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Mla in text citation practice worksheet

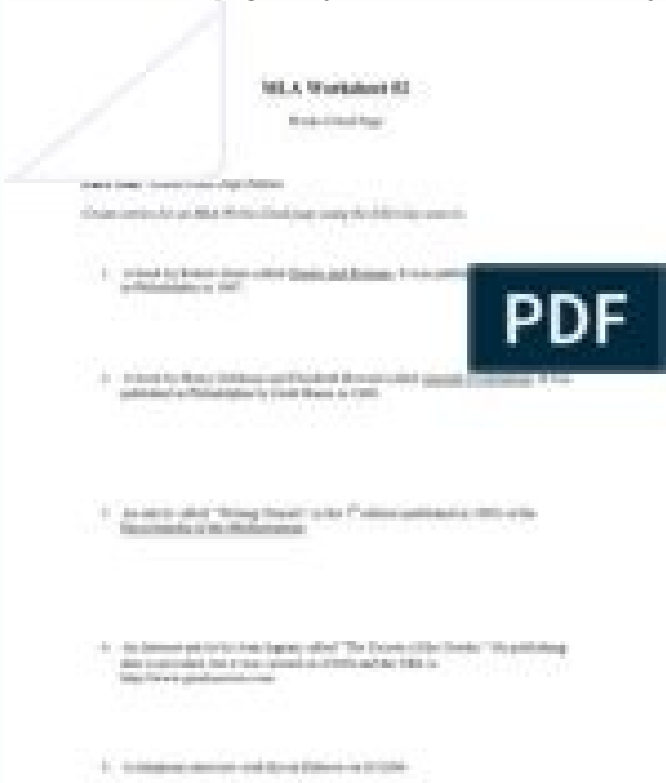
Mla in text citation practice worksheet middle school. How to do a mla citation in text. Mla in text citation practice worksheet answers.

Summary: MLA (Modern Language Association) style is most commonly used to write papers and cite sources within the liberal arts and humanities. This resource, updated to reflect the MLA Handbook (9th ed.), offers examples for the general format of MLA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the Works Cited page.

