

**MLA Style Research Citations
Seventh Edition Guidelines**

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MLA Works Cited Citation Style Seventh Edition St. Michael the Archangel School Library Media Center

General remarks about Works Cited pages, Works Consulted pages, and Bibliographies according to MLA, seventh edition

Changes in the new seventh edition of MLA Works Cited format

*Note: There are a few significant changes in the new MLA format. One of the biggest is that **MLA no longer recommends citing the URL address of a webpage in the bibliography**. This change resulted because links often don't work after a period of time, and because typing long URL's accurately can be difficult.

Another big change: the medium of publication **is now required**. The new 7th edition MLA format **requires the writer to cite the type of source: for example, print, web, PowerPoint file**.

Organization of Works Cited pages

Double spaced: Works Cited pages should be typed double spaced within the individual entries and between entries. The first line of the entry should begin flush left at the left margin; each subsequent line following should be indented.

Purdue OWL. "MLA Formatting and Style Guide." *The Purdue OWL*.

Purdue U Writing Lab, 15 Feb 2010. Web. 23 April 2010.

Alphabetized: Works Cited entries are alphabetized according to the creator of the work. If the author, director, etc. is not known, then alphabetize by the work's title.

Do not arrange by type of source. **Arrange strictly in alphabetical order**, with no organization or grouping by type of source.

A note about abbreviations

Abbreviate the names of all the months except May, June, and July.
Abbreviate states in documentation according to postal abbreviation codes.

Working Works Cited pages

Hint: It is very helpful to make a **Working Works Cited page** as you go. This will make it easier in the end to do your final Works Cited, Works Consulted, or Bibliography.

Although you will perhaps not use a URL address in your final Works Cited page, it can be very helpful to cut and paste the address into your Working Bibliography to help you locate a Web source again when you make your final Works Cited page.

A note about online bibliography makers

Online Works Cited “bibliography makers” can be helpful or not, depending on how reliable they are. If you use them, make sure the format is correct before you turn in your final product. Make sure they are using MLA format. Make sure they are using the seventh edition MLA format, not an older style.

“Works Cited” or “Works Consulted” or “Bibliography”?

- Call your page **“Works Cited”** if you cite page number references or a work within your final paper or document.
- Call your page **“Works Consulted”** if you are documenting sources used for understanding, or sources that have helped develop your document, even if you don’t cite a work specifically in your document. This can include non-print sources.
- Call your page **“Bibliography”** if your sources are all sources from books and articles.

Resources for more citation help and guidelines not covered in this packet

The following examples of MLA formatting and style are from Purdue University’s Online Writing Lab and the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (Seventh Edition)*. If you would like to see more examples or more specific rules, consult the *Handbook* or visit the site at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/1/>

Written Sources

Books: Basic format

Cite author's name or a book with a single author's name in last name, first name format. The basic form for a book citation is:

Last name, First name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.

Book with more than one author

The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in first name, last name format.

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston: Allyn, 2000. Print.

Okuda, Michael, and Denise Okuda. *Star Trek Chronology: The History of the Future*. New York: Pocket, 1993. Print.

If there are more than three authors, you may choose to list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names, or you may list all the authors in the order in which their names appear on the title page. (Note that there is a period after "al" in "et al." Also note that there is never a period after the "et" in "et al.").

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

or

Wysocki, Anne Frances, Johndan Johnson-Eilola, Cynthia L. Selfe, and Geoffrey Sirc. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

Book with an editor or editors

Shell, Marc, ed. *American Babel: Literatures of the United States from Abnaki to Zuni*. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 2002. Print.

Book article or chapter

Author of chapter. "Name of chapter." *Book title*. Name of editor, with "Ed." City of publisher: Name of publisher, copyright date. Page numbers of chapter. Medium of publication (whether print, DVD, Web, etc.).

James, Nancy E. "Two Sides of Paradise: The Eden Myth According to Kirk and Spock." *Spectrum of the Fantastic*. Ed. Donald Palumbo. Westport: Greenwood, 1988. 219-23. Print.

eBook

From a Database or Website. An example would be eBooks located through the Wake County Public Library catalog:

Name. Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher's name, copyright date. Source of eBook. Web. Date of access.

