

## **BCHS STYLE SHEET**

At Bethlehem Central High School we follow the style guidelines of the Modern Language Association because most colleges and universities use this format for research papers. The guidelines in this packet are based on those published by the Modern Language Association and are used in all subject areas for papers written throughout a student's four years at Bethlehem.

### To replace a lost style sheet:

A student may either purchase a copy from the book store for \$2.00

OR

access the style sheet on the web and print a copy for class or personal use.

<http://bcsd.k12.ny.us>

Click on Bethlehem Central School District;

Click on Educational Programs;

Click on Academic Departments;

Click on English Language Arts;

Click on BCBS Style Sheet.

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*\*Library Media Center faculty provide a frequently updated sheet showing how to cite our reference databases. Please see your teacher for this sheet or get one in the library.*

## THE FORM OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

### PAPER:

- good quality
- white
- 8 ½ “ x 11”

### MARGINS:

- 1” at top, bottom and both sides. (Not counting page numbers.)
- Indent the first word of a paragraph ½” from the left margin.
- Indent set-off quotations (more than four lines) 1” from the left margin.

### SPACING:

- Double spaced. **All** of it. No variations are needed or appropriate. (This includes the paper, the heading, the quotations, **and** the list of works cited.)

### PAGE NUMBERS: (See this document for examples.)

- Number **ALL** pages, including first page and Works Cited.
- Start with page 1 and number consecutively.
- Put the page number ½” from the top and flush with the right margin.

### HEADING: (See sample below.)

- Do not create a title page unless specifically requested by the teacher.
- Begin heading 1” from the top of the first page and flush with the left margin.
- Include your name, teacher's name, course title and date on separate lines.
- Center the title on a separate line.
- Remember that the **entire document**, including the heading and title, is **double-spaced**.
- **DO NOT UNDERLINE YOUR TITLE**
- **DO NOT PLACE IT IN QUOTATION MARKS**
- **DO NOT TYPE IN ALL UPPER CASE LETTERS.**

Your Name

Your Teacher's Name

The course (English 9, English 10E, British Literature, etc.)

The date the paper is due

Title of your paper

Indent the first line of the first paragraph and then continue your paper, double-spacing throughout.

## INDEX CARDS

There are TWO uses for index cards in the research process:

- (I) to keep track of your sources
- (II) to use for note taking.

### I. Source Cards

At the end of research papers are alphabetical list of all the sources you have cited in your paper (Works Cited) or read while researching it (Bibliography or Works Consulted). To properly write these pages and document your sources, you will need to know quite a bit of information about them. By listing each source on a separate index card, you will have an efficient system for keeping track of your resources. Each card should be written EXACTLY according to the format for Works Cited entries explained later in this packet. You can then alphabetize your source cards and use them to type your Works Cited page.

*Note: Do your source cards before you start taking notes. This will enable you to correctly document your note cards and to document your paper as you write. It is a time-saver!*

### II. Note Cards

All notes should be taken on index cards. These can easily be sorted, arranged, and rearranged as you organize and write your paper. Each card should include the following information: the last name of the author, the title of the source, and the page number. (See sample below.)

Brown                      "Title of Article"                      34

The Trade Center explosion occurred on Feb. 26,  
1993, second anniversary of the allied bombing of Iraq.

Notes are taken in the following ways:

1. **Brief summary** -- put the original into your own words.
2. **Direct quotation** --copy EXACTLY and put quotation marks around the passage. (This should be done sparingly, only when no other words can express the original as well.)
3. **Short list** -- information broken down into list form. (You may not wish to include too many separate fact on one card. This can cause trouble as you write your outline.)

*Note: Borrowing information, even if it is in your own words, and NOT documenting the source for this information constitutes **plagiarism!** See page 16.*

## PREPARING A LIST OF WORKS CITED AND/OR A BIBLIOGRAPHY

A **Works Cited** page is an alphabetical list of all the sources you have **cited** in your paper. A **Bibliography** is exactly the same, except it lists all the sources you have used in researching your topic, whether cited in the paper or not. Be sure you follow your teacher's directions when you are deciding which to prepare.

Listings in the Works Cited must use proper format:

- **View the sample Work Cited page at the end of this packet to see how it looks on the page.**
- Begin the list on a new page and number the page with the next consecutive page number.
- Center the title, Works Cited, one inch from the top of the page.
- Begin the first line of each entry at the left hand margin of the page, but indent each subsequent line within the entry one-half inch from the margin.
- Double space within and between entries. (See sample page at end of packet.)
- Include three essential parts:

AUTHOR            TITLE            PUBLISHING INFORMATION

If you are using a specific short work within a larger work, you must give the author and title of the specific short work first. The rest of the information falls under the category of Publishing Information. (See samples on following pages.) Except in the case of a whole book, if your work truly does not have an author, begin the citation with the title.

