Works Cited & In-Text Citations Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**What** **is a Works Cited Page?**

 A Works Cited page tells your reader what resources you used to write your paper.

1. Your list of references should begin on a separate page with the title Works Cited.
2. Arrange entries alphabetically, using the last name of the author. If no author is given, alphabetize by the title, eliminating any initial words such as A, An, and The.
3. Begin each entry at the left margin. Indent any lines that follow using the TAB key one time.
4. Double space within each entry and between each entry.
5. Carefully follow the punctuation, underlining, italicizing, and capitalization in the MLA examples.
6. EasyBib will create this list for you if you enter all information from your sources.

**What are In-text Citations?**

In-text citations appear in parentheses within your paper to indicate precisely what was borrowed from a source and where to locate that information in the source. One might look like this:

 *He does not need a jail sentence to suffer; his reputation and career have already been*

 *destroyed (Johnson 12-13).*

**Why do we use Parenthetical / In-text Citations?**

* Writers place brief parenthetical descriptions to [acknowledge](http://content.easybib.com/citation-guides/mla-format/how-to-cite-a-parenthetical-citations-mla/) which parts of their [paper](http://content.easybib.com/citation-guides/mla-format/how-to-cite-a-parenthetical-citations-mla/) reference particular sources.
* Generally, you want to provide the last name of the author and the specific page numbers of the source.
* If such information is already given in the body of the sentence, then exclude it from the parenthetical citation.
* Insert the citation where there is a pause in the sentence – normally before the end of a sentence or a comma.

**How do we Cite Sources Without an Author?**

* Some sources do not have authors or contributors – for instance, when you cite some websites.
* Instead, refer to the name of the source in [your](http://d.7769domain.com/r/rd.html#http%3A%2F%2F7769domain.com%2FAd%2FGoIEx%2FcFJtUy9jMjNEYVNNdy93T2JkanowWXErQzBKWFNoTFoyeUQ3N3h2WkZIY0ZFL3l5Yk5qUGQrT2R0UitydmNrNE8zNDZvbi92eFJZRThYaTNZN3hMTllSdUpVc2hSTnZSaG95SnlqeGVNY1RyNzNoZkVZaGV0RlRCVER5bkNwRGh3R2xBZzUzejZHeUVtUjc4cXhJd3BHTjQ2UWdEZE42NzF0VEIvWjNEYWpVPQ2) parenthetical citation in place of the author.
* Shorten/abbreviate the name of the source but ensure that your reader can easily identify it in your works cited (abbreviate the title starting with the same word in which it is alphabetized).
* Punctuate with quotations or italicize as you would in its works cited form (a book is italicized; an article is in quotes).

[**Examples**](http://content.easybib.com/citation-guides/mla-format/how-to-cite-a-parenthetical-citations-mla/)**:**

 Double agents are still widely in use (*Spies* 12-15, 17).

 With prices of energy at new highs, bikes have been increasingly used (“Alternative Transportation” 89).

**How do we Cite Online Sources?**

* Generally, follow the same principles of parenthetical citations to cite online sources.
* Refer to the author, and if possible, a permanent identifier that would be the same for any reader.

**Examples:**

 The economy will rebound with the new monetary policies (Smith).

 Solar power will become the primary source of energy (Williams 2).

 Jared Fogle, once the clean-cut spokesperson for Subway, was branded a pedophile (cnn.com)

**In-Text Citation Examples**

* With the author’s name in the text:

 Menefee asserts Lance Armstrong’s demise was only a matter of time (14).

* Without the author’s name in text:

 Armstrong’s demise was only a matter of time (Menefee 14).

* Work with no author:

 Lance Armstrong’s demise was only a matter of time (CNN.com).

