**English 12 Research Paper: Drafting your Topic and Thesis Statement**

Your thesis statement is probably the most important part of your essay – it serves as the “anchor” for your overall argument, and it informs the structure of your paper.

With this in mind, your thesis should do the following:

* Address a broad **topic or theme** that you can explore different aspects of throughout your essay. Remember that your essay must have ten body paragraphs.
* Clearly address **author intent** – what does your author illustrate about your chosen topic?

**EXAMPLE OF A BAD TOPIC/THESIS (While these ideas are valid, they are too narrow to address in a 14-paragraph essay):**

**Text and Author:** *A Streetcar Named Desire* by Tennessee Williams

**Topic:** Alan’s suicide and its effect on Blanche

**Proposed Thesis:** Through his portrayal of Alan’s suicide, Tennessee Williams illustrates how one event can have a significant effect on an individual’s life.

**EXAMPLE OF A GOOD TOPIC/THESIS:**

**Text and Author:** *A Streetcar Named Desire* by Tennessee Williams

**Topic:** The role of the past

**Proposed Thesis:** Through his portrayal of various characters, Tennessee Williams illustrates the ways in which the past can be an inescapable force in individual’s lives.

Your Name

English12

Mrs. Cardi

22 March 2016

**Text and Author:**

**Topic:**

**Proposed Thesis:**

**Refining and Perfecting the Thesis Statement**

**Remember:**

* Your thesis statement must be debatable. You are not doing a report; you are thinking critically about a topic.
* A thesis statement is narrow, rather than broad, with one main point, rather than several main points. More than one main point (or a broad statement) may be difficult to prove in a paper of this length.
* Although the thesis is a theory of yours, do not use the words “I believe” or “I feel” in the thesis (or the essay).
* Be clear, complete, and specific. Do not make vague statements such as, “Censorship in schools closes off the world to students.” Explain exactly what you mean, even if it takes two or three sentences. Be clear and concise in your language and word choice.
* The thesis will serve as the center of the essay; every statement (or “proof”) you make should revolve around this thesis.

# *CREATING A THESIS STATEMENT*

A thesis statement is the controlling idea for the entire research paper. There are four steps that need to be followed in order to write a clear and concise thesis statement.

1. **Find a manageable topic**: Choose a topic or theme that is of interest to you in Arthur Miller’s The Crucible.

*For Example:* Fear, Betrayal, Religion, Relationships, Conspiracy, Character Change, Family, Language, Hypocrisy, Loss of Friendship, Guilt, Corruption, Hysteria, etc.

2. **Create a cogent thesis idea**: Offer characters and situations that illustrate the topic you choose.

*For Example:* Mary Warren’s ***fear*** of going against her friends, John Proctor’s ***betrayal*** of Elizabeth, Reverend Parris’ blind belief in ***religion***, Abigail’s manipulative ***relationship*** with her friends.

3. **Create a thesis statement**: Use the list of “analysis signal words” to connect the

thesis idea to a more informed thesis statement. Underline signal word and following phrase. These words and phrases are interchangeable, and will show you that more than one thesis can be derived from a thesis statement.

*Analysis Signal Words:* accentuates, demonstrates, discloses, displays, divulges, emphasizes, exposes, exemplifies, heightens, implies, indicates, reflects, represents, reveals, stresses, etc.

 *For Example:*  Mary Warren’s **fear** of going against her friends reveals her lack of

 self-confidence .

## OR

Abigail’s manipulative **relationship** with her friends displays her

 insight into human behavior.

4. **Refine thesis statement:** Change vocabulary that is not clear or accurate.

*For Example:* Abigail Williams’ manipulative relationship with the townspeople displays

her keen insight into human behavior.

**Sample Paper Plan**

**THESIS:** Ironically, the most significant line in the entire play is delivered by a minor character. When Eunice says, “Don’t ever believe it. Life has to go on. No matter what happens, you’ve got to keep on going,” she underscores the essential tragedy of the story—that self-preservation often comes at the expense of others, and with disregard for what one ultimately knows to be “right.”