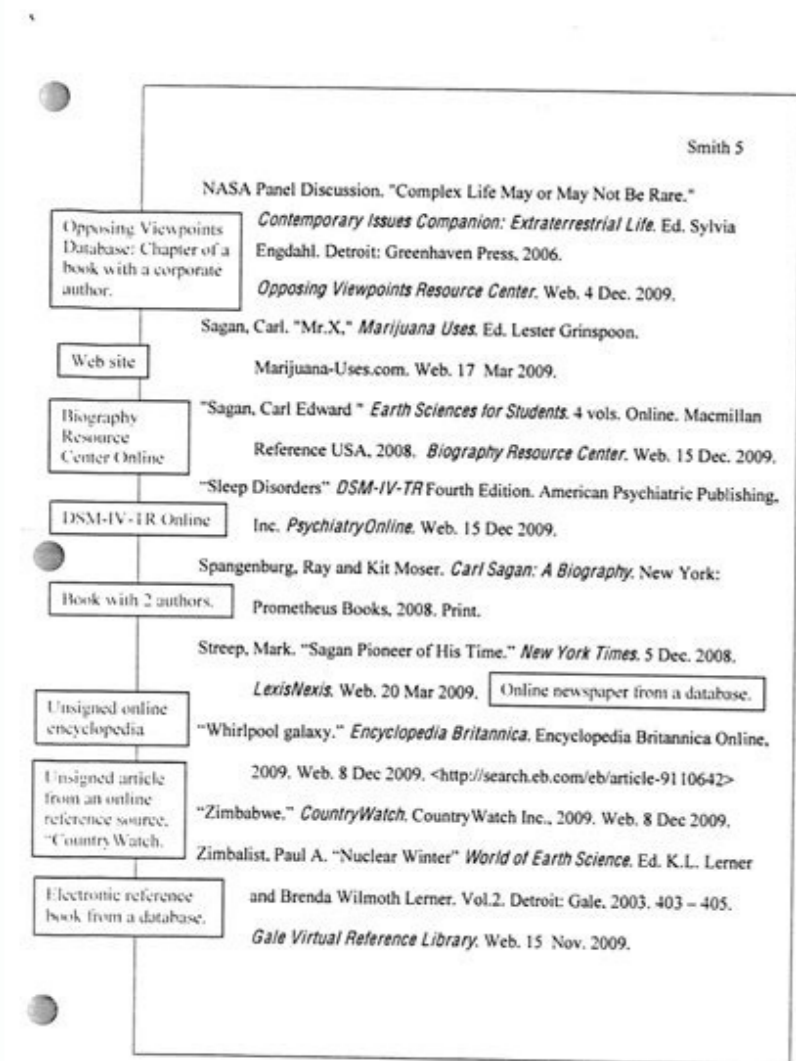
Directions

1. Go over your citation practice worksheet in your small group. Iron out any differences.
2. You will now compete in a CITATION CHALLENGE. Work as a group to correctly create the citation for each practice problem.
3. You must agree on an answer as a group.
4. Write your citation on the white board and hold it up when you are finished.
5. The first group with the correct citation written down wins a point.
6. The group with the most points at the end WINS!

Guidelines for referring to the works of others in your text using MLA style are covered throughout the MLA Handbook and in chapter 7 of the MLA Style Manual. Both books provide extensive examples, so it's a good idea to consult them if you want to become even more familiar with MLA guidelines or if you have a particular reference question. Basic in-text citation rules in MLA Style, referring to the works of others in your text is done using parenthetical citations. This method involves providing relevant source information in parentheses whenever a sentence uses a quotation or paraphrase. Usually, the simplest way to do this is to put all of the source information in parentheses at the end of the sentence (i.e., just before the period). However, as the examples below will illustrate, there are situations where it makes sense to put the parenthetical elsewhere in the sentence, or even to leave information out. General Guidelines The source information required in a parenthetical citation depends (1) upon the source medium (e.g. print, web, DVD) and (2) upon the source's entry on the Works Cited page. Any source information that you provide in-text must correspond to the source information on the Works Cited page. More specifically, whatever signal word or phrase you provide to your readers in the text must be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of the corresponding entry on the Works Cited page.



In-text citations: Author-page style MLA format follows the author-page method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference should appear on your Works Cited page. The author's name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence. For example: Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263). Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263). Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263). Both citations in the examples above, (263) and (Wordsworth 263), tell readers that the information in the sentence can be located on page 263 of a work by an author named Wordsworth. If readers want more information about this source, they can turn to the Works Cited page, where, under the name of Wordsworth, they would find the following information: Wordsworth, William. *Lyrical Ballads*. Oxford UP, 1967. In-text citations for print sources with known author For print sources like books, magazines, scholarly journal articles, and newspapers, provide a signal word or phrase (usually the author's last name) and a page number. If you provide the signal word/phrase in the sentence, you do not need to include it in the parenthetical citation. Human beings have been described by Kenneth Burke as "symbol-using animals" (3). Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (3). These examples must correspond to an entry that begins with Burke, which will be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of an entry on the Works Cited page: Burke, Kenneth. *Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature, and Method*. University of California Press, 1966. In-text citations for print sources by a corporate author When a source has a corporate author, it is acceptable to use the name of the corporation followed by the page number for the in-text citation. You should also use abbreviations (e.g., nat'l for national) where appropriate, so as to avoid interrupting the flow of reading with overly long parenthetical citations. In-text citations for sources with non-standard labeling systems If a source uses a labeling or numbering system other than page numbers, such as a script or poetry, precede the citation with said label. When citing a poem, for instance, the parenthetical would begin with the word "line", and then the line number or range. For example, the examination of William Blake's poem "The Tyger" would be cited as such: The speaker makes an ardent call for the exploration of the connection between the violence of nature and the divinity of creation. "In what distant deeps or skies. / Burnt the fire of thine eyes," they ask in reference to the tiger as they attempt to reconcile their intimidation with their relationship to creationism (lines 5-6). Longer labels, such as chapters (ch.), should be abbreviated. In-text citations for print sources with no known author When a source has no known author, use a shortened title of the work instead of an author name, following these guidelines. Place the title in quotation marks if it's a short work (such as an article) or italicize it if it's a longer work (e.g. plays, books, television shows, entire Web sites) and provide a page number if it is available. Titles longer than a standard noun phrase should be shortened into a noun phrase by excluding articles.



