

HOW TO CITE SOURCES



There are many methods of citing sources. The most common citation method is to identify the source in the text, putting the author's last name and the page number of the cited material in parenthesis (Aase 7). The author's last name links the reader to a Works Cited List of sources at the end of the paper or project where the full publishing information is given (see "Preparing a Works Cited List"):

Works Cited:

Aase, Sara. "Healthy Athletes, Head to Toe." *Current Health* 2 Sept. 2006: 7-9.

If there is no author, use the first few words of the title. If the author's name is used in the text, you only need to include the page number. Some Internet sources may NOT have an author, title, or page number. In this case, use the first few words of the unique description of the site from your Works Cited List.

Your sources **MUST** be cited **WITHIN** the text **AND** listed on the **Works Cited List**.

EXAMPLES — HOW TO CITE CORRECTLY

The Original Information (from a magazine article):

"In 2004, hospitals treated more than 1.6 million people ages 18 and under for sports injuries, which are on the rise."

Plagiarism (same words, no quotation marks):

In 2004, hospitals treated more than 1.6 million people ages 18 and under for sports injuries.



The student has used the author's exact words, leaving out only a phrase, without quotation marks or a citation.

Also Plagiarism (incorrect paraphrase):

Hospitals doctored more than 1.6 million people 18 and younger for injuries due to sports in 2004.



The student has made only slight changes, substituting words such as "doctored" for "treated," "younger" for "under," leaving out words, rearranging phrases, and giving NO citation.

A Solution (appropriate paraphrase):

In recent years, hospitals have seen an increase in sports related injuries among young people, 18 and under. More than 1.6 million children were treated in 2004 (Aase 7).



This student has paraphrased in her own words, while accurately reflecting and **citing** the author's ideas.

A Different Solution (quotation with cite):

In her article "Healthy Athletes, Head to Toe," Sara Aase states that "in 2004, hospitals treated more than 1.6 million people ages 18 and under for sports injuries, which are on the rise" (7).



By introducing his source, the student signals that the following material is from that source. All exact wording is in **quotation marks** AND the source is **cited**.

MORE EXAMPLES — CITING CORRECTLY

The Original Information (from a website):

"Hydrogen energy is a potential primary source of fuel for automobiles, as well as a potential source of energy for heating buildings and generating electricity."



Work Cited:

Gasoline Alternatives—Hydrogen and Electrical Energies. 18 May 2006. AES—Alternative Energy Sources Info Website. 28 Sept. 2006 <www.netpilot.ca/aes/gas/index.html>.

Plagiarism (same words, no quotation marks):

Hydrogen energy is a potential primary source of fuel for automobiles, as well as a potential source for heating buildings and generating electricity (Gasoline).



Even though the source is cited, the student has failed to put quotation marks around the author's exact words. Additionally, a source for the photograph needs to be listed.

A Solution (appropriate paraphrase):

One possible gasoline alternative is hydrogen energy, which may also be used to heat homes and produce electricity (Gasoline).



This student has paraphrased in her own words, while accurately **citing** the source of the text and the image. The complete source information for the image would need to be listed on the Works Cited List as well.

A Different Solution (quotation, paraphrase, cite):

According to the Alternative Energy Sources (AES) website, "hydrogen energy is a potential primary source of fuel for automobiles." Additionally, it can be used to heat homes and produce electricity (Gasoline).

