

MLA Writing and Research Style Guide Grades 6 – 12

Preface

In this time of technology and easy accessibility to the Internet, we are constantly bombarded by information of all kinds. We must be careful because some of the information we encounter may be inaccurate. Becoming literate about how to use information is an essential life skill. The abilities to persuade, debate, contribute, and negotiate by using facts, logical arguments, and reliable information are critical to participating in a democratic society. Information literacy provides people with strategies for learning that are transferable across all subjects and from academic settings to real life.

When a person is faced with an information problem, there are certain steps that the person can take to help solve the problem. Furthermore, there are specific ways to give credit and use information in a responsible way. This Style Guide shows ways to solve information problems and also gives guidance in responsibility documenting information that is used.

Statement of Styles

There are several methods (or styles) one can use to document information. These styles provide guidelines on how to document the use of research within the body of a paper and how to write a Works Cited or Reference page for a variety of types of sources. Remember, it is important to give credit to all information that is not taken from experience. Two of the most commonly used styles for documenting information are MLA (for Modern Language Association) and APA (for American Psychological Association). MLA style is normally used for research projects involving the humanities, such as English, history, and art. APA style is generally used for research dealing with the sciences. This style guide shows both MLA and APA styles.

Teachers in both secondary schools and colleges may specify the use of one of these styles or even a different one. Some may even give a choice of using any style. Students should use whatever style has been assigned.

THE GOLDEN RULE OF DOCUMENTING RESEARCH:

Any use of style must be consistent throughout the research project.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's words or ideas as if they were one's own. It is also plagiarism to change a few words and give no credit to the author. Plagiarism is a serious offense. While the student should be gathering ideas from multiple sources, those sources must be given credit in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. If the exact words of an author are used, whether they are sentences or phrased, quotations marks must be used and the source documented.
2. If an original idea of an author is used, even if it is not copied word for word, that idea must be documented.

Plagiarism is essentially theft – the stealing of someone else’s intellectual property. Basically, student writers should understand that, unless they were born with the information (a feat worthy of the *Guinness Book*) or could have come to understand that information through their own experience (for example, how to play soccer), they need to cite their sources.

In writing your research paper, then, you must document everything that you borrow—not only direct quotations and paraphrases but also information and ideas. Of course, common sense as well as ethics should determine what you document. For example, you rarely need to give sources for familiar proverbs (‘You can’t judge a book by its cover’), well-known quotations (‘We shall overcome’), or common knowledge (‘George Washington was the first president of the United States’). But you must indicate the source of any appropriated material that readers might otherwise mistake for your own. If you have any doubt about whether or not you are committing plagiarism, cite your source or sources. (Gibaldi 29).

The APA Style Guide adds: “The key element of this principle is that an author does not present the work of another as if it were his or her own work. This can extend to ideas as well as written words.” (APA 5).

Consequently, if evidence of plagiarism exists, a penalty will be imposed at the teacher’s discretion and may range from grade reduction to no credit for the paper. Students should be prepared to prove that their papers are properly documented by providing notes in the form of notecards, notebook paper, types notes, photocopies, or downloads. (See samples.)

Plagiarism can be avoided by using the following methods of source citation:

1. Direct Quotation – the use of a source’s exact words, for example:

“On Saturday, October 27, 1962, at the height of the Cuban missile crisis, Nikita Krushchev’s personal assistant and a Central Committee colleague moved their families out of Moscow...”
(McNamara 47).

2. Paraphrase – the restating of the material in the student’s own words, for example:

During the final hours of the Cuban missile crisis, Russia’s leader thought nuclear war was possible and some acted to save their families (McNamara 47).

3. The student may also give credit to the source within the text, for example:

According to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Russian leaders acted to save their families from possible nuclear war (47).

Formatting with Modern Language Association (MLA) Guidelines

Although there are many acceptable ways to format a report, the following guidelines are the most common and are recognized by District 204 as the standard for all classes. Some teachers may have slightly different requirements. Begin with these guidelines as a rule of thumb, but be sure to take into account what the instructor has required. Most importantly, be consistent.

In a technologically-driven society, we encourage students to type their rough drafts on a word processor to speed up and simplify the revision process. Included in the guidelines are basic word processing tips that can be applied to any word processing program.

Fonts

Fonts should be dark, simple, and easy to read. Whichever font is selected, consistency is the key from the title page to the Works Cited page and everywhere in between.

Word Processing Tip: Do not select fonts which automatically print all characters in special styles such as cursive, bold, or italic. Examples of fonts to avoid include Bazooka, Script MT Bold, Scribble, and Paramount Italic. The default font is usually an appropriate choice.