For example, citing a NetLibrary eBook from the Wake County Libraries research portal:

Zeinert, Karen. *Those Courageous Women of the Civil War*. Brookfield, Conn.: Millbrook Press, 1998. *NetLibrary*. Web. 6 Mar. 2001.

Encyclopedia article

How to cite widely used general reference books – print:

Author. "Article title." *Name of encyclopedia*. Edition. Year of publication. Medium of publication. Sturgeon, Theodore. "Science Fiction." *The Encyclopedia Americana*. International ed. 1995. Print.

How to cite articles from an online encyclopedia, such as Britannica Online or Grolier online:

Name of author, editor, or translator. "Title of the work in quotation marks." *Title of the overall website*. Version or edition used. Publisher or sponsor of the site. Date of publication (day, month, and year as available); if nothing is available, write n.d. Medium of publication (Web). Date of access (day, month, and year).

Williams, David. "Sharks." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008. Web. 18 May 2010.

How to cite an online encyclopedia article without an author given:

"De Kooning, Willem." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008. Web. 15 May 2010.

Article in a magazine

Cite by listing the article's author, putting the title of the article in quotations marks, and italicizing the periodical title. Follow with the date of publication. Remember to abbreviate the month. Note that there is no period following the month. The basic format is as follows:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: pages. Medium of publication.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71. Print.

Article in a newspaper

Cite the name of the newspaper as it appears on the masthead but omit any introductory articles. (For example, cite *New York Times*, not *The New York Times*.)

If the city of publication is not included in the name of a locally published newspaper, add the city in square brackets, not italicized, after the name: "*Star-Ledger* [Newark]." For nationally published newspapers, such as *Wall Street Journal*, you don't need to add the city of publication. Next give the complete date – day, month, and year. Abbreviate the names of all the months except May, June, and July. Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed. If an edition is named on the masthead, add a comma after the date and specify the edition (e.g., national ed., late ed.), because different editions of the same issue of a newspaper contain different material. Follow the edition, or the date if there is no edition, with a colon and the page number or numbers. Then state the medium of publication consulted. For sections labeled with letters and paginated separately, the section letter is sometimes part of each page number: "A1," "B1," "C5," "D3." Copy the page number or numbers exactly.

Di Rado, Alicia. "Trekking through College: Classes Explore Modern Society Using the World of *Star Trek*." *Los Angeles Times* 15 Mar. 1995: A3+. Print.

To cite a specialized newspaper article, such as a movie review, editorial, letter, etc., use the following format:

Dargis, Manohla. "Kids in Space." Rev. of *Star Trek*, dir. J. J. Abrams. *New York Times* 8 May 2009, sec. C: 1+. Print.

To cite newspaper material available only on the website and not in the print version, use the following format:

Lyall, Sarah. "To Boldly Go Where Shakespeare Calls." *New York Times*. New York Times, 27 Jan. 2008. Web. 25 Feb. 2010.

Note that the first date is the date of publication; the second is the date you accessed it.

Article in a scholarly journal

In previous years, MLA required that researchers determine whether or not a scholarly journal employed continuous pagination (page numbers began at page one in the first issue of the years and page numbers took up where they left off in subsequent ones) or non-continuous pagination (page numbers begin at page one in every subsequent issue) in order to determine whether or not to include issue numbers in bibliographic entries. The *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 7th edition* (2009) eliminates this step. Always provide issue numbers, when available. Note that there is no period following the month.

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume.Issue (Year): pages. Medium of publication.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature* 15.1 (1996): 41-50. Print.

Article from an online database (or other electronic subscription service)

Cite articles from online subscription databases (e.g. LexisNexis, ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect) and other subscription services just as you would print sources. In addition to this information, provide the title of the database italicized, the medium of publication, and the date of access. **You should include a URL only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or when your instructor requires it.**

Author. "Title of article." *Name of publication*. Date of publication: page numbers of article. Name of database. Medium of publication. Date of access.

