

Documentation Format Guide

Fall 2003

Information and examples
for the MLA, Modern Language Association, and
APA, American Psychological Association, styles

Ivy Tech State College
Madison, Lawrenceburg, Batesville



Note: This guide has been compiled so that instructors and students in Region 6 may use a standard and consistent format for documentation in student writing assignments across the curriculum, using the MLA, Modern Language Association, or APA, American Psychological Association, styles.

The Region 6 Academic Council acknowledges the work of those in Regions 2 & 12 who have compiled and maintained the contents of the Guide on which this version is based.

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Sources consulted for this guide:

“Electronic References” APA Style.org. 16 May 2003. <<http://www.apastyle.org/electsource.html>>.
American Psychological Association. Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. 5th ed. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 2001.
Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 6th ed. New York: Modern Language Association, 2003.
---. MLA Style Manual. 2nd ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1998.
Hacker, Diana. Research and Documentation Online. 15 May 2003 <<http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/>>.
“How Do I Document Sources from the World Wide Web in My Works-Cited List?” MLA Style Frequently Asked Questions about MLA Style 16 May 2003. <<http://www.mla.org/>>.
Trimmer, Joseph F. Essentials of MLA Style. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1998.

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Part One: Issues of Ethics and Evaluation

Academic Honesty Standards

Ivy Tech State College is committed to academic integrity in all its practices. The faculty value intellectual integrity and a high standard of academic conduct. Activities that violate academic integrity undermine the quality and diminish the value of educational achievement.

Cheating on papers, tests or other academic works is a violation of College rules. No student shall engage in behavior that, in the judgment of the instructor of the class, may be construed as cheating. This may include, but is not limited to, plagiarism or other forms of academic dishonesty such as the acquisition without permission of tests or other academic materials and/or distribution of these materials and other academic work. This includes students who aid and abet, as well as those who attempt such behavior. (Source: Student Handbook: 2002-2003, Ivy Tech State College, Region 2)

Cases of student misconduct and/or lack of academic integrity are to be referred to the chief academic officer or chief student affairs officer. A student who violates the rules and regulations of the College may be subject to disciplinary actions which may include, but not limited to the following: Verbal reprimand; Restitution for damages; Restriction of privileges; Failure of the assignment or course; Withdrawal from a course, program or the College for the remainder of the semester or term; Suspension from the College (one calendar year); Dismissal from the College (five years; student may appeal for reinstatement).

Plagiarism

Much of your college education will involve learning what others have written and then integrating those ideas into your own thinking. However, in academic writing any ideas or words not credited to another are assumed to be those of the author. The problem of plagiarism comes in when you fail to give credit for those ideas which are not original to you. The word “plagiarism,” which comes from the Latin word for “kidnapping,” refers to the unacknowledged use of another’s words, ideas, or information. Your instructor will introduce you to strategies to avoid plagiarism, the conventions for using and acknowledging sources, and good procedures. Your instructor will also help you to gain confidence in your own writing so that you do not feel a need to borrow the ideas and/or words of others without acknowledging that borrowing.

The following is a guide to help you avoid plagiarism:

What need not be acknowledged?

Common knowledge. If most readers would likely know something, you need not cite it.

Facts are available from a wide variety of sources. If a number of textbooks, encyclopedias, or almanacs include the information, you need not cite it.

Your own ideas and discoveries.

What must be acknowledged?

Any direct quotation. The exact words quoted must be placed in quotation marks.

Paraphrases and summaries of others’ ideas and/or words which provide background information, present facts not commonly known, and explain various positions on your topic.

Arguable assertions. If an author presents an assertion that may or may not be true, cite the source.

Statistics, charts, tables, and graphs from any source. Credit all graphic material even if you create the graph.

The College considers the purchase of research papers or the employment of a person or agency to prepare such papers to be plagiarism. In addition, though you may get help in writing your paper, there are limits to the amount of help you can honestly receive. For instance, others may read your paper and point out weaknesses, but they must not rewrite the paper for you. A problem can also occur if you want to submit a paper for one course, which you have already submitted to another instructor for another class. To avoid this problem, discuss the paper with your current instructor before handing it in. The penalties for plagiarism range from failure on the paper to failure in the course to suspension from the College.

(Source: Bowling Green State University)

Plagiarism Examples

Original (In *Newsweek*)

- OxyContin was developed to do good: relieve debilitating pain. But since the powerful drug debuted in 1996, it has become increasingly known for a dangerous side effect--the potential for serious addiction.

Student's Paper

- According to Claudia Kalb, OxyContin was developed to do good: relieve debilitating pain. But since the powerful drug debuted in 1996, it has become increasingly known for a dangerous side effect--the potential for serious addiction (38).

Plagiarism! Use quotation marks or paraphrase to avoid plagiarism. Or:

- When the drug OxyContin appeared in 1996, its purpose was to relieve unnecessary suffering. Today, however, experts know it can become dangerously addictive (Kalb 38).

The student has avoided plagiarism by paraphrasing and acknowledging the source!

Original (In *Newsweek*)

- Last week the **spotlight** on OxyContin **intensified** as the Drug Enforcement Administration **announced** a national strategy to **combat** the painkiller's illegitimate use, including plans to **step up** law enforcement...

Student's Paper

- The Drug Enforcement Administration last week spotlighted OxyContin more intensely and made an announcement of a national strategy, which combats the painkiller's illegitimate use and steps up law of enforcement... (Kalb 38).

The student has committed plagiarism. To avoid plagiarism:

Vary your signal phrases.

- As Claudia Kalb has noted, "...” (38).
- Claudia Kalb emphasizes a common problem with OxyContin: “ “ (38).
- In your signal phrase, use the verb that fits: admits, argues, analyzes, believes, emphasizes, endorses, notes, points out, refutes, rejects, reports, questions, states, thinks, etc.

Quote only phrases, if possible.

