

List your name, instructor's name, course, and date on the upper left section of the *first page only*.

Angela Daly

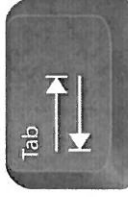
Professor Chavez

English 1301

14 March 2017

Indent the first line of *each paragraph* by ½ an inch from the left margin.

For an easier/faster method, press the "Tab" button on your keyboard.



Daly 1

Header in the upper right hand corner should include your last name, a space, and a page number *on all pages*.

Titles are centered and **not** bolded, underlined or italicized.

A Call to Action: Regulate Use of Cell Phones on the Road

When a cell phone goes off in a classroom or at a concert, we are irritated, but at least our lives are not endangered. When we are on the road, however, irresponsible cell phone users are more than irritating: They are putting our lives at risk. Many of us have witnessed drivers so distracted by dialing and chatting, that they resemble drunk drivers, weaving between lanes, for example, or nearly running down pedestrians in crosswalks. A number of bills to regulate use of cell phones on the road have been introduced in state legislatures, and the time has come to push for their passage.

Regulation is needed because drivers using phones are seriously impaired and because laws on negligent and reckless driving are not sufficient to punish offenders.

MLA 8th Ed. Essay Criteria

- Times New Roman
- 12 pt. font
- Double-spaced
- 1" Margins top, bottom, left, and right
- In-text Citations

*Optional Section

In-Text Citation Guidelines and Examples

One Author: (Author's last name page #).	(Anzaldúa 10)
Two Authors: (First author and second author page #).	(Guldberg and Pilkington 61)
Three or More Authors: (First Author et al. page #).	(Burdick et al. 43)
Corporate Author (includes .org, .edu, .gov websites): (Government, agency page #).	(United States, Dept. of Labor 147)
*No Author¹: (Shortened Title page #).	("Impact of Global Warming" 6) <i>(Kids 3)</i>
Novels and Plays: (Author's last name page #; act #).	(Miller 9; act 1)
Poetry (when author is mentioned within the sentence)	(lines 131-132)
Secondary/Indirect Source: This is a source the author of the article you read has cited, or a quote within your article. <u>The Works Cited page only requires the article citation for the article you read, not for the indirect source.</u> In this case, Hamilton's article information will be in the Works Cited page.	Barbara Castellano found, "Four out of six students do not know how to correctly cite a secondary source" (qtd. in Hamilton 311).
Block Quotations: These quotes are <u>longer than four lines</u> . Quotation marks around are not needed. Indent the quote 10 spaces (tab twice) and <u>keep the double spacing</u> . The <u>in-text citation is located after</u> the main quote punctuation, as seen in the example.	Nelly Dean treats Heathcliff poorly and dehumanizes him throughout her narration: By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house. (Bronte 78)
Paraphrased Citations: <u>The in-text rules still apply</u> , but quotation marks are not needed as the writer is putting the information in his/her own words .	Bronte claims Nelly Dean uses negative imaging and controversial situations when involving Heathcliff in her narrative by allowing him to feel shamed (78).

Sample of In-Text Citations:

According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194).

OR

Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).

¹ Use a shortened version of the title. Write the title up to the first noun, but don't use words like "a" "an" or "the" before the noun. If there aren't any nouns, only use the first word. The first example is in quotation marks to represent a short title of a **shorter** source (i.e., article) and the second example is in italics to represent a short title of a **longer** source (i.e., books, TV shows, entire Web site).

Works Cited

Works Cited Basic Template: Only insert the information that applies to your source.

Author.	“Title.”	Title of Container (<i>Journal, Website</i>),	Other contributors (translators or editors),
	Version (edition),	Number (vol. and no.),	Publisher (if different than website name),
	Publication Date,	Location (pages, URL, or DOI).	Date of Access (if applicable).