Junge, Wolfgang, and Nathan Nelson. "Nature's Rotary Electromotors." *Science* 29 Apr. 2005: 642-44. *Science Online*. Web. 5 Mar. 2009.

How to cite articles from specialized reference books - from a database, such as through the Wake County Public Libraries online research portal, accessed through their catalog:

Author. "Article title." Source of the article. Name of the editor(s), if there are any. Volume number.

Place of publication: Publisher, year of publication. Name of database resource. Web. Date of access.

Barr, Marleen S. "Science Fiction." *New Dictionary of the History of Ideas*. Ed. Maryanne Cline Horowitz. Vol. 5. Detroit: Scribner's, 2005. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*. Web. 1 Mar. 2010.

Hint: Check the end of the article to see if the database has done the citation for you. Make sure it is the correct 7th edition MLA format.

Citing an entire website

It is necessary to list your date of access because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later. Be sure to include the name of the website.

About the decision to stop requiring the URL address, *The 7th edition of the MLA Handbook* states:

"In the past, this handbook recommended including URL's of Web sources in works-cited-list entries. However... they often change, can be specific to a subscriber or a session of use, and can be so long and complex that typing them into a browser is cumbersome and prone to transcription errors. Readers are now more likely to find resources on the Web by searching for titles and authors' names than by typing URLs. **You should include a URL as supplementary information only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or when your instructor requires it.** If you present a URL, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space. If a URL must be divided between two lines, break it only after the double slashes or a single slash; do not introduce a hyphen at the break or allow your word-processing program to do so. If possible, give the complete address, including http, for the specific work you are citing."

Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given.

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). *Name of Site*. Version number. Name of

Institution / organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available). Medium of publication. Date of access.

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue University, 2008.

Web. 23 Apr. 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue University, 28 Nov. 2003. Web. 10 May 2006.

A page on a website

For an individual page on a Website, list the author or alias if known, followed by the information covered above for entire Websites. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given. Make sure to give the date you accessed the site. **You should include a URL only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or when your instructor requires it.** If you present a URL, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space.

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). *Name of Site*. Version number. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available). If not, write *n.d.* for "no date." Medium of publication. Date of access.

"How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow.com*. eHow, n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2009.

Website page with an author:

Epsicokhan, Jamahl. "Confessions of a Closet Trekkie." *Jammer's Reviews*. N.p., 20 Feb. 2004. Web. 15 Mar. 2010.

How to cite a website page with a corporate author:

United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

"Mission Could Seek out Spock's Home Planet." *PlanetQuest: Exoplanet Exploration*. NASA, 10 May 2007. Web. 15 Mar. 2010.

How to cite a webpage with no author:

Begin with the title of article.

"The Roddenberry Legacy of Human Potential: If Only, If Only." *Star Trek Official Site*. CBS Studios, 24 Oct. 2007. Web. 15 Mar. 2010.

Wiki

General remarks about wikis

Due to their nature, that is, that people are able to edit wikis as they wish, some information in wiki articles is reliable, and some is not. **When using wikis as sources, it is crucial that you evaluate the reliability of the original sources and / or reputation of the author before relying on the information.**

It is a good idea to **check with the teacher** who is assigning the research project to see if he or she will allow wikis as sources.

A note about Wikipedia

If using Wikipedia, you must check the bibliography at the end of the article to see where the information in the article originated. Some Wikipedia articles have absolutely no documentation whatsoever and simply spread urban myths, opinions, and rumors. Other Wikipedia articles are based on scholarly sources and official government documents, meticulously cite specific page numbers in footnotes, link to reputable websites, and are written by experts. Others are somewhere in the middle of this range of reliability and accuracy. Some cite no sources whatsoever. **If there are no sources given following a Wikipedia article, you most likely will not be able to use the Wikipedia article for St. Michael research projects.**

It is a good idea to **check with the teacher** who is assigning the research project to see if he or she will allow Wikipedia as a source.

See **Appendix B: Wikipedia: Reliable and unreliable articles** in the back of this packet for more information about the reliability of individual Wikipedia articles.