**Subtopic 1**: **How Stanley’s character supports this thesis**

 **Body P1:** Stage directions and how description of Stanley exemplifies his need to feel strong, important and “in control” (example: smashing of plates, throwing radio out of window)

 **Body P2:** The conflict of Stanley’s relationship with Stella (physical violence juxtaposed with his physical affection and desperate need for her)

 **Body P3:** The motivation behind Stanley’s need to destroy Blanche (Blanche serves as a reminder that he comes from a lower socio-economic class than his wife; his fear of Stella seeing him as inadequate)

**Subtopic 2: How Blanche’s character supports this thesis**

 **Body P4:** Blanche’s self-defeating behavior that stems from her need to feel important and desired (as exemplified by her condescending comments to Stanley, her excessive drinking, her inappropriate advances to young men, etc.)

 **Body P5:** Blanche’s refusal to accept the realities of her life (the motif of light/lantern/shade connected to her desire to appear younger; her fantasy that a wealthy millionaire will come to her “rescue.”

 **Body P6:** Her willingness to marry Mitch, a man whom she doesn’t really love or probably even fully respect, because she is out of other options

**Subtopic 3: How Stella’s character supports this thesis**

 **Body P7:** Stella’s willingness to forgive in an attempt to “keep the peace and maintain her status quo” (easily accepts Stanley’s apologies after violent behavior; makes excuses for Blanche losing the family home, behaving poorly, etc.)

 **Body P8:** Refuses to believe Blanche’s story about Stanley attacking her because she wants to preserve and protect her relationship as the new baby arrives (CONNECT EXAMPLE TO EUNICE’S QUOTATION)

 **Body P9:** Stella’s willingness to have her sister institutionalized

 An At-A-Glance Guide to **Secondary Source Notes**

To help process and catalog the information we’ll be gathering about our primary sources for our research papers, we’ll use **Secondary Source Notes**. To do this, see the guide below. For your term paper, you’ll need **at least** five sources. **You must submit four Secondary Source Notes to turnitin.com over the course of your research.**

**Section I: (Source Notes)** In this, the largest section of your notes, you will copy down notes made your reading of the secondary source. Interesting claims, profound analyses, and otherwise valuable material should be copied down here, highlighted by carefully transcribed specific references complete with parenthetical citations and your associations/ reactions. **You must make at least 3(three) analytical notations.**

**Section II: (Tags/Bullets/ Questions)** Next, in the top left section of your notes, you will create questions based off your notes. Also acceptable are bulleted ideas or tags, identifying some of the main ideas of the secondary source in simple one or two word phrases (like a [#] hash tag).

**Section III: (Summary)** In the bottom right section of your notes, provide a brief summative statement (2-3 sentences). This section will assist in the breakdown of potential sub-topics. **What is the main idea/ thesis statement of the secondary source?**

**Section IV: (Citation Information)** Here, you will provide the information needed in your works cited page of your research paper. At the very least, record the first and last name of the source’s author, as well as the titles of the article/ secondary source, and the collection/ database from which you found the secondary source.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section II.** Tags/ HitsQuestions, Notes, Hashtags, Bullets | **Section I.** In this section, copy down some of the secondary source’s more important points. When something important/ useful is found, use quotation marks to copy down a specific reference. |
| **Section VI**.AuthorTitle | **Section III**.Use this section to generally sum up the source in 2-3 sentences.  |

