

Citing Internet Sources

When you are citing information from a website, it needs to be evaluated for quality. Generally avoid .com sites. Look for sites from reputable sources. These sites usually end in .edu, .gov, or .org.

Website

Author, Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." *Site Title*. Publisher, revision date dd Month yyyy. Web. Date accessed dd Mon. yyyy.

Example:

"Most Challenged Books of 21st Century (2000-2005)." *ALA*. American Library Association, 29 May, 2007. Web. 19 Feb. 2009.

Online government site

Country. Department Name. "Article Title." *Site Title*. Publisher, date updated. Medium. Date accessed dd Month yyyy.

Example:

U.S. Dept. of the Interior. "Brief Park History." *Rocky Mountain*. National Park Service, 13 Jan. 2004. Web. 19 Feb. 2009.

Citing Other Sources

Television or Radio Program

"Subtitle of Show." *Main Title of Show*. Local Network, City. Network, dd Mon. yyyy. Medium.

Example:

"Greece behind in Summer Games." *60 Minutes*. KCNC, Denver. CBS, 11 April 2004. TV.

DVD

Title. Production Company, date. DVD.

Example:

Of Mice and Men. MGM. 1992. DVD.

Film

Title. Dir. (Director) First and Last Name. Perf. (Performers) Production Company, date. Film.

Example:

The Green Mile. Dir. Frank Darabont. Perf. Tom Hanks, David Morse, Bonnie Hunt, Michael Clark Duncan. Castle Rock Entertainment, 1999. Film.

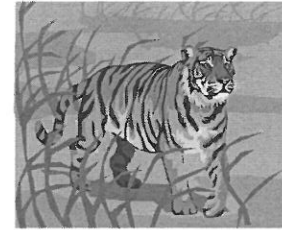
Map or Chart

Title. City: Publisher, date. Map or Chart.

Example:

The Heart of the Grand Canyon. Washington: Nation Geographic Society, 1978. Map.

Lakewood High School



Style Guide for Citing Resources

LHS uses the citation format resources found in *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th ed., which is based on the Modern Language Association (MLA) style. The information contained in this pamphlet can be used as a quick reference guide for you.

It is your responsibility to cite sources in your research paper to give credit to those individuals who are considered to be experts in the field of study that you are researching. In a sense you are borrowing their expertise to gain knowledge, so you must give them credit. Not citing your sources when using the ideas or research of others is called plagiarism and it is illegal.

Looking at a number of sources instead of just one or two will allow you to develop a well-rounded paper. Citing your references will show that you have utilized professional research in order to complete your assignment.

Finally, citing your resources will allow others to find additional information about their topic if they are interested in studying the topic further.

If you need further help...

The following sources can help you with other citation examples:

MLA Style Guide online

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>

<http://webster.comnet.edu/mla/index.shtml>

MLA, APA, Chicago + Turabian online

http://www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/works_cited

<http://www.wisc.edu/writing/handbook/docchicago.html>

<http://www.lib.ohio-state.edu/guides/turabiangd.html>

MLA Handbook for Writers, 7th ed. available in the library April 2009.

The following examples give the format first, then an example of how the format is used. Pay careful attention to how the citation is punctuated and *italicized*.

Citing Book Sources

Books with one author:

Author's Last name, First name. *Title*. City: Publisher, copyright date. Medium.

Example:

Zienert, Karen. *Those Incredible Women of World War II*. Brookfield: Millbrook, 1994. Print.

Books with two or three authors:

First author's Last name, First name., and the second author's First name Last name. *Title*. City: Publisher, date. Medium.

Example:

Estell, Doug, Michele L. Satchwell and Patricia S. Wright. *Reading Lists for College-Bound Students*. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1993. Print.

Books with more than three authors:

This citation adds the phrase et al. which means 'and others.'

Author's Last name, First name, et al. *Title*. City: Publisher, copyright date. Medium.

Example:

Webster, Christopher, et al. *Autism*. New York: Pergamon, 1980. Print.

Books with an editor:

This adds the phrase ed. which stands for editor

Editor's Last name, First name, ed. *Title*. City: Publisher, date. Medium.

Example:

Lanier, Robert, ed. *The Photographic History of the Civil War: Armies and Leaders*. New York: Fairfax, 1983. Print.

A single work from an anthology:

Use the name of the author of the single piece you chose and then the editor after the title of the anthology.

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of the Piece." *Title of the Anthology*.

Editor. Edition Number of the anthology if appropriate. City: Publisher, copyright. Medium.

Example:

O'Neill, June. "Poverty: Programs and Policies." *Thinking about America: The United States in the 1990's*. Ed. Annelise Anderson and D.L. Bark. 2nd ed. Stanford: Hoover Institution, 1988. Print.

Citing Articles

An article in a reference book without author identification:

"Title of the article." *Title of Reference Book*. Edition number. Copyright. Medium.

Example:

"Cleopatra I." *Britannica*. 19th Ed. 1999. Print.

With author identification:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of the article." *Title of Reference Book*.

Edition number. Date. Medium.

Example:

Augee, Michael. "Kangaroo." *World Book*. 2002. Print.

An article from a periodical (magazine):

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of the article." *Title of the magazine*. Edition number: page numbers. Publisher, publication date. Medium.

Example:

Hoffer, Richard. "Golden Oldie." *Sports Illustrated*. 100, No. 14: 21-5. Time, 5 April 2004. Print.

An article from an online newspaper:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of Article." *Website Title*. Publisher, date dd Month yyyy. Medium. Date of access dd Month yyyy.

Example:

Lubell, Sam. "Of Sea and Air and Sky." *New York Times*. New York Times, 26 Nov. 2008. Web. 1 Dec. 2008.

An article from a database service such as EBSCO or Gale Infotrac:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of Article." *Periodical Title* Article details. *Database*. Medium. Date of access dd Month yyyy.

Example:

Bain, Brandon. "Act a Fool." *Teen People* 44 (2005): 409-21. *EBSCO*. Web. 4 Mar. 2004.