"Name of article." Name of wiki. Sponsor of wiki. Date of publication, if given. Web. Date of access.

"Cultural Influence of *Star Trek*." *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2010.

A Listserve, Discussion Group, or Blog Posting

General remarks about blogs, Listserves, discussion groups

Due to their nature, that is, that people are able to add to blogs and discussion groups as they wish, some information in blogs and discussion groups is reliable, and some is not. Remember that blogs and discussion groups are often forums for expressing opinions, not necessarily for stating facts or presenting well-documented and accurate research.

When using these types of sources, it is crucial that you evaluate the reliability of the original sources and / or reputation of the author(s) before relying on the information. As always, make intelligent, informed decisions before you take it for granted that information on the Web is reliable and of high quality.

Having said that, it can be useful to consult such postings, especially to research people's opinions about a given topic.

It is a good idea to **check with the teacher** who is assigning the research project to see if he or she will allow discussion groups as sources.

Cite Web postings as you would a standard Web entry. Provide the author of the work, the title of the posting in quotation marks, the Website name in italics, the publisher, and the posting date. Follow with the medium of publication and the date of access. Include screen names as author names when author name is not known. If both names are known, place the author's name in brackets. Remember if the publisher of the site is unknown, use the abbreviation *n.p.* **You should include a URL only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or when your instructor requires it.** If you present a URL, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space.

Editor, screen name, author, or compiler name (if available). "Posting Title." *Name of Site*. Version number (if available). Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher). Medium of publication. Date of access.

Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Max Number of Rooms?" *BoardGameGeek*. BoardGameGeek, 29 Sept. 2008. Web. 5 Apr. 2009.

Zompist. "Star Wars: Hope Not So New Anymore." *Zompist's E-Z Rant Page*. WordPress.com, 30 Sept. 2009. Web. 16 Mar. 2010.

How to cite a comment posted on a blog or webpage:

Rachael. "Re: Confessions of a Closet Trekkie." Reply to Jamahl Epsicokhan. *Jammer's Reviews*. N.p., 5 Aug. 2009. Web. 25 Mar. 2010.

For how to cite **surveys** and **interviews**, see **Oral Sources**.

Visual Sources

An image (including a painting, sculpture, or photograph)

Artwork is in a museum or private collection, but reproduced on the Web:

Provide the artist's name, the work of art italicized, the date of creation, the institution and city where the work is housed. Follow this initial entry with the name of the website in italics, the medium of publication, and the date of access.

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid. *Museo Nacional del Prado*. Web. 22 May 2006.

Klee, Paul. *Twittering Machine*. 1922. Museum of Modern Art, New York. *The Artchive*. Web. 22 May 2006.

Artwork is reproduced in a book:

For photographic reproductions of artwork (e.g. images of artwork in a book), cite the bibliographic information as above followed by the information for the source in which the photograph appears, including page or reference numbers (plate, figure, etc.). Don't forget the medium of publication.

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. *Museo del Prado*, Madrid. *Gardener's Art Through the Ages*. 10th ed. By Richard G. Tansey and Fred S. Kleiner. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace. 939. Print.

Artwork is reproduced in handout or folder:

For photographic reproductions of artwork (e.g. images of artwork in a book), cite the bibliographic information as above followed by the information for the source in which the photograph appears, including page or reference numbers (plate, figure, etc.). Don't forget the medium of publication.

Escher, M.C. *Relativity*. 1953. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. St. Michael the Archangel School Grade Eight Art Course. Artist Folder 8. Print.

Artwork is on the web only:

If the work is cited on the web **only**, then provide the name of the artist, the title of the work, the medium of the work, and then follow the citation format for a website. If the work is posted via a username, use that username for the author.

brandychoe. "Great Horned Owl Family." Photograph. *Webshots*. American Greetings, 22 May 2006. Web. 5 Nov. 2009.