Size

The standard size for typing reports is 12 point.

Styles

Plain text should be used throughout a report.

Word Processing Tip: Although a word processor offers many ways to highlight different areas of text, such as bold and italic, none of these styles should be used in the report.

Spacing

All lines of the report should be double spaced. This includes quotations and the Works Cited page.

Word Processing Tip: Double spacing is sometimes referred to as line spacing 2. Keep in mind that if lines spacing is set at 2, one return is equal to a double space.

Margins

Use a uniform, 1-inch margin at the top, bottom, right, and left of every page.

Word Processing Tip: A 1-inch margin is typically the default setting on most programs. On some programs, setting top margin to ½ inch is necessary to accommodate the page header. Take note of the program and set margins to leave ½ inch above the header and 1 full inch between the top of the paper and the first line of text.

Alignment

The complete paper should be aligned flush with the left margin with a ragged or uneven right margin.

Word Processing Tip: This is often referred to as left aligned or left justified. It is typically the default setting on a word processor.

Titles

Page titles should be centered between the margins using 12 point, plain text. Use a colon followed by a space to separate titles from subtitles when needed. Titles of books included with the text or Works Cited should be italicized.

Page header

The report should have a running header on all pages except the title page, if required. The header should be typed in the top right corner of each page and should include the last name of the writer followed by one space and the page number. A correct example would be: Smith 2 (do not include "p." or any other symbol before the page number). Double space after the page header before the text. Pages should be numbered continuously throughout the report including the outline, if required, and the Works Cited.

Word Processing Tip: Be sure to utilize the page header and page numbering features of the word processor which will instruct the computer to carry out these tasks automatically. Under no circumstances should the running page header be manually typed on each sheet. Set the header up to be right aligned, 12pt. and plain text.

Capitalization

Use upper and lower case letters (capitalize the first letter of the first word, the last word, and all important words) for titles. Within the text, follow traditional grammar rules of capitalization.

Punctuation

Space once after all commas, colons, semi-colons, punctuation at the end of a sentence, periods that separate the parts of a works cited entry, and periods that follow an initial in personal names. Do space before and after slashes but not before or after hyphens.

Note: Although in the past, many people were taught to space twice after all periods, colons, and punctuation at the end of the sentence, the use of word processors and proportional spacing has eliminated the need for the second space.

Placement of punctuation with parentheses depends on the context. If the context requires a comma (as this sentence does), the comma following the closing parenthesis. If a complete sentence ends with a parenthesis, the period follows the closing parenthesis (as in this sentence). (If a complete sentence, like this one, is enclosed in parentheses, the period is placed inside the closing parenthesis.)

Quotations

See Plagiarism section in Preface for general documentation guidelines.

Short quotations- ≤4 lines of your types prose or ≤3 lines of actual poetry text – should be incorporated into the text and enclosed by quotation marks.

- End punctuation goes **after** the parenthetical documentation.
- If the quotation ends in a question mark or exclamation point, that punctuation should precede the closing quotation marks. No other punctuation should precede the closing quotation marks.
- When quoting dialogue, single quotation marks enclose the speaker's words.
- Slashes are used to indicate line breaks when quoting poetry.

Example: Prose

“What about Uncle Jimmy’ asked Jem. ‘Is he comin’, too?’” (Lee 130).

Example: Poetry

In “Warning,” Jenny Jacobs explains to the reader, “When I am an old woman I shall wear purple / With a red hat which doesn’t go ...” (1-2).

Long quotations- >4 of your types lines of prose or >3 lines of actual poetry text – should be set off from the text in a block by beginning on a new line.

- The whole block should be indented 1 inch from the left margin, double spaced, without quotation marks or the usual first line indent. Note that this is ½” further in than a paragraph indent.
- The right margin does not change.
- If the quotation is more than one paragraph, the first line of the second and additional paragraphs are indented five spaces from the new margin.
- A colon may introduce a quotation displayed in this way.

- Formatting a citation in a block is equivalent to taking away the need for one set of quotation marks. If quoting dialogue, the block should be enclosed in double quotes, not the single inside the double.
- The end punctuation goes before the parenthetical documentation on the last line of the block. There is no punctuation after such documentation.
- In block quotations of poetry, the lines must appear as they do in the original text.
- Quoting two or more speakers in a play also require a block.

