

MLA Style Citations

MLA Style Citations

9th edition

ULRIKE KESTLER

KWANTLEN POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
SURREY, BC



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- All examples were changed to reflect MLA Style

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Preface

MLA Style Citations is based on *APA Style Citations* by Ulrike Kestler, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, which in turn was based on the *APA Style Citation Tutorial* by Sarah Adams and Debbie Feisst, University of Alberta Library. Both are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

The tutorial was adapted to MLA Style and enhanced with additional exercises. Changes are listed in the Back Matter of this book.

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Introduction

Welcome to MLA Style Citation!

Throughout your time at KPU, you will be expected to do your academic work in a way that aligns with the university's standards of academic integrity. Amongst other things, this means that you are expected to cite the sources you are using in your work, and do so correctly.

These modules are designed to help you learn about the basics of MLA Style citations.

Learning Outcomes

After completing this tutorial, you will be able to:

- explain why using citations is important
- recognize cues within sources to identify their source type
- create and format works cited list and in-text citations in MLA Style
- access resources to help you with MLA Style citation.

PART I

PART ONE: WHY DO WE CITE?

Learning Outcome

After completing this part, you will be able to:


- define what a citation is
- explain why using citations is important

I. What Is a Citation?


What is a citation?

You may think of referencing as something specific only to academic discourse, but we actually use references informally in our daily lives all the time. You are doing this to let the other person know from where you got this information.

Everyday referencing examples



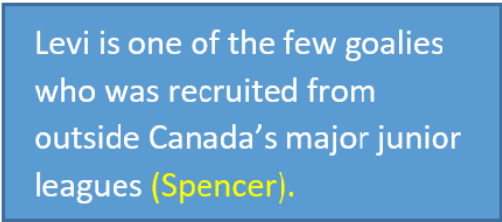
I just read that Levi was the top goalie in the World Juniors. Awesome, eh?



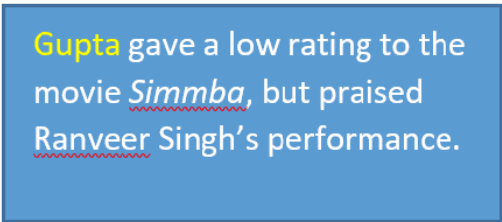
Ravi said there is a new Ranveer Singh movie. Want to watch it?

In academic discourse, we are doing a similar type of referencing, but it happens in a more formal and prescribed way through a process called **citation**. In a citation, you will give very specific key information.

Academic referencing examples using MLA citation style



Levi is one of the few goalies who was recruited from outside Canada's major junior leagues (Spencer).



Gupta gave a low rating to the movie Simmba, but praised Ranveer Singh's performance.

These are **in-text references** where only very brief information is given, usually the author and the page number (if available). Each in-text reference must also have an entry in the **works cited list** at the end of your writeup with more information, so the reader can find the source.



Key Takeaways

A citation:

- is a reference to a source of information
- gives specific key information about the source, so the reader can find it
- gives brief information in the text and more detailed information in a works cited list at the end

2. Why Do We Cite?

Why is citing important?

1. For Scholarly Communication

Academics engage in conversations to advance their knowledge and understanding of a subject. This happens mostly in written form through the publication of scholarly materials. In these academic conversations, it is necessary and expected that all prior thought is acknowledged and that all contributors to the conversation are credited. This is mostly done through citations.

Citing sources will situate a work in the current literature and will allow the reader to distinguish prior contributions from new original thought. Readers will be able to locate and read the cited sources to learn more about them, and they can check that thoughts and ideas are being passed on accurately.

By reading, analyzing, and including scholarly sources in your assignments, you are contributing to and participating in this scholarly communication. You are therefore expected to acknowledge all the sources from which you drew information.



In academic writing, it is considered ethically wrong to take credit for someone else's intellectual output. Citing your sources is a means of giving credit to the other person's efforts and to their findings. It shows respect for the intellectual output of others and demonstrates professionalism in your writing. To support your research and to add credibility to your arguments, you will mainly use scholarly and professional sources as evidence.

2. To Give Credit and Show Professionalism



To avoid plagiarism, you always need to give credit to the person whose work or idea you are using, whether you quote, paraphrase, summarize, or otherwise use the ideas of others. Written and spoken words, music and videos, movies, performances, artwork, photographs, graphs, tables, figures, diagrams, data, computer code, and any other intellectual or creative product must be cited. This applies even if the original author agrees that you can use their intellectual output or if you paid to use it. It also applies to reusing your own work without citing it.

3. To Avoid Plagiarism



Key Takeaways

The main reasons why we cite are to:

- participate in scholarly communication
- give credit to our sources
- avoid plagiarism

It might help to think: is this my own idea or did I read or hear about it in one of my sources? If it came from somewhere else, cite it.

3. What Is MLA Style?

MLA Style is a set of guidelines covering many different aspects of scholarly writing, including:

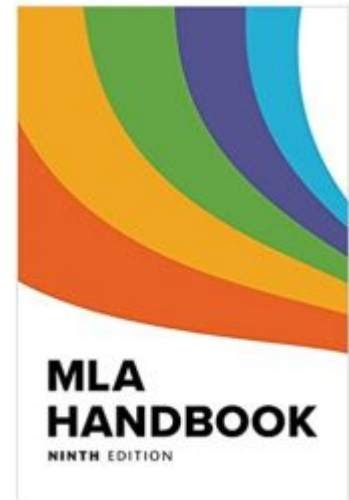
- formatting (page setup, margins, line spacing, font, headings, etc.)
- mechanics of prose (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, italics, etc.)
- use of inclusive language
- citations

The MLA Style Manual is published by the Modern Language Association (MLA) and is used mainly in the Humanities, in such disciplines as English, Philosophy and related fields.

Check out the MLA Style Center website for more info!