For example, To the Lighthouse would be shortened to Lighthouse. If the title cannot be easily shortened into a noun phrase, the title should be cut after the first clause, phrase, or punctuation: We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has "more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change . . ." ("Impact of Global Warming"). In this example, since the reader does not know the author of the article, an abbreviated title appears in the parenthetical citation, and the full title of the article appears first at the left-hand margin of the Works Cited page. Thus, the writer includes the title in quotation marks as the signal phrase in the parenthetical citation in order to lead the reader directly to the source on the Works Cited page. The Works Cited entry appears as follows: "The Impact of Global Warming in North America." *Global Warming: Early Signs*. 1999. www.climatehotmap.org/. Accessed 23 Mar. 2009. If the title of the work begins with a quotation mark, such as a title that refers to another work, that quote or quoted title can be used as the shortened title. The single quotation marks must be included in the parenthetical, rather than the double quotation. Parenthetical citations and Works Cited pages, used in conjunction, allow readers to know which sources you consulted in writing your essay, so that they can either verify your interpretation of the sources or use them in their own scholarly work. Author-page citation for classic and literary works with multiple editions Page numbers are always required, but additional citation information can help literary scholars, who may have a different edition of a classic work, like Marx and Engels's *The Communist Manifesto*. In such cases, give the page number of your edition (making sure the edition is listed in your Works Cited page, of course) followed by a semicolon, and then the appropriate abbreviations for volume (vol.), book (bk.), part (pt.), chapter (ch.), section (sec.), or paragraph (par.). For example: Marx and Engels described human history as marked by class struggles (79; ch. 1). When you cite a work that appears inside a larger source (for instance, an article in a periodical or an essay in a collection), cite the author of the internal source (i.e., the article or essay). For example, to cite Albert Einstein's article "A Brief Outline of the Theory of Relativity," which was published in *Nature* in 1921, you might write something like this: Relativity's theoretical foundations can be traced to earlier work by Faraday and Maxwell (Einstein 782). See also our page on documenting periodicals in the Works Cited. Citing authors with same last names Sometimes more information is necessary to identify the source from which a citation is taken. For instance, if two or more authors have the same last name, provide both authors' first initials (or even the authors' full name if different authors share initials) in your citation. For example: Although some medical ethicists claim that cloning will lead to designer children (R. Miller 12), others note that the advantages for medical research outweigh this consideration (A. Miller 46). For a source with two authors, list the authors' last names in the text or in the parenthetical citation: Best and Marcus argue that one should read a text for what it says on its surface, rather than looking for some hidden meaning (9). The authors claim that surface reading looks at what is "evident, perceptible, apprehensible in texts" (Best and Marcus 9). Corresponding Works Cited entry: Best, David, and Sharon Marcus. "Surface Reading: An Introduction." *Representations*. vol. 108, no. 1, Fall 2009, pp. 1-21. JSTOR. doi:10.1525/rep.2009.108.1.1. For a source with three or more authors, list only the first author's last name, and replace the additional names with et al. According to Franck et al., "Current agricultural policies in the U.S. are contributing to the poor health of Americans" (327). The authors claim that one cause of obesity in the United States is government-funded farm subsidies (Franck et al. 327). Corresponding Works Cited entry: Franck, Caroline, et al. "Agricultural Subsidies and the American Obesity Epidemic." *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*. vol. 45, no. 3, Sept. 2013, pp. 327-333. Citing multiple works by the same author If you cite more than one work by an author, include a shortened title for the particular work from which you are quoting to distinguish it from the others. Put short titles of books in italics and short titles of articles in quotation marks. Citing two articles by the same author: Lightenor has argued that computers are not useful tools for small children ("Too Soon" 38), though he has acknowledged elsewhere that early exposure to computer games does lead to better small motor skill development in a child's second and third year ("Hand-Eye Development" 17). Citing two books by the same author: Murray states that writing is "a process" that "varies with our thinking style" (Write to Learn 6). Additionally, Murray argues that the purpose of writing is to "carry ideas and information from the mind of one person into the mind of another" (A Writer Teaches Writing 3). Additionally, if the author's name is not mentioned in the sentence, format your citation with the author's name followed by a comma, followed by a shortened title of the work, and, when appropriate, the page number(s). Visual studies, because it is such a new discipline, may be "too easy" (Elkins, "Visual Studies" 63). If you cite from different volumes of a multivolume work, always include the volume number followed by a colon. Put a space after the colon, then provide the page number(s). (If you only cite from one volume, provide only the page number in parentheses.) . . . as Quintilian wrote in *Institutio Oratoria* (1: 14-17). In your first parenthetical citation, you want to make clear which Bible you're using (and underline or italicize the title), as each version varies in its translation, followed by book (do not italicize or underline), chapter, and verse. For example: Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be four living creatures," each with faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (New Jerusalem Bible, Ezek. 1.5-10). If future references employ the same edition of the Bible you're using, list only the book, chapter, and verse in the parenthetical citation: John of Patmos echoes this passage when describing his vision (Rev. 4.6-8).