Example: Prose

Nick’s final introspection characterizes his understanding of Gatsby’s dream:

And as I sat there, brooding on the old unknown world, I thought of Gatsby’s wonder when he first picked out the green light at the end of Daisy’s dock. He had come a long way to this blue lawn and his dream must have seemed so close that he could hardly fail to grasp it. He did not know that it was already behind him, somewhere back in that vast obscurity beyond the city, where the dark field of the republic rolled on.... (Fitzgerald 189)

Example: Poetry

Elizabeth Bishop’s “In the Waiting Room” is rich in evocative detail:

In Worcester, Massachusetts,
I went with Aunt Consuelo
To keep her dentist’s appointment
.....
It was winter. It got
Dark early. (1-3, 6-7)

Example: Two or more speakers in a play

A short time later Lear loses the final symbol of his former power, the soldiers who make up his train:

GONERIL. Hear me, my lord
What need you five-and-twenty, ten or five
To follow in a house where twice so
many Have a command to tend you?
REGAN. What need one?
LEAR. O, reason not the need! (Shakespeare 2.4.254-58)

*Note: The dialogue should start after capitalized names and subsequent lines of that same character's dialogue should be indented to line up under the second letter of the character's name.

**Note: Shakespearean drama is usually written in blank verse, a form of poetry, so this example follows the guidelines for formatting a poetry block in terms of where the typed lines end. A block of prose drama does not have that second set of special requirements, so the line typing continues to the right margin.

Title Page

MLA does NOT require a title page and includes student name, etc. on the first page of the report. Should the teacher require a title page, it is to be double spaced and include two parts. The first part should be centered between the left and right margins. On three separate lines, include the title of the paper, the word "by" (use lower case, no punctuation) and the writer's name. The second part should begin at the horizontal midpoint of the paper. On a separate line, type the following items double-spaced: class name and period separated by a comma and a space, teacher's name, and due date of the paper.

Margins for the title page should be 5 inches at the top and 1 inch at the left, right, and bottom.

Word Processing Tip: To do the second part of the title page, use left alignment and set a left tab at 4 ¼ inches.

Page 1 Heading

If not using a title page, the page 1 heading should be typed on the first sheet of the report text or outline. Begin with the page header and page number flush with the right margin ½ inch down from the top with a double space after it. **At the left margin on separate double-spaced lines - type the writer's name, instructor's name, class name and period, and due date of the paper.** Date is typed in this order: number of the day, month, year. All months are abbreviated except May, June, and July.

Example: 28 Aug. 2010

Double space again and center the title of the paper in upper and lower case letters. Double space once more, return to the left margin and begin the text.

Outline

When an outline is required, it should be typed in double-spaced format from top to bottom. Margins should be set at 1-inch on all sides. If the outline is to be the first sheet of the paper, the page 1 heading should be included on this page. Each level of the outline should be indented to line up with first letter of the previous level.

Word Processing Tip: Many word processors now include automatic outline components which simplify the formatting process. Explore this option, and make sure it is acceptable with the teacher.

Report text

Begin the report text with the page header and the page on heading as described in this guide. The paragraphs of the report should be typed in double-spaced format flush with the left margin. Be sure to indent paragraphs ½ inch. Do not skip to a new page at the beginning of a new section.

Works Cited/References

A list of sources used in research can have many names. MLA style refers to it as Works Cited; whereas, APA refers to it as References.

As the heading Works Cited indicates, this list contains all the works that you will cite in your text... Other names for such a listing are Bibliography (literally, "description of books") and Literature Cited. Usually, however, the broader title Works Cited is most appropriate, since research papers often draw on not only books and articles, but also films, recordings, television programs, websites, and other nonprint sources.... Titles used

for other kinds of source lists include Annotated Bibliography, Works Consulted, and Selected Bibliography. The title Works Consulted indicates that the list is not confined to works cited in the paper. (MLA 24)

Teachers who wish to have their students indicate all the sources they read might wish to use the term Works Consulted.

Follow teacher preferences. The Works Cited or References page should be typed on a new sheet and placed at the end of the paper. Works Cited or References should be centered in upper and lower case letters after the page header.

Double space all lines of the page both within and between the entries. **Type the first line of each entry flush with the left margin indenting all other lines of that source ½ inch from the left margin.** Titles of books should be italicized. Entries should be alphabetized by author's last name or first key word of entry. For more details on specific content and placement of parts refer to the sections in this guide for the appropriate style (MLA or APA).

Word Processing Tip: Be sure to utilize the hanging indent feature of the word processor when indenting the additional lines of an entry. The hanging indent feature will cause the program to wrap the line around and indent at the same time.

