

ENG 103 - The Research Paper Dragan

Creating A 'Works Cited' Page

***For the the upcoming research paper 'milestones,' you will need to create a solid Works Cited page (also called a 'bibliography' or list of sources) for your topic, plus annotations or short write-ups on what each of your sources contains.

***The following guide will help you create a Works Cited page for this assignment!


I. Some Resources for Research


1) Use the **Research Links** section of ENG 103 website eng103.blogspot.org:


ENG 103
The online home for course materials for ENG 103.0893


Main
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Research Links

 [Research Speed Dial](#)
This 'speed dial' web page contains links to the research sources you can use for all your research for this class.

 [ENG 103 Research 'Wiki'](#)
This website contains additional sources and links for this class.

 [MLA Citation Assistant](#)
This utility requires a JavaScript-enabled browser--including Chrome, Firefox and Internet Explorer.

 [La Guardia and Wagner Archives -- Main Page](#)
This is the main page to the La Guardia and Wagner Archives (located in Rm. E-238 on campus). There are many online resources, including an extensive photo library of Queens images (available here).

 [LexisNexis -- LaGuardia Library](#)
LexisNexis is a database of newspaper and magazine articles.

Links to various online databases are available through the **RESEARCH SPEED DIAL (the first link) LaGuardia Library such as *LexisNexis*, *JSTOR*, *EBSCOhost Academic Search Complete* and the complete *New*

York Times (via ProQuest Historical Newspapers) are available through this web page:

research.blogsite.org

RESEARCH 'SPEED DIAL'		
Newspapers and Magazines		Books
LexisNexis	The New York Times 1857-2008+ <i>ProQuest Historical Newspapers</i>	CUNY+ <i>Books at CUNY (all campuses)</i>
Dictionary and Encyclopedia Articles		Historical Photos
200+ (Scholarly) Dictionaries and Encyclopedias Gale Virtual Reference Library		Historical Photos from the Queens Collection of the <i>La Guardia and Wagner Archives</i>
Scholarly Articles		
EBSCOhost ACADEMIC SEARCH COMPLETE Scholarly Articles	JSTOR Scholarly Articles (> 6 years old)	Project MUSE Scholarly Articles (in the Humanities and Social Sciences)
Citing Your Sources -- Build a 'Works Cited' Page (in MLA Style)		
MLA CITATION ASSISTANT Format your cites in a web browser	BIBME.ORG (A commercial version)	

2) Our course wiki eng103lagcc.pbworks.com contains the same links (on the right sidebar—see screenshot below). As we develop research topics, recommended sources for different research papers will also be posted on this site to help you.

3) The link to the most relevant LaGuardia Library resources (for articles) is available here:

<http://library.laguardia.edu/research/articles>

II. Creating MLA Citations for Your Works Cited Page

Once you locate your sources, you need to format your Works Cited entries using the MLA style.

1) For your reference, an excellent online resource for formatting MLA entries is available here:

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

(You can select most any kind of citation in the drop-down listbox in this page and find a sample correct MLA Works Cited entry.) *We will look at this page briefly together in class.*

2) MLA Citation Assistant

To save time, your instructor has developed a web-based tool that will format most types of citations for you. It is available from our Blackboard site, the wiki and at this URL here directly:

cite.blogspot.org

By answering a few questions, you can generate the correct MLA (8th Ed.) citation:

First, what kind of source is this? (Click on the button that applies)

1) BOOKS

- A **book**?
- An **essay, chapter or short story** from a book?
- (ENG 101) An **essay** from the *Across Cultures* anthology section of the COURSE PACK
- A section from our **ENG 101 Course Pack**? (Link to .PDF file)
- A section from our **LIB 200 Course Pack**? (Link to .PDF file)

2) ARTICLES

- An **article** from *LexisNexis*?
- An **article** from *EBSCOhost Academic Search Complete*?
- A scholarly **article** from *JSTOR*?

3) NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

- A *New York Times* **article** from *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*?
- A (recent) *New York Times* **article** from *LexisNexis*?

4) OTHER SOURCES

- An **online article** from the web?
- A **Wikipedia article**?
- A **YouTube video**?
- A **movie**?
- A **photo** from the online collection in the *La Guardia and Wagner Archives*?