**Name:**  **Date**:

Commack High School English 12

***You must submit four (4) Secondary Source Notes to turnitin.com over the course of your research.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| II. Tags/ Hashtags / Keywords/ Bullets: (Use this area to categorize your notes) e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire: #characterization of Blanche, #symbolism of baths,* *#the role of the past* etc.*#lost innocence #animal imagery #stanley vs. blanche #effects of violence #characterization of Stanley**#reality vs. fantasy #death of Allan #characterization of Blanche* | I. Cut and paste **at least three** direct quotations from the secondary source you are reading. e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire:* *“Throughout the play, Blanche frequently takes long hot baths in the sweltering heat of a New Orleans summer. This symbolic act of baptism absolves her of her past sins and cleanses her body in preparation for her husband-to-be. She repeatedly purifies her body in water, and in her mind, by each ritual bathing, she creates more distance from the sullied strangers she encountered at the Flamingo Hotel in Laurel.”**“All the characters in Streetcar have been ravished by life to some degree. Although Stanley clearly functions as the most damaging force against Blanche, he, too, has also been forced to grow up too quickly as he spent his youth as a soldier serving in World War II. Reintegration into a mundane, peaceful world does not keep him fulfilled. He is moody and restless, and his animalistic tendencies are challenged by the overly refined Blanche.”**“Blanche responded too harshly. She loved Allan and truly believed in their marriage; however, she lived in a romantic world of delusion until she witnessed a real moment when Allan was having sex with another man, which completely shattered the illusion.”* |
| IV. Citation Info: Author, Collection, Database, Title…:e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire:* *Smith-Howard, Alycia, and Greta Heintzelman. "A Streetcar Named Desire." Bloom's Literature. Facts On File, Inc. Web. 4 Mar. 2014* | III. Summarize your secondary source (At least 2-3 sentences):e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire: This source mainly addresses how all of the characters in the play have been damaged by life to some degree. This is one of the things that makes the play tragic – although Blanche tries to escape her harsh past, she enters an even harsher present when she comes to New Orleans.* |

**USE THIS AS A TEMPLATE FOR YOUR SECONDARY SOURCE NOTES. COPY, PASTE, and REPLACE WITTH QUOATIONS AND INFO FROM YOUR OWN SOURCE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| II. Tags/ Hashtags / Keywords/ Bullets: (Use this area to categorize your notes) e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire: #characterization of Blanche, #symbolism of baths,* *#the role of the past* etc.*#lost innocence #animal imagery #stanley vs. blanche #effects of violence #characterization of Stanley**#reality vs. fantasy #death of Allan #characterization of Blanche* | I. Cut and paste **at least three** direct quotations from the secondary source you are reading. e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire:* *“Throughout the play, Blanche frequently takes long hot baths in the sweltering heat of a New Orleans summer. This symbolic act of baptism absolves her of her past sins and cleanses her body in preparation for her husband-to-be. She repeatedly purifies her body in water, and in her mind, by each ritual bathing, she creates more distance from the sullied strangers she encountered at the Flamingo Hotel in Laurel.”**“All the characters in Streetcar have been ravished by life to some degree. Although Stanley clearly functions as the most damaging force against Blanche, he, too, has also been forced to grow up too quickly as he spent his youth as a soldier serving in World War II. Reintegration into a mundane, peaceful world does not keep him fulfilled. He is moody and restless, and his animalistic tendencies are challenged by the overly refined Blanche.”**“Blanche responded too harshly. She loved Allan and truly believed in their marriage; however, she lived in a romantic world of delusion until she witnessed a real moment when Allan was having sex with another man, which completely shattered the illusion.”* |
| IV. Citation Info: Author, Collection, Database, Title…:e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire:* *Smith-Howard, Alycia, and Greta Heintzelman. "A Streetcar Named Desire." Bloom's Literature. Facts On File, Inc. Web. 4 Mar. 2014* | III. Summarize your secondary source (At least 2-3 sentences):e.g. for *A Streetcar Named Desire: This source mainly addresses how all of the characters in the play have been damaged by life to some degree. This is one of the things that makes the play tragic – although Blanche tries to escape her harsh past, she enters an even harsher present when she comes to New Orleans.* |

**Research Paper Outlines**

**DIRECTIONS: You will be outlining each subtopic of your essay.** Your **subtopics** of your essay are the various parts of your thesis that you are proving. Each subtopic will consist of approximately three body paragraphs. Your essay must have three subtopics total (for a grand total of 9 or 10 body paragraphs). Refer to the example below for guidance. (I have mentioned that it is possible to deviate from this format. Please just see me for approval if you have a plan that differs from the above).

