Works Cited and Annotated Bibliography

Works Cited

Directions: Use your 4-6 best sources to create your Works Cited page. This is due on Wednesday, 24 February 2016 by 11:59 p.m. to turnitin.com.

1. Always start with the author- [Last, First] and alphabetize your sources by the author’s last name.

2. Write the title of the source—make sure to use quotes and italicizing correctly. Also list the title of the larger source that it came from if applicable (like a scholarly article or book).

3. Then you will need to consult the MLA rules for your particular type of source. You can use the citations from SIRS ProQuest, just make sure that everything is correct.

4. Each entry should be typed in 12 point Times New Roman Font double-spaced—just like the rest of your essay. It also requires a hanging indent.

5. Entries should be alphabetized and it should be its own page at the end of the essay.

*See http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/11/ for more information. The information will be on the left hand side for you browse.

Sample Works Cited Page:

Works Cited


How to Cite Sources from Proquest

An Article in a Web Magazine

Provide the author name, article name in quotation marks, title of the Web magazine in italics, publisher name, publication date, medium of publication, and the date of access. Remember to use n.p. if no publisher name is available and n.d. if not publishing date is given.


An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal

For all online scholarly journals, provide the author(s) name(s), the name of the article in quotation marks, the title of the publication in italics, all volume and issue numbers, and the year of publication.


Article in an Online-only Scholarly Journal

MLA requires a page range for articles that appear in Scholarly Journals. If the journal you are citing appears exclusively in an online format (i.e. there is no corresponding print publication) that does not make use of page numbers, use the abbreviation n. pag. to denote that there is no pagination for the publication.


Article in an Online Scholarly Journal That Also Appears in Print

Cite articles in online scholarly journals that also appear in print as you would a scholarly journal in print, including the page range of the article. Provide the medium of publication that you used (in this case, Web) and the date of access.

An Article from an Online Database (or Other Electronic Subscription Service)

Cite articles from online databases (e.g. LexisNexis, ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect) and other subscription services just as you would print sources. Since these articles usually come from periodicals, be sure to consult the appropriate sections of the Works Cited: Periodicals page, which you can access via its link at the bottom of this page. In addition to this information, provide the title of the database italicized, the medium of publication, and the date of access.

Note: Previous editions of the MLA Style Manual required information about the subscribing institution (name and location). This information is no longer required by MLA.


Annotated Bibliography

A bibliography is a list of sources (books, journals, websites, periodicals, etc.) one has used for researching a topic. Bibliographies are sometimes called "references" or "works cited" depending on the style format you are using. A bibliography usually just includes the bibliographic information (i.e., the author, title, publisher, etc.).

An annotation is a summary and/or evaluation.

Therefore, an annotated bibliography includes a summary and/or evaluation of each of the sources. Depending on your project or the assignment, your annotations may do one or more of the following:

Why should I write an annotated bibliography?

To learn about your topic: Writing an annotated bibliography is excellent preparation for a research project. Just collecting sources for a bibliography is useful, but when you have to write annotations for each source, you're forced to read each source more carefully. You begin to read more critically instead of just collecting information. At the professional level, annotated bibliographies allow you to see what has been done in the literature and where your own research or scholarship can fit. To help you formulate a thesis: Every good research paper is an argument. The purpose of research is to state and support a thesis. So a very important part of research is developing a thesis that is debatable, interesting, and current. Writing an annotated bibliography can help you gain a good perspective on what is being said about your topic. By reading and responding to a variety of sources on a topic, you'll start to see what the issues are, what people are arguing about, and you'll then be able to develop your own point of view.

How to Write an Annotated Bibliography

Directions: Start with a correct copy of your Works Cited page and add the following three paragraphs for each entry in order to create your Annotated Bibliography. This is due on Wednesday, 25 February 2015 at 11:59 p.m. to turnitin.com.

1. First Paragraph: Summary

   This paragraph will summarize the whole source (not just the part that you are using). This should include the main topics, arguments or events.

2. Second Paragraph: Assessment

   This paragraph will evaluate the credibility of the source. Is it useful? reliable? biased? objective?

3. Third Paragraph: Reflection

   This paragraph should communicate the significance of the source and the way that you intend to use the source in your essay. Was this source helpful to you? How does it help you shape your argument? How can you use this source in your research project? Has it changed how you think about your topic?

For more information on MLA formatting including a sample MLA paper, visit the Purdue OWL website.
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/

Click the link to “MLA 2009 Formatting and Style Guide”

Lamott's book offers honest advice on the nature of a writing life, complete with its insecurities and failures. Taking a humorous approach to the realities of being a writer, the chapters in Lamott's book are wry and anecdotal and offer advice on everything from plot development to jealousy, from perfectionism to struggling with one's own internal critic. In the process, Lamott includes writing exercises designed to be both productive and fun.

Lamott offers sane advice for those struggling with the anxieties of writing, but her main project seems to be offering the reader a reality check regarding writing, publishing, and struggling with one's own imperfect humanity in the process. Rather than a practical handbook to producing and/or publishing, this text is indispensable because of its honest perspective, its down-to-earth humor, and its encouraging approach.

Chapters in this text could easily be included in the curriculum for a writing class. Several of the chapters in Part 1 address the writing process and would serve to generate discussion on students' own drafting and revising processes. Some of the writing exercises would also be appropriate for generating classroom writing exercises. Students should find Lamott's style both engaging and enjoyable.

[The next entry would start here and would be alphabetized according to the first word of the MLA entry.]