Publishing information can include titles of larger works in which your specific source is included; names of editors, translators and publishers; place of publication; volume numbers, page numbers and the like. Different sources require different pieces of information. While the sample entries in the following pages can serve as models, make sure that you include all relevant information available for *your* source, instead of leaving something out because it wasn't in the model.

**DO NOT NUMBER THE ENTRIES!**

**DO NOT BULLET THE ENTRIES!**

**ARRANGE WORKS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER ACCORDING TO THE FIRST WORD IN EACH ENTRY!**

**VIEW THE SAMPLE WORKS CITED PAGE AT THE END OF THIS PACKET TO SEE HOW IT SHOULD LOOK ON THE PAGE!**

## Sample Works Cited Entries

A complete sample Works Cited page is available at the end of this packet.

### WHOLE BOOKS (including anthologies)

**Note:** Before preparing any source cards, you must take the time to review carefully the many different types of entries described in this packet. You should only use the “whole book” format if you are truly citing the whole book, and not just part of it. The only exception is if you are using one work out of an anthology (a collection of essays, stories, etc. by different authors). If so, please refer to the entry “A Work in an Anthology” below.

**Generic “Whole Book” Entry: here is a generalized entry, containing typical items that may be found in a “Whole Book” entry\*. See examples below for how different circumstances are handled.**

Author’s last name, Author’s first name. Title of Book. Ed. First name of editor Last name of editor. City of publication: Publisher, Year of publication.

#### **A Whole Book by One Author**

Brown, Lester. Building a Sustainable Society. New York: Norton, 1981.

#### **Two Books By the Same Author**

Toffler, Alvin. Future Shock. Toronto: Bantam, 1970.

---. Third Wave. Toronto: Bantam, 1980.

#### **Two or Three Authors**

Brooks, Cleanth Jr. and Robert Penn Warren. Understanding Fiction. New York: Appleton, 1943.

#### **More Than Three Authors**

Moore, Raymond D., et al. Invertebrate Fossils. New York: McGraw, 1952.

#### **An Editor, but No Author**

Burack, A. S., ed. The Writer's Handbook. Boston: The Writer Inc., 1976.

### Two or Three Editors

McCrum, Robert and Robert MacNeil, eds. The Story of English. New York: Viking, 1986.

### More Than Three Editors

Feldman, Jane S., ed., et al. Modern Poets. Chicago: Longman Press, 1998.

### An Author and An Editor

Flaubert, Gustave. Madame Bovary. Ed. Paul de Man. New York: Norton, 1965.

### A Collection or Anthology (use only if citing the entire work)

Baker, Houston, A. Jr., ed. Black Literature in America. New York: McGraw Hill, 1971.

\*When *a book* does not indicate the publisher, the place or date of publication, or the page number(s), supply as much of the information as you can. Use the following abbreviations for the information that you cannot supply. Use n.p. for no place of publication or publisher; use n.d. for no date; use n.pag. for no page number(s).

**Generic “Work In An Anthology” Entry: This can be used for citing works in literary anthologies and also for citing particular essays from books of essays like the Taking Sides series.**

Last name of Author of Smaller Work, First name of author of smaller work. “Title of Smaller Work.” Title of Anthology. Ed. First and last name of editor(s) of anthology. City of publication of anthology: Publisher of anthology, Year of publication of anthology.  
Page numbers of the smaller work.

### A Work In An Anthology

Fiedler, Leslie. "The Rebirth of God and the Death of Man." The Salmaoundi Reader. Ed. Robert Boyers and Peggy Boyers. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1983. 216-237.

## REFERENCE BOOKS

Please note that Reference Books are not the same as electronic references, even when they have the same titles. They must be cited differently. The citations given in this section refer to print sources only.

**Generic Encyclopedia Entry: note that while many encyclopedias do not list authors for specific entries, some do, either at the beginning or the ending of the entry. Look carefully. If there is no author, begin with the entry title, which is usually quite basic.**

Last name of author, First name of author. "Title of entry." Title of Encyclopedia. Edition of

Encyclopedia, Volume number if any: Page number of entry.