Each outline must begin with a revision of your specific thesis statement. Then explain your subtopic in a few words or sentences. Explain the topic/focus of each body paragraph, and then include your primary and secondary quotations for each body paragraph.

**You must submit 3 of these outlines to turnitn.com (due dates are posted on my eBoard).**

***EXAMPLE***

**Topic:** *The role of the past in Tennessee Williams’* A Streetcar Named Desire

**Proposed Thesis:** *Through his portrayal of various characters, Tennessee Williams illustrates the ways in which the past can be an inescapable force in individual’s lives.*

Sub Topic #1: *Belle Reve as a symbol of Blanche and Stella’s past*

1. Body Paragraph #1 Topic: *Blanche’s resentment towards Stella about the loss of Belle Reve*
	1. Primary Source Quotation (include MLA citation): *“Yes, accuse me! Sit there and stare at me, thinking I let [Belle Reve] go. I let the place go! Where were you Stella?” (Williams 23).*
	2. Secondary Source Reference (include MLA citation): *“Stella…has given up her genteel Southern heritage—effectively turning her back on all that Belle Reve represents —in order to marry a crude working-class man like Stanley” (Koprince).*

Your Name

Research Paper Outline

(See example on previous page. Make sure your information is clear and specific enough so that I understand what you mean and can see the connections among thesis/subtopics/bodyparagraphs.)

Thesis Statement for paper:

Sub Topic #1:

1. Body Paragraph #1 Topic:
	1. Primary Source Quotation (include MLA citation):
	2. Secondary Source Reference (include MLA citation):
2. Body Paragraph #2 Topic:
	1. Primary Source Quotation (include MLA citation):
	2. Secondary Source Reference (include MLA citation):
3. Body Paragraph #3 Topic:
	1. Primary Source Quotation (include MLA citation):
	2. Secondary Source Reference (include MLA citation):

# (Page 1 of 3)

# Writing the Research Paper Introduction

1. **1-2 Sentences**

 **Attention Grabber/Lead In**

Choose a quotation (from a quotation book, song, other) or write a bold statement about your topic. The first sentence should have enough impact to “grab” your reader’s attention.

1. **2 Sentences**

 **Clarification**

Define and/or clarify the quotation or bold statement you used.

1. **5 or more sentences (may be less, depending on structure of sentences and quality of information)**

 **Background information**

Set up; prep the reader for your paper. Should include the following:

 - Introduction to primary source – italicize title and give author name!

 - Introduction to subtopics

 - Further clarification

- Definition of terms (select from this list as necessary/appropriate to YOUR paper/ideas)

1. **Last Sentence(s)**

 **Thesis Statement**

Your argument- what will you prove in your paper?

(Page 2 of 3)

 **Writing Research Paper Body Paragraphs**

**(“Focus-Point Paragraphs”)**

1. **TOPIC SENTENCE** – What is this paragraph going to prove? Introduce the topic of the paragraph in one or two sentences that addresses the essay topic. Make sure that your topic sentence is analysis-based, not plot-based.
2. **INTRODUCE YOUR PRIMARY QUOTATION –** Provide the reader with necessary information leading into the “purpose” of the quotation. *(1-2 sentences).*
3. **EXAMPLE #1** – A direct quote from the PRIMARY SOURCE that is *smoothly integrated* into your writing, and PROVES your argument

Remember: Quotations should not stand “alone.”

