WORKS CITED LIST

The **WORKS CITED** list appears at the end of a research paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and be able to read any sources cited in the paper. Every source cited in a paper must appear in the works cited list; similarly, every entry in the works cited list must appear in the research paper as a parenthetical citation. Below are some guidelines for preparing the **WORKS CITED** list.

LIST FORMAT

- Begin the works cited list on a separate page from the text of the paper under the label **WORKS CITED** (with no quotation marks, underlining, etc.). The title should be centered at the top of the page.

- Make the first line of each entry flush with the left margin. All other lines in each entry must be indented one-half inch or one tab space. This is known as a hanging indent.

- Double-space all entries, with no added spaces between entries.

- Alphabetize the list of works cited by the first word in each entry (usually the author’s last name or it might be the title of work).

BASIC RULES FOR CITATION

- Authors’ names are always listed by last name (inverted); if a work has more than one author, invert only the first author’s name; follow it with a comma and then continue listing the rest of the authors.

- If more than one work by an author is cited, order the author’s works alphabetically by title.

- If no author is given for a particular work, alphabetize by the title of the work.

- Capitalize the first letter of each word in the titles of articles, books, etc.

- *Italicize* titles of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and films.

- Use “quotation” marks around the titles of articles in journals, magazines, and newspapers.
• Use “quotation” marks for the titles of short stories, book chapters, poems, and songs.

• When citing an article from an online source:
  o Documents found in an online database: Cite as you would a print resource then add the name of the database *italicized* - followed by a period, followed by the word Web - followed by a period, followed by the date you accessed the article - followed by a period. Example: *Gale Health and Wellness Resource Center*. Web. 8 Sept. 2010.
  
  o Article found on a website: Cite as you would a print article then add the word Web - followed by a period, followed by the date you accessed the website - followed by a period. Example: Web. 25 Jan. 2010.
  
  o Articles in scholarly journals have the year of publication of the journal placed in parentheses after the month of publication. Example: *Apr. (2003).*
  
  o Articles found in magazines, newspapers and websites do not put the publication year in parentheses. Example: 2 Apr. 2010.
  
  o Pagination for articles found in online databases and on websites that do not have page numbers present: use *N. pag.* in place of a page number.

There are only two reasons why you should include the URL of the website in a citation:
• Your teacher is unlikely to be able to locate the source without it
• Your teacher requires it

**Examples of Works Cited Citations – MLA 7**

**Print Encyclopedia**

**Print Book**

**eBook Found in Database**

**Scholarly Article Found in Database**

**Article Found in Database**

**Article with no Author Found on Website**

**Article with Author Found on Website**
**Art or Photograph Found in Museum**

Blumenschein, Ernest L. *Star Road and White Sun*. 1920. Oil on canvas.

Albuquerque Museum, Albuquerque.

**Art or Photograph Found Online**