Citations allow you to give proper credit for ideas and information in your paper that are not your own, demonstrating to the reader that you did your research and can back up the information you are providing. Use this checklist to avoid the most common citation mistakes that students make.

**In-Text Citations**
All my sources have been identified within the text of my paper. My *in-text citations* include the author’s last name and a page number. If the author is unknown use an abbreviation of the title.

**Author’s Name**
In-text citations use only the author’s last name. My *Works Cited list* uses the author’s full inverted name: Last Name, First Name.

**In-text Citation Examples:**
Photography affects our memory (Zelizer 52).

Zelizer (52) asserts that photography affects our memory.

Zelizer asserts that photography affects our memory (52).

**Online Source**
In each *work cited*, I included the URL or DOI number for each of my online sources. If there is no copyright date listed in my online source, I have an “Accessed on” date listed.

**Online source with a URL example:**

**Online source with a DOI example:**

**Works Cited List**
My *Works Cited* list is at the end of my paper and formatted in correct MLA style. It is titled “Works Cited” and is arranged alphabetically by author’s last name. Each line after the first line of every entry is indented one-half inch from the left margin. There is a corresponding in-text citation for each *work cited*.

**Containers**
In each *work cited*, I included the title of a source that is part of a larger work, known as the container.

**Example of Works Cited List:**


**Library Help**
I have consulted the library’s *Citation & Style guides* and *asked a librarian* for help with creating proper citations.