- The DEA encourages a “more balanced approach” to advertise OxyContin and help salesmen and doctors understand its dangers (Kalb 38).
- No capital letter is needed when you blend a phrase into your own sentence structure.

Evaluating Online Sources

Since anyone can put almost anything online, it is important to evaluate what you find on the web. The web is unlike any traditional medium for information and it is often difficult to determine the coverage of a web resource, its author or publisher information, and its reliability. Because websites are often a blend of information, entertainment and advertising, we must treat them differently than we would a traditional source, such as a book or a newspaper. We must also take note of the difference between an online database of fulltext journals and books (e.g., MasterFILE Premier and NetLibrary) that offers an electronic version of a print resource, and the information from a personal or commercial website. The following concepts and questions will offer some guidelines for the successful evaluation of web resources.

Authority and Accuracy

- Does the site have an author? What are the author's qualifications or expertise in the area?
- Is the contact information for the author or the sponsor/publisher given?
- What is the relationship between the author and the sponsoring institution?
- Is the information provided accurate? Has the information been edited/fact-checked?
- Is the information verifiable?
- Does the site document the sources used?
- If the information is historical or biographical, are the dates of events accurate?
- How does the information compare with what you already know?

Currency

- Is the site up to date? When was the site created or last updated?
- Are the links expired or current?

Objectivity and Coverage

- Is the information biased? Is there any advertising on the page?
- To what extent is the information trying to sway the opinion of the audience?
- Is the author simply promoting his or her agenda?
- From whose perspective is the information given?
- How comprehensive is the site?
- Is the goal or purpose of the site clearly stated?
- What does the site offer that is not found elsewhere?
- Is the purpose of the site informative, is it meant to promote a product, or does it attempt to persuade the user to take a certain viewpoint?

Note: The URL of a website may give you an idea of the website's purpose. The domain extension (e.g., .com, .gov, .edu, .org) may give you a clue as to its value and reliability. For evaluation considerations, most websites fall into the following five categories:

- **Advocacy web pages:** Sponsored by an organization attempting to influence public opinion (that is, one trying to sell ideas). The URL of the page frequently ends in **.org** (organization).
- **Business and marketing web pages:** Sponsored by a commercial enterprise (usually it is a page trying to promote or sell products). The URL of the page frequently ends in **.com** (commercial).
- **News web pages:** Primary purpose is to provide extremely current information. The URL of the page usually ends in **.com** (commercial)

- **Informational web pages:** Purpose is to present factual information. The URL frequently ends in **.gov**, **.edu** or **.info**, as many of these pages are sponsored by government agencies or educational institutions.
- **Personal web pages:** Published by an individual who may or may not be affiliated with a larger institution. Although the URL of the page may have a variety of endings (e.g. **.com**, **.edu**, **.net**), a tilde (~) is frequently found somewhere in the URL.

Some ways of determining the reliability of a site involve the presentation of information and how easy it is to navigate throughout the site.

Layout

- Does the site include a header, a body, and a footer?
- Does the site present information about the author, sponsoring institution, dates, purpose of the Web site and intended audience?
- Is the URL stated in the text of the page?
- Is the site arranged clearly and logically?

Ease of use

- Is the site easy to read and use?
- Are the pages in the site organized in the same manner, with the same style of graphics and layout on each page?
- Is the level of interactivity appropriate for the site?
- Are internal links provided, allowing you to get back to the beginning or skip to another area of the document, without scrolling?
- Are external links clearly identified? Are they relevant to the topic at hand?
- Is there a site map or a search engine?

The use of frames and hypertext links presents additional challenges when attempting to use Web resources for your research. Be aware that many sites use a layout that will open another site within a frame and if you are not paying attention, you may not realize that you have moved to a different Web site. Also remember that search engines may retrieve pages out of context, so it is always important to return to the home page of a site to find the correct publisher and author information.

Always remember: there may be an effective print source in the library that better fits your research needs. Assistance in finding the best print resources for your topic is available at the library front desk.

Differences Between MLA and APA Formats

Modern Language Association (MLA)

- Used for humanities: art, literature, history
- Requires in-text citations (author's last name and page) for quotations, paraphrases, or summaries of material from print sources
- Alphabetizes sources on a double-spaced Works Cited page
- MLA follows conventional capitalization rules for article titles
- MLA prints full first names; MLA abbreviates months (except for May, June and July)
- Does not require states be included in publication location

American Psychological Association (APA)

- Used in social and natural sciences
- Requires in-text citations (author's last name, year, and page) for quotations, paraphrasing, and references to specific passages (pages not required for general references)
- Alphabetizes sources on a double-spaced References page
- APA, unlike MLA, emphasizes the author and the date of publication by placing them near the beginning of the entry.
- APA does not capitalize all words in books and articles but does capitalize names of magazines and journals
- APA initializes the authors' first names; APA does not abbreviate months
- Requires states in publication location, except for the following U.S. cities: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco. (There are also some international cities that may be listed without country.) (If the publisher is a university and the name of the state is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the name in the publisher location.)

General notes

- Whether you underline or italicize titles of books and journals, be consistent within the same assignment. [The Modern Language Association prefers that students use underlining (3.3); while the American Psychological Association prefers the use of italics. Consequently all MLA examples given in this guide will use underlining, while APA examples will use italics (5.02).]
- Both APA and MLA use page headers. APA requires the topic of the paper and page number (Antibiotic Resistance 3); MLA requires the student's last name and page number (Oatis 1).
- The citation examples in this guide demonstrate hanging indentation: The first line is not indented, but additional lines are indented five character spaces.
- When no author is listed, go to the next piece of required information and begin the citation there.

Use of Quotations within the Text -- MLA format

MLA format follows the author-page method of citation. This means that the author's last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference should appear in your works cited list. The author's name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence. For directions and examples of how to use short and long quotations (prose, poetry, drama), alterations, ellipsis, and punctuation, see Section 3.7 of the MLA Handbook.