Clip or film from a video database (such as Discovery Education)

Name of the author, compiler, director, editor, narrator, or performer of the work (if available). Title of the work (italicized if work is independent, or a whole piece; in quotation marks and no italics if work is part of a larger work, such as a video segment from Discovery Channel Database). Title of the overall website (italicized). Version or edition. Publisher or sponsor of the site; if not available, use N.p. Distributor of film, date of publication (day, month, and year, as available); if nothing is available, use n.d. Medium of publication (Web). Date of access (day, month, year). If you cannot cite some of this information, cite what is available.

If work is untitled, describe it without italics or quotation marks, in the place of where the title would go.

"Rehabilitating Manatees at Sea World." Segment of *World of Nature: Saving the Manatee*. Discovery Education Video Database. Discovery Education. TV Ontario, 1994. Web. 28 September 2010.

Video online

Name of director or main performer (if available). Title of work. Italicize work title if it is complete on its own; use quotation marks if it's part of a larger work. List performers if important and available. (List them after title if they are not the main authors of the work.) Title of the overall website where work originally appeared (italicized). Publisher or sponsor of the site hosting clip (distributor), Date of release (publication). Medium. Date of access.

The Descent of Finance. Perf. Niall Ferguson and Adi Ignatius. *Harvard Business Review*.

YouTube.com, 2009. Web. 3 Aug. 2009.

Crusade2267. "For The Uniform: One Fan's Obsession with *Star Trek*, Part 1." *The Warped Mind of a Crazy Trekkie: Crusade2267's Channel*. YouTube.com, 2 Nov. 2006. Web. 16 Mar. 2010.

Norjansonjoe. *Lego -- Harry Potter and the Fancy Feet*. *Norjansonjoe's Channel*. YouTube.com, 4 June 2007. Web. 30 September 2010.

Video (Film)

Name of director and/ or performer, dir. *Title of video or film*. Name of performer, if important or relevant. Name of distributor, year of original release. Medium.

Lucas, George, dir. *Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope*. Twentieth Century Fox, 1977. Film.

Oral Sources

Speech, Lecture, Classroom Lesson, or Other Oral Presentation

Provide the speaker's name. Then, give the title of the speech (if any) in quotation marks. Follow with the name of the meeting and organization, the location of the occasion, and the date. Use the descriptor that appropriately expresses the type of presentation (e.g. Address, Lecture, Reading, Keynote speech, Guest Lecture). Remember to use the abbreviation *n.p.* if the publisher is not known; use *n.d.* if the date is not known.

Stein, Bob. *Computers and Writing Conference*. Purdue University. Union Club Hotel, West Lafayette, IN. 23 May 2003. Keynote address.

Interview

There are two kinds of interviews: those published or broadcast and those conducted by the researcher. If the interview is untitled, use the descriptive label "Interview", neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks.

How to cite an interview that is part of a publication, recording, or program:

Lansbury, Angela. Interview. *Off-Camera: Conversations with the Makers of Prime-Time Television*. By Richard Levinson and William Link. New York: Plume-NAL, 1986. 72-86. Print.

Wiesel, Elie. Interview by Ted Koppel. *Nightline*. ABC. WABC, New York. 18 April 2002. Television.

To cite an interview researcher has conducted:

Pei, I.M. Personal interview. 22 July 1993.

Reed, Ishmael. Telephone interview. 10 Dec. 2007.

Survey

MLA considers a survey as equivalent to an interview, and their format for interviews is as follows:

Last name, First name. "Name of survey." Survey. DD Month YYYY.

Stokes, John. "St. Michael School survey of seventh-grade students' favorite colors." Survey. 12 December 2010.

Podcast online

Speaker(s) if available. "Title of podcast episode." *Title of podcast*. Publisher or sponsor, date of publishing or posting. Title of website. Medium. Date of access.

Fogerty, Mignon. "Are You Annoyingly Redundant?" *Grammar Girl*. Audible, 7 Aug. 2009. *Quick and Dirty Tips*. Web. 20 August 2009.

Podcast (downloaded to computer)

Speaker(s) if available. "Title of podcast episode." *Title of podcast*. Publisher or sponsor, date of publishing or posting. Medium.