1. **ANALYSIS #1** –Explain the significance of the quote you chose. How does this quote support your controlling idea? Remember you are analyzing, not summarizing. Why are you using this quotation? What does it prove? *(2-3 sentences)*
2. **INTRODUCE YOUR SECONDARY QUOTATION –** Provide the reader with necessary information leading into the “purpose” of the quotation. *(1-2 sentences).*
3. **EXAMPLE #2** – A direct quote from a SECONDARY SOURCE that is *smoothly* integrated into your writing, and PROVES your argument
4. **ANALYSIS #2** – Explain the significance of the quote you chose. How does this quote support your controlling idea? Remember you are analyzing, not summarizing. Why are you using this quotation? What does it prove? *(2-3 sentences)*
5. **CONCLUDE THE PARAGRAPH** – connect the evidence you’ve just provided back to the topic sentence, and transition into your next paragraph.

(page 3 of 3)

# Writing the Research Paper Conclusion

This is not another introduction. Instead it is what you have proven throughout your research paper. Your choice of words and how you use them should be compelling and persuasive.

1. **1-2 sentences**

 **Thesis Reminder**

Remind the reader what your paper proved. Rephrase your thesis; do not duplicate it.

1. **5 sentences (or more)**

 **Subtopics/background**

Include the important points of your paper. Do not just state them; write them boldly. Reveal how these subtopics were proven. What **conclusions have you arrived at** through the research and writing process?

1. **Last 1-2 sentences**

 **The Clincher**

This sentence is the last line read. Make it forceful. Make it count. Leave the reader thinking about your topic and your argument.

**Parenthetical Citation: A How-To Guide**

One approach to quoting involves incorporating the quote so smoothly that a person listening to your paper would not be able to tell where the quote actually begins or ends. The quote can be incorporated at the beginning or end of your sentence, in the middle of your sentence, or as its own separate sentence. You may use any or all of the following examples to cite the sources you are discussing within your paper.

# If You Use the Author(’s or s’) Name(s) in Your Sentence

ONE AUTHOR:

According to Sam Jones, instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade (168-69).

H.G. Wells, in his essay “The Assumptioning Madonna,” says that the woman “would show her gratitude to God by the ready acceptance of all that he had given her” (31).

MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR:

According to Jones, Smith, and McNeill, instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade (168-69).

# If You DON’T Use the Author(’s or s’) Name(s) in Your Sentence

ONE AUTHOR:

It is clear that “instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade” (Jones 168-69).

The doctor’s obesity even affected his voice which sounded “hoarse with the fat that pressed on his throat” (Steinbeck 13).

Despite his wealth, the doctor leads a dissatisfied life, much unlike the contented woman. “She would show her gratitude to God by the ready acceptance of all that he had given her” (Wells 31).

“She would show her gratitude to God by the ready acceptance of all that he had given her” (Wells 31), despite the fact that her plumpness might be seen as obesity by others.

The woman’s face radiated contentment and her chins gathering “like chubby cherubim at the feet of an assumptioning madonna” (Wells 31) exuded warmth and well being.

# MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR:

Statistics indicate that “instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade” (Jones, Smith, and McNeill 168-69).

# If No Author is Given

\*\*Give the title in parentheses in shortened form. No page number is required if the article is only one page long.

Statistics indicate that “instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade” (“Child Abuse” 168-69).

# If Your Quotation is More than 4 Typewritten Lines…

…indent the entire quotation one inch (2 tabs) from the left margin! No quotation marks are necessary!