### **An Encyclopedia Entry With An Author**

Mech, L. David. "Wolf." World Book Encyclopedia. 1983 ed., 4: 312.

### **An Encyclopedia or Reference Entry Without An Author**

"Africa." World Book Encyclopedia. 1990 ed., 16: 173.

### **Contemporary Literary Criticism Entry**

"Zindel, Paul." Contemporary Literary Criticism. Eds. Christopher Giroux and

Brigham Narins. Detroit: Gale, 1983. 26:470.

### **Current Biography:**

"Moynihan, Patrick David." Current Biography Yearbook. Ed. Charles Moritz. New

York: The H.W. Wilson Co., 1986. 394-397.

### **Newsmakers:**

"Matt Dillon." Newsmakers. Ed. Louise Mooney. Detroit: Gale, 1992. 33-36.

## PERIODICALS

Note: only use these formats if you are citing a periodical you have read in its original print format. This means you have actually had the actual newspaper or magazine in front of you. Articles found on databases, websites, etc. must be handled differently. See entries for Reference Databases under Internet sources.

**Generic Periodical Entry:** *Note especially the format for dates in these entries.*

Author's last name, Author's first name. "Title of Article." Title of Periodical Day Month (3 letter abbreviation except for May, June and July) Year (four digits): Page number exactly as it appears in the periodical (include section letter if any).

### **Newspaper or Magazine Article With An Author**

Roberts, Sam. "Like Weather, Ethics is Proving Hard to Control." New York Times  
4 June 1987: B1.

### **Newspaper or Magazine Article Without An Author**

"World Record Sure Thing at Saratoga." Times Union Albany, N.Y. 14 June 1985: D6.

### **A Journal Article**

Motulsky, Arno G. "Impact of Genetic Manipulation on Society and Medicine." Science 14 Jan.  
1983. 135-40.

### **An Editorial**

Secord, Richard V. "America Must Learn to Keep Secrets." Wall Street Journal 28 May 1987,  
eastern ed.: 30.

## GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS (PAMPHLETS)

See note under Periodicals above.

### A Corporate (group) Author

American Medical Association. The American Association Encyclopedia of Medicine. New York: Random, 1989.

### Government Publications

United States. Congressional Quarterly Service. Congress and the Nation: A Review of Government in the Postwar Years. Washington: GPO, 1965.

## ONLINE, ELECTRONIC, AND NON-PRINT SOURCES

### Information Accessed Through the Internet

In general, when citing information from the Internet, give the following information:

- author's name (if known)
- a title for the web page or the article
- the date of composition, if available
- publication information, if available
- the date the site was accessed
- the URL address.

**Generic Entry for an Entire Website** (do not use for an article on a larger site).

Author(s). Title of Page. Date of Posting/Revision. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site. Date of Access <electronic address>.

*Please note that you need a date of access as well as any publication date. This is because web sites are changed frequently. See note under "Periodicals" describing how to format dates.*

### Sample Entire Web Site Entries

Felluga, Dino. Undergraduate Guide to Literary Theory. 17 Dec. 1999. Purdue University. 15 Nov. 2000 <<http://omni.cc.purdue.edu%7Efelluga/theory2.html>>.

Purdue Online Writing Lab. 2003. Purdue University. 10 Feb. 2003

<<http://owl.english.purdue.edu>>.

Habitat for Humanity International. 2005. Habitat for Humanity International. 28 Apr. 2005

<<http://www.habitat.org>>.

### **Generic Entry for an Article on a larger Web Site**

Author(s). "Article Title." Title of web site. Date of posting/revision. Name of

institution/organization affiliated with site. Date of access <electronic address>.

### **Sample entries for an Article on a Web Site**

Farrar, Lara. "Could plant ivory save elephants?" CNN.com. 26 Apr. 2005. Cable News

Network. 29Apr.2005 <<http://www.cnn.com/2005/TECH/science/04/26/vegivory/index.html>>.

Karlin, Rick. "Limits casting shadows on teens' tans." Timesunion.com. 29 Apr. 2005. Times

Union. 29 Apr. 2005 <[http://timesunion.com/AspStories/](http://timesunion.com/AspStories/story.asp?storyID=355806&category=REGIONOTHER&BCCode=HOME&newsdate=4/29/2005)

[story.asp?storyID=355806&category=REGIONOTHER&BCCode=HOME&newsdate=4/29/2005](http://timesunion.com/AspStories/story.asp?storyID=355806&category=REGIONOTHER&BCCode=HOME&newsdate=4/29/2005)>

"Using Modern Language Association (MLA) Format." Purdue Online Writing

Lab. 2003. Purdue University. 6 Feb. 2003

<[http://owl.english.purdue.eduhandouts/research/r\\_mla.html](http://owl.english.purdue.eduhandouts/research/r_mla.html)>.