Use of Quotations within the Text -- APA format

Quotations are handled slightly differently from MLA. You actually have several basic options for how to cite your sources in the text. (See *APA Publication Manual* 3.34-3.41. For more information, see Purdue University Online Writing Lab's "Using American Psychological Association (APA) Format (Updated to 5th Edition)" available at http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_apa.html.

First Option (Direct Quote)

Experienced writers understand that "the best way to cite your documents is to be aware of how much you can and should put into the text instead of inside parentheses" (Crawford, 1994, p. 89).

Second Option (Partial Quote)

In her book Writing for Everyone (1994), Crawford claimed that "the best way to cite your documents is to be aware of how much you can and should put into the text instead of inside parentheses" (p. 89).

Third Option (Paraphrase)

Crawford (1994) argued that good writers need to understand what specific information should be included in the parenthetical citation.

Fourth Option (Paraphrase)

It is imperative that writers understand just what should be included in a parenthetical citation (Crawford, 1994, p. 89).

Note: Abbreviations for "page" (p.) or "pages" (pp.) are used before page numbers of newspaper articles and works in textbooks but not before page numbers of articles appearing in magazines and scholarly journals.

Remember that there is one more major difference between APA and MLA: you will have a References page instead of Works Cited, but each contains the same information. Watch carefully for the small but important differences in APA.

The Basic Rules for MLA/APA Style

The following pages of this guide provide some **examples** of in-text and works cited or reference citations, but they are examples only, and do not (or cannot) represent all of the situations you may encounter when citing your sources. To become familiar with the basic rules for writing a paper in MLA or APA style, lists of acceptable abbreviations, or for questions not covered by the examples given here, refer to these sources: (Section numbers in the examples refer to the first book listed under each style.)

MLA style:

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 6th ed. New York: Modern Language Association, 2003. [Recommended for students]

Online sources in IvyLynks under “Citing Sources” (<http://www.ivytech.edu/cgi-bin/lynks/browse.cgi>) as of August 2003 have not been updated to the 6th edition, but may be before the semester ends.

APA style:

American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*. 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Gelfand, H., & Walker, C. J. (2002). *Mastering APA style: Student's workbook and training guide*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. [Print resource recommended for students]

Purdue University Online Writing Lab. (2003). Using American Psychological Association (APA) format (Updated to 5th edition). Retrieved August 2, 2003 from
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_apa.html>. [Recommended for students]

Other online sources in IvyLynks under “Citing Sources.” (<http://www.ivytech.edu/cgi-bin/lynks/browse.cgi>)

Part Two: Works Cited, References, and In-Text Citations

In-Text Citation Format (Citing a Source within Your Paper or Essay)

(**Note:** Throughout this guide information and examples for MLA format are shaded. The Modern Language Association prefers that students use underlining (3.3); while the American Psychological Association recommends the use of italics (5.02). Consequently all MLA examples given in this guide will use underlining, while APA examples will use italics, another identifiable difference in addition to shading.)

MLA (Chapter 6): If the author is named in a signal phrase, (e.g., Noted psychologist Rachel Carpenter states,) only a page reference (if available) is needed for in-text citations:

According to computer expert and university professor John Smithson, “People, not computers, will create Millennium Mania” (23).

If the author is unnamed in the sentence, provide the name and page number at the end:

One computer expert and university professor claims that “people, not computers, will create Millennium Mania” (Smithson 23).

APA (3.94-3.103): If the author is named in the signal phrase, include the year of publication in parentheses and a page reference at the end to refer to a specific passage:

According to Smithson (1999), a computer expert and university professor, “People, not computers, will create Millennium Mania” (23).

If the author is unnamed in the sentence, provide the name, date and page number at the end:

One computer expert and university professor claims “people, not computers, will create Millennium Mania” (Smithson, 1999, p. 23).

Basic Works Cited and References Formats:

At the end of your paper or essay, you are to list the sources you cite using a style and format chosen by your instructor. The MLA (Modern Language Association) style refers to this list as **Works Cited**. The APA (American Psychological Association) refers to this list as **References**. Use these basic citation forms as a guiding rule and then examine the citation examples that follow. If your source does not provide a particular piece of information, you may skip it and move on to the next piece of your citation. Remember, too, that you cite sources to give credit to their authors and to provide your readers with enough information to locate that source for further consideration.

MLA—Works Cited Format:

Author’s Last Name, First name. Title. City: Publisher, Date.

*[Shorten publisher’s name following guidelines in 7.5 of MLA Handbook.]

APA—References Format:

Author’s Last Name, First Initials. (Year). *Title*. City[, State if needed]: Publisher.

Works Cited and References--Citation Examples

Print Resources

Books: One Author

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.6.1): [Note: States are not included in place of publication, MLA Handbook 5.6.1; and publisher's names may be shortened following guidelines in 7.5.]

Author's Last Name, First name. Book Title. City: Publisher, Date.

Tompkins, Jane. West of Everything: The Inner Life of Westerns. New York: Oxford UP, 1992.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Tompkins 45).

APA--References Format (4.16 B, p. 248):

[Note: These cities of publication do not require including the name of the state: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Other cities well-known for publishing may not require inclusion of state. (APA Publication Manual, section 4.03; 4.14)] Disregard entire area within and including brackets if state is not needed:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Book title*. City[, State of the city if needed]: Publisher.

Tompkins, J. (1992). *West of everything: The inner life of westerns*. New York: Oxford University Press.

APA In-Text Citation: (Tompkins, 1992, p. 45).

Books: Two or More Authors

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.6.4):

First Author's Last Name, First Name, and Second Author's First Name Last Name. Title. City: Publisher, Date.

[*"If there are more than three authors, you may name only the first and add et al. ("and others"), or you may give all names in full in the order in which they appear on the title page" (Gibaldi 154).*]

Rico, Barbara, and Sandra Mano. American Mosaic: Multicultural Readings in Context. Boston: Houghton, 1991.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Rico and Mano 45).

APA--References Format:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title. City, State of the city if needed: Publisher.

