and so on) should be appended to the year in parentheses:

  Aaron, P. (1990a). Basic . . .

  Aaron, P. (1990b). Elements . . .

One author

Ehrenreich, B. (2001). *Nickel and dimed: On (not) getting by in America*. New York, NY: Metropolitan.

More than one author

Saba, L., & Gattis, J. (2002). *The McGraw-Hill homeschooling companion*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

Hunt, L., Po-Chia Hsia, R., Martin, T. R., Rosenwein, B. H., Rosenwein, H., & Smith, B. G. (2001). *The making of the West: Peoples and cultures*. Boston, MA: Bedford.

If there are more than seven authors, list only the first six, insert an ellipsis (. . .), and add the last author's name.

Unknown author   Begin the entry with the title.

> Communities blowing whistle on street basketball. (2003). *USA Today*, p. 20A.

If an author is designated as "Anonymous," include the word *Anonymous* in place of the author, and alphabetize it as "Anonymous" in the reference list.

> Anonymous. (2006). *Primary colors*. New York, NY: Random House.

Corporation, organization, or government agency as author

> American Medical Association. (2004). *Family medical guide*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

Two or more works by the same author

When you cite two or more works by the same author, arrange them in chronological (time) order.

> Pinker, S. (2005). So how does the mind work? *Mind and Language, 20*(1): 1–24. doi:10.1111
> /j.0268-1064.2005.00274.x

> Pinker, S. (2011). *The better angels of our nature: Why violence has declined*. New York, NY:
> Viking.

When you cite two works by the same author in the same year, alphabetize entries by title and then add a lowercase letter following each year.

> Pinker, S. (2005a). *Hotheads*. New York, NY: Pocket Penguins.

> Pinker, S. (2005b). So how does the mind work? *Mind and Language, 20*(1), 1–24. doi:
> 10.1111/j.0268-1064.2005.00274.x

Books (Print, Electronic)

When citing a book, capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle and any proper nouns (*Dallas, Darwin*). Book titles are italicized.

Basic format for a book

Author   Year   Title: Subtitle

PRINT   Pinker, S. (2011). *The better angels of our nature: Why violence has declined*.
New York, NY: Viking.
City, State (abbr)   Publisher

E-BOOK   Pinker, S. (2011). *The better angels of our nature: Why violence has declined*.
New York, NY: Viking. [Nook Book Edition].
E-publication information

DATABASE   Darwin, C. (2001). *The origin of species*. Retrieved from http://bartleby.com
(Original work published 1909–14)   *Database information*

If an e-book has been assigned a **digital object identifier** (or DOI)—a combination of numbers and letters assigned by the publisher to identify the work—add that information at the end of the citation.

Author and editor

> Arnold, M. (1994). *Culture and anarchy* (S. Lipman, Ed.). New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. (Original work published 1869)

Edited collection

> Waldman, D., & Walker, J. (Eds.). (1999). *Feminism and documentary*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Work in an anthology or edited collection

> Fairbairn-Dunlop, P. (1993). Women and agriculture in western Samoa. In J. H. Momsen & V. Kinnaird (Eds.), *Different places, different voices* (pp. 211–226). London, England: Routledge.

Translation

> Tolstoy, L. (2002). *War and peace* (C. Garnett, Trans.). New York, NY: Modern Library. (Original work published 1869)

Dictionary entry or article in another reference book

> Rowland, R. P. (2001). Myasthenia gravis. In *Encyclopedia Americana* (Vol. 19, p. 683). Danbury, CT: Grolier.

Introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword

> Graff, G., & Phelan, J. Preface (2004). In M. Twain, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (pp. iii–vii). Boston, MA: Bedford.

Later edition of a book

> Axelrod, R., & Cooper, C. (2013). *The St. Martin's guide to writing* (10th ed.). Boston, MA: Bedford.

Government document

> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2009). *Trends in underage drinking in the United States, 1991–2007*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Note: when the author and publisher are the same, use the word *Author* (not italicized) as the name of the publisher.
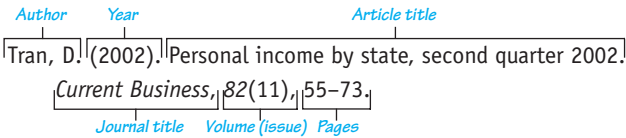
Unpublished doctoral dissertation

> Bullock, B. (1986). *Basic needs fulfillment among less developed countries: Social progress over two decades of growth* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN.
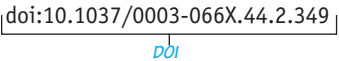
Articles (Print, Electronic)

For articles, capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns (*Barclay, Berlin*), and the first word following a colon (if any). Omit quotation marks around the titles of articles,

but capitalize all the important words of journal, newspaper, and magazine titles, and set them in italics. If you are accessing an article through a database, follow the model for a comparable source.
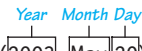
From a scholarly journal

Author   *Year*   *Article title*

PRINT   Tran, D. (2002). Personal income by state, second quarter 2002.

Current Business, 82(11), 55–73.

Journal title   *Volume (issue)*   *Pages*

Include the digital object identifier (or DOI) when available. When a DOI has not been assigned, include the journal's URL with the words *Retrieved from* (not italicized).

ELECTRONIC   Tharp, R. G. (1989). Psychocultural variables and constants: Effects on
teaching and learning in schools. *American Psychologist, 44*(2),
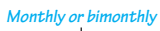349–359. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.44.2.349

DOI

From a newspaper

Year   *Month Day*

PRINT   Peterson, A. (2003, May 20). Finding a cure for old age. *The Wall Street
Journal*, pp. D1, D5.

