Citation is not just for quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation</th>
<th>“One fish, two fish, red fish, blue fish” (Geisel 1).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Theodore Seuss Geisel (1960), writing as Dr. Seuss, wrote that there are two fish and that one is red and one is blue (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>There are many fish in the sea and they have unique characteristics (Geisel 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you find information, remember to collect info about the sources themselves, too:

- Author(s)
- Title
- Title of larger work (if your source is part of a collection, a journal, newspaper, etc.)
- Other contributors (editors, translators, etc.)
- Publisher
- Publication date
- Page numbers
- Database or website (if you got it online)
- URL

The two parts of MLA Citation:

1. In-text citations – indicate when you’ve used a source:
   - Three key pieces of info: Author’s last name & page number(s): e.g., (Geisel 1). Plus, if you use more than one work by that author, a shortened title: e.g., (Geisel, One Fish 1).
   - Two ways to do it:
     1. Include name in a “signal phrase”: According to Smith, many social workers run the risk of becoming emotionally attached to their clients (101).
     2. Name in parentheses: Many social workers “potentially face the problem of becoming attached emotionally to clients” (Smith 101).

2. “Works Cited” list at the end of the paper:
   - Each source must be listed in alphabetical order on a separate “Works Cited” page.
   - See format examples on the other side of this handout.
   - For additional format examples: http://tiny.cc/PurdueOwlMLA