

MLA STYLE

Why Should I Reference?

References are used to record or document the source of each piece of information in your paper obtained from other researchers and writers. If you fail to document information that is not your own, you have committed plagiarism, a form of stealing.

What Should I Reference?

- Direct quotations
- Paraphrases of material
- Summaries of opinions, ideas, and interpretations obtained from other sources.

It is not necessary to document information that is common knowledge, but remember that it is always better to overdocument than to underdocument.

You may be concerned that, if you reference too much, your instructors will think the paper is not your own work. That is not so. The method of organization is yours, as well as the purpose that ties the material together, the topic sentences, concluding sentences, analytical and evaluative comments which allow the reader to make sense out of the reference material, and probably most of the introductory and concluding paragraphs.

What Style Should I Use?

Always ask the professor which documentation style is required for the assignment. Styles can vary greatly between journals even within one field. If no specifics are given, this Fastfacts can serve as a guide to one of the standard formats, the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (known as MLA style), established by the Modern Language Association for referencing in the arts. MLA style is used in most arts and humanities research, including English literature, history, philosophy and languages.

How Do I Reference?

MLA style uses parenthetical documentation for citations within the text. In this method, you will need an **in-text citation** (called a parenthetical reference because it is in parentheses) in the text placed as close as possible after the information (e.g., title, word, or phrase) that is being referenced, as well as an **entry in the Works Cited list**. Footnotes or endnotes are now usually used only for content that supplements or elaborates on important information in the text or for lists of multiple citations (see section C), although people familiar with previous versions of MLA style might use them for referencing as well.

About This Fastfacts

This Fastfacts is based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition.

A. In-Text Citations

In-text parenthetical references usually include the **last name** of the author(s) (or editor[s], translator[s], or compiler[s], if they are the primary person(s) identified on the title page) plus the **page reference** where the information appears. Parenthetical references should be placed where a pause in the sentence would naturally occur but as close as possible following the relevant idea or quotation.

INTEGRATING TEXT & CITATIONS

The following examples show how to punctuate around quotations and citations. Note that if you provide the author's name in the sentence, you don't have to include it in the parentheses.

- When using a direct quote within your sentence, use quotation marks around the words of the quotation, but place commas and periods after the *citation* — not within the quotation — regardless of whether

there is a comma or period at the end of the original material:

In the days when doctors “stressed air as the communicator of disease” (Tuchman 102), they were unaware of other factors.

In exposing the myth of freedom of the press, Rivers notes that “[p]residential control reached its zenith under Andrew Jackson” (7).

Miranda justifies her actions as “fair play” (Shakespeare, *The Tempest* 5.1.175).

- Question or exclamation marks that appear in the original source, however, stay within the quotation marks:

The more appropriate question is, “have we gone too far to reverse the environmental damage caused by reckless deforestation?” (Jones 187).

Lear protests, “O, reason not the need!” (2.4.258) when Regan insists on eliminating her father’s advisors.

- If the quotation is longer than four lines, start it on a new line, indent the block one inch from the left margin (but not from the right), don’t use quotation marks, maintain the same spacing between lines as in your main text, and always put the final punctuation *before* the citation:

It is important to keep in mind, however, that these two “arguments” . . . are really two faces of a single argument, an argument defining democracy, in part, as that form of government which recognizes the necessity of certain luxuries. (Bogel 172)

- Don’t indent the first line of the quote any farther unless you are quoting two or more paragraphs and the first sentence quoted begins a paragraph in the source.
- As in the example above, use *ellipsis points* to indicate that you’ve omitted original material from your quotation. An ellipsis within a sentence uses three periods, with a space before each and a space after the last.

is a work that is published regularly, such as a newspaper, journal, or magazine). Earlier versions of MLA used underlining if italics were not available. This handout uses italics rather than underlining, but you should always respect your instructor’s format preferences.

- “double quotation marks” for the title of an article, chapter, short poem, page in a Web site, TV or radio episode, or song.

The following list explains what to include in a parenthetical citation in various situations. These formats apply to both electronic and print sources.

ONE OR TWO AUTHORS

When the narrator claims that “[w]e live, as we dream — alone” (Conrad 82), he affirms the impossibility of understanding...

