Any time you quote, paraphrase, borrow ideas from or refer to someone else’s words or ideas, you have to give credit where credit’s due. One of the ways you do this is through a works cited page.

Basic things to remember for an MLA Works Cited page –

Works Cited starts at the very top on the next page after the end of your essay. It’s also numbered as the next page.

Center the words Works Cited – don’t forget the s. Cap W, Cap C. No bold, no underline, no funky fonts or colors, none of that. Just same font and size as the rest of the paper.

The whole page is double-spaced.

Just one return after the title and you start your entries.

The entries go in alphabetical order by whatever starts the entry. When alphabetizing you don’t count quote marks and you don’t count A, An, or The.

Use hanging indents to separate entries. This means the first line starts flush left, and all subsequent lines are indented five spaces.

In Word – Highlight your Works Cited entries, go to the Home tab, go to the Paragraph section, click the little box in the lower right, set spacing to zero, before and after; set spacing to double; set “Special” to hanging. And it should be good.

Noodletools.com – Noodletools Express is bottom, left, center item.

Works Cited

Asdlfkja sdlfjasdlfj aslfjk asfkljasfkl jasdl;fk jasdl;fk jasl;fk jasd;fk jasdl;fk jasfkl jasdl;fk jasdl;fk jasl;dfkj asl;dfk jasl;fk jasdl;fkj asdfjkl

“Automatically Record Everything They Do Online! Spector Pro 5.0 FAQ’s.” Netbus.org. Netbus.org, n.d. Web. 6 Sept. 2008.

Dafljk asdfl;kjasdfljasdl;fk jasl;dfkj asl;dfjk asl;dfjk

asl;fkjasl;dfk jasdl;fkjasdlfkjasl;dfjkasl;dfjkasl;dfj

als;kfasl;fasl;dkfj asdkl;f

Maltin, Leonard. *Leonard's Big Book of R-Rated Superhero Movies*. New York: Viking, 2016. Print.

Tellerico, Brian. "Deadpool." *RogerEbert.com*. Ebert Digital LLC, 12 Feb. 2016. Web. 29 Feb. 2016.

IN-TEXT CITATION

When you use someone else’s ideas or words or concepts or even refer to another work in the body of your essay, you have two duties.

1. You must point to whatever starts the appropriate works cited entry.
2. You must point to the appropriate page numbers – if there are any.

A popular keystroke logging program operates invisibly on workers’ computers yet provides supervisors with details of the workers’ online activities (“Automatically”).

According to movie critic Brian Tallerica, “Deadpool is the cinematic equivalent of that kid in school who would always say how much he didn’t care what people thought of him, but just loud enough so everybody could hear him.”

According to one critic, “Deadpool is the cinematic equivalent of that kid in school who would always say how much he didn’t care what people thought of him, but just loud enough so everybody could hear him” (Tallerica). If you don’t mention what starts the works cited entry in the sentence itself, you have to include it in parentheses at the end of the sentence. **Parentheses go after any quote marks, but inside the period.** The parenthetical citation is considered part of the sentence.

According to one acclaimed movie critic and author, R-rated superhero movies are better because “Everyone loves blood and gore” (Maltin 456). If you did not use whatever starts the works cited entry in your actual sentence, you have to include it in parentheses at the end. In this case there are also page numbers involved. There’s a big temptation to put a comma between the elements, or a p. before the page number, but these don’t exist in MLA, just a single space between them.

According to acclaimed movie critic and author Leonard **Maltin**, R-rated superhero movies are better because “Everyone loves blood and gore” **(456).**

Do not do this:

According to acclaimed movie critic and author Leonard **Maltin**, R-rated superhero movies are better because “Everyone loves blood and gore” **(Maltin 456).** If you have whatever starts the works cited in the body of your sentence, **do not** include it in the parentheses – you’ll be counted down for it.