[*Two to five authors: Cite all authors. For six or more authors: cite the first six authors and add "et al." --without quotation marks-- for remaining authors. (APA Publication Manual, 2001, p. 209)*]

Rico, B., & Mano, S. (1991). *American mosaic: Multicultural readings in context*. Boston: Houghton.

APA In-Text Citation: (Rico & Mano, 1991, p. 45). [*Two authors: always cite both names every time the reference occurs. Three to five authors: cite all authors the first time the reference occurs; subsequently include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." Six or more authors: cite only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." --Do not use the quotations marks in either case. (APA Publication Manual, 2001, p. 208)*]

Books: Edited

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.6.2, 5.6.7, 5.6.12):

Author's Last Name, First Name, ed. Title. City: Publisher, Date.

Hornblower, Simon, and Antony Spawforth, eds. Oxford Companion to Classical Civilization. New York: Oxford UP, 1998.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Hornblower 45).

APA--References Format (4.16 B25):

Author's Last Name, A. A. (Ed.). (Year). *Title*. City[, State of the city if needed]: Publisher.

Hornblower, S., & Spawforth, A. (Eds.). (1998). *Oxford companion to classical civilization*. New York: Oxford University Press.

APA In-Text Citation: (Hornblower, 1998, p. 45).

A Work in an Anthology/Collection of Essays

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.6.2, 5.6.7):

Author(s). "Article Title." Book Title. Book Editor(s). City: Publisher, Date.

Cowan, Frederic J., Elizabeth Ann Myerscough, and David A. Smith. "The Death Penalty Should Be Imposed on Juvenile Murderers." Youth Violence: Current Controversies. Eds. Michael D. Biskup and Charles P. Cozic. San Diego: Greenhaven, 1992.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Cowan, Myerscough, and Smith 222).

APA--References Format (4.16 B34-35):

Author(s). (Date). Article title. In Editor, A. A. (Ed.), *Book Title*. (Pages). City[, State of the city if needed]: Publisher.

Cowan, F. J., Myerscough, E. A., & Smith, D. A. (1992). The death penalty should be imposed on juvenile murderers. In M. D. Biskup & C. P. Cozic (Eds.), *Youth violence: Current controversies* (pp. 221-226). San Diego: Greenhaven Press.

APA In-Text Citation: (Cowan, Myerscough, & Smith, 1992, p. 222).

Encyclopedia

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.6.8):

Author. "Entry Title." Encyclopedia Title. Edition (if stated). Year of publication.

Cloos, Mark. "Plate Tectonics." World Book Encyclopedia. 1998.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Cloos 782).

APA--References Format (4.16 B38):

Author. (Date). Entry title. In *Encyclopedia title* (Vol. #, pp. xxx-xxx). Publisher location: Publisher.
[If entry has no byline, place the title in the author position.]

Cloos, M. (1998). Plate tectonics. In *World book encyclopedia* (Vol. 15, p.780-785). Chicago: World Book.

APA In-Text Citation: (Cloos, 1998, p. 782).

Bible and Other Sacred Texts

MLA—Works Cited Format (6.4.8, 7.7.1, 3.6.5):

Holy Bible: New International Version. New York: American Bible Society, 1978.

MLA In-Text Citation: When citing the Bible, Koran, Torah, or other sacred texts, provide the version title in the first in-text citation. Standard abbreviations for books within the text are allowed. For example:

The student teacher's response to being ridiculed by ninth graders was simply a quotation: "Like the crackling of thorns under the pot, so is the laughter of fools. This too is meaningless" (Holy Bible, New International Version, Eccles. 7.6).

APA:

"Reference entries are not required for major classical works, such as ancient Greek and Roman works and the Bible; simply identify in the first citation in the text the version you used. Parts of classical works (e.g., books, chapters, verses, lines, cantos) are numbered systematically across all editions, so use these numbers instead of page numbers when referring to specific parts of your source: 1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Version)" (*APA Publication Manual*, 2001, p. 213). If you choose to go ahead and include the Bible version used in your references list, the following format could be utilized:

Holy bible: New international version. (1978). New York: American Bible Society.

Government Documents

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.6.21; to cite an online government document, see 5.9.3c; to cite a legal source, see 5.8.14): Include as much of the following as known:

Author/Agency. Title. By [or Ed. or Comp.] Personal Name [if known]. Number of Congress. Session of Congress. The House. Type/number of publication. Place: Publisher, Date.

United States. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Children, Violence, and the Media: A Report for Parents and Policy Makers. By Orrin G. Hatch. Washington: GPO, 14 Sept. 1999.

United States. Senate. Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary. Hearings on the Equal Rights Amendment. 91st Cong., 2nd sess. S. Res. 61. Washington: GPO, 1970.

Congressional Record example (with date and page numbers only):
Cong. Rec. 7 Feb. 1973: 3831-51.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Chesemore 24).

APA--Works Cited Format (4.16.C:41-45, 91[to cite electronic version]):

Author/Agency. (Date). *Title of testimony, hearing or minutes* (Publication number). Number of Congress. Session of Congress [if applicable]. Publishing location: Publisher. [Name of Person Testifying – if applicable]. [If publishing agency is not well-known, include higher department as well, before stating specific department, separating them with a comma. For reports from a document service (NTIS or ERIC), include the document number at the end of the entry in parentheses.]

United States Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary. (1970). *Hearings on the equal rights amendment* (91st Cong., 2nd session S. Res. 61). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Other examples::

National Institute of Mental Health. (1998). *Priorities for prevention research* (NIH Publication No. 98-4321). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Public Health Service. (2000). *Report of the surgeon general's conference on children's mental health: A national section agenda*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

APA In-Text Citation: (National Institutes of Mental Health, 1998, p. 112).

Journal: One Author

MLA—Works Cited Format (5.7.1-4): [Note: Abbreviate all months except May, June and July.]