Final Note: in all parts of the paper, consistency is the most important rule to follow.

Documenting with Modern Language Association (MLA) Guidelines

Documenting Guidelines Within the Research Paper or Project

When the author's name is not mentioned in the sentence, indicate the author's last name and page number in the parentheses.

Example:

One researcher has found that dreams move backward in time as the night progresses
(Dement 71).

When the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, indicate the page number in the parentheses.

Example:

Dement has found that dreams move backward in time as the night progresses (71).

When more than one work by the same author is used, indicate the author's last name, a short form of the title, and the page number in parentheses.

Example:

One current theory emphasizes the principle that dreams express "profound aspects of personality" (Foulkes, "Sleep" 184). But investigation shows that young children's dreams are "rather simple and unemotional" (Foulkes, "Dreams" 78).

When the work has two or three authors, give all authors' names in the parentheses.

Example:

Psychologists hold that no two children are alike (Gesell and Ilg 68).

When the work has no author's name, begin with the word by which the title is alphabetized in the Works Cited.

Example:

Random testing for use of steroids by athletes is facing strong opposition by owners of several of these teams (Steroids 22).

Ways to Document Literary Works

Use the author's last name and page (prose), the line (poetry), or the act/scene/line (drama) references immediately following the quoted material. For detailed information on formatting quotations and block quotations, see the next section.

Examples:

Prose:

At the climax of the story when Doodle's brother says, "I began to weep, and the tear-blurred vision in red before me looked familiar. 'Doodle,' I screamed above the pounding storm and threw my body to earth above his" (Hurst 58), he realizes he has pushed his brother too hard.

Poetry:

In "Warning," Jenny Jacobs explains to the reader, "When I am an old woman I shall wear purple / With a red hat which doesn't go ..." (1-2).

Note: Verse quotations of more than three lines of the poem's text should begin on a new line. See Long Quotations in Formatting section of this guide.

Drama:

In *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo's soliloquy before going to the Capulets' party foreshadows the tragic end of the play when he says, "For my mind misgives / Some consequence yet hanging in the stars ..." (Shakespeare 1.4.85-86).

Preparing a List of Works Cited

This is an abridged version of the complete MLA guidelines for works cited information. While it includes many of the types of sources you will be using for your classes, not everything can be included here. Any special circumstances or examples not listed in this section should be referenced in the current edition of the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers.

- Works Cited page lists entries alphabetically by author's last name or first key word in the title if no author appears.
- When a work has more than three authors, the entry should list the first author followed by a comma and then et. al ("and others").
- Names of months are abbreviated except May, June, and July.
- The original publication date of a republished work should be listed after the title followed by a period. Current publication information is listed next.
- The following examples illustrate correctly punctuated entries.

Entries in a works-cited list for print sources contain as many items from the list below as are relevant and available.

1. Author's name
2. Title of a part of the book being cited (if a work in an anthology)
3. Translator of the part of the book if a work in an anthology
4. Title of the book or anthology
5. Name and editor, compiler, or translator preceded by the appropriate abbreviation (Ed., Comp., Trans.)
6. Edition
7. Number(s) of the volume(s)
8. Year of original publication (for republished book)
9. Place of publication, name of publisher, and date of publication
10. Page numbers
11. Medium
12. Name of Series.

Use the following abbreviations for information you cannot supply:

n.p.	No place of publication given
n.p.	No publisher given
n.d.	No date of publication given
n.pag.	No pagination given

NO PLACE:

N.p.: U of Gotham Press, 2008.

NO DATE:

New York: U of Gotham Press, n.d.

NO PUBLISHER:

New York, n.p., 2008.

NO PAGINATION:

New York: U of Gotham Press, 2008. N. pag.

Separate information applies to electronic sources. Refer to the list that begins the electronic examples.

Brief Citation Guide MLA

Book with one author

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Print.

Dixon, Malcolm. *Forces and Movement*. Mankato, MI: Smart Apple Media, 1999. Print.

Book with two or more authors

Last Name, First Name of first author listed on title page and First and Last Name of next author(s) on title page. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Print.

Eggs, Suzanne and Diane Slade. *Analyzing Casual Conversation*. London: Cassel, 1997. Print.

Book with editor

Editor's Last Name, First Name, ed. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Print.

Gallo, Donald. R., ed. *No Easy Answers: Short Stories About Teenagers Making Tough Choices*. New York: Laurel Leaf, 1999. Print.