### **Generic Entry for an Article on a Web Site with original publication information.\***

*Note: When citing articles from a Web Site, if the original publication information is available, you must include that information in your citation as well.*

Original author's name. "Title of Work." Name of original source. Name of original editor (if

applicable). Date of original publication. Page number(s). Name of Electronic

Source. Name of Site Editor. Date the site was last updated. Date you accessed

the site Complete URL address that will take the reader directly to your article.

**Sample entry for an Article on a Web Site with original publication information**

Zeki, Semir. "Artistic Creativity and the Brain." Science 6 July 2001:51-52.

Science Magazine. 2002. Amer. Assn. For the Advancement of Science.

24 Sept. 2002 <<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/293/5527/51>>.

*\*This same format also covers literary works published on larger sites: see below.*

**A Poem accessed from a larger Web Site**

Cavendish, Margaret. "Soul's Raiment." Seventeenth Century English Verse. Ed. H. J.

Massingham. 1931: 33. Luminarium. Ed. Anniina Jokinen. 22 Mar. 2004. 29 Apr.

2005 <<http://www.luminarium.org/sevenlit/cavendish/raiment.html>>.

**\*\*\*Online Reference\*\*\***

**Online Databases and E-Books**

(including SIRS, MasterFile Select, Lexis-Nexis, etc.)

The Library Media Center staff provides a frequently updated reference sheet for citing these online resources. This sheet may be obtained in the LMC, the Writing Center or online at <http://bcsd.k12.ny.us/departments/english/howtocitedb.htm>.

## **Internet Sources for Multimedia Presentations**

### **Generic Entry for an Online Image**

Author or originator. Description or title of image. [Online image] Date of document or download (day, month, year) URL < <http://address/filename>>.

### **Sample Entry for an Online Image**

USGS. "Map: Major Volcanoes in Ecuador." [Online image] 7 Aug. 2001  
<[http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Ecuador/Maps/map\\_ecuador\\_volcanoes.html](http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Ecuador/Maps/map_ecuador_volcanoes.html)>.

### **Generic entry for an Online Sound**

Author or originator. Description or title of sound. [Online sound] Date of document or download (day, month, year) URL < <http://address/filename>>.

### **Sample entry for an Online Sound**

Jussi Bjorling Home Page. "Di quella pica," aria from Il Travatore, by Guiseppe Verdi.  
[Online sound] 16 Mar. 2000 <<http://www.geocities.com/Vienna/Strasse/3468/bjorling.html>>.

### **Generic Entry for an Online Video Clip**

Author or originator. Description or title of video clip. [Online video clip] Date of document or download (day, month, year) URL < <http://address/filename>>.

### **Sample Entry for an Online Video Clip**

Zoological Society of San Diego. "Indian Rhino Calf Born at Park." e-zoo videos, San Diego Zoo. [Online video clip] 4 Dec. 1989 <<http://www.sandiegozoo.com/virtualzoo/videos/index.html>>.

### **Generic Entry for an FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**

Author or originator. Title of item. [Online] Date of document or download (day, month, year)

URL < http://address/filename>.

### **Sample Entry for an FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**

Oppenheimer, Frank. "Exhibit Collection and Design at the San Francisco Exploratorium Museum. " [Online] 31 Oct. 1990 <ftp://ftp.exploratorium.edu/pub/publications/Exhibit Conception And Design>.

### **Generic Entry for Usenet Newsgroups**

Author or originator. Title of item. [Online] Date of document or download (day, month, year)  
URL < http://address/filename>.

### **Sample Entry for Usenet Newsgroups**

Google Groups. "Plato's Real Name." [Online] 1 Feb. 1995 <http://groups.google.com/groups?hl=en&safe=off&th=e19ab821b99e42ee.6>.

## **Other Non-Print Sources**

Note: Use the "Personal Interview" format only if you are the one conducting the interview. Likewise, use the "Speech or Lecture" format only if you have personally attended the speech or lecture. If you are citing interviews, speeches or lectures presented in different formats, cite according to those formats. If citing a film or TV program, you only need to mention the performers if you are making reference to their particular performances in your paper.