Media attribution:

Image from: MLA Handbook Ninth Edition.



PART II

PART TWO: EXPLORING SOURCE TYPES

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- recognize clues within sources to identify which type of source it is

4. Exploring Source Types

To identify the correct MLA citation elements needed for your Works Cited list citation, **you first need to know what type of source** you have. Looking at a source's visual clues can help you figure this out.


A source can be in different formats. For example:

- a book can be in print or available online as an ebook in a Library database, freely online or part of a database or even self-published
- an article can be in a print journal or available online in a Library database or on a journal webpage
- a video can be on a DVD or streamed online
- and so on...

Other sources exist only electronically, such as blogs or websites and their individual webpages.

It can be a bit confusing figuring out what type of source you have. To help, we will go through some examples of source types and clues to look for.

5. How Do I Know the Source Is a Book?

Click on the  symbol to learn about the clues that help to identify a **Book**.



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-6>



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-7>



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-8>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-9>

Works Cited:

Kanu, Yatta. *Integrating Aboriginal Perspectives Into the School Curriculum: Purposes, Possibilities and Challenges*. U of Toronto P, 2011.

6. How Do I Know the Source Is a Magazine?

Click on the  symbol to learn about the clues that help to identify a **magazine**.



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=39#h5p-2>



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=39#h5p-3>




An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=39#h5p-4>

Works Cited:

Stone, Adam. "The End of Discipline in the Classroom." *Teach*, Jan.-Feb. 2020. issuu.com/teachmag/docs/teach_janfeb2020.

7. How Do I Know the Source Is a Journal Article?

Click on the  symbols to learn about the clues that help to identify a **scholarly journal article**.




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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=37#h5p-1>

Works Cited:

Kirkpatrick, Lori, et al. "Impact of a One-to-One iPad Initiative on Grade 7 Students' Achievement in Language Arts, Mathematics, and Learning Skills." *Computers in the Schools*, vol. 35, no. 3, 2018, pp. 171-185. *Taylor and Francis Online*, <https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771>.

8. How Do I Know the Source Is a Webpage?

Click on the  symbol to learn about the clues that help to identify a **webpage**.



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=41#h5p-5>

Works Cited:

“What UNESCO Does on Literacy.” UNESCO, 2019, en.unesco.org/themes/literacy-all/action.

9. Activity: Which Source Type Is This?

Activity 1



sfa

specialty food

FALL 2020 | SPECIALTYFOOD.COM

12 Under 35: Breakout Talent to Watch

Pictured: Gabrielle Elbienne, Tall Grass Food Box

HOLIDAY ISSUE

Product Roundups of
Gift Packs and Mission-
Driven Products

The New
Cocktail Culture

sofi™ Award
Winners



SPECIALTY FOOD
MAKER
SECTION
p. 59

CATEGORY EDUCATION



PHOTO: INTELLIGENTSIA

Madeleine Longoria-Garcia,
partner, Pacific Coffee Research

PHOTO: PACIFIC COFFEE RESEARCH



"I noticed a lot of people on social media have been saying, 'Wow, I do not know how to make good coffee, and I appreciate my local barista a lot more.'"

50 SPECIALTY FOOD



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-10>

Activity 2

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Healthline article. The address bar shows the URL: <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/what-is-a-vegan>. The page title is "What Is Veganism, and What Do Vegans Eat?". The article is categorized under "NUTRITION" and is marked as "Evidence Based". The author is Alina Petre, MS, RD (NL), and the article was written on August 26, 2019. The article content includes a table of contents with links: "What it is", "Rationale", "Types", "Foods to avoid", "Foods to eat", and "Bottom line". The main text begins with "Veganism is becoming increasingly popular." and continues with "In the past few years, several celebrities have gone vegan, and a wealth of vegan products have appeared in stores." and "However, you may still be curious about what this eating pattern involves — and what you can and can't eat on a vegan diet." The article concludes with "This article tells you everything you need to know about veganism." There is a social media sharing bar on the left with icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest. An advertisement placeholder on the right says "Ad closed by Google". The footer of the article says "© 2005-2020 Healthline Media".



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-11>

Activity 3



Download PDF

Share

Export



Appetite

Volume 127, 1 August 2018, Pages 364–372



A model of the dynamics of household vegetarian and vegan rates in the U.K.

James Waters

Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2018.05.017>

[Get rights and content](#)

Abstract

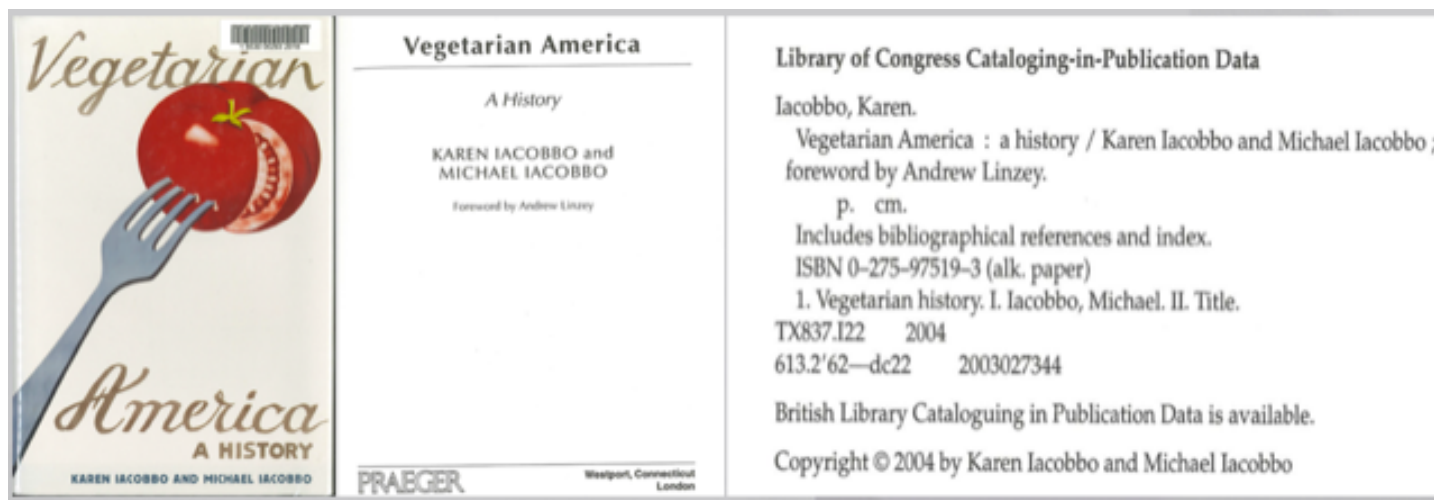
Although there are many studies of determinants of [vegetarianism](#) and [veganism](#), there have been no previous studies of how their rates in a population jointly change over time. In this paper, we present a flexible model of vegetarian and vegan dietary choices, and derive the joint dynamics of rates



