

	APA	MLA
	<i>Social science courses</i>	<i>English courses</i>
01	A synthesized collection of critical theories which indicate your opinion on Literature by selection of evidence (621, 635). <i>Research > Review/Opinion</i>	A synthesized collection of your opinions on Literature backed up with secondary critical research (491, 512). <i>Review/Opinion > Research</i>
02	Reference page is shown at end of document. • URLs are shown	Works Cited page at close of document. • URLs are <i>not</i> required
	• Article titles <i>do not</i> appear in quotation marks on this page: Birth of the Modern (683).	• Article titles <i>do</i> appear in quotation marks on this page: “Birth of the Modern.”
03	Sub topic headings allow readers to follow logic of paper— base these off chosen elements of discussion in thesis statement.	No sub topic headings required.
04	Footnotes only if necessary (623, 671, 676).	Footnotes are <i>not</i> utilized.
05	Signal phrases introduce quote with author’s last name and the year of publication for quoted material (632). • Use <i>past tense</i> or present-perfect tense (632). • Signal phrases help prevent unintended plagiarism and dropped quotations (633).	Signal phrases introduce quote with full name of author and credentials (510) • Use <i>present tense</i> or present-perfect tense (508-509). • Signal phrases help prevent unintended plagiarism and dropped quotations (509).
06	After a quotation is shown, an in-text citation is required to provide documentation. These should only provide a page number in the parenthesis provided after quoted materials. <i>example: (p. 1255).</i> • if the signal phrase does not provide author’s last name, place relevant documentation within parentheses: <i>(Wilson, 2009, p. 1255)</i> • it is <i>incorrect</i> to just merely place the author’s name in this section by itself; at this stage of your academic career it is important to be very thorough with your documentation. <i>(Wilson)</i> <i>Pages 639-644 list various situations you may encounter in your research.</i>	After a quotation is shown, an in-text citation is required to provide proper documentation. Only page numbers are shown in parenthesis immediately afterwards for MLA papers. <i>example: (1255).</i> • if the signal phrase does not provide author’s last name, place relevant documentation within parentheses: <i>(Wilson 1255)</i> • it is <i>incorrect</i> to simply place the author’s name in this section; at this stage of your academic career it is important to be very thorough with your documentation. <i>(Wilson)</i> <i>Pages 518-529 list various situations you may encounter in your research.</i>
	If the article does not show page numbers or if the author is unknown, use the article title: <i>(Poe’s Vision, 2009)</i>	If the article does not show page numbers or if the author is unknown, use the article title: <i>(“Poe’s Vision”)</i>
07.	Indirect sources are common in these papers. If you use material which is found within a critic’s citation, use the following formula: <i>(as cited in Wilson, 2009, p. 1239)</i> Again, variations may occur. See me if there are any questions after consulting your copy of the <i>Bedford Handbook</i> .	Indirect sources are common in these papers. If you use material which is found within a critic’s citation, use the following formula: <i>(qtd. in Wilson 1239)</i> Again, variations may occur. See me if there are any questions after consulting your copy of the <i>Bedford Handbook</i> .

	APA Presentation	MLA Presentation
	<i>Social science courses</i>	<i>English courses</i>
01	Title page shows document heading and contact information, centered: Your Name Course Title Instructor's Name Date paper is due (See sample page 674.)	No cover page required. First page begins after heading info: Your Name Instructor's Name Course Title Date paper is due (See sample page 615.)
02	An abstract is provided which summarizes your intentions within the paper. Written after your first draft is established.	No abstract required.
03	Short title and page number appear at top, right-hand corner of all pages presented, including cover.	Last name and page number appear at top, right-hand corner of all pages presented, including cover.
04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1" margins are used on all four sides of page. • double space • Times New Roman, 12 pt. font 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1" margins are used on all four sides of page. • double space • Times New Roman, 12 pt. font
05	Last page, References , shows material used.	Last page, Works Cited , shows material cited.
	A sample APA paper is provided on pages 674-683.	A sample MLA literary paper is provided on pages 615-620.

Sample APA Signal Phrases and In-Text Notations

Dr. Carol Johnson (2011) has stated in her book, *The Problem with Poe*, "Edgar Allan Poe is often confused as an extreme individual who cannot achieve happiness" (p. 65).

As the prominent literary critic Eric Seda (1996) stated, "Puerto Rican poetry carries its own musical intonations not heard in other Hispanic cultures" (*The New Latin Renaissance*).

Some critics have discounted Walt Whitman as being "too prolific and too repetitive" (*Fallen Century*, 2003, iii).

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Parenthetical Citations

Sources you paraphrase/summarize should be cited in the text of your paper, either in a parentheses or as part of the text itself. Signal phrases work best to show your intentions (items 2 and 3):

1. During the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation (**Hodges, 2000**).
2. **Hodges (2000)** discussed how, during the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation.
3. In a **2000** article, **Hodges** discussed how, during the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation.

If you are quoting exactly from a critical source—include the specific page number(s) of that part:

1. (**Hodges, 2000, p. 179**)
2. (**Devine & Sherman, 1992, pp. 156-157**)
3. (**National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 2007, para. 3**)
[document has a corporate author; there are no page numbers]
4. (**The Roddenberry Legacy, 2007, p. 298**)
[document has no author; use title of material—this is an article]
5. (**Star Trek: Four Generations, 1995, pp. 63-66**)
[document has no author; use title of material— this is a book]
6. (**Star Trek Planet Classifications, n.d., Other Classes section, para. 2**)
[wiki-document has no author, no date and therefore no page numbers]

Sources with three through five authors:

(**Kirk, Spock, McCoy, & Scott, 1966, p. 1701**) [for the first time you cite it]

(**Kirk et al., 1966, p. 1701**) [for all other times you cite it]

Basic Formula for Argumentative Papers

I. **The first paragraph** will state your position in the **thesis** (see pages 107-108, sec. 5c, 5d).

Likewise the introductory paragraph:

- Introduces the overall topic of the paper.
- Informs reader of your point of view without use of first/second person.
- Entices the reader to continue with the rest of the paper.
- Develop three main points (or more) to examine in the paper < thesis statement
The thesis statement should hint at your concluding paragraphs.

II. Stay focused on your topic throughout **body paragraphs** (see pages 108-109, 110-112).

- Be sure to follow an identifiable train of thought and utilize a logical sequence of evidence by moving from less important details to more important details **or**
- Use a comparison of like-ideas alongside examples of contrasting/opposing ideas.
- Use transitions between paragraphs.
- After each declaration you provide, include a quotation from the primary source (story/poem) to establish a sense of authority on your subject. However, do not rely on secondary evidence (the critics) to simply express your own opinions. Formulate your opinions based on various statements the critics determine in their individual essays. Generally, in APA style papers, the intention is to show the various ideas you have found first *and then* formulate an opinion about the material.
- In other words: **Research** is shown first, then your **Review** of the material is shown.
- Likewise, you can use evidence to show a counter-example; if you disagree with data supplied to you, display the material in full and then use debate-style tactics to propose your opinions on a subject.
- Always explain quoted material to show how it defends your thesis.
- Do not lapse into summary of the various plots.

III. **In your concluding paragraph(s)** do not summarize all of your main points; however, through deductive reasoning establish your most important concept in the closing section of the paper. Save your best evidence for last (pp 124-125).

- Conclusion paragraph(s) contain your most important points. Summarize your argument with your most important information:
- What does all your evidence show when collected together?
- You can refer to the first paragraph/opening statement as well as main points, but be sure to restate information in new phrases.
- Most importantly, you should draw a deductive conclusion which sums up all your evidence and observations within the paper.