The situation could be contained “because the transfer was replicated within Canada’s borders” (Toner and Doern 471).

THREE OR MORE AUTHORS

Either list all authors, or list only the first author followed by et al., but make sure the entry in the Works Cited matches the format in your parenthetical reference.

... (Donald, Moore, Morrow, Wargetz, and Werner 38-40).

... (Donald et al. 38-40).

ANONYMOUS AUTHOR / NO AUTHOR

Use the title of the work in place of the author.

... (*Beowulf* 42).

CORPORATE OR GOVERNMENT AUTHOR

If no personal author is named, consider the organization to be the primary author. If the name is long, incorporate it into the text itself.

... (United Nations Commission on Human Rights 14).

... information from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (14).

FORMATTING TITLES OF ARTICLES & BOOKS

The current *MLA Handbook* uses

- *italics* for the title of a periodical, book, play, Web site, film, TV or radio program, CD, or dance performance. (Note: A *periodical*

MULTIPLE SOURCES BY THE SAME AUTHOR

Add a short form of the title to distinguish between works, e.g., for Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays*, and *The Double Vision: Language and Meaning in Religion*. Italicize the shortened title.

... (Frye, *Anatomy* 71).

... (Frye, *Double Vision* 85).

DIFFERENT AUTHORS, SAME LAST NAME

Add a first name or initial to differentiate them.

... (N. Smith 47).

... (C. Smith 110).

CITING A WORK LISTED BY TITLE

Use the full title or a shortened version (in italics), beginning with the word by which the full title is alphabetized in the Works Cited, e.g., *Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry* would be cited as

... (*Glossary* 3).

NOT

... (*Heraldry* 3).

MULTIPLE WORKS WITHIN ONE CITATION

... (Fukuyama 42; McRae 101-33).

Multiple sources can also be cited in a note (footnote or endnote) so they don't interrupt the text as much (see section C).

ACT/SCENE/LINE REFERENCES

Use division (act, scene, canto, book, part) and line numbers instead of page numbers when citing commonly studied verse plays or poems. Unless your instructor specifies otherwise, use arabic numerals separated by periods for these references.

- Citing a play (act 5, scene 1, line 6):
... Sebastian calls the ending "A most high miracle!" (Shakespeare, *The Tempest* 5.1.6).
- Citing an epic poem (book 11, line 1):
... "Now to the shores we bend, a mournful train," Odysseus urges his men (Homer, *The Odyssey* 11.1).

- Citing a short poem:

... Browning's poem begins, "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall, / Looking as if she were alive . . ." ("My Last Duchess" lines 1-2).

Use the slash (/) to separate lines of the poem. Use the words "line" or "lines" the first time, then write only the numbers (don't use abbreviations "l." or "ll." because they could be confused with the number "1").

- Citing from the Bible (name of the version in italics, abbreviated name of the book of the Bible, plus chapter number and verse number separated by a period):

As described in the Bible, Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be four living creatures" (*New Jerusalem Bible*, Ezek. 1.5).

Note that the word Bible (or Talmud or Koran) does not have to be italicized, but full and shortened titles of specific editions do (e.g., *New Jerusalem Bible*).

ABBREVIATED TITLES

See the *MLA Handbook* for a list of widely used and accepted abbreviations for titles of the books of the Bible and of famous literary works (e.g., Ezek., used above for Ezekiel).

ONLY ONE WORK CITED IN A PAPER

When all citations in the paper are to the same work, for example in a close reading of that work, you can omit the author's name and give only the page or act/scene/line references throughout.

COMMONLY STUDIED WORKS

For commonly studied prose (e.g., novels or plays) available in many editions, provide more information than just the page number so the reader can find the quote in any edition. Provide the page number separated by a semi-colon from the other information. If there is no pagination, cite only the chapter number or other location information.

... (130; ch. 9).

... (271; bk. 4, ch. 2).

... (ch. 12).

NO PAGE NUMBERS (E.G., WEB SITES)

When there are no page numbers, as in an electronic source, for example, you may describe the location of a reference using section titles and/or paragraph numbers ONLY if these are labelled in the source. Otherwise, cite the source in its entirety. Note punctuation in examples below.