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-12>

Activity 4





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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-13>

10. Source Types Summary

We have looked at books, journal and magazine articles and webpages, but **there are many more source types**. You can see some other examples in the image below.



Remember the Following:

- the first step in creating a MLA citation is to identify the type of source you are using
- after figuring out the type of source you are citing, you can move on to identifying the information needed to create a citation for that source
- you must **cite all sources** from which you take information, no matter what they are
- you always need to cite your sources whether you write an essay, create a video, do a presentation in class or use it in any other way

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“[Wordcloud for various types of sources]“ by University of Alberta Library’s APA Style Citation Tutorial is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

PART III

PART THREE: WORKS CITED LIST

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- create and format citations for the Works Cited list in MLA style

II. Two Types of Citation

In MLA Style, there are **two** parts to every citation: an in-text citation and a Works Cited list citation.

In-text citations use only a few details of the source, enough to locate its matching reference citation in the Works Cited list.

Works Cited list citations provide more information about the source, so that the reader can find it if they wish.

In-text Citations

You use only a few basic details

The researcher describes a virtuous person as one “who acts and feels as he or she should, for the right reason considering the circumstances” (Alvaro 770).

Works Cited List

You use ALL of the details

Alvaro, Carlo. “Ethical Veganism, Virtue and Greatness of the Soul.” *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, vol. 30, no. 6, 16 Nov. 2017, pp. 765-781. *SpringerLink*, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10806-017-9698-z>.

We will discuss both of these separately first and then together later. First, we will discuss Works Cited list citations.

12. What Is a Works Cited List?

A Works Cited list is an alphabetized list located on a separate page at the end of your paper that lists all the citations for the sources used in your paper to support your research.

Each citation is based on core elements specific to the source you are using. There are **up to nine core elements**, and they are arranged in a **certain order** and with the **punctuation as shown** below. Note that you will **not** need all elements for most of your citations.

The Core elements

1. Author.
2. Title of Source.
3. Title of Container,
4. Contributor,
5. Version,
6. Number,
7. Publisher,
8. Publication Date,
9. Location.

Core elements 1 and 2 :

1. Author.
2. Title of Source.

- are individual units
- each is followed by a **period**
- are only used once in a citation

Core elements 3-9:

3. Title of Container,
4. Contributor,
5. Version,
6. Number,
7. Publisher,
8. Publication Date,
9. Location.

- together form a unit, or **container**
- each element is followed by a **comma** except the last element used, which is followed by a period
- may need to be repeated

More about containers

A container may be located within another container. For example, an article is contained in a journal, and that journal may be contained in a database. In a case like that, you would need to add a **second container** to your citation, i.e. repeat elements 3-9. It is unlikely that you will ever need more than 2 containers to cite a source.

The sequence would then be:

Author. **Title of Source.** **Container One.** **Container Two.**

For more explanation about core elements and containers, check out the MLA Online Guide.



What about information that doesn't fit neatly into one of the core elements?

MLA allows for supplemental information to be added to a source if it helps for clarification. Depending on what this additional information is about, it may be added after the title or at the end of the citation.

The sequence would then be:

Author. **Title of Source.** **Supplemental Information.** **Container One.** **Container Two.** **Supplemental Information.**

Using this template and the MLA Online Guide to help create a reference citation is like using a recipe. The ingredients are the key pieces of information about a source. If you're missing an ingredient, leave it out or substitute it.

Following a recipe's directions is like following a citation example. If you follow the directions and add the ingredients at the right point, then your recipe (i.e. your citation) will turn out!

You are not expected to memorize MLA guidelines. Instead, use available resources (MLA Online Guide and this tutorial) to help guide you. Over time you will become more comfortable with creating citations yourself.



Image Attributions:

"Pancake recipe with ingredients Free Vector" by pikisuperstar is licensed under CC BY 4.0 International.

13. Works Cited: Book in Print

Next, we will use the template to look at creating Works Cited list citations for the sources evaluated in the previous chapters. Pay close attention to the **punctuation**, **capitalization** and font emphasis (*italics*) used.

Finding the core elements for the book from the previous chapter (there are four slides)



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=75#h5p-23>

The citation for the book (click image to see it bigger)

Kanu, Yatta. *Integrating Aboriginal Perspectives into the School Curriculum: Purposes, Possibilities, and Challenges*.
U of Toronto P, 2011.

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- is the surname (=family name), followed by the given name(s). MLA asks to list up to two authors fully. If there are two authors, the name of the first author is inverted, followed by a comma, the word **and** and then the second name in regular order. For example:
 - Smith, Beatrix A., and David Paul Fuller.