Book, no author or editor given

Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Print

The Complete Garden Flower Book. London: Murdoch, 2001. Print.

Work from anthology or compilation (poetry collections, *Opposing Viewpoints*, *Current Controversies*, etc.) or chapter citation

Last Name of author whose work you are citing, First Name. "Title of the Part of the Book Being Cited." *Book Title*. Ed. Editor's First Name Last Name. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page numbers. Print.

Morell, Virginia. "Cloning Monkeys: Are Humans Next?" *Cloning*. Ed. Lisa Yount. San Diego, CA: Greenhaven, 2001. 19-21. Print.

Entry in a multi-volume work (*Concise Dictionary of American Literary Biography*, *Something About the Author*, *Human Diseases and Conditions*, etc.)

Last Name of author of article or chapter (if given), First Name. "Title of Article or Chapter." *Book Title*. Ed. Editor's First Name Last Name (if given). Vol. number. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Print.

Myers, Thomas. "Tim O'Brien." *Concise Dictionary of American Literary Biography*

CLC, NCLC, TCLC Entry

Last Name of author of criticism, First Name. "Name of Author being critiqued." *Book Title*. Vol. number. City of publication: Publisher, Year. Print.

Smith, John. "John Steinbeck." *CLC*. Vol. 13. Detroit: Gale, 1983. Print.

Introduction, Preface, Foreword, Afterword

Last Name, First Name of author of Introduction. Introduction (or Preface, Foreword, or Afterword). *Book Title*. By First Name Last Name of Author of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, year. Print.

Hardy, Barbara. Introduction. *Bleak House*. By Charles Dickens. New York: Everyman's Library, 1991. Print.

General Encyclopedia or Subject Encyclopedia (*World Book, Britannica, Encyclopedia of World Biography, Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine, etc.*)

Last Name of author of entry, First Name (if article is signed). "Article or Entry Title." *Encyclopedia Title*. Edition (if given). Year of Publication. Print.

If encyclopedia has a single author or editor and individual entries are not signed, begin citation with the author or editor's last name.

Cloos, Mark. "Plate Tectonics." *The World Book Encyclopedia*. 2001 ed. Print.

Ergas, G. Aimee. "Pieter Bruegel." *Artists: from Michelangelo to Maya Lin*. New York: UXL, 1995. Print.

Dictionary

"Word you looked up." *Title of Dictionary*. Edition number (if given). Year of publication. Print.

"Friction." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 10th ed. 1993. Print.

Magazine Article (*from print magazine*)

Author's Last Name, First Name (if given). "Title of Article." *Magazine Title* Day Month Year: Page numbers. Print.

If no author's name is available, begin citation with "Title of Article."

Cloud, John. "Should SATs Matter?" *Time* 12 Mar. 2001: 62-70. Print.

Newspaper (*from print newspaper*)

Author's Last Name, First Name (if given). "Title of Article." *Newspaper Name* Day Month Year, section:page numbers. Print.

If no author's name is available, begin citation with "Title of Article."

Leckey, Andrew. "Sara Lee Mixing a New Recipe." *Chicago Tribune* 17 Apr. 2001, sec. 3:1. Print.

Book Review *(from print resource)*

Reviewer's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Review (if any)." Rev. of *Title of Work Reviewed*, by First Name Last Name of author of work reviewed. *Name of Work in Which Review is Published* Day Month Year: page numbers. Print.

CultureGrams

"Article Title." *CultureGrams Edition*. City of publication: Publisher, Year. Print.

Rochman, Hazel. Rev. of *Racing the Past*, by Sis Deans. *Booklist* 1 June 2001:1880. Print.

"Commonwealth of Australia." *CultureGrams 2003 World Edition*. Lindon, UT: Axiom, 2003. Print.

Brochure or Pamphlet Cite as you would cite a book.

Author's Last Name, First Name (if available). *Title*. City of Publication: Publisher, date. Print.

Washington, DC. New York: Trip Builder, 2000. Print.

Photograph of an Artwork from a Printed Source

Artist's Last Name, First Name (if available). *Title*. Date of composition. Medium of composition. The Owner, Collection, or Institution (Museum) that houses the work, City. *Title of Print Source*. By Author or Editor. City of Publication: Publisher, Date. Page number. Print.

Dove, Arthur G. *Sunrise I*. 1924. Oil on canvas. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. *The American Art Book*. By Jay Tobler, Ed. London: Phaidon, 1999. 124. Print.

Electronic Resources

MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 7th Edition, does not require that URLs be included in Works Cited. If your teacher requires URLs in your citations list, it should follow the retrieval date, a period, and a space, in the following format:

<<http://www.ipsd.org>>.

