At the end of this worksheet, students will be able to

- Acknowledge the contributions of others
- Establish credibility for their own work
- Direct readers to source materials
- Apply basic knowledge of how to create and format MLA citations

Why do I need a citation?

- Citations are a way to credit the work of others who have made your own research possible
- Citations allow your readers to find your source material
- Citations allow your readers to examine your topic by further reading
- Citations help establish the credibility of your own research

What is a citation?

A citation is a written reference to a specific work such as a book, report, article, or music score produced by a creator (a particular author, editor, or composer). MLA style is used primarily in the humanities field. MLA style requires acknowledgement of a source within the text of a paper along with a corresponding entry on the Works Cited page, located at the end of a document.

*Example of an In-text Citation*

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Penetrating the mass market of hydrogen fuel cell cars involves recognizing a series of challenges; from the car manufacturers’ point of view “The challenge is to create an aesthetic that is of the moment and in keeping with the spirit of an age in which people value the planet and its resources” (Hordeski 154).
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*Figure 1 Two-Part Citation Process: In-Text Citation Example*
Part 1: Documenting your sources within your paper

What is an In-text Citation?

An in-text citation (parenthetical citation) involves referencing the works of others in your text. A parenthetical citation is the method that requires placing relevant source information in parentheses after a quote, a paraphrase, or a summary. An in-text citation should include the author’s last name and the page number if the source is paginated in parentheses. However, if the author has already been introduced in a short introductory statement (signal phrase) leading to a quote, paraphrase, or summary, just enclose the page number only in parenthesis.

Example of a Short Quotation

Quoting a source means you are stating what someone else has written, word for word, using the author’s own words. Enclose the quotation within double quotation marks. Provide the author and specific page citation in the text and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page.

Penetrating the mass market of hydrogen fuel cell cars involves recognizing a series of challenges; from the car manufacturers’ point of view “The challenge is to create an aesthetic that is of the moment and in keeping with the spirit of an age in which people value the planet and its resources” (Hordeski 154).

Figure 2 Two Part Citation Process: Works Cited Example

Figure 3 Short Quotation: Parenthetical Citation
According to Romm, “The environmental paradise of a hydrogen economy rests on two pillars: a pollution-free source for the hydrogen itself and the device for converting it into useful energy without generating pollution” (1).

**Figure 4 Short Quotation: Signal Phrase**

When a quotation is longer than four lines of text, place the direct quotation in a freestanding block of text without quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch from the left margin; maintain double spacing. After the closing punctuation mark, provide the author and page number (or page number only if the author has already been introduced) in parenthesis. Include a complete reference on the Works Cited page.

As Bellaby et al. observe in regards to the worldwide widespread adoption of hydrogen energy:

Hydrogen energy has taken off already in places where there is a keen interest in substituting hydrogen for imports of fossil fuels (as in Japan); a comparative advantage in harnessing natural resources (such as Iceland’s geothermal power); or local skills that lend themselves to use of hydrogen energy (as may be found in some recently de-industrialized regions, as in the UK). However, for environmentally sustainable energy to diffuse rapidly on a world scale, there has to be an international commitment to reduce carbon dioxide and other damaging emissions from fossil fuels. This would be for the benefit of future generations, not so much current consumers. For that commitment, high levels of trust and cooperation will be necessary. (334)

**Figure 5 Long Quotation**

Note: For a source with three or more authors like in the above example, list only the first author and replace the additional names with et al.

**Example of a Paraphrase**

To paraphrase is to put someone else’s ideas in your own words. Summarizing involves using your own words to draw out the main argument(s) of the original work (a novel, article, film, etc.), but reducing its length. Include a complete reference on the Works Cited page.
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) have become commercially available, predominantly in areas like California where there is access to hydrogen fueling stations, and production is expected to increase as hydrogen infrastructure and its technology expand (“Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles”).
Common Sources: Core Elements of Citations:

**Journal Article: Identifying its core elements**

![Figure 8: Journal Article: Location of Core Elements](image)


**Webpage: Identifying its core elements**

![Figure 9: Government Source](image)
Webpage: Formatted citation


eBook: Identifying its core elements

![Image of eBook citation structure]

Figure 10: eBook

eBook: Formatted citation:

Works Cited