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the book in **title-style**
- as the book is a complete unit in itself and not part of something bigger, the title is *italicized*
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- not needed

4. Contributor,

- not needed for this example
- you would use this element to include information about other contributors, such as translators, illustrators and the like

5. Version,

- not needed for this example
- you would use this element to include edition information other than first editions, for example 2nd ed., limited

ed., rev. ed. and the like

6. Number,

- not needed for this example
- you would use this element to include information about a specific book volume in a series

7. Publisher,

- cite only the main publisher; write publishers' names in full, but omit words and abbreviations like Company (Co.), Corporation (Corp.), Incorporated (Inc.), and Limited (Ltd.)
- for academic institutions, abbreviate university with U and press with P

8. Publication Date,

- is the date the book was published; for books it is usually the copyright year (©2011)

9. Location.

- not needed

Now try it yourself!

The Library's [MLA Online Guide](#) is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a Works Cited list citation for this book



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=75#h5p-43>

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=75#h5p-44>

14. Works Cited: Magazine Article Found Online

Finding the core elements for the magazine article from the previous chapter (there are four slides)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=69#h5p-17>

The citation for the magazine article (click image to see it bigger):

Stone, Adam. “The End of Discipline in the Classroom.” *Teach*, Jan.-Feb. 2020, [issuu.com/teachmag/docs/teach_janfeb2020](https://www.teachmag.com/teachmag/docs/teach_janfeb2020).

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- as with all individual authors is the surname (=family name), followed by the given name(s).

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the **article** in **title-style**
- titles that are part of a larger work, such as an article in a journal/magazine/newspaper, are put “**in double quotation marks**”. Other examples are: a chapter in a collection of works, an episode of a TV series, a song on an album, etc.
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- is the title of the **magazine** in headline style
- title of containers are *italicized*

4. Contributor,

- usually not needed

5. Version,

- usually not needed

6. Number,

- you would use this element to include information about the magazine's volume and issue number
- as this magazine does not have any volume and issue numbers, this element is skipped

7. Publisher,

- not needed

8. Publication Date,

- give the date as detailed as it is in your source
- months longer than four letters are abbreviated (Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct. Nov., Dec.)
- seasons are written in small letters (spring, summer, fall, winter)

9. Location.

- is the online location, i.e. the URL; it is not necessary to include the page numbers for articles with a URL
- if you read the article in a print magazine, the location would be the page range

Now try it yourself!

The Library's [MLA Online Guide](#) is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a Works Cited list citation for this magazine article



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=69#h5p-18>

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=69#h5p-19>

15. Works Cited: Journal Article Found in a KPU Database

This is an example of a container within another container. The article is in the journal, and the journal is in a database.

Finding the core elements for the journal article from the previous chapter . There are four slides (click arrows bottom right to see bigger)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=66#h5p-14>

The citation for the journal article (click image to see it bigger)

Kirkpatrick, Lori, et al. "Impact of a One-to-One iPad Initiative on Grade 7 Students' Achievement in Language Arts, Mathematics, and Learning Skills." *Computers in the Schools*, vol. 35, no. 3, 30 Aug. 2018, pp. 171-185. Taylor and Francis Online, <https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771>.

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- as with all individual authors is the surname (=family name), followed by the given name(s). MLA asks to list only up to two authors fully. If there are **three or more authors**, as in this example, you only list the first author's name followed by the words **et al.** (which means "and others")

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the **article** in **title-style**
- titles that are part of a larger work, such as an article in a journal/magazine/newspaper, are put "**in double quotation marks**". Other examples are: a chapter in a collection of works, an episode of a TV series, a song on an album, etc.
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- is the title of the **scholarly journal** in title style
- titles of containers are *italicized*

4. Contributor,

- usually not needed

5. Version,

- usually not needed

6. Number,

- are the volume number and issue number of the journal
- the information is always written as vol. xx, no. xx

7. Publisher,

- not needed

8. Publication Date,

- is the date the article was published; for journal articles in print this is often only the year or the month (or season) and the year, but many online articles show a specific day of publication, as in this example; use the exact date given in the source

9. Location.

- for articles in print and for articles found through a KPU subscription database, this is the page range.

As this container is contained in another container, we need to add a second container in order to add further information. Note that we only need core elements 3 and 9.

3. Title of Container,

- is the name of the publishing platform
- titles of containers are *italicized*

9. Location.

- is always the **DOI** if it is available
- the official way of writing a DOI in MLA is the following format:
 - **https://doi.org/** followed by the **DOI number**
 - example: **https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771**

Variation 1:

If the DOI number is given like this: **doi:xxxxx**, for example doi:10.1080/00224540209603903 (as in the example below), remove “doi.” and replace it with https://doi.org/.

- for the example below, you would write **<https://doi.org/10.1080/00224540209603903>**

→ www-proquest-com.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/docview/199839185/fulltextPDF/C0C01D57CF8542FCPQ/6?accountid=35875

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< Back to issue < 6 of 11 >
Full Text | Scholarly Journal

Value domains of Turkish adults and university students
Aygün, Zahide Karakitapoğlu; Imamoglu, E Olcay.
The Journal of Social Psychology; Philadelphia Vol. 142, Iss. 3, (Jun 2002): 333-351. DOI:10.1080/00224540209603903

Full text Full text - PDF Abstract/Details References 59

NONE 1 / 19 111% +

Value domains of Turkish adults and university students
Aygün, Zahide Karakitapoğlu; Imamoglu, E Olcay
The Journal of Social Psychology; Jun 2002; 142, 3; ProQuest
pg. 333

The Journal of Social Psychology, 2002, 142(3), 333-351

**Value Domains of Turkish Adults
and University Students**

ZAHIDE KARAKITAPOĞLU AYGÜN

Variation 2:

If a DOI is already given as a hyperlink, check the link carefully and adjust it if necessary.

- for example, the hyperlink for the Kirkpatrick article on top of this page shows as:
<https://doi-org.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771>
- you would adjust the DOI link to the following (unless your instructor prefers the link above):

<https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771>

What is the difference between the two?

