The list of works cited should appear as the last page of your research paper. Begin the list on a new page and put your last name and the page number at the upper right corner of the page, continuing the page numbers of the text. Begin the list with the heading Works Cited, centered. The entire list should be **double-spaced** and in **alphabetical order** by the last name of each author. If the author’s name is unknown, alphabetize by the title, ignoring any initial A, An or The. This is an example of what the top of your Works Cited page should look like:

There is a proper way to cite every kind of source. Some of the most common are listed below. **Remember, your entire list should be in alphabetical order.** Don’t group each type of source by category (like books, articles, etc.). Categories shown here are for your clarity.

**BOOKS**

**Single author**  

**Two authors**  

**Book with one or two editors**  

**More than two editors**  

**Essay**  

**ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLES**

**Signed (author given)**  

**Unsigned (no author)**  
MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS
Magazine article signed Silverman, Gillian. “It's a Bird, It's a Plane, It's Plagiarism Buster!” 


INTERVIEWS
Interview in Person Kinsella, Steve. Personal interview. 4 Sept. 2009.


Parenthetical References

In MLA style, your sources are acknowledged by adding brief parenthetical references within your text. This coincides with your Works Cited page at the end of your paper. Generally, the author’s last name and a page number are enough to identify the source. The following are some examples of parenthetical documentation:

**General Parenthetical reference**

Google’s founders “were certainly armed with a healthy disregard for the impossible” (Vise 11).

**Parenthetical reference when the author’s name appears in the text of your paper**

David Vise captures the essence of Google when he states that the founders “were certainly armed with a healthy disregard for the impossible” (11).

**Corresponding MLA Works Cited reference**

Some of the most common Internet and multimedia sources are listed below. **Remember, your entire list should be in alphabetical order. Don’t group each type of source by category (like web sites, videos, etc.). Categories shown here are for your clarity.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites (General MLA Format)</th>
<th>Author. “Title of Article.” <em>Title of Web Site (homepage).</em> Name of institution/organization sponsoring site, Date of Posting/Revision. &lt;URL if including&gt;. Web. Date of access.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Parenthetical References

In MLA style, your sources are acknowledged by adding brief parenthetical references within your text. This coincides with your Works Cited page at the end of your paper. Generally, the author’s last name or title (when the author’s name is unknown) are enough to identify the source. The following are some examples of parenthetical documentation:

**General Parenthetical reference**

The idiom, “ace” often means making an A on a school assignment (Oliver).

**Parenthetical reference when the author’s name appears in the text of your paper**

According to Dennis Oliver, the idiom, ‘ace’ means to “make an ‘A’ on a test, homework assignment, project, etc.”

**Corresponding MLA Works Cited reference**


If you need help, please ask a reference librarian for assistance.