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Directions:

- 1) First, click on **Select** button for the **type of source** you need to format, such as a book, a LexisNexis article or a JSTOR scholarly article.
- 2) Next, **fill in the form** with author, title, pagination and other relevant information.
- 3) Click the **Create Citation Entry** button.

4) You should then see the (mostly) correct citation in your browser. You will need to select this entry with the mouse (highlight the lines of text by clicking and dragging), then click **Copy** using the right mouse button menu (or just press **Ctrl-C** in Windows).

5) Finally, **paste** this text (**Ctrl-V** in Windows) into your Word .doc (or similar word processor) to build your list of Works Cited entries.

6) Repeat steps #1 - #5 as needed for your sources for this paper.

***We will go over how to do this briefly in class....*

III. Creating Annotations Your Works Cited Page

This next assignment asks you to provide annotations for 9 of your sources.

What is an annotation? A good annotation is about 3 or 4 sentences that answers the following questions:

- What **kind of source** is this? (A book, scholarly article, newspaper article, book review, encyclopedia entry, etc.?)
 - What **kind of information does this source contain**? (For instance, it could be biographical, scientific, literary criticism or something else....)
 - If the piece is a scholarly article, book review or similar (something with a particular argument or 'spin'), **what is the author's position, argument or opinion**? What will including this argument/position add to your discussion? By including this kind of information in your annotation, you show that you have assembled sources that give a complete picture of a topic (not just sources that always agree with your thesis or argument, for instance)....
 - In order to write an annotation, you will have to have a copy of the source (via full-text online database or in our course pack or via the CUNY+ / CLICS system for locating your book in the CUNY library system). *You will have to read (or skim) your sources to understand what each source says!* A good annotation shows that you have a) located, b) read and c) understood your sources. Annotations will help you write a better paper, and they can reveal ways that you can improve your research, too.
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Formatting Hints for Your Works Cited Page

MLA Basics

- **Double space** all entries – no extra space between entries!
- **Indent** 2nd (and third, fourth, etc.) lines for each entry. This allows the reader to find the author's last name (or article title for anonymous works) quickly for in-text citations.
- **Indent and use single-spaced text for annotations** (to save space and improve readability). See the above sample for how this looks on the page.
- **Alphabetize** the list of entries by the first word in each entry. (This word may be an author's last name or the title of the article or photograph if there is no author available.) You can easily cut-and-paste to make this correct.
- *Use italics for book, journal, website and online database titles.* Use quotes [" "] for essay, article and photograph titles. **DO NOT USE BOLD FONT FOR ANY TITLES.**

A Few 'Advanced' MLA Rules....

Multiple Works by the Same Author

- If you have two or more works by the same author, use ---. [Three hyphens and a period] for the author's "name" in "the" "second," "third" (etc.) "entries." †

MLA Page Number Formatting

- MLA page numbers for more than one page can be tricky:

MLA	This means:
(100-5)	==> pp. 100-105
(64-7)	==> pp. 64-67
(550-61)	==> pp. 550-561

(Rule: You only need to represent the digits that have changed in the second page number in MLA.)

MLA Date Formatting

- Always use the **European date format** for representing dates in MLA:

MLA	This means:
15 Apr. 2010	==> April 15, 2010 or 4/15/10
1 Jan. 2001	==> January 1, 2001 or 1/1/01

[Day Month Year] ==> [Month Day, Year] or [Month/Day/Year]

Note: Many online databases will give the date in a different format, so you will need to convert this to the above!

'The Big Picture'

- DO YOUR BEST WITH THE MLA STYLE. USE THE EXAMPLES AND THE 'MLA CITATION ASSISTANT' TO SAVE TIME. [Use the software tools -- cite.blogsite.org / EasyBib.com.](http://cite.blogsite.org)
- DON'T GET BOGGED DOWN IN FORMATTING DETAILS.
- THROUGH INSTRUCTOR FEEDBACK, YOU WILL RECEIVE SPECIFIC EDITS TO CORRECT AND IMPROVE YOUR MLA WORKS CITED PAGE AS WE WORK TOWARD THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE RESEARCH PAPER.