The link that contains **doi-org.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443** will go to the KPU login page. A person who has KPU credentials can login and access the article. The link that contains **doi.org** will go to the article via a gated site where anyone can access it (although they may need to pay for it). Some instructors prefer the link containing the ezproxy part, as they can access the article quickly and directly that way, so **please check with your instructor about their preferences**.

Variation 3:

If **no DOI** is available, look for a **permalink** or **stable URL** and use the link that is provided there.

Example one: an article **without a DOI** found in a database called **JSTOR**.

- In the example below, the stable URL shows the following:
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23357046>
- You can omit the http:// or https:// prefix, because the link still works without it. Shorten the link to:
www.jstor.org/stable/23357046

→ www.jstor-org.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/stable/23357046?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents ☆ ⚙️ 👤

European Journal of Education / Vol. 48, No. 1, March 2013 / Open Educational Resources and the Trans...

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JOURNAL ARTICLE
Open Educational Resources and the Transformation of Education
Ilkka Tuomi

European Journal of Education
Vol. 48, No. 1, ICT and Education: taking stock of progress and looking at the future (March 2013), pp. 58-78 (21 pages)
Published by: Wiley

< Previous | Next >
Item Item

Stable URL ⓘ
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23357046>

Cite this item

1 of 21 pages

European Journal of Education, Vol. 48, No. 1, 2013

Open Educational Resources and the Transformation of Education

Ilkka Tuomi

Introduction

Evolution becomes revolution when the established institutional order changes and new social practices and concepts begin to organise everyday activity and discourse. The Open Educational Resources (OER) movement potentially represents such a revolution. Stanford's machine learning and artificial intelligence courses enrolled over 260,000 students from more than 190 countries in autumn 2011, spinning-off the two venture capital funded start-ups Coursera and Udacity. The MIT and Harvard University press conference on the edX OER

Example two: an article **without a DOI** found in a database from **EBSCOhost**.

When you click the **Permalink** button on the right, a window pops up on the top with the permalink URL.

- In the example below, the permalink shows:
<https://ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=120481718&login.asp&site=ehost-live&scope=site>
- use this link as it will go to the KPU login page and instructors can access the article quickly; the <https://> prefix is included in this case, because the link would not work without it

The screenshot displays the EBSCOhost interface for a specific article. The top navigation bar includes a search bar and a 'Permalink' button. The article title is 'Academic Integrity: Effects of Demographic Variables on Students' Conduct'. The authors listed are Soroya, Muhammad Shahid¹, Hashmi, Muhammad Amir², and Soroya, Saira Hanif². The source is 'South Asian Studies (1026-678X), Jul-Dec2016, Vol. 31 Issue 2, p27-43, 17p.'. The document type is 'Article'. The subject terms include 'SCHOLARLY method -- Moral & ethical aspects', 'PLAGIARISM', 'COLLEGE students', and 'DEMOGRAPHIC characteristics'. The geographic terms are 'PAKISTAN'. The author-supplied keywords are 'Academic Integrity', 'Pakistan', and 'Plagiarism'. The abstract states: 'This study aimed to find out the effect of demographic variable i.e. gender, age, group of studies, GPA etc. on level of academic integrity among Pakistani students. The design of the study is quantitative in nature, in which the survey research method was employed to gather data from the respondents. A self-reported'.

Note:

If you were to apply official publishing rules, you would omit <https://ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/login?url=https://> and write the link as follows: search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=120481718&login.asp&site=ehost-live&scope=site. This link would go to the EBSCOhost login page where people not affiliated with KPU may access the article if they have a subscription. Use this option for your assignments only if your instructor asks you to do so.

If **neither a DOI number, nor a DOI link, permalink or stable URL** is available, copy the **URL** from the browser. If it is longer than three lines, shorten it to the last break where the link still works. You can usually also omit **https://** for these (unless the link needs this prefix in order to work). Example:

The screenshot shows a PDF document titled "Perceived barriers by university students in the practice of physical activities" by Manuel Gómez-López, Antonio Granero Gallegos, and Antonio Baena Extremera. The document is from the Journal of Sports Science and Medicine (2010) 9, 374-381. The URL in the browser address bar is ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3761719/pdf/jssm-09-374.pdf, which is circled in red. The document includes an abstract and key words.

©Journal of Sports Science and Medicine (2010) 9, 374-381
<http://www.jssm.org>

Research article

Perceived barriers by university students in the practice of physical activities

Manuel Gómez-López ✉, Antonio Granero Gallegos and Antonio Baena Extremera
Faculty of Sports Science, University of Murcia, Murcia, Spain

Abstract
The main goal of this research is to study in detail the main characteristics of university students in order to find out the reasons why they have adopted an inactive lifestyle. In order to do so, a questionnaire on the analysis of sports habits and lifestyle was given to 323 students. They were taken from a representative sample of 1834 students. These 323 students had pointed out at the moment of the fieldwork, not having practiced any sport in their spare time. Our findings point out that there are diverse reasons for this. On one hand, reasons referred to as external barriers such as lack of time, on the other hand, internal barriers such as not liking the physical activity, not seeing its practicality or usefulness, feeling lazy or with apathy, or thinking that they are not competent in this type of activities. Other reasons such as the lack of social support are grouped within the external barriers. Finally, it is important to stress that there are also differences based on gender with respect to motivation.

Key words: University students, barriers, physical and sport practice.

versity students (Irwin, 2007).
A large amount of the population are aware of the benefits of regular physical activity in conjunction with a healthy lifestyle, but also that physical inactivity and low fitness levels are one of the main problems of worldwide health. However, there is still a high prevalence of sedentary habits (Ku et al., 2006; Niñerola et al., 2006), both in childhood and adolescence (Trost and Loprinzi, 2008).
The majority of the countries stated not having practice any sport ever, for example 4.7% of Spanish youngsters with ages between 15 and 24 years old (Centre of Sociological Researches, 2000) and 62% aged between 15 and 74 years old (García, 2006) confirmed not having practiced any sport. Some Mediterranean countries, as is the case of Spain and Italy, are among the ones with the lowest level of regular exercise not only on an intensive level but also on a recreational one. Other countries like Scandinavian countries show a higher practice of a regular sport (Martínez-González et al., 2001). In addition to this, different studies have demonstrated that, in general,

Now try it yourself!