Hypertext, as one theorist puts it, is “all about connection, linkage, and affiliation” (Moulthrop, par. 19).

Several examples of superstition have been traced back as far as primitive men (Washburn, sec. 9).

A recent blog notes that semicolons are on the decline (“Punctuation Paranoia”).

have been copied and distributed in print or on the Web *with the instructor’s permission*. If they are unpublished, cite them using the instructor’s name and the date of the lecture.

... (Brown 22 Jan. 2004).

B. List of Works Cited

The “Works Cited” page comes at the end of your paper and provides the full bibliographic information for materials you have cited within your paper. If you want to include references for material you used but didn’t cite, they would appear in a “Works Consulted” page.

All bibliographic references should be listed in alphabetical order by author’s last name with the first line of an entry flush left and subsequent lines indented (called a **hanging indent**). Entries should be **double-spaced** within and between entries (examples shown here are single-spaced to save space). Do not place an extra space between entries. The following examples show the order of elements for various types of Works Cited entries.

A MULTIVOLUME WORK

If you are citing specific pages in more than one of the volumes of a multivolume work, specify the volume before the page number.

Hughes’s work is written in “the rhythms, inflections, and slang of African-American speech” (Scrimgeour 2: 237).

To refer to the whole work:

... (Scrimgeour, vol. 2)

BOOK

Last, First. Title of Work. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Medium of Publication.

Pennee, Donna Palmateer. *Moral Metafiction: Counterdiscourse in the Novels of Timothy Findley*. Toronto: ECW Press, 1991. Print.

Medium of publication can include print, Web, radio, television, CD, film, performance, etc.

CITED MATERIAL WITHIN A SOURCE

Limit your use of this method by obtaining the original source (e.g., Johnson) whenever possible. If not possible:

... Johnson considered the event an “extraordinary success” (qtd. in Thomson 5: 450).

Include only Thomson in your Works Cited list.

MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR

List the first author in “Last Name, First Name” order, but all other authors’ names as “First Name Last Name” in the order they are given on the book’s title page. Separate authors’ names with commas and add “and” before the last author’s name.

Fischlin, Daniel, and Martha Nandorfy. *Eduardo Galeano: Through the Looking Glass*.

Montreal: Black Rose Books, 2002. Print.

COURSE AND LECTURE MATERIALS

Course readers: If you are citing an article or short piece from the reader, cite the article author’s name, but use the page numbers of the reader (even if the article’s original page numbers are visible in the reader). If you are citing the whole reader, cite the instructor’s name as the compiler.

Course manual: Treat these as books with the instructor as author (unless another author is indicated).

Lecture notes: Treat these as books with the instructor as author if they are published. Course or lecture notes may be considered “published” if they

Donald, Robert B., James D. Moore, Betty Richmond Morrow, Lillian Griffith Wargetz, and Kathleen Werner. *Writing Clear Paragraphs*. 6th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1999. Print.

If there are more than three authors, you can choose to list only the first author, followed by et al., as long as you do the same in both the Works Cited list and the in-text citation.

Donald, Robert B., et al. *Writing Clear Paragraphs*. 6th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1999. Print.

GOVERNMENT AUTHOR

Issuing Agency. Title. Personal author(s) if any (using By, Ed., Comp., etc.). Place of publication: Publisher, Date. Medium of Publication.

Health Canada. *Canada's Food Guide to Healthy Eating*. Comp. John Smith. Ottawa: Public Works and Government Services, 1997. Print.

ANONYMOUS AUTHOR/NO AUTHOR

Start the entry with the title, ignoring articles (A, An, The) for alphabetizing. Your in-text citation would use a short version of the title (if necessary).

Beowulf. Trans. E. Talbot Donaldson. Ed. Nicholas Howe. New York: Norton, 2001. Print.

AN EDITION

For classics or works that appear in multiple editions, include the edition number and/or editor's name after the title of the work.

Last, First. Title of Work. Edition Information. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Medium of Publication.

Rae, Douglas W. *The Political Consequences of Electoral Laws*. Rev. ed. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1971. Print.