Author's last name, Author's first name. "Title of the article." Journal name vol#.issue# (year): pages.
[If paged continuously throughout a volume, ignore issue number.]

Mattison, Marian. "Ethical Decision Making: The Person in the Process." Social Work 45 (2000): 201-213.

Glantz, Stanton A. "Smoking in Movies: A Major Problem and a Real Solution." Lancet 362.9380 (2003):
258-260.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Mattison 205) (Glantz 259)

APA--References Format (4.07-4.16 A1-5):

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume#, pages-xxx.

Mattison, M. (2000). Ethical decision making: The person in the process. *Social Work*, 45, 201-213.

Glantz, S. A. (2003). Smoking in movies: A major problem and a real solution. *Lancet*, 362(9380), 258-260. **[Use this format when including issue number for journals paginated by issue.]*

APA In-Text Citation: (Mattison, 2000, p. 206) (Glantz, 2003, p. 259).

Journal: Multiple Authors

MLA--Works Cited Format:

If more than 3:

First Author, et al. "Article Title." Journal Title. Volume. Series (Year): Pages.

["If there are more than three authors, you may name only the first and add et al. ("and others"), or you may give all names in full in the order in which they appear on the title page" (Gibaldi 154).]

Render, Ralf, et al. "Effect of Age on Excess Mortality in Obesity." Journal of the American Medical Association 281.16 (1999): 1498-1504.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Render et al. 1499).

APA--References Format:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Article Title. *Journal Title*, Volume(Issue), Pages.

[Two to five authors: Cite all authors. For six or more authors: cite the first six authors and add "et al." --without quotation marks-- for remaining authors. --APA Publication Manual section 3.95]

Render, R., Jockel, K. H., Trautner, C., Spraul, M., & Berger M. (1999). Effect of age on excess mortality in obesity. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 281(16), 1498-1504.

APA In-Text Citation: (Render, Jockel, Trautner, Spraul, & Berger, 1999, p. 1499).

[Two authors: always cite both names every time the reference occurs. Three to five authors: cite all authors the first time the reference occurs; subsequently include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." Six or more authors: cite only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." --Do not use the quotations marks in either case. --APA Publication Manual section 3.95]

Magazine: No Author

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.7.6):

“Article Title.” Magazine Title. Date: Pages.

“Radiation in Russia.” U.S. News and World Report 9 Aug. 1993: 40-42.

MLA In-Text Citation: (“Radiation in . . .” 41). Use ellipses (...) for titles longer than this one.

APA--References Format (4.16 A6):

Article Title. Date. *Magazine Title*, Volume, Pages.

Radiation in Russia. (1993, August 9). *U.S. News and World Report*, 184, 40-42.

APA In-Text Citation: (“Radiation in Russia,” 1993, p. 41). [APA uses quotes and capitalization for in-text citing of article titles.]

Newspapers: No Author

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.7.5):

“Article Title.” Newspaper Title. Date: Pages.

“U.S. Scholar Facing Spy Trial.” Evansville Courier & Press 19 July 2001: A5.

MLA In-Text Citation: (“U.S. Scholar...” 41). Use ellipse (...) for longer titles.

APA--References Format (4.16 A9-11):

Article Title. Date. *Newspaper Title*, pp. xxx.

U.S. scholar facing spy trial. (2001, July 19). *Evansville Courier & Press*, p. A5.

APA In-Text Citation: (“U.S. Scholar Facing Spy Trial,” 2001, p. A5). [APA uses quotes and capitalization for in-text citing of article titles.]

(Popular) Magazine (including magazines published weekly, monthly and bi-monthly)

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.7.6):

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Magazine Title. Date: Pages. [Do not include volume and issue numbers even if they are listed.]

Safron, Claire. “It’s Christmas Eve: Do You Know Where Your Children Are?” Ladies’ Home Journal.

Dec. 1991: 1-6.

Knecht, Michael. “Cell Phones in the Stacks,” American Libraries June-July 2003: 68-69.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Safron 5) (Knecht 69).

APA--References Format (4.16 A6):

Author's Last Name, First Initial. (Date.) Article Title. *Magazine Title*, Volume, Pages.

Safron, C. (1991, December). It's Christmas Eve: Do you know where your children are? Ladies' Home Journal, 34, 1-6.

Knecht, M. (2003, June/July). Cell phones in the stacks," *American Libraries*, 34(6), 68-69.

APA In-Text Citation: (Safron, 1991, p. 5) (Knecht, 2003, p. 68).

Non-Print Resources:**Audio Recording****MLA--Works Cited Format (5.8.2):**

Writer's Last Name, First Name. "Song Title." Performer's name if different from writer. Recording Title.
Medium [audiocassette, Audiotape, LP—CD's are assumed]. Manufacturer, Issue year.

McCain, Edwin. "I'll Be." Misguided Roses. Perf. Judy Example. Atlantic, 1997.

MLA In-Text Citation: (McCain).

APA--References Format (4.16 H69-70):

Writer's Last Name, A. A. (Copyright date). Song title [Recorded by artist if different than writer]. On
Recording title [Recording Medium: CD, record, cassette, etc.]. Location: Label. (Recording date if
different from copyright date).

McCain, E. (1997). I'll be. On *Misguided Roses* [CD]. New York: Atlantic.

APA In-Text Citation: (McCain, 1997).

Radio Broadcast**MLA--Works Cited Format (5.8.1):**

"Episode or Segment title." Program Title. Series title. Network Name. Call Letters, City of the Local
Station if applicable. Broadcast Date.

Car Talk. With Tom and Ray Magliozzi. National Public Radio. WNIN, Evansville. 25 July 1999.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Car Talk).

APA--Works Cited Format (Use television broadcast guide, 4.16 H66-68):

Writer's Last Name, A. A. (Performer's Name) (Broadcast Year, Month, Day). *Series Title*. Place of
Broadcast: Network.

Magliozzi, T., & Magliozzi, R. (1999, July 25). On J. Smith (Producer), *Car Talk*. New York: National
Public Radio.

