

Works Consulted

MLA Format

For

North Mason High School

September 2010

MLA Works Consulted: Basic Format

Basic Rules

- Begin your Works Consulted page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Consulted (do not italicize the words Works Consulted or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Consulted at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations five spaces so that you create a hanging indent.

Additional Basic Rules New to MLA 2009

- For every entry, you must determine the Medium of Publication. Most entries will likely be listed as Print or Web sources, but other possibilities may include Film, CD-ROM, or DVD.
- *Writers are no longer required to provide URLs for Web entries.* However, if your instructor or publisher insists on them, include them in angle brackets after the entry and end with a period. For long URLs, break lines only at slashes.
- If you're citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should type the online database name in italics.
- Use italics (instead of underlining) for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

Books

When you are gathering book sources, be sure to make note of the following bibliographic items: author name(s), book title, publication date, publisher, place of publication. The medium of publication for all “hard copy” books is Print.

Basic Format

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Medium of Publication.

1. Book with One Author

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

2. 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.

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").

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

3. Book by a Corporate Author or Organization

American Allergy Association. *Allergies in Children*. New York: Random, 1998. Print.

4. Book with No Author

List by title of the book

Encyclopedia of Indiana. New York: Somerset, 1993. Print.

Remember that for an in-text (parenthetical) citation of a book with no author, provide the name of the work in the signal phrase and the page number in parentheses

5. Book with Editor

There already is a demand from parents who have lost their children, and others, for reproductive cloning. "Therapeutic cloning today will hasten the arrival of reproductive cloning tomorrow" (Kevles 50).

Kevles, Daniel, ed. "Human Cloning is Inevitable." *The Ethics of Human Cloning*. Detroit: Greenhaven, 2005. Print.

6. Article in a Reference Book (e.g. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)

For entries in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works, cite the piece as you would any other work in a collection but do not include the publisher information. Also, if the reference book is organized alphabetically, as most are, do not list the volume or the page number of the article or item.

"Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*. 3rd ed. 1997. Print.

7. A Government Publication

U.S. Bureau of Census (USBC). *Child-Care Arrangements of Working Mothers*.
Washington: GPO, 1983. Print

Periodicals

Periodicals (magazines, newspapers, and scholarly journals) that appear in print require the same medium of publication designator—Print—as books, but the MLA Style method for citing these materials and the items required for these entries are quite different from MLA book citations.

1. 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. 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.

2. Article in a Newspaper

Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in a newspaper.

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients."

Washington Post 24 May 2007: B1. Print.

3. Anonymous Articles

Cite the article title first, and finish the citation as you would any other for that kind of periodical.

"Business: Global Warming's Boom Town; Tourism in Greenland." *The Economist* 26
May 2007: 82. Print.

4. An Article in a Scholarly Journal

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.

Electronic Sources (Web Publications)

MLA lists electronic sources as *Web Publications*. Thus, when including the medium of publication for electronic sources, list the medium as *Web*. It is good practice to print or save Web sources for future reference.

Important Note on the Use of URLs in MLA

MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in MLA citations. Because Web addresses are not static (i.e. they change often) and because documents sometimes appear in multiple places on the Web (e.g. on multiple databases), MLA explains that most readers can find electronic sources via title or author searches in Internet Search Engines.

For instructors or editors that still wish to require the use of URLs, MLA suggests that the URL appear in angle brackets after the date of access. Break URLs only after slashes.

Aristotle. *Poetics*. *The Internet Classics Archive*. Web Atomic and Massachusetts Institute of

Technology, 13 Sept. 2007. Web. 4 Nov. 2008. <<http://classics.mit.edu/>>.

Abbreviations Commonly Used with Electronic Sources

If publishing information is unavailable for entries that require publication information such as publisher (or sponsor) names and publishing dates, MLA requires the use of special abbreviations to indicate that this information is not available. Use *n.p.* to indicate that neither a publisher nor a sponsor name has been provided. Use *n.d.* when the Web page does not provide a publication date.

Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources (Including Online Databases)

Here are some common features you should try and find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Not every Web page will provide all of the following information. However, collect as much of the following information as possible both for your citations and for your research notes:

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- Article name in quotation marks (if applicable)
- Title of the Website, project, or book in italics.
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date (if available)
- Date you accessed the material.
- URL (if required, or for your own personal reference).

1. Citing an Entire Web Site

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 complete address for the site.

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*. 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. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008. Web. 23 Apr. 2008.

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

2. A Page on a Web Site

For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by the information covered above for entire Web sites. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given.

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

3. An Article in a Web Magazine

Provide the author name, article name in quotation marks, title of the Web magazine in italics, publisher name, publication date, medium of publication, and the date of access. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if not publishing date is given.

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the Living Web." *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*. A List Apart Mag., 16 Aug. 2002. Web. 4 May 2009.

4. An Article from an Online Database

Cite articles from online databases (eLibrary, ProQuest) and other subscription services just as you would print sources. Since these articles usually come from periodicals, be sure to consult the appropriate sections of the Works Consulted: Periodicals page. In addition to this information, provide the title of the database italicized, the medium of publication, and the date of access.

Junge, Wolfgang, and Nathan Nelson. "Nature's Rotary Electromotors." *Science* 29 Apr. 2005. *eLibrary*. Web. 5 Mar. 2009.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal* 50.1 (2007): 173-96. *ProQuest*. Web. 27 May 2009.

5. An Online Video

"Obama Speech: 'A More Perfect Union'". *YouTube.com*. 18 March 2008. Web. 18 March 2008.

Other Common Sources

Personal Interviews

Personal interviews refer to those interviews that you conduct yourself. List the interview by the name of the interviewee. Include the descriptor Personal interview and the date of the interview.

Purdue, Pete. Personal interview. 1 Dec. 2000.

Films or Movies

List films by their title. Include the name of the director, the film studio or distributor, and the release year. List film, DVD, VHS or Web as the medium of publication.

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

Broadcast Television or Radio Program

Begin with the title of the episode in quotation marks (if available). Provide the name of the series or program in italics. Also include the network name, call letters of the station followed by the city, and the date of broadcast. End with the publication medium (e.g. *Television, Radio*).

"The Blessing Way." *The X-Files*. Fox. WXIA, Atlanta. 19 Jul. 1998. Television.

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"Blueprint Lays Out Clear Path for Climate Action." *Environmental Defense Fund*.

Environmental Defense Fund. Web. 24 May 2009.

Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *New York Times*. New York

Times, 22 May 2007. Web. 25 May 2009.

"Global Warming Economics." *Science* 9 Nov. 2001: 1283-84. *Science Online*. Web. 24 May

2009.

GlobalWarming.org. Cooler Heads Coalition, 2007. Web. 24 May 2009.

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of

Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*

14.1 (2007): 27-36. Print.

An Inconvenient Truth. Dir. Davis Guggenheim. Perf. Al Gore. Paramount, 2006. DVD.

Leroux, Marcel. *Global Warming: Myth Or Reality?: The Erring Ways of Climatology*. New

York: Springer, 2005. Print.

Nordhaus, William D. "After Kyoto: Alternative Mechanisms to Control Global Warming."

American Economic Review 96.2 (2006): 31-34. Print.

"Obama Speech: 'A More Perfect Union'". *YouTube.com*. 18 March 2008. Web. 18 March 2008.

Shulte, Bret. "Putting a Price on Pollution." *Usnews.com*. *US News & World Rept.*, 6 May 2007.

Web. 24 May 2009.

Uzawa, Hirofumi. *Economic Theory and Global Warming*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2003.

Print.