Austen, Jane. *Sense and Sensibility*. Ed. Claudia Johnson. New York: Norton, 2001. Print.

A TRANSLATION

If you're primarily referencing the work itself, start with the original author's name.

Author Last, First. Translated Title. Trans. Name of Translator(s). Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Medium of Publication.

Nietzsche, Friedrich Wilhelm. *Beyond Good and Evil*. Trans. Marianne Cowan. Chicago: H. Regnery Co., 1955. Print.

If you're analyzing the comments and choices made by the translator, start with the translator's name.

Translator Last, First, trans. Translated Title. By Name of Author(s). Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Medium of Publication.

Cowan, Marianne, trans. *Beyond Good and Evil*. By Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche. Chicago: H. Regnery Co., 1955. Print.

PART OF AN ANTHOLOGY/COLLECTION

If the part is a short poem, story, or chapter, place it in quotation marks.

Last, First. "Title of Part." Title of Anthology. Editor. Edition/Volume. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Pages of the part. Medium of Publication.

Joyce, James. "From Ulysses." *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*. Ed. M. H. Abrams. 4th ed. Vol. 2. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1996. 2374-413. Print.

If the part is a longer poem or play and/or has been published independently (not in an anthology), format it like a book title (in italics), followed by the name of the anthology (in italics). You can also provide the year of original publication after the title of the part.

Hansberry, Lorraine. *A Raisin in the Sun*. 1959. *Black Theater: A Twentieth-Century Collection of the Work of Its Best Playwrights*. Ed. Lindsay Patterson. New York: Dodd, 1971. 221-76. Print.

REFERENCE BOOK

If the article is credited, start with the author's name; otherwise, start with the entry title. When you are citing familiar reference books, you need to provide only the edition, year of publication, and medium of publication:

Ehrlich, Blake, and Eugene Vanderpool.

"Athens." *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropedia*. 15th ed. 1995. Print.

"Noon." *The Oxford English Dictionary*. 2nd ed. 1989. Print.

When the reference book is less familiar, provide the full publication information:

Hintzen, Percy C. "Dessalines, Jean-Jacques." *Biographical Dictionary of Latin American and Caribbean Political Leaders*. Ed. Robert J. Alexander. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1988. Print.

MULTIVOLUME WORK

If you are citing from only one volume, provide only the publication information for that volume.

Scrimgeour, J. D. "Langston Hughes." *The Oxford Encyclopedia of American Literature*. Ed. Jay Parini. Vol. 2. New York: Oxford UP, 2004. Print.

If you cite from multiple volumes, provide the total number of volumes just before the publication information. Make sure your in-text citation specifies the correct volume (see under "A. In-Text Citations").

Nairn, Bede, Geoffrey Serle, and Russel Ward, eds. *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. 13 vols. Melbourne: Melbourne UP, 1972. Print.

ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL

Last, First. "Article Title." *Journal Title* Volume.Issue (Date): page-page. Medium of Publication.

Pesciarelli, Enzo. "Aspects of the Influence of Francis Hutcheson on Adam Smith." *History of Political Economy* 31.3 (1999): 525-45. Print.

ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER

Last, First. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title* Date, Edition information: Page. Medium of Publication.

Coyle, Jim. "50 Years Underground: 12 Stops. 16 Minutes. All of Humanity." *Toronto Star* 27 Mar. 2004: A23. Print.

If the article threads through several non-continuous pages, you can use a "+" instead of listing all the pages.

Hennenberger, Melinda. "The Leonardo Cover-Up." *New York Times* 21 Apr. 2002, late ed., sec. 6:42+. Print.

ARTICLE REVIEWING ANOTHER WORK

Begin with author and title of the review article, followed by "Rev. of" and information about the source being reviewed.

Last, First. "Title of Review." Rev. of *Title of Original Work*, by Author Name. *Title of Review Periodical* Date: page-page. Medium of Publication.

Urdike, John. "No Brakes." Rev. of *Sinclair Lewis: Rebel from Main Street*, by Richard Lingeman. *New Yorker* 4 Feb. 2002: 77-80. Print.

If the review is of a performance or production, include the production information before the publication information.