APA In-Text Citation: (Magliozzi & Magliozzi, 1999).

TV: News Broadcast

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.8.1):

Broadcast Title. Network. Call Letters, City of Local Station. Broadcast Date.

Fox News at 9:00. Fox. WTVW, Evansville, IN. 5 Aug. 1999.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Fox News at 9:00).

APA--References Format (4.16 H66-68):

Producer's Last Name, A. A. (Executive Producer). (Broadcast Year, Month, Day). *Broadcast Title*
[Television broadcast]. Place of Broadcast: Network.

Smith, J. (Executive Producer). (1999, August 5). *Fox News*. Evansville, IN: WTVW.

APA In-Text Citation: (Smith, 1999).

TV: Series Episode

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.8.1):

"Episode or Segment Title." Program Title. Series Title. Network Name. Call Letters and City of the Local Station if applicable. Broadcast Date.

"Cicely." Northern Exposure. Arts & Entertainment Network. New York. 26 July 1993.

MLA In-Text Citation: ("Cicely").

APA--References Format (4.16 H66-68):

Episode Writer's Last Name, A. A. (Writer), & Director's Name, A. A. (Director). (Year of Broadcast).
Episode title [Television series episode]. In Producer's First Initials and Last Name (Producer),
Series Title. Place of Broadcast: Name of Network.

Frolov, D., & Schneider, A. (Writers), & Thompson, R. (Director). (1993). Cicely. In M. Nodella and R. Thompson (Producers), *Northern Exposure*. New York: Arts & Entertainment Network.

APA In-Text Citation: (Frolov 1993).

Motion Picture

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.8.3):

Title. Directors' names. Performers' names. Medium if relevant. Distributor, Distribution Year.

Independence Day. Dir. Roland Emmerich. Perf. Will Smith, Bill Pullman, and Jeff Goldblum. DVD.
Twentieth Century Fox, 1996.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Independence Day).

APA--References Format (4.16 H65):

Director or Producer name, A. A. (Director). (Year). *Title of film* [Motion picture]. Country of origin:

Movie studio. (Distributor's name and address, if limited circulation)

Emmerich, R. (Director). (1996). *Independence day* [Motion picture]. United States: Twentieth Century
Fox.

APA In-Text Citation: (Emmerich 1996)

Personal Interview

MLA--Works Cited Format (5.8.7 – see for variety of circumstances):

Last Name of person interviewed, First Name. Personal Interview. Date of Interview.

Smith, John. Personal Interview. 25 Aug. 1999.

MLA In-Text Citation : Instead of an in-text citation, use a signal phrase:

According to Psychiatrist John Smith, “Alienation leads to senseless acts of teen violence.”

APA (3.102) Personal communications are not included on the list of References, according to APA. Cite personal communication in the text only. If your instructor, however, requires the interview on the list of references, you may improvise by using the following form:

Smith, J. (1999, August 25). Personal communication.

APA In-Text Citation, used in place of Reference Citation (3.102):

According to Psychiatrist J. Smith (personal communication, August 25, 1999), “Alienation leads to senseless acts of teen violence.”

Citing Online Resources

Online Resources: Ivy Tech State College Library Subscribed Databases

This guide makes a distinction between online resources that are research databases subscribed to by Ivy Tech State College Region 6 and all other web- or Internet-based resources. These subscribed databases offer fulltext journals, magazines, newspapers, books, and reference resources and can be accessed from regional Virtual Library start pages on- and off-campus:

Anderson: <http://www.ivytech.edu/library/anderson/>
Marion: <http://www.ivytech.edu/library/marion/>
Muncie: <http://www.ivytech.edu/library/muncie/>

Online Journal, Magazines, and Newspapers

EBSCOhost--(a service that includes databases MasterFILE Premier, Business Source Premier, Newspaper Source, and many others)

Lexis-Nexis Academic (formerly Academic Universe)

eLibrary (formerly Electric Library)

Health and Wellness Resource Center

Opposing Viewpoints

ProQuest

SIRS--(a service that includes databases SIRS Researcher, SIRS Government Reporter, and SIRS Renaissance)

Online Books

Books 24X7--(a service that includes databases IPro and BusinessPro)

ebrary

NetLibrary

Online Reference Resources

AccessScience (encyclopedia of science and technology)

Biography Resource Center

Britannica Online

LitFinder (essays, short stories, poems)

Format for Citing Library Subscribed Databases: Use the same basic APA or MLA format previously shown with the additional information below.

MLA—Works Cited Format (based on section 5.9.7a [and 5.9 generally] of MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 6th ed.): [Note: Instructors may ask you to include number of paragraphs when page numbers are not included.]

MLA basic citation format. Database name (if available). Database service (if available). Name of subscriber. Date of access.

APA—References Format (based on section 4.16, example 88, of *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 5th ed.): [Note: Instructors may ask you to include number of paragraphs when page numbers are not included.]

APA basic citation format. Retrieved [date of access], from [name of database or service].

Example Citations for Ivy Tech Virtual Library Databases (alphabetical listing):
(Caution: These are examples only, and do not account for all instances or usage; in-text citation format depends on type of quotation being used.)

AccessScience – encyclopedia article with author

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Sykes, Megan. "Acquired Immunological Tolerance." AccessScience @ McGraw-Hill: The Online Encyclopedia of Science & Technology. 2003. The McGraw-Hill Companies. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 1 May 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Sykes).

APA--References Format:

Sykes, M. (2003). Acquired immunological tolerance. *AccessScience @ McGraw-Hill: The Online Encyclopedia of Science & Technology*. Retrieved May 1, 2003, from AccessScience @ McGraw-Hill.

APA In-Text Citation: (Sykes, 2003).

AccessScience – News article

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Cowen, Ron. "Dusty Times on Mars." Science News 26 July 2003: 46. Science Service of AccessScience @ McGraw-Hill: The Online Encyclopedia of Science & Technology. 2003. The McGraw-Hill Companies. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 1 May 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Cowen 46).