Number of Authors	In-text & Parenthetical Format	Example	MLA Works Cited Format	Example
0	Full title or shortened.	"Like Cancer, we go to Europe" (Piper magazine article).	Begin the citation with the title.	How Algorism Was Invented by Arabians. Directed by Ann Aronson. 20th Century Fox, 1965.
1	Author's last name, "Quote" or paraphrase (page number). OR "Quote" or paraphrase (last name page number).	Smith claims in his study that fresh fish prefer citrus fruits (5). OR Fresh fish prefer citrus fruits (Smith 5).	Last name, first name.	Smith, Michael. "Fish Files." <i>Journal of Scientific Study</i> . vol. 12, no. 3, 2007, pp. 10-15.
2	First author's last name and second author's last name, "Quote" or paraphrase (page number). OR "Quote" or paraphrase (first author's last name and second author's last name page number).	Chapman and Standa mentioned that "teams did engage in creating their own future" (12). OR "Teams did engage in creating their own future" (Chapman and Standa 12).	Last name, first name, and first name last name. (Display the author in the same way they appear on the source.)	Chapman, Bob, and Bob Standa. <i>Everybody Matters: The Extraordinary Power of Caring for Non-Profit Last Benefit</i> . Berkeley: Berkeley Press, 2015. p. 15. Google Books. Google Books. Google Books. Google Books.
3+	First last name, second last name, third last name, short title "quote" or paraphrase. OR First last name and others, short title "quote" or paraphrase (page number). OR "Quote" or paraphrase (first last name, et al. page number).	Davies, Watts, and Braxton state that "It's important to consider the positive role of national organizations" (21). OR "It's important to consider the role of national organizations in contemporary school contexts" (Davies, et al. 21).	Last name, first name, et al., only display the first author's name (shown on the source).	Davies, Lillian, Watts, et al. "Monday Reading: Teaching Australian Literatures in the Twenty-First Century." <i>English in Australia</i> . vol. 52, no. 3, 2007, pp. 21-30. ERIC. eric.ed.gov/?q=mondayreading+2007-07184648.