### **Personal Interview**

Smith, John. Personal interview. 12 June 1994.

### **A Speech or Lecture**

Cuomo, Mario. Keynote Address. Democratic National Convention. San Francisco, 16 July 1984.

### **A Film (viewed as a film, not on video or DVD)**

Fahrenheit 451. Dir. Francois Truffaut. Universal, 1966.

### **A Television Program**

"Yes...but is it Art?" Narr. Morley Safer. Sixty Minutes. CBS. New York. 19 Sept. 1993.

### **A Video or DVD**

Oklahoma! Dir. Fred Zinnemann. Perf. Gordon MacRae, Gloria Grahame, Shirley Jones. 1956.

DVD. Fox, 1998.

It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. 1946. Video. Republic, 1998.

### **CD-ROM**

"The Chemistry of Water." Magill's Encyclopedia of Science. CD-ROM. 1998 ed. 1998.

Meyers, John and Mary Hitchcock. U.S. History Historical Timeline. CD-ROM. Oxford: Oxford Press, 2000.

Walt Whitman. "Song of Myself." Leaves of Grass and Other Whitman Poetry. Ed. John Edgar. Vol.1. Oxford: Clayton Publications, 1938. 421-478. American Poetry Full-Text Database. CD-ROM. New York: Voyager, 1997.

**Reminder: See the Sample Works Cited page at the back of this packet to see how this will all look put together on the page.**

## PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION

**A.** Each time you use information from your note cards in your paper, you must indicate where the ideas or words came from. In a sense, you provide the "documents" upon which your work is based, hence the term "documentation." The information in parenthesis is called a "parenthetical citation." This method has now replaced footnotes. You must provide parenthetical citations for all information that does not come from your own, original thinking or you are guilty of plagiarism. (See page 3, part "F" in BCHS's Student Handbook.)

To acknowledge a source using a parenthetical citation, enclose a brief note in parentheses. This citation usually includes the author's last name and a page number and must be given in ALL the following situations:

1. When you cite facts or ideas from a source.
2. When you paraphrase by taking an idea from a source and putting it into your own words.
3. When you summarize longer portions of a source briefly in your own words.
4. When you quote directly from a source.

**B.** Write your Works Cited page before you begin writing your paper. This allows you to easily and correctly do your parenthetical documentation as you write your paper. Parenthetical citations must clearly lead the reader of your paper to the matching source on the Works Cited page. Examples:

1. When the works cited page contains only one work by the author cited, you need give only the author's last name to identify the work: (Jensen 28)
2. If the works cited contains more than one author with the same last name, you must add the first initial or the first name: (L. Jensen 25)
3. If two or three names begin the entry in the works cited, give all last names: (Armstrong, Yang, Cuneo 206)
4. If the work is listed by title on the works cited page, use the title, shortened or in full: (Guidelines C6) *Note: shorten the title to something meaningful and recognizable.*
5. If the Works Cited page contains more than one work by the same author, add the cited title, shortened or in full, after the author's last name: (Parker, The Story of European Civilization 345)
6. If there is a corporate author, use its name, shortened or in full: (Public Agenda Foundation 62) *Note: If you shorten the name of a corporate author, be sure it still falls in the same place alphabetically on the Works Cited page.*

**C.** To avoid interrupting the flow of your writing, place the parenthetical citation where a pause would naturally occur (preferably at the end of a sentence), as near as possible to the material documented. The parenthetical citation usually precedes the punctuation mark that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase containing the borrowed material. This is not true for a long quotation that is set off. In this case, the parenthetical citation is placed outside the final

punctuation. See page 18 for sample long quote.

**Sample: Author's name and page number in parenthesis**

Medieval Europe was a place both of "raids, pillages, slavery, and extortion" and of "traveling merchants, monetary exchange, towns if not cities, and active markets in grain" (Townsend 10).

**D.** If you include the author's name in your sentence, you need not repeat the name in the parenthetical citation that follows. If you cite an entire work, it is preferable to include the author's name in your text instead of in the parenthetical citation. If the same citation is used two or more times in a row in the same paragraph, and there are no intervening citations from other sources, only the page number is required after the first citation.

**Sample: Author's name in text, page number in parenthesis:**

Flora Davis reports that a chimp at the Yerkes Primate Research Center "has combined words into new sentences that she was never taught" (67).

*Note: You would look for this source on the Works Cited page under "Davis."*

**E.** If you are quoting someone second-hand, make it clear where this quote is to be found, by naming the person quoted in your text and the source in parentheses, with the explanation "qtd. in".