Conlogue, Ray. "No Words Minced in Revised Hedda." Rev. of *Hedda Gabler*, by Henrik Ibsen, dir. Judith Thompson. Shaw Festival, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON. *The Globe and Mail* 10 Aug. 1991: C10. Print.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE, OR PHOTOGRAPH

To reference a print reproduction of a work, use the following format.

Last, First. *Title of Work*. Year of Composition (if not known, use "N.d."). Institution where original is housed or name of private owner. City. *Title of Book*. By Author. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Page or location description. Medium of Publication.

Cassatt, Mary. *Mother and Child*. 1890. Wichita Art Museum. *American Painting: 1560-1913*. By John Pearce. New York: McGraw, 1964. Slide 22. Print.

To reference a Web-based reproduction of a work, add the access date after the medium information:

Evans, Walker. *Penny Picture Display*. 1936. *MOMA.org*. Web. 24 Apr. 2007.

FILM, VIDEO OR DVD

In a general discussion of a film:

Title of Film. Dir. Name of Director. Distributor, Year of Release. Medium (Film).

Bubba Ho-Tep. Dir. Don Coscarelli. Silver Sphere Corp., 2003. Film.

To include additional pertinent information, insert it between the title and distributor.

Like Water for Chocolate [*Como agua par chocolate*]. Screenplay by Laura Esquivel. Dir. Alfonso Arau. Perf. Lumi Cavazos, Marco Lombardi, and Regina Torne. Miramax, 1993. Film.

Possession. Adapted by Laura Jones and Neil LaBute. By A. S. Byatt. Dir. Neil LaBute. Perf. Gwyneth Paltrow, Aaron Eckhart, Jennifer Ehle, and Jeremy Northam. Focus/Warner Bros., 2002. Film.

When you're focussing on the contribution of a particular person, start with that person's name.

Jhabvala, Ruth Praver, adapt. *A Room with a View*. By E. M. Forster. Dir. James Ivory. Prod. Ismail Merchant. Perf. Maggie Smith, Denholm Eliot, Helena Bonham Carter, and Daniel Day-Lewis. Cinecom Intl. Films, 1985. Film.

Cite a video or DVD release like the original film, but add the **original release date and medium** before the name of the distributor.

Possession. Adapted by Laura Jones and Neil LaBute. By A. S. Byatt. Dir. Neil LaBute. Perf. Gwyneth Paltrow, Aaron Eckhart, Jennifer Ehle, and Jeremy Northam. 2002. Film. Universal Studios, 2003. DVD.

COURSE AND LECTURE MATERIALS

Course readers: Treat articles in a course reader as reprints in a collection compiled by the instructor (unless another compiler is indicated).

Author. "Title of Part." Title of Original Book/Periodical. Original Publication Information. Rpt. in Title of Course Reader. Comp. Instructor's Name. Publication Information of Reader. Pages in Reader. Medium of Publication.

Boyd, C. G. "Making Peace with the Guilty: The Truth About Bosnia." *Foreign Affairs* 74.5 (1995): 22-38. Rpt. in *POLS*4920 Selected Topics in International Relations Course Reader*. Comp. I. Spears. Guelph, ON: University of Guelph Bookstore, 2004. 255-64. Print.

Course manuals: Treat these as books, with the instructor as author (unless another author is indicated).

Stengos, T. *ECON*4640 Applied Econometrics Course Manual*. Guelph, ON: University of Guelph, 2003. Print.

Lecture notes: Treat these as books if they are published. Lecture notes are considered published if they have been copied and distributed in print or on the Web *with the instructor's permission*.

Stengos, T. *ECON*4640 Applied Econometrics Course Notes*. Guelph, ON: University of Guelph, 2001. Web. 28 Mar. 2003.

If they are unpublished (e.g., your own notes from a lecture), cite the lecturer, course information and date of the lecture.

Stengos, T. "ECON*4640 Applied Econometrics." University of Guelph. 23 Nov. 2003. Lecture.