Fogerty, Mignon. "Are You Annoyingly Redundant?" *Grammar Girl*. Audible, 7 Aug. 2009. MP3 file.

Miscellaneous Sources

Performance

(for example, play, opera, dance, concert)

Begin with the title, include author, director, site of the performance, date of the performance, and an indication that you are citing a performance.

South African Suite. Chor. Arthur Mitchell, Augustus Van Heerder, and Laveen Naidu. Dance Theatre of Harlem. Cadillac Place Theatre, Chicago. 1 June 2002. Performance.

Sound recording

List sound recordings in such a way that they can easily be found by readers. Generally, citations begin with the artist name. They might also be listed by composers (*comp.*) or performers (*perf.*). Otherwise, list composer and performer information after the album title.

Use the appropriate abbreviation after the person's name and a comma, when needed. Put individual song titles in quotation marks. Album names are italicized. Provide the name of the recording manufacturer followed by the publication date (or *n.d.*, if date is unknown). List the appropriate medium at the end of the entry (e.g. CD, LP, Audiocassette). For MP3 recordings, see the "Digital Files" section below.

Nordeman, Nicole. *Brave*. EMI, 2008. CD.

Casting Crowns. "East to West." *The Altar and the Door*. Beach Street Records, 2007. CD.

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *The 9 Symphonies*. Perf. NBC Symphony Orchestra. Cond. Arturo Toscanini
RCA, 2003. CD.

Digital file (PDFs, MP3s, JPEGs)

Digital files can exist independently from the Web. Examples are a PDF file stored on your computer, a document created with a word processor, a scanned image you received as an email attachment, and a sound recording formatted for playing on a digital audio player.

Determine the type of work to cite (e.g. article, image, sound recording) and cite appropriately. Where you normally would cite the medium of publication (Web, print, etc.), end the entry with the name of the digital format (e.g. PDF, JPEG file, *Microsoft Word* file, MP3, PowerPoint presentation). Do not italicize the format unless it is the name of a software program, such as *Microsoft Word* or *PowerPoint*. If you are not sure what type of file you have, it is usually indicated by the extension at the end of the file name, after a period (for example, OurCulturalCommonwealth.pdf.) If you cannot identify the file type, use *Digital file*.

If the work does not follow usual patterns for citation, give the author's name, the name of the work, the date of creation, and the medium of publication. Use *Digital file* when the medium cannot be determined.

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *Moonlight Sonata*. Crownstar, 2006. MP3.

Smith, George. "Pax Americana: Strife in a Time of Peace." 2005. *Microsoft Word* file.

Bentley, Phyllis. "Yorkshire and the Novelist." *The Kenyon Review* 30.4 (1968): 509-22. *JSTOR*. PDF

File.

TerpConnect. University of Maryland. Office of Information Technology. 21 Mar. 2010. *Microsoft*

PowerPoint file.

Appendix A: Scanned examples from real sources

Title page, publisher's imprint

Author and editor, one person with more than one role

Copyright page from the book to the right.

Note year of copyright. Copyright page is usually the page to the left of the title page.

Book title page, with full title, author's name, publisher, and city of publication

Print encyclopedia. Copyright page.

Use the most recent date.

Print encyclopedia article

Notice article titles are in bold print. Note author in very small font at end of article. (Author is Nancy Lyman Huse.)

Always cite author's last name first.

Web publication with title, sponsor, URL address, and editors' names

Web publication with title, edition number, date of publication, editor's name, and sponsor's name

See this citation in the Sample Works Cited page in Appendix C.

See this citation in the Sample Works Cited page in Appendix C.

eBook

Appendix B: Wikipedia: Reliable and unreliable articles

Wikipedia article, "Hoover Dam": a reliable article

Five good reasons to trust this article, accessed September 30, 2010

- 1.) Based on **reliable and up-to-date sources**
Sources are **professional and have excellent reputations**.
Sources examples:
 - Recent scholarly books
 - University presses published two of the books
- 2.) Article has 101 **correctly documented footnotes** to these sources, **with page references**
- 3.) Article was updated recently and shows date of update
- 4.) ISBNs of book sources are cited so researcher can hyperlink to the books and their reviews and reputations
- 5.) **Excellent links** are professional, official, and governmental; represent several agencies so the **chance of bias is limited by the diversity of sources**
Link examples:
 - Documentary from an archive,
 - Official Hoover Dam page,
 - U.S. government sources,
 - Digital library of a university,
 - *Life* magazine
 - PBS,
 - BBC, and
 - Architect of the Hoover Dam.