APA--References Format:

Cowen, R. (2003, July 26). Dusty times on Mars. *Science News*, 164(4), 46. Science Service. Retrieved May 1, 2003, from AccessScience @ McGraw-Hill.

APA In-Text Citation: (Sykes, 2003, p. 46).

Biography Resource Center

MLA--Works Cited Format: (Take title from actual article, not name choices in result list of database.)

"Joseph Kennedy." Encyclopedia of World Biography Supplement, Vol. 19. Gale, 1999. Reproduced in Biography Resource Center. Gale, 2003. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 1 May 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: ("Joseph Kennedy").

APA--References Format: (Take title from actual article, not name choices in result list of database.)

Joseph Kennedy. (1999). *Encyclopedia of world biography supplement, 19*. Retrieved May 1, 2003, from
Biography Resource Center.

APA In-Text Citation: (Joseph Kennedy, 1999).

EBSCOhost (a service offering a number of databases)

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Jeffrey, Robert W., and Simone A. French. "Epidemic Obesity in the United States: Are Fast Foods and
Television Viewing Contributing?" *American Journal of Public Health* 88.2 (1998): 277-81.
Business Source Premier. EBSCOhost. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 10 July, 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Jeffrey and French 278).

APA--References Format:

Jeffrey, R. W., & French, S. A. (1998, February). Epidemic obesity in the United States: Are fast foods and
television viewing contributing? *American Journal of Public Health*, 88(2), 277-81. Retrieved July
10, 2003, from Business Source Premier.

APA In-Text Citation: (Jeffrey & French, 1998, p. 278).

eLibrary [formerly Electric Library]

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Klapisch, Bob, et al. "The American Inexperience." *Sporting News* 2 Jan. 1995: 30-34. eLibrary. Ivy Tech
State College Library, Muncie, IN. 1 May 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Klapisch 31).

APA--References Format:

Klapisch, B., Sayers, G., Bouton, J., Williams, D., Costas, B., Imus, D., Kindred, D., Flood, C., &
Lieberman-Cline, N. (1995, January 2). The American inexperience. *Sporting News*, 219, 30-34.
Retrieved May 1, 2003, from eLibrary.

APA In-Text Citation: (Klapisch et al., 1999).

Encyclopedia Britannica: No Author (Note: If article is signed by author, treat as magazine/journal article for including author name in citation.)

MLA--Works Cited Format: [Example citation in [MLA Handbook](#) differs from example generated by Encyclopedia Britannica – the following is based on the [MLA Handbook](#).]

“Diabetes Mellitus.” [Encyclopaedia Britannica Online](#). 2003. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 1 May 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (“Diabetes Mellitus”).

APA--References Format:

Diabetes mellitus. (2003). *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Retrieved May 1, 2003, from Encyclopaedia Britannica.

APA In-Text Citation: (“Diabetes Mellitus,” 2003). [APA uses quotes and capitalization for in-text citing of article titles.]

Health and Wellness Resource Center--Magazine article

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Pfeifer, Michael A. “Eye Care: Catching Problems Early.” [Diabetes Forecast](#) June 2001: 10. [Health and Wellness Resource Center](#). Gale. Ivy Tech State College Library, Anderson, IN. 15 Aug. 2001.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Pfeifer 10).

APA--References Format:

Pfeifer, M. A. (2001, June). Eye care: Catching problems early. *Diabetes Forecast*, 54(6), 10. Retrieved August 15, 2001, from Health and Wellness Resource Center.

APA In-Text Citation: (Pfeifer, 2001, p.10).

Health and Wellness Resource Center--Reference book article

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Edgren, Altha Roberts. "Diabetes Mellitus." [Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine](#). Ed. Jacqueline L. Longer. 2d ed. 5 vols. Farmington Hills, MI: Gale Group, 2001. [Health and Wellness Resource Center](#). Gale. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 15 Aug. 2002.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Edgren).

APA--References Format:

Edgren, A. R. (2001). Diabetes mellitus. *Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine*. (2d ed.). 5 vols. J. L. Longer (Ed.). Farmington Hills, MI: Gale Group. Retrieved August 15, 2001, from Health and Wellness Resource Center.

APA In-Text Citation: (Edgren, 2001).

Lexis-Nexis Academic**MLA-- Works Cited Format:**

Richey, Warren. "High Court OK's Internet Filters for Public Libraries." *Christian Science Monitor* 24 June 2003: A12. LexisNexis. Reed Elsevier. Ivy Tech State College, Marion, IN. 26 Aug. 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Richey A12).

APA--References Format:

Richey, W. (2003, June 24). High court OK's Internet filters for public libraries. *Christian Science Monitor*, A12. Retrieved August 26, 2003, from LexisNexis.

APA In-Text Citation: (Richey, 2003, p. A12).

LitFinder (database of essays, short stories, poems)**MLA--Works Cited Format:**

Roth Publishing Editorial Board. "Story Explanation: 'The Ice Palace' by F. Scott Fitzgerald." *Lit Finder*. Roth Publishing, 2001. Gale. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 1 May 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Roth).

APA--References Format:

Roth Publishing Editorial Board. (2001). Story explanation: 'The ice palace' by F. Scott Fitzgerald. *Lit Finder*. Retrieved May 1, 2003, from Lit Finder.

APA In-Text Citation: (Roth, 2001).

NetLibrary (apply this example to ebrary and Books 24x7)

MLA—Works Cited Format

Bell, Elizabeth. From Mouse to Mermaid: The Politics of Film, Gender, and Culture. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1995. NetLibrary. Ivy Tech State College Library, Muncie, IN. 16 June 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Bell 32).

APA—References Format

Bell, E. (1995). *From mouse to mermaid: The politics of film, gender, and culture*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. Retrieved 16 June 2003 from NetLibrary.

APA In-Text Citation: (Bell, 1995, p. 32).

Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center (essay from book series)

MLA—Works Cited Format

Rentschler, William H. "The Prison System Does Not Work." Prisons. Ed. Bryan J. Grapes. Current Controversies Series. Greenhaven Press, 2000. Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center. Gale. Ivy Tech State College Library Muncie, IN. 16 June 2003.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Rentschler).

APA—References Format

Rentschler, W. H. (2000). The prison system does not work. *Prisons*. Bryan J. Grapes, Ed. Current Controversies Series. Greenhaven Press, 2000. Retrieved June 16, 2003, from Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center.

APA In-Text Citation: (Rentschler, 2000).

ProQuest

MLA-- Works Cited Format:

Bohacz, Ray T. "Tunin' TPI." Hot Rod June 2000: 106. ProQuest. Ivy Tech State College, Marion, IN. 16 June 2001.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Bohacz 106).

APA--References Format:

Bohacz, R. T. (2000, June). Tunin' TPI. *Hot Rod*, 53(6), 106. Retrieved June 16, 2000, from ProQuest.

APA In-Text Citation: (Bohacz, 2000, p. 106).

SIRS Knowledge Source (SIRS Researcher/Government Reporter/Renaissance)

MLA--Works Cited Format:

Shapiro, Laura. "In Sugar We Trust." Newsweek 13 July 1998: 72-74. SIRS Researcher. SIRS. Ivy Tech State College, Muncie, IN. 6 Aug. 1999.

MLA In-text Citation: (Shapiro 72).

APA--References Format:

Shapiro, L. (1998, July 13). In sugar we trust. *Newsweek*, 81(2), 72-74. Retrieved August 6, 1999, from SIRS Researcher. [Note: It would also be acceptable to put "SIRS Knowledge Source" in the citation as the database service, rather than "SIRS Researcher" the particular database.]

APA In-Text Citation: (Shapiro, 1998, p.72).

Citation Examples for Other Internet-based Resources:

Advice for URLs (website addresses): For resources from websites, use the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) as it appears in the address box of the browser. It should begin with “**http:**” If you must break a URL address, break it after a slash (if possible) and do not add hyphens.

For in-text citations, use the page numbers provided if the article is given as an image of the original (e.g., in .pdf format). Provide paragraph numbers if available. If no page or paragraph numbers are available, omit them; do not use page numbers from printouts.

To cite an entire website (but not a specific document on the site), it is sufficient to give the address of the site in the text. No reference entry is needed. [However, MLA 5.9.2 does address citing an entire web site.]

Document or information from a website:

MLA—Works Cited Format (5.9):

Rolfe, John. “Letter of John Rolfe, 1614.” *Virtual Jamestown*. 1998. 8 July 2003

< http://www.iath.virginia.edu/vcdh/jamestown/rolfe_letter.html >.

MLA—In-text Citation: (Rolfe)

APA—References Format (4.16, check contents table):

Rolfe, J. (1998). “Letter of John Rolfe, 1614.” *Virtual Jamestown*. Retrieved July 8, 2003, from

http://www.iath.virginia.edu/vcdh/jamestown/rolfe_letter.html

APA—In-Text Citation: (Rolfe, 1998).

An article in an online magazine or journal (not a subscribed database):

MLA—Works Cited Format (5.9):

Boutin, Paul, “Flipping the Switch: Linux’s New Popularity May Hurt Apple More Than Microsoft.” *Slate*

23 June 2003. 10 July 2003 <<http://slate.msn.com/id/2084727/>>.

MLA In-Text Citation: (Boutin)

APA—Works Cited Format (4.16, check contents table):

Boutin, P. (2003, June 23). Flipping the switch: Linux’s new popularity may hurt Apple more than

Microsoft. *Slate*. Retrieved July 10, 2003, from <http://slate.msn.com/id/2084727/>

APA—In-Text Citation: (Boutin, 2003).

Part Three: More Examples

[Sample MLA Works Cited Page]

Johnson 5

Works Cited

- Bloomgarden, Zachary T. "Treatment Issues in Type 2 Diabetes." Diabetes Care February 2002: 390-94. ProQuest. Ivy Tech State College, Muncie, IN. 16 May 2003.
- Pfeifer, Michael A. "Eye Care: Catching Problems Early." Diabetes Forecast February 2001: 10. Health and Wellness Resource Center. Ivy Tech State College, Muncie, IN. 15 June 2001.
- Seiffge-Krenke, Inge. Diabetic Adolescents and Their Families. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001. ebrary. Ivy Tech State College, Muncie, IN. 15 June 2003.
- Shapiro, Laura. "In Sugar We Trust." Newsweek 13 July 1998: 72-74. SIRS Researcher. SIRS. Ivy Tech State College, Muncie, IN. 6 June 1999.
- Williams, Sue Rodwell. Basic Nutrition and Diet Therapy. St. Louis: Mosby, 1995.

References

Bloomgarden, Z. T. (2002, February). Treatment issues in type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, 25(2), 390-394.

Retrieved May 16, 2003, from ProQuest.

Pfeifer, M. A. (2001, February). Eye care: Catching problems early. *Diabetes Forecast*, 54(6), 10.

Retrieved June 15, 2003, from Health and Wellness Resource Center.

Seiffge-Krenke, I. (2001) *Diabetic adolescents and their families*. New York: Cambridge University

Press, 2001. Retrieved July 15, 2003, from ebrary.

Shapiro, L. (1998, July 13). In sugar we trust. *Newsweek*, 81(2), 72-74. Retrieved August 6, 1999, from

SIRS Researcher.

Williams, S. R. (1995). *Basic nutrition and diet therapy*. St. Louis: Mosby.

[First Page MLA Format—no cover sheet needed]

Shirley Knot

Instructor Leslie More

Psychology 111-04L

9 September 2001

[Title of Paper]

[Text of paper, double-spaced.]

**Apes and Language:
A Review of the Literature**

Shirley Knot

**Psychology 111-04L
Instructor Lesley More
September 9, 2001**