ELECTRONIC   Barboza, D., & LaFraniere, S. (2012, May 17). 'Princelings' in China use
family ties to gain riches. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from
www.nytimes.com

From a magazine   If a magazine is published weekly or biweekly (every other week), include the full date following the author's name. If it is published monthly or bimonthly, include just the year and month (or months).

Weekly or biweekly

PRINT   Gross, M. J. (2003, April 29). Family life during war time. *The Advocate*,
42–48.

Monthly or bimonthly

Shelby, A. (2005, September/October). Good going: Alaska's glacier
crossroads. *Sierra*, 90, 23.

ELECTRONIC   Marche, S. (2012, May). Is Facebook making us lonely? *The Atlantic*. Retrieved
from http://theatlantic.com

Editorial or letter to the editor

Kosinski, T. (2012, May 15). Who cares what she thinks? [Letter to the editor]. *The Chicago
Sun-Times*. Retrieved from www.suntimes.com/opinions/letters/12522890-474
/who-cares-what-she-thinks.html

Review

"Review of" + item type + title of item reviewed

Cassidy, J. (2002, July 12). Master of disaster [Review of the book *Globalization and its discontents*]. *The New Yorker,* 82–86.

If the review is untitled, use the bracketed information as the title, retaining the brackets.

Multimedia Sources (Print or Electronic)

Television program

Label

Charlsen, C. (Writer and producer). (2003, July 14). Murder of the century [Television series episode]. In M. Samels (Executive producer), *American Experience*. Boston, MA: WGBH.

Film, video, or DVD

Label

Nolan, C. (Writer and director). (2010). *Inception* [Motion picture]. Los Angeles, CA: Warner Bros.

Sound recording

PODCAST   Dubner, S. (2012, May 17). Retirement kills [Audio podcast]. *Freakonomics Radio*. Retrieved from www.freakonomics.com

Label

RECORDING   Maroon 5. (2010). Moves like Jagger. On *Hands all over* [CD]. New York, NY: A&M/Octone Records.

Interview   Do not list personal interviews in your reference list. Instead, cite the interviewee in your text (last name and initials), and in parentheses give the notation *personal communication* (in regular type, not italicized) followed by a comma and the date of the interview. For published interviews, use the appropriate format for an article.

Other Electronic Sources

A rule of thumb for citing electronic sources not covered in one of the preceding sections is to include enough information to allow readers to access and retrieve the source. For most online sources, provide as much of the following as you can:

- Name of author
- Date of publication or most recent update (in parentheses; if unavailable, use the abbreviation *n.d.*)
- Title of document (such as a Web page)
- Title of Web site
- Any special retrieval information, such as a URL; include the date you last accessed the source only when the content is likely to change or be updated (as on a wiki, for example)

Web site   The APA does not require an entry in the list of references for entire Web sites. Instead, give the name of the site in your text with its Web address in parentheses.

Web page or document on a Web site

> American Cancer Society. (2011, Oct. 10). *Child and teen tobacco use*. Retrieved from http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerCauses/TobaccoCancer/ChildandTeenTobaccoUse/child-and-teen-tobacco-use-what-to-do

> Heins, M. (2003, January 24). The strange case of Sarah Jones. *The Free Expression Policy Project*. Retrieved from http://www.fepproject.org/commentaries/sarahjones.html

Blog post

Label

> Mestel, R. (2012, May 17). Fructose makes rats dumber. [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://www.latimes.com/health/boostershots/la-fructose-makes-rats-stupid-brain-20120517,0,2305241.story?track=rss

Wiki entry   Start with the article title and include the post date (or *n.d.,* if there is no date), since wikis may be updated frequently, as well as the retrieval date.

> Sleep. (2011, November 26). Retrieved May 21, 2011, from Wiki of Science: http://wikiofscience.wikidot.com/science:sleep

E-mail message   Personal correspondence, including e-mail, should not be included in your reference list. Instead, cite the person's name in your text, and in parentheses give the notation *personal communication* (in regular type, not italicized) and the date.

A Sample Reference List

To see the complete text of Patrick O'Malley's research project in APA style, see Chapter 6, pp. 198–203.

1''

1''

References

1''

1/2''

Beilock, S. (2010, September 3). Stressing about a high-stakes exam carries consequences beyond the test. [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/choke/201009/stressing-about-high-stakes-exam-carries-consequences-beyond-the-test

Belluck, P. (2011, January 20). To really learn, quit studying and take a test. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com

Dendato, K. M., & Diener, D. (1986). Effectiveness of cognitive/relaxation therapy and study skills training in reducing self-reported anxiety and improving the academic performance of test-anxious students. *The Journal of Counseling Psychology, 33,* 131–135.

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Karpicke, J. D., & Blunt, J. R. (2011, January 30). Retrieval practice produces more learning than elaborative studying with concept mapping. *Science Online*. doi: 10.1126/science.1199327

Light, R. J. (1990). *Explorations with students and faculty about teaching, learning, and student life*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Graduate School of Education and Kennedy School of Government.

Rothblum, E. D., Solomon, L., & Murakami, J. (1986). Affective, cognitive, and behavioral differences between high and low procrastinators. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, *33,* 387–394.

ScienceWatch.com (2008, February). Henry L. Roediger and Jeff Karpicke talk with ScienceWatch.com and answer a few questions about this month's fast breaking paper in the field of psychiatry/psychology [Interview]. Retrieved from http://sciencewatch.com/dr/fbp/2008 /08febfbp/08febfbpRoedigerETAL