Format for Printed Books	Example:
Book: Single Author Last name, First name. <i>Title</i> . Publisher, Date of Publication.	Carroll, Lewis. <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i> . Dover Thrift, 1993.
Book: Two Authors First Author, and Second Author. <i>Title</i> . Publisher, Date of Publication.	Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. <i>The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring</i> . Allyn and Bacon, 2000.
Book: Three or more Authors First Author, et al. <i>Title</i> . Publisher, Date of Publication.	Pavia, Daniel L., et al. <i>Organic Laboratory Techniques: A Microscale Approach</i> . Saunders College Press, 1995.
Book: No Author <i>Title</i> . Edition (if given). Publisher, Date of Publication.	Chicago Manual Style. 15 th ed. U of Chicago P, 2009.
Book by a Corporate Author or Organization Organization. <i>Title</i> . Publisher, Date of Publication.	American Allergy Association. <i>Allergies in Children</i> . Random House, 1998.
Anthology or Collection (of essays) First Editor, and Second Editor, editors. <i>Title</i> . Publisher, Date of Publication	Hill, Charles A., and Marguerite Helmers, editors. <i>Defining Visual Rhetorics</i> . Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004.
A work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." <i>Title of Collection</i> , edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, pp. # - #.	Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." <i>A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One</i> , edited by Ben Rafoth, Heinemann, 2000, pp. 24-34.
Periodical Articles	Example:
Magazine Author(s). "Title of Article." <i>Title of Periodical</i> , Day Month Year, pp. # - #.	Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." <i>Time</i> , 20 Nov. 2000, pp. 70-71.
Newspaper Author(s). "Title of Article." <i>Title of Periodical</i> , edition (if given). Day Month Year, p. #.	Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." <i>Washington Post</i> , 24 May 2007, p. LZ01.
Journal Article Author(s). "Title of Article." <i>Title of Journal</i> , vol. #, no. #, Year, pp. # - #.	Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's <i>Bashai Tudu</i> ." <i>Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature</i> , vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41-50.

When Using Electronic Sources/Online Web Sites

You will find that when citing online web sites, **not all citation information will be present**. Therefore, you want to make sure you get as **close** to the original source as possible for your readers to refer to.

Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- “Article Name” in quotation marks.
- Title of the *website*, *project*, or *book* in italics.
- Any version numbers available: editions (ed.), revisions, posting dates, volumes (vol.), or issue numbers (no.).
- Publisher information: publisher name and/or publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (p. or pp.) or paragraph numbers (par. or pars.).
- URL (**without the https://**) DOI or permalink.
 - Online newspapers and magazines sometimes include a “permalink,” which is a shortened, stable version of a URL. Look for a “share” or “cite this” button to see if a source includes a permalink. If you can find a permalink, use that instead of a URL.
- Date you accessed the material (Date Accessed)—While not required, it is highly recommended, especially with pages that may change frequently or don’t have a visible copyright date.
- Remember to cite containers (a container is anything that is a part of a larger body of works) after your regular citation. MLA encourages the use of citing containers such as YouTube, JSTOR, Spotify, or Netflix in order to easily access and verify sources. Other examples of containers are collections of short stories or poems, a television series, or even a website.

Other Common Sources

Examples:

Personal Interview Interviewee Last name, First name. Personal interview. Date of the interview.	Gonzalez, Carmen. Personal interview. 3 June 2017.
Speeches/Lectures/Other Oral Presentation Lecturer’s Last name, First name. “Title of the lecture.” Lecture. Institution Affiliation. Date of Lecture.	Miller, Eva. “Lifespan and Development.” Lecture. The University of Texas – Rio Grande Valley. 13 March 2016.
An Image (Painting/Sculpture/Photograph) Artist’s Last name, First name. <i>Title of the artwork</i> . Date of creation, medium, the institution and city where work is located.	Goya, Francisco. <i>The Family of Charles IV</i> . 1800, oil on canvas, Museo del Prado, Madrid.
Recorded Films or Movies Director Last name, First name. <i>Film title</i> . Film Studio, Release Year	Lucas, George, director. <i>Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope</i> . Twentieth Century Fox, 1977.
A Song or Album Artist’s Last name, First name. “Song Title.” <i>Album</i> , Record Label, Publication Date.	Beyoncé. “Pray You Catch Me.” <i>Lemonade</i> , Parkwood Entertainment, 2016.