Online Encyclopedia *(World Book Online)*

Last Name, First Name (if given) of author of entry. "Article Title." *Title of Encyclopedia*. Publisher, Publication Date. Web. Day Month Year of access. <URL>.

Beasley, Maurine H. "Eleanor Roosevelt." World Book Online Reference Center. World Book, 2009. Web. 28 Aug. 2009. <<http://www.worldbookonline.com/>>.

Magazine article from electronic database (*proquest, SIRS, etc.*)

Last Name, First Name of author of article (if given). "Title of Article." *Magazine Title* Date: Page numbers (if given). *Name of Database*. Publisher. Web. Date of retrieval Day Month Year. <URL>.

Wilson, Jim. "Free Electricity from the Sky." *Popular Mechanics* 1 Mar. 2001:33. *Proquest Platinum Periodicals*. Proquest. Web. 28 Aug. 2009. <<http://proquest.umi.com/>>.

Newspaper article from electronic database (*Proquest, SIRS, etc.*)

Last Name, First Name of author of article (if given). "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper* Date, Edition, Section: Page Numbers (if given). *Name of Database*. Publisher. Web. Day Month Year of retrieval. <URL>.

Main, Frank. "County Jail Runs Out of Beds." *Chicago Sun-Times* 11 Apr. 2001, sec. News: 7. *Platinum Periodicals*. Proquest. Web. 28 Aug. 2009. <<http://proquest.umi.com/>>.

Website

Author's Last Name, First Name (if given). "Title of Section of Website." (if applicable) *Title of Website*. Web page date or date of last update (if available). Sponsoring organization (if any). Web. Date when researcher accessed site Day Month Year. <URL>.

If no author's name is available, begin citation with "Title of Article (or section of Website)" or Title of Website.

Robertson, Kenneth R. "What Is a Prairie?" *The Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois*. 13 January 2002. Web. 28 Aug. 2009. <<http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/~kenr/prairiewhatis.html>>.

Review (of book, film, etc.) Online

Last Name, First Name of author of review. "Title of Review (if any)." Rev. of *Title of Work Being Reviewed* by (for book) or Dir. (for film). First Name Last Name of author of work being reviewed. *Title of Online Publication or Website where review was found*. Day Month Year of review. Web. Day Month Year of access. <URL>.

Ebert, Roger. Rev. of *The Truman Show*. Dir. Peter Weir. *Chicago Sun-Times Online*. 5 June 1998. Web. 28 Aug. 2009. <<http://www.suntimes.com/output/ebert1/05show.htm>>.

Book Review Accessed via Periodical Database (*Proquest, SIRS, etc.*)

Last Name, First Name of author of review. "Title of Review (if any)." Rev. of *Title of Work Being Reviewed* by First Name Last Name of author of work being reviewed. *Title of Publication in which review was published* Day Month Year: page numbers (if given). *Name of Database*. Publisher. Web. Date of retrieval Day Month Year. <URL>.

Cobb, Gerald T. "Adolescent Mariner." Rev. of *Life of Pi* by Yann Martel. *America* 14 Apr. 2003: 22. *Platinum Periodicals*. Proquest. Web. 28 Aug. 2009. <<http://proquest.umi.com/>>.

Online Image

Last Name, First Name of artist (if available). *Title of Image*. Date of image (if available). (type n.d. if no date is available). If image is from a museum or collection, Name of Museum or Collection, City. *Title of Website or Name of Database*. Web. Day Month Year of online access. <URL>.

Gogh, Vincent van. *The Starry Night*. June 1889. The Museum of Modern Art, New York. *MOMA*.

Web. 22 July 2009. <<http://www.moma.org>>.

Photograph of a flock of sheep. n.d. *Medline Plus: Cloning*. Web. 22 July 2009.

<<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/cloning.html>>.

Other Resources**Interviews**

Last Name, First Name of person interviewed. "Title of Interview (if any)." (or brief description of interview if untitled). *Publication*. Place. Date. Medium.

Nader, Ralph. Interview with Ray Suarez. *Talk of the Nation*. Nat'l Public Radio. WBUR, Boston.

16 Apr. 1998. Radio.

Photograph, Painting, or Sculpture

Artist's Last Name, First Name (if available). *Title*. Date of composition. Medium of composition. Institution (museum) that houses the work, City.

Picasso, Pablo. *Mother and Child*. 1921. Oil on canvas. The Art Institute of Chicago.