Begin the list of works cited on a **new page** at the end of your research paper.

Include your **last name** and the **page number** at the upper right corner of the page, continuing the page numbers of the text.

**Title** the page Works Cited. Center the title 1” from the top of the page.

**Double-space within and between entries.**

Place the first line of each entry at the left margin. Additional lines are indented ½ inch. This is called a “**hanging indent.**”

Place entries 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:

![Diagram of Works Cited page layout]

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 and double-spaced. Don’t group each type of source by category (like books, articles, etc.). Categories shown here are for your clarity.**

### BOOKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Source</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLES


SPECIALIZED ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLES (encyclopedias focusing on a single topic)


MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS


INTERVIEWS


Citing Sources in the Text (Parenthetical Citation)

-Print Sources-

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

In-text 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).

Internet and Multimedia Sources

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>Category</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites (General MLA Format)</td>
<td>Author. &quot;Title of Article.&quot; <em>Title of Web Site</em> (homepage). Name of institution/organization sponsoring site, Date of Posting/Revision. Web. Date of access. &lt;URL if including&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  Or  
  Or  
Citing Sources in the Text (Parenthetical Citation)

-Internet, Multimedia & Other Non-print Sources-

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 in-text reference

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

In-text 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:

reference@gavilan.edu

(408) 848-4806