The Library's [MLA Online Guide](#) is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a Works Cited list citation for this journal article



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=66#h5p-42>

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=66#h5p-41>

16. Works Cited: Webpages

Finding the core elements for the webpage from the previous chapter. There are four slides.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=72#h5p-20>

The citation for the webpage (click image to see it bigger)

“What UNESCO Does on Literacy.” UNESCO, 2019, en.unesco.org/themes/literacy-all/action.

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- You probably wonder: **Where is the author?**
- The example above is a webpage with a group author that is the same as the publisher of the website, namely UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. MLA states that if the author of the web page is a corporate author (corporation, association, public institution, etc.), and the same as the publisher of the site, to OMIT the author element to avoid redundancy

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the webpage entry in **title-style**
- webpages, like articles in a journal/magazine/newspaper, book chapters, TV series episodes, songs on an album, etc., are part of a larger work, and therefore are put “**in double quotation marks**”.
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- is the site name; UNESCO is an acronym for the organization's full name
- title of containers are *italicized*

4. Contributor,

- usually not needed

5. Version,

- usually not needed

6. Number,

- not needed

7. Publisher,

- is written in regular script
- but **Where is the publisher in the citation?**
- MLA states that if the **site name** (i.e. the title of the container) is essentially the same as the author and the publisher, then both the author and publisher elements can be omitted. As the author, title of container and publisher in our example are all UNESCO, we only need to use this information once in the **title of container** position

8. Publication Date,

- if the webpage entry does not show a specific date the information was written, use the copyright date of the page
- if you wish, you may also add the date of access as supplemental information after the location element, for example: Accessed 15 Aug. 2021.

9. Location.

- is the website address (URL). Note that you can omit `http://` or `https://` as long as the shortened URL still works

Now try it yourself!

The Library's [MLA Online Guide](#) is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a works cited list citation for this webpage



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=72#h5p-45>

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=72#h5p-46>

17. Activity: Creating Works Cited List Citations

Part One

As you've learned, creating citations requires a few steps:

1. Identify the type of source,
2. Identify the core elements
3. Write the citation using the core elements and guidance from an existing example ([MLA Online Guide](#)); pay attention to correct formatting (punctuation, spacing, capitalization, italics).
4. Proofread your work.

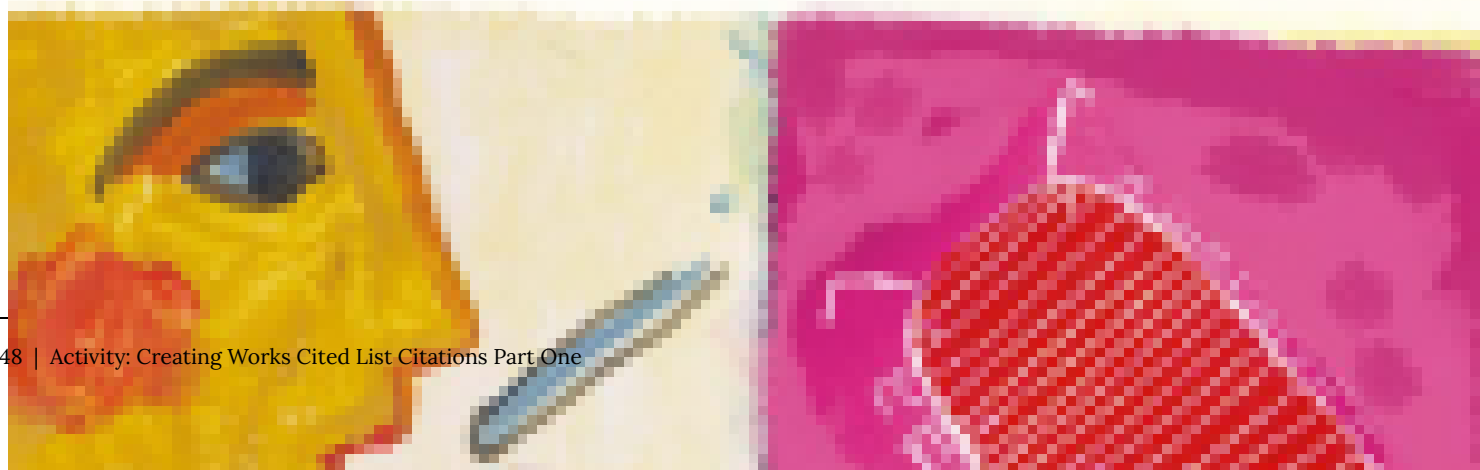
Complete the activities below to practice creating Works Cited list citations

Activity 1

Applying Cross-Curricular Approaches Creatively

Jonathan Barnes

LEARNING TO TEACH IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL



You want to create a citation for the **eBook** above. Drag and drop each element of the citation into their correct box.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=84#h5p-26>

Activity 2

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Psychoanalytic, Attachment, and
Developmental Perspectives

Edited by Marilyn Charles and Jill B...