See the next page for the Wikipedia article "Hoover Dam" sources and links.

Examples of sources and links for a reliable Wikipedia article

"Hoover Dam," accessed September 30, 2010.

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Links:

- [Hoover Dam's official website](#)
- [Official State of Nevada Tourism Site](#)
- [The story of Hoover Dam video](#) - Bureau of Reclamation
- [Hoover Dam: Lonely Lands Made Fruitful](#)
- [Historic Construction Company Project – Hoover Dam](#)
- [Hoover Dam](#) at *Structurae*
- [BBC – Hoover Dam, industrial and social history](#)
- [Hoover Dam page](#)
- [Frank Crowe – Builder of Hoover Dam](#)
- [Building the Hoover Dam](#) - slideshow by *Life magazine*
- "Boulder Dam" – [Part I](#) and [Parts III and IV](#), documentary films from the [Prelinger Archives](#) at the [Internet Archive](#).
- [Picture of Construction of diversion tunnel #4 and spillway tunnel](#), which drops sharply to enter diversion tunnel
- [Las Vegas and Water in the West](#) The planning and construction of Hoover Dam is the central focus of this digital library. UNLV Special Collections houses the largest collection of primary materials relating to Hoover Dam.
- [PBS American experience – Hoover Dam](#)

Warning signs of unreliable Wikipedia articles



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If you see this after a statement, *[citation needed]*, that means the author of the Wikipedia article is making statements he or she is presenting as facts, but there's no documentation for the fact. It could just be made up or something the author "heard" somewhere. In three paragraphs below, there are three of these problems. This would be a warning sign that this source is questionable.

Donald Fauntleroy Duck is an [American](#) cartoon [character](#) from [The Walt Disney Company](#). Donald is a white [anthropomorphic duck](#) with a yellow-orange bill, legs, and feet. He usually wears a [sailor shirt](#), cap, and a red [bow tie](#), but no trousers (except when he goes swimming). Donald's most famous personality trait is his easily provoked and explosive temper. Donald Duck has been officially honored as the third most popular cartoon character of all time with [Bugs Bunny](#) of [Warner Bros.](#) [Looney Tunes/Merrie Melodies](#) at number two and fellow Disney creation [Mickey Mouse](#) who is number one. *[citation needed]*

fuel both Donald's and Nash's rise to stardom. *[citation needed]* In 1969, Disney On Parade which toured all over the United States and Canada, hired [Ellard Davis](#) as the live voice of Donald Duck. Mr. Davis did the voice for 3 years. Since 1985, Donald has been voiced by [Tony Anselmo](#), who was trained by Nash for the role. *[citation needed]*

Appendix C: Sample Works Cited page

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Appendix D: Mrs. Siekkinen's Recommended Reliable Sources

- Library books, up to date
 - Print
 - eBooks
- Print encyclopedias, especially World Book
- Online encyclopedias, especially Encyclopaedia Britannica online and Grolier online
- Websites ending in .org (usually non-profit)
- Discovery Education video database
- Websites and web pages that pass tests in accuracy and reliability
- Interviews
 - Teachers, parents, and other adults
 - Students
- Surveys (anonymous ones are most likely to be honest and accurate)
- Teacher lectures
- Teacher handouts
- Digital files produced by experts
- Podcasts by reputable organizations
- Almanacs published within the last 2 years
- Atlases, preferably published within the last 3 years
- Government publications
- Primary source documents
- NC Wise Owl sources
- Sound files
- Images that are appropriate
- Wake County's research databases
 - Access through Wake County Library's online research portal
 - You will need a library card and PIN to access these databases

Plus other reliable sources that you have reason to trust.