REFERENCING ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Remember to acknowledge electronic sources and to evaluate them critically since much of the material on the Internet is inappropriate for use in an academic paper. For example, information found on Wikipedia may be useful for general information about a topic, but is not considered a scholarly source. Ask yourself:

- Is this reference current?
- Has the work been critically evaluated and, if so, by whom?
- Who is the publisher or sponsoring organization?
- Does the work cite other sources?

For information about how to evaluate a Web site, go to www.lib.uoguelph.ca/assistance and look for the topic under [Online Tutorials](#).

WEB SITE DOCUMENT

Use this template for a basic format guide. Note all items are followed by a period, except for the publisher's name. Date of access (the date *you* looked at the source) follows "medium" information.

Last, First. "Title of Document." Name of Web site. Name of Web site publisher/organization, date published. Medium of publication. Date accessed.

Danielson, Stentor, and David Braun. "Shark 'Photo of the Year' Is E-Mail Hoax." *National Geographic News*. National Geographic Society, 8 Mar. 2005. Web. 29 Jul. 2011.

The MLA no longer requires URLs in Works Cited entries, unless a reader cannot be reasonably expected to find the source without it. If you include the URL, place it after the period following "Date accessed," in angled brackets:

... 20 Jul. 2011. <<http://www.blakearchive.org/blake/>>.

If the URL has to break over a line, break it after a slash (/). Do not allow a hyphen to be inserted at the break.

WEB SITE DOCUMENT (NO AUTHOR)

"Title of Document." Name of Web site. Name of Web site publisher/organization, date published. Medium of publication. Date accessed.

"Seniors Care Highlights Health Spending." *CBC.ca*. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 24 Apr. 2008. Web. 29 Jul. 2011.

ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE JOURNAL

Last, First. "Title of Article." Name of Journal Volume:Issue (Year): Pages. Medium of publication. Date accessed.

Butler, Darrell L., and Martin Sellbom. "Barriers to Adopting Technology for Teaching and Learning." *Educause Quarterly* 24.2 (2002): 22-28. Web. 29 Jul. 2011.

If the journal does not number pages, use "n. pag." instead of page numbers.

Smith, J. "Writing About Sports." *Writing Matters* 2.2 (2006): n. pag. Web. 29 Jul. 2011.

ONLINE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT

Government. Agency name. Title of Document. Date published. Medium of publication. Date accessed.

Canada. Human Resources and Social Development Canada. *Service Canada Government On-Line 2005 Public Report*. Dec. 2006. Web. 29 Jul. 2011.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

For e-mail messages:

Author of Message. "Subject Line." Message to Recipient's Name. Date Sent. Medium.

Stevens J. "Methods of Electronic Referencing." Message to John Smith. 28 Mar. 2011. E-mail.

For discussion lists:

Author of Message. "Title of Document on Subject Line." Name of Forum. Date of Posting. Medium. Date of Access.

Merrian, Joanne. "Spinoff: Monsterpiece Theatre." Shaksper: The Global Electronic Shakespeare Conf. 30 Apr. 1994. Online posting. 29 Jul. 2011.

If only a screen name is provided, include it as the author's name.

C. Footnotes and Endnotes

Official MLA style no longer recommends using footnotes or endnotes for citations and referencing; however, notes may be used to add supplementary comments or additional references at key points in the text.

The only difference between footnotes and endnotes is their placement: footnotes appear at the bottom of the page on which the citation occurs, while endnotes appear at the end of your paper.

To use footnotes or endnotes, insert a superscripted number at the place in the text where you would like to add a comment. Use that number as the first element in the note reference, and indent the first line. See the following examples.

THE IN-TEXT CITATION

...Others have strongly disagreed with Johnson's point of view.¹

...Many studies have found similar results.²

THE NOTE

1. For a comprehensive discussion of opposition to Johnson, see Lewis.

2. For a sampling of studies that have been conducted, see Simpson 3; Jones 24-38; Armstrong, Wilson, and Cuneo 124-5; and Yu 67.

Need Advice or More Information?

- To find out about free appointments, drop-ins, workshops and more, visit www.writingservices.uoguelph.ca
- Questions or comments? Please email writing@uoguelph.ca.

Additional Relevant Fastfacts

- Using Quotations in Your Essay
- Plagiarism and Academic Integrity



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writing@uoguelph.ca

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