Bibliography versus Works Cited:

A **working bibliography** is the list of books, magazines, and other sources you prepare in the beginning of your library research. Usually you list these intended sources on individual index cards, noting all the information you will later need to make your source page. *(See the section Bibliography Cards for more information).* Also include the **call number** of each book and the library where you find each source.

A **bibliography** is a separate alphabetical list of all the sources you consider in preparing a research project. Some teachers may ask for a full bibliography rather than a works cited page, and a few teachers may ask for both a bibliography and a works cited page. *(By high school most teachers will require just a works cited listing.)* A bibliography appears on a separate page at the end of your paper. *(See the section MLA Format for Bibliography entries for the format for each source.)*

The list of **works cited** gives **only** the sources you have actually cited in your paper. Unlike a bibliography, it does not include the sources you may have consulted but did not actually refer to in your paper. Type your list of works cited on a separate page at the end of your paper. *(See the section MLA Format for Bibliography entries for the format for each source.)*
MLA Works Cited Documentation

Note: These citations serve as examples of how to format entries on Works Cited pages of student research papers. These examples may or may not be actual published literary works, and you should not be disappointed if the internet web site URLs are not functional. Again, this page is simply a set of examples to help you format a paper written in MLA style.

When creating your Works Cited Page, remember to:

- Begin the Works Cited on a new page, but number consecutively (i.e., if the last page of your essay is page 3, the Works Cited is page 4)
- Alphabetize each entry by first letter
- Underline all titles of books, magazines, films, etc.
- Put quotation marks around the titles of poems, short stories, and articles
- Indent the 2nd line, the 3rd line, and all subsequent lines of each citation
- Double-space all entries...the examples which follow are single-spaced only to save space on this handout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct citation</th>
<th>Type of citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
<http://www.avl.lib.al.us>.

<http://www.avl.lib.al.us>.


Note: If no title for the page is provided, write Home page (do not underline and do not use quotation marks).

<http://www-dept.usm.edu/~engdept/cinderella/cinderella.html>.

<http://www.ncte.org/special/LangstonHughes/>.
While you may wish to consult a general reference source like a comprehensive encyclopedia for background information, avoid using and citing such resources in documented literary papers. More specialized sources are preferred.

The following resources are NOT credible and should never be used or cited in a documented literary paper. SparkNotes, Cliff's Notes, PinkMonkey Notes and similar sources. Be very cautious in your use of resources from the Internet. Essays by middle school and high school students should certainly not be deemed reliable. Similarly, comments on books which are randomly submitted by readers lack credibility.

Note: The above citations serve as examples of how to format entries on Works Cited pages of student research papers. These examples may or may not be actual published literary works, and you should not be disappointed if the Internet web site URLs are not functional. Again, this page is simply a set of examples to help you format a paper written in MLA style.

PARENTHELITICAL CITATIONS

(INCLUDING A FEW NOTES ON CITATION OF ELECTRONIC SOURCES)

GENERAL RULES FOR PARENTHELITICAL CITATIONS

USING AUTHOR NAME

The author of a source is always mentioned either in your text or in the parenthetical citation—unless no author is provided. (See "Special Cases" below for information regarding those situations.)

Author's name mentioned in text

Use the author's name in a single sentence to introduce the material. Then, cite the page number(s) in parentheses.

Example

Pope was clear to point out that, although many of his ideas were idealistic, Rousseau held ambivalent feelings toward women (158).

Author's name not mentioned in text

When you do not include the author's name in the text, place the author's last name in the parenthetical citation before the page number(s). There is no punctuation between the author's name and the page number(s).

Example

During World War I, British and American women could, for the first time, earn first-class pay for first-class work (Gilbert 236–7).

More than one work by the same author(s)

If you use more than one work from a single author, when you refer to either of the sources, give the author's last name, an abbreviated title of the work, and the relevant page number(s). A comma separates the author's last name and the title, however, there is no punctuation between the title and the page number(s).

Example

When calculating the number of homeless animals in the United States, the author comically stated that "Maybe man would not overrun the planet, but his pet poodles and Siamese cats might" (Westin, Pethood 6). She then further stated that there are 50 million homeless animals in the country (Westin, "Planning" 10).
Note: If you mention the author's last name in the sentence, you do not need to include the author's last name in parentheses.

Two or three authors in a single source

If a source is written by two or three authors, place all of the authors' last names in the single sentence or in the parenthetical citation.

Example
Richards, Jones, and Moore maintain that college students who actively participate in extracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively (185).

or

The authors maintain that college students who actively participate in extracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively (Richards, Jones, and Moore 185).

SPECIAL CASES

No author identified in a source

If you use a source that does not supply an author's name, substitute, by using the title or an abbreviated title, for the author's name in the sentence or in the parenthetical citation. In the citation, do not forget to include the page number(s) unless the source is one page or less in length. Be sure to italicize the title if the source is a book, and if the source is an article, place quotation marks around the title.

Example
Godless religions are thought to have originated somewhere between 25,000 and 7,000 BCE. (When God Was a Woman)