# ..and you use the author’s name in your sentence…

According to Sam Jones, child abuse has increased in recent years:

Instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade, with reported instances of abuse more than doubling in that time period. In 1991, 4,000 cases of abuse were reported in the month of May, while ten years later, in 2001, 8,099 cases of abuse were reported during this month. This increase may be attributed to an equal increase in single-parent families. (169)

OR

**..and you DON’T use the author’s name in your sentence…**

Child abuse has increased in recent years:

Instances of child abuse have increased over the past decade, with reported instances of abuse more than doubling in that time period. In 1991, 4,000 cases of abuse were reported in the month of May, while ten years later, in 2001, 8,099 cases of abuse were reported during this month. This increase may be attributed to an equal increase in single-parent families. (Jones 169)

If there are quotation marks within the text you would like to cite (for example, dialogue between characters), you must use single quotation marks around those words:

Hughes argues that transporting criminals from England to Australia “did not stop crime. . . . The ‘criminal class’ was not eliminated by transportation, and could not be, because transportation did not deal with the causes of crime” (168).

“When Huck tries to ridicule him, to make fun of his love and his suffering, Jim calls Huck ‘trash’: ‘Trash is what people is dat puts dirt on de head er dey fren’s en makes ‘em ashamed’” (Cohen 71).

Commack High School

Library Media Center

MLA Style

8th edition

Works Cited Style Sheet

***Basic Book Format***

Book with One Author:

**Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. \*City of Publication, Publisher, Year.**

**\*Note:** the **City of Publication** should only be used if the book was published **before 1900**, if the publisher has offices in more than one country, or is unknown outside North America.

Garcia Marquez, Gabriel. Love in the Time of Cholera. Vintage, 1988.

Book with No Author:

**Title of Book. Publisher, Year.**

Encyclopedia of Indiana. Somerset, 1993.

Book with Two Authors:

**Last name, First name, and second author’s first name last name. Publisher, Year.**

**\*Note:** Order the authors in the same way they are presented in the book.

Wykes, Maggie, and Barrie Gunter. The Media and Body Image: If Looks Could Kill. Sage, 2005

Book with Three or More Authors:

**Last name, First name, et al. *Title of Book.* Publisher, Year.**

**\*Note:** put et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names.

James, Charles, et al. *The Sociological History of People and Places.* Magnolia Press, 2005.

Two or More Books by the Same Author:

**List works alphabetically by title. Author’s name in last name, first name format for the first entry only. For each subsequent entry by the same author, use three hyphens and a period.**

Palmer, William J. Dickens and New Historicism. St. Martin's, 1997.

---. The Films of the Eighties: A Social History. Southern Illinois UP, 1993.

A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection

**Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." Title of Collection, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.**

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One, edited by Ben Rafoth, Heinemann, 2000, pp. 24-34.

Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories, edited by Tobias Wolff, Vintage, 1994, pp. 306-07.

***Periodicals: Magazines, Newspapers,***

 ***Scholarly Journals***

Article in a Magazine:

**Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Periodical, Day Month Year, pages.**

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." Time, 20 Nov. 2000, pp. 70-71.

Article in a Newspaper:

**Same as magazine article. Note different pagination in most newspapers.**

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." Washington Post, 24 May 2007, p. LZ01.

A Review:

**Review Author. "Title of Review (if exists)." Review of *Performance Title*, by Author/Director/Artist. Title of Periodical, Day Month Year, page.**

Weiller, K. H. Review of Sport, Rhetoric, and Gender: Historical Perspectives and Media Representations, edited by Linda K. Fuller. Choice, Apr. 2007, p. 1377.

Article in a Print Journal:

**Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Journal, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.**

Duvall, John N. "The (Super)Marketplace of Images: Television as Unmediated Mediation in DeLillo's White Noise." Arizona Quarterly, vol. 50, no. 3, 1994, pp. 127-53.

***Electronic Resources (Web Publications)***

An Article from an Online Database:

*Cite online databases (e.g. ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect) as containers. Provide the title of the database italicized before the DOI* (Digital Object Identifier)*. If a DOI is not provided, use the URL.*

**Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article: Subtitle if Any." Name of Journal, vol. Volume Number, no. Issue Number, Date of Publication, pp. First Page Number-Last Page Number.  Database Name, doi:DOI number.**

Langhamer, Claire. “Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England.” Historical Journal, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. ProQuest, doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966.

