

STEP #5: Parenthetical Citations

You need to use parentheses within the body of your report to acknowledge sources of information that you have quoted, paraphrased, or summarized.

EXAMPLE:

Stem cell research “has been the most important step in science to date”(Ray 10). Millions of dollars have been spent on research, and as a result, many new findings have been made. Adult stem cells have been experimentally used in the treatment of diabetes, but it is too soon to rely on the results because of the limited number of test cases (Riley 47).

The parenthetical citations above would be noted in the Works Cited list at the end of your paper.

EXAMPLE:

WORKS CITED

Ray, David. *Organ Transplants and Current Research*. Los Angeles: Metzger Publishing, Inc., 2001. Print.

Riley, Tim. “What Every Researcher Should Know About Stem Cell Research.”
Discover 6 Jan. 2002, 24+. *Science* 2003. Ed. Penny Buckley. Boca Raton, FL; SIRS Publishing, Inc., 2003. Art.1. Print.

- TIPS:** *Common knowledge does not need to be cited.
 *Cite the sources of information you use that are someone else’s ideas.
 *If you are not sure if you need to cite something, cite it!



Use the table below as a guide.

Type of Source	Format	Example	Exceptions
Work by One Author	Give the author’s last name and the page number in parentheses.	Not until after the Civil War did the cowboy become prominent (Morgan 268).	*If you mention the author’s name in the sentence, give only the page number in parentheses. Example: As Morgan notes, the cowboy didn’t become prominent until after the Civil War (268).
Work by More than One Author	Give the authors’ last names and the page number in parentheses.	(Frantz and Choate 55). (Frantz, Choate, and Igo 65).	*If a source has more than three authors, give the first author’s last name followed by et al. and the page number. Example: (Durham et al. 212).
Work with No Author Given	Give the title (or a shortened version of it) and the page number.	(“Maybe Your Job” 1).	
One of Two or More	Give the author’s	(Westermeier, <i>Trailing the</i>	

Works by the Same Author	<i>last name, the title or a shortened version of it, and the page number.</i>	Cowboy 78).	
Two or More Works Cited at the Same Place	<i>Use a semicolon to separate the entries.</i>	(Horn 261; White 4).	
If the quote continues past one page	<i>Indicate the page range with a dash.</i>	(Ray 84-86).	
Electronic Source	<i>Give the author's last name, or if no author is named, give the title.</i>	("Cowboy").	