**Sample with Indirect source:**

"We only used seven signs in his presence," says Fouts. "All of his signs were learned from the other chimps at the laboratory" (qtd. in Toner 24).

**F.** If the work you are citing has no author, cite by what comes first in your Works Cited entry, which is usually the title.

*See sample on next page.*

**Sample citing a work listed by title:**

A document from the Educational Resources Information Center addresses problems associated with excessive television viewing and provides suggestions to help parents guide their children's television habits (Guidelines C6).

**G.** When quoting LONG passages of more than four lines, format changes dramatically. Inset the entire quotation by two tabs (1") on the left. Do not add quotation marks. Put any ending punctuation before the citation. Do continue to double space, as you have for your entire paper.

**Sample long quotation (more than four lines):**

Desmond describes how Washoe, when the Gardners returned her to an ape colony in Oklahoma, tried signing to the other apes:

One particularly memorable day, a snake spread terror through the castaways on the ape island, and all but one fled in panic. This male sat absorbed, staring intently at the serpent. Then Washoe was seen running over to the reluctant ape, signing for him to hurry and leave. (42)

*Note: (1) Do NOT use quotation marks around quotations that are set off from the text unless the quotation marks appear in the original text. (2) If the author is not given in the text before the quotation, include the author in the parenthesis. (3) You should continue typing your own words on the next line, beginning at the left-hand margin, unless you are starting a new paragraph.*

**H.** Citing Literary and Religious Works: Since these may appear in several editions, MLA recommends that you provide more information than just a page number. Most teachers prefer you just give a page number. Check with your teacher to be sure. Remember that in a typical literary essay, you will have made it clear which book and author you are discussing in your intro. In those cases, you will not need to put the author's name or the title of the work in your parenthetical citation, but you will need to give the page number. **(See examples on next page.)**

**Sample Citations from Literary works:**

(Salinger 130; ch.9) OR, if your teacher requests, you may cite after the quotation just (130).

(Wollstonecraft; ch.13, sec. 2).

(Odyssey 9.19) OR, if you have already mentioned the title, just (9.19).

*Note: This citation for Odyssey means Book 9, line 19.*

(Romeo and Juliet 4.1.7-13) OR, if you have already mentioned the title, just (4.1.7-13).

*Note: This citation for Romeo and Juliet means Act 4, Scene 1, lines 7-13.*

(Rev. 4. 6-8)

*Note: This citation for the Bible means Revelations; chapter 4; verses 6-8.*

("Mending Wall" 15)

**Note: When citing a poem, cite by line number, not page number.** This means line 15. The author or title is not necessary if you have written it in the text of your paper.

**See next page for the Sample Works Cited page!!!!**

## Works Cited

- Armstrong, Larry, Dori Jones Yang, and Alice Cuneo. "The Learning Revolution: Technology Is Reshaping Education--at Home and at School." Business Week 28 Feb. 1994: 80-88.
- Boyle, Anthony T. "The Epistemological Evolution of Renaissance Utopian Literature, 1516-1657." Diss. New York U, 1983.
- Crane, Stephen. The Red Badge of Courage: An Episode of the American Civil War. 1895. Ed. Fredson Bowers. Charlottesville: UP of Virginia, 1975.
- Craner, Paul M. "New Tool for an Ancient Art: The Computer and Music." Computers and the Humanities 25 (1991): 303-13.
- Flanagan, Roy. "Reflections on Milton and Ariosto." Early Modern Literary Studies 2.3 (1996): 22 Feb. 1997 <<http://unixg.ubc.ca:7001/0/e-sources/emls/023/fanmilt.htm>>.
- Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar. The Madwoman in the Attic: The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth Century Literary Imagination. New Haven: Yale: UP, 1979. --- eds. The Norton Anthology of Literature by Women: The Tradition in English. New York: Norton, 1985.
- Guidelines for Family Television Viewing. Urbana: ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Educ., 1990. ERIC. CD-ROM. SilverPlatter. Oct. 19
- Kaku, Michio. Hyperspace: A Scientific Odyssey through Parallel Universes, Time Warps, and the Tenth Dimension. New York: Oxford UP, 1994.
- Landsburg, Steven E. "Who Shall Inherit the Earth?" Slate 1 May 1997. 2 May 1997 <<http://www.slate.com/Economics/97-05-01/Economics>>.
- National Research Council. China and Global Change: Opportunities for Collaboration. Washington: National Academy, 1992.