An Entire Web Site:

**Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). Name of Site. Version number, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available), URL, DOI or permalink. Date of access (if applicable).**

Felluga, Dino. Guide to Literary and Critical Theory. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003, www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/. Accessed 10 May 2006.

A Page on a Web Site:

**Author. “Title of page/article.” Version number, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available), URL, DOI or permalink. Date of access (if applicable).**

Lundman, Susan. “How to Make Vegetarian Chili.” eHow, 25 Sept. 2014, www.ehow.com/how\_10727\_ make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

An Article in a Web Magazine

**Author, “Article name.” *Title of the web magazine*, publisher name, publication date, URL, and the date of access.**

Bernstein, Mark. “10 Tips on Writing the Living Web.” *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*, 16 Aug. 2002, alistapart.com/article/writeliving. Accessed 4 May 2009.

An E-mail (including E-mail Interviews)

**Author of the message. “Re: Subject line. State to whom the message was sent with phrase, “Received by” and recipient’s name. Date the message was sent.**

Kunka, Andrew. “Re: Modernist Literature.” Received by John Watts, 15 Nov. 2000.

A *YouTube* Video

**For video and audio, use same guidelines for citing print sources. Include as much descriptive information as necessary to help readers understand the type of source you are citing. If the author’s name is the same as the uploader, cite the author once. If the author is different from the uploader, cite the author’s name before the title.**

“8 Hot Dog Gadgets put to the Test.” YouTube, uploaded by Crazy Russian Hacker, 6 June 2016, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBlpjSEtELs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBlpjSEtELs).

McGonigal, Jane. “Gaming and Productivity.” YouTube, uploaded by Big Think, 3 July 2012, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E).

A Tweet

**Twitter handle in place of the author’s name. The tweet in its entirety in quotations. Date, time of posting, using the reader's time zone. Date accessed if necessary.**

@PurdueWLab. “Spring break is around the corner, and all our locations will be open next week.” *Twitter*, 5 Mar. 2012, 12:58 p.m., twitter.com/PurdueWLab/status/176728308736737282.

***Other Common Sources***

Cartoons and Illustrations

**Cartoonist’s last name, First name. “Title of Cartoon.” Cartoon. Title of Newspaper in Italics (first container), publication date, Website name in italics (second container), Sponsor of site if different from website name, Location URL. Accessed date.**

Block, Herbert. "What's This About Your Letting the Common People Come in Here and Read Books?" Cartoon. Washington Post, 6 June 1954. Library of Congress. www.loc.gov/exhibits/herblock/classic-cartoons-by-a-master.html#obj2. Accessed 6 Aug. 2018.

An Image (Work of Art)

**Artist’s name. *Title of work*. Date of creation. Institution where work is housed, city. *Name of website, URL.* Date of access**.

Goya, Francisco. The Family of Charles IV. 1800. Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid. Museo Nacional del Prado, www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/the-family-of-carlos-iv/f47898fc-aa1c-48f6-a779-71759e417e74. Accessed 22 May 2006.

An Interview

**Personal Interviews** (Those you conduct yourself)

**Interviewees last name, first name. Personal interview. Date of interview.**

Smith, Jane. Personal interview. 19 May 2014.

**Online-only Published Interviews**

**Name of interviewee. “Title of interview” (if given). Name of the website in italics, publisher name (if given), publication date, URL.**

**\*Note:** If the interview from which you quote does not feature a title, add the descriptor Interview *by* after interviewee’s name and before interviewer’s name.

Zinkievich, Craig. Interview by Gareth Von Kallenbach. Skewed & Reviewed, 27 Apr. 2009, www.arcgames.com/en/games/star-trek-online/news/detail/1056940-skewed-%2526-reviewed-interviews-craig. Accessed 15 May. 2009.

Podcasts

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Works Cited Style Sheet

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