First published 2019

by Routledge

2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge

52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017

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the editorial material, and of the authors for their individual
asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright
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information storage or retrieval system, without permission from
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trademarks and are used only for identification and explanation
infringe.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A catalog record has been requested for this book

Complete the following citation for **chapter one in the edited book above** from the Taylor and Francis database. Follow an example for a book chapter given on the MLA Online Guide. Make sure to include proper punctuation where necessary.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=84#h5p-27>

Activity 3

web.archive.org/web/20210624122814/https://www.bctf.ca/Research.aspx?id=47776

Home | E-mail Lists | Links | A to Z Index | Contact Us | Help

BCTF | British Columbia Teachers' Federation


About Us | News & Events | Publications | Social Justice | Issues in Education

Site Search Google Custom Search Quick Links

Home > Research

Inclusive Education

BC teachers are committed to the inclusion of all students. Every child deserves a quality education in a fully funded, universal public education system. However, ongoing system underfunding means that many students do not have access to a full range of educational services in their community, and that teachers do not have the supports to meet the needs of all their students. BCTF research is conducting a three-year (2018–2021) study on the state of inclusive education in BC.



Featured BCTF research

- The landscape of inclusion: How teachers in British Columbia navigate inclusive education policy and practice (Jan 2020)
- Inclusive education and special needs in British Columbia (Mar 2019)
- BCs Inclusive Education Funding Gap (Oct 2018)
- Recruitment and retention of teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing in BC public schools (May 2018)
- Summary of BC Ministry of Education Annual Class Size and Composition Data 2006-2018 (Apr 2018)
- Inclusion in British Columbia's public schools: Always a journey, never a destination? (Nov 2005)

About Us | News/Events | Publications | Advocacy/Action | Social Justice | Issues

A Union of Professionals

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Complete the citation for the **webpage** above. Make sure to include proper punctuation.



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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=84#h5p-28>

Image attributions

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18. Activity: Creating Works Cited List Citations Part Two

Activity 4

[←](#)
[→](#)
[↺](#)
[↻](#)

[www-proquest-com.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/hnp globeandmail/docview/1270828946/DD69751C180B4638PQ/1?accountid=35875](#)

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ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Globe and Mail

Basic Search

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1 of 2 ▶

Full Text | Historical Newspapers

SCHOOLS THAT FAIL

Mortimore, G E [The Globe and Mail \(1936-2017\)](#); Toronto, Ont. [Toronto, Ont]02 Sep 1965: W1. [Browse this issue](#)

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SCHOOLS THAT FAIL

Mortimore, G E

The Globe and Mail (1936-2017); Sep 2, 1965; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Globe and Mail

pg. W1



SCHOOLS THAT FAIL

Reluctance of white policy-makers to come to terms with Indian and Eskimo reality produces children lost between the two worlds

BY G. E. MORTIMORE

school changes, actually did the opposite. It is a matter of fact that Indian and Eskimo children, when placed in white schools, are almost always unhappy and unhappy children are almost always unhappy children.

...the more often the Indian and Eskimo children are placed in white schools, the more often they are unhappy and unhappy children are almost always unhappy children.

...the more often the Indian and Eskimo children are placed in white schools, the more often they are unhappy and unhappy children are almost always unhappy children.

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Related items

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Residential Schools: Impact on Aboriginal Students' Academic and Cognitive Development

Barnes, Rosemary, Josefowitz, Nina, Cole, Ester.

Canadian Journal of School Psychology;

Vancouver Vol. 21, Iss. 1-2, (Dec 2006): 18-32.

What Should High School Students Know?

Bigelow, Bill; Cramer, Katherine; Garry, Patrick; Haqopian, Jesse; Ladson-Billings, Gloria; et al.

PS, Political Science & Politics;

Washington Vol. 50, Iss. 4, (Oct 2017): 1077-1082.

Visualizing Pedagogy and Power with Urban Native Youth: Exposing the Legacy of the Indian Residential School...

Gray, Robin R.R.

Canadian Journal of Native Education Vol. 34, Iss. 1, (0, 2011): 9-27.

[Shingwauk's vision: a history of native residential schools]

Miller, J.R; Wilson, J Donald.

Canadian Journal of Education;

You want to create a citation for the **newspaper article from a KPU database** above. Fill in the missing elements.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=358#h5p-48>

Activity 5

thewalrus.ca/blue-space-is-the-new-green-space/

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JUNE 2021 / SCIENCE

Blue Space Is the New Green Space

Why being near water can be a boon for our health and wellness


f

BY DAN RUBINSTEIN

ILLUSTRATION BY SEAN LEWIS

Published 14:36, May. 10, 2021

in



CHAD GUENTER, a firefighter and rescue instructor in Canmore, Alberta, stands six-foot-three, weighs 250 pounds, and is covered in tattoos. He has seen a lot of troubling things while working: a seven-day-old baby who died of cardiac arrest, the bodies of three railroad engineers he helped recover from the crumpled wreck of a freight train. But, sometimes, it's the routine calls—like the elderly man who

OUR LATEST ISSUE



July/Aug 2021

Activate Windows

The Summer Reading issue, featuring new fiction from Randy

You want to create a citation for the **information above that you found on the Internet** . Fill in the missing elements.




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<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=358#h5p-49>

Activity 6

→ ↺ youtube.com/watch?v=Bg7hbA6lwBM

☰ YouTube^{CA} Search




ASHWEETHA SHETTY

▶ ⏮ 🔊 0:13 / 10:41 ⏭ ⏸ ⚙️ 📺 📱 🔍

How education helped me rewrite my life | Ashweetha Shetty

124,034 views • Aug 7, 2019

👍 4.5K 💬 126 ➦ SHARE ➦+ SAVE ...

 TED ✓
20M subscribers

SUBSCRIBE

You want to create a citation for the **TED talk you found on YouTube** . Follow the example given on the MLA Online Guide (look under “How do I cite/Audiovisual Media”) and fill in the missing elements.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=358#h5p-50>

PART IV

PART FOUR: IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- create and format in-text citations in MLA Style

19. What Is an In-Text Citation?

If you want to include information from a source you consulted in your paper, you need to create an **in-text citation**. As mentioned before, in-text citations use only a few details of the source, enough to locate its matching citation in the Works Cited list.

In MLA style you generally need to include the following elements for **all** in-text citations, whether you are citing a book, a journal or trade article, a website or any other item:


- the author's surname(s) or the group name
- the page number or other fixed locator if available

Where do I place citations in my writing?

Because in-text citations tell your reader which ideas belong to you and which ideas belong to someone else, it is crucial that you place them correctly. There are two different ways that you can include in-text citations into your assignments:

- as a *parenthetical citation* at the end of your sentence
- as a *citation in prose* as part of the sentence

In-text citation examples for a SHORT quote

Click on the  symbol to learn about how to add in-text citations for short quotes (not longer than 4 lines).

Citation in prose




An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-30>

Parenthetical citation



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-31>

In-text citation examples for a LONG quote

Click on the  symbol to learn about how to add in-text citations for long quotes (longer than 4 lines).

Citation in prose




An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-32>

Parenthetical citation



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-33>

In-text citation examples for paraphrases

Click on the  symbol to learn about how to add in-text citations for paraphrases.

Citation in prose



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-29>

Parenthetical citation



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-47>

What if there aren't any page numbers?

Some sources don't have page numbers, in which case you **normally simply omit this information**. However, if there is a **visible and fixed** other locator (such as a chapter number or paragraph number), then include this information in lieu of the page number.

- **Section** and sections are abbreviated to sec. and secs.
- **chapter** and **chapters** to ch. and chs.
- **paragraph** and **paragraphs** to par. and pars.

What if there is no author? What if there are multiple authors?

Whatever the situation, you still need to cite your source. Check out the MLA Citation guide for answers to these and other questions, and if you need help, please ask us.

Tip: It is easiest to create the Works Cited citation first and then its matching in-text citation(s).

20. In-Text Citations Activity

In this section, complete the following three activities to practice creating parenthetical and citations in prose by typing in the in-text citation.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=95#h5p-34>

PART V

PART FIVE: HOW IT ALL WORKS TOGETHER

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- create and format Works Cited list and in-text citations in MLA Style

21. How It All Works Together

As we have covered, reference list citations and in-text citations should match each other. They work together to clearly indicate which sources provide support to your assignment.



You wouldn't want to wear mismatched socks, just like you don't want mismatched citations!



You want your in-text and reference list citations (and socks) to match each other!

Image attribution:

“Mismatched Socks Solidarity Day” by Rik Panganiban is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International.

“X-ray socks” by unknown author is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International.

22. Matching Works Cited and In-Text Citations Activity

For the four questions in this activity, match the citation from the works cited list to their corresponding in-text citation by choosing the correct in-text citation from a selection of choices.

Godin, Katelyn M., et al. "Examining Predictors of Breakfast Skipping and Breakfast Program Use Among Secondary School Students in the COMPASS Study." *Journal of School Health*, vol. 88, no. 2, Feb. 2018, pp. 150-158. *Wiley Online Library*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/josh.12590>.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-35>

"Historical Thinking Concepts." *The Historical Thinking Project*, Centre for the Study of Historical Consciousness, historicalthinking.ca/historical-thinking-concepts.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-36>

McRae, Phil. "Ambiguous but Gaining Momentum." *ATA Magazine*, vol. 100, no. 2, winter 2020, teachers.ab.ca/News%20Room/ata%20magazine/Volume-100-2019-2020/Number-2/Pages/Ambiguous-but-gaining-momentum.aspx.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-37>

Sensoy, Özlem, and Robin DiAngelo. *Is Everyone Really Equal? An Introduction to Key Concepts in Social Justice Education*. 2nd ed., Teachers College Press, 2017.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-38>

23. Formatting and Sample Essay

Formatting your paper

There are certain rules you need to follow with regards to how your paper needs to look like, about such things like:

- Margins
- Font/Typeface
- Line spacing
- Title
- Page numbers
- Works Cited list
- Tables and figures

The MLA Style Centre explains how to format your paper in detail and with examples [here](#).

Sample essays

To see how this all looks like in a complete essay, check out the sample papers on the MLA Style Centre website!

MLA and Writing Support

Available resources to help you with MLA Style citation

Citing in MLA Style

- KPU Library MLA Citation Guide
 - many tips on in-text and works cited list citations, as well as examples on how to cite various sources and a handy Quick Guide.
- The official MLA Style Center website
 - many resources, including several sample papers, and many more citation examples

Ask Us!

- Library staff are here to help!
 - Click on [Ask Us](#) on the Library website to chat with us or send us an email
- For more in-depth citation questions, contact the Academic Integrity Liaison Librarian
 - send an email or schedule an appointment [here](#)

Writing Support

- For writing assistance
 - visit the KPU Learning Centre webpage
- For other student services
 - check out the Student Support webpage

Conclusion

Thank you for completing the MLA Style Citation Tutorial!

This tutorial is available for you to return to at any time.

KPU Library would appreciate it if you could complete the Feedback Form below. Your response will help us improve this tutorial and learn about your experience.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

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References and Attribution

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Changes

The modifications from the APA Style Citations Pressbook include:

- Adapting all information and converting all examples to MLA citation style
- Chapter “What is a Works Cited List?” (previously “Creating Reference List Citations”)
 - Introduced the core elements and container approach
- Chapters 13-16
 - changed activities from the “The 4Ws” to “Finding the core elements”
 - adapted H5P activities (Exercise 1 and 2) to MLA style
- Chapter “Creating Reference List Citation Activity”: added three new activities (4-6)
- Removed chapter “Summary of the four W’s”
- Chapter “What is an In-Text Citation”
 - renamed “narrative” to “citation in prose”
 - corrected quoting errors in the long quote example
 - divided the paraphrase example into two separate examples
 - removed images
- Chapter “How it All Works Together”: removed “Opinion” image
- Added Chapter “Formatting and Sample Essay”
- Chapter “Conclusion”: new Feedback form using LibWizard