

Reference Page

You will need to include a reference page at the end of your essay. The reference page serves several purposes. If a reader is interested in your paper and wants to read the sources that you read, they can look in your references and find them. The reference list can also add to your credibility as an academic writer. It can show that you have done enough research that your reader can believe what you wrote.

When you build a reference page, you need to know what type of sources you used. Books have a different format than journal articles; newspaper articles have a different format than websites. The following pages include a series of sources you may use in your researched essays. Each source will include the type of source (e.g., newspaper article) and a general citation format. In addition to the general information, an example will be provided of the source and how that source should be cited.

The format of your reference page (as well as your in-text citations) depends on which style guide you are using. Style guides are a list of rules about how to format your writing. Common style guides include APA, MLA, Chicago, and Turabian. Your college professors will tell you which style guide to use. You will learn what a reference page for APA looks like in this section of the book, but there are other style guides to be aware of. You do not need to memorize the rules for any particular style guide, but you **do** need to know where to find them and how to use them. As with the in-text citations, there are many rules about how to format your reference page, and this section of the book is not comprehensive. If you have a source that is not explained in this section of the book, you can look up the APA Publication Manual (6th edition) or the Purdue OWL.

Once you have all of the sources formatted correctly, then you will need to organize them for your reference page.

1. Start with the word "References" centered on the first line.
2. Organize your references in alphabetical order.
3. Use a "hanging indent". This means that the first line of the entry will start at the left margin, but the subsequent lines will be indented in .5" from the margin.
4. Double-space between each entry on the entire reference page.
5. The reference page should be included on a separate page after the body of the essay.

Example: References

- Agaric, A. & Garcia, I. (2002). The historic uses of pangrams and Latin filler text. *International Journal of Greeked Text*, 69(8), 101-121. Retrieved from <https://edtechbooks.org/-Uka>
- Allot, R. & Thyme, J. (2016). *Man's search for academic sources* (2nd ed.). Mock City, Washington: Filler Texts Unlimited.
- Oorzes, N. L. (2012, December 12). Students are finding more online resources than ever. *FTU News*. Retrieved from <http://ftu-news.com>
- Plagiarism, (n.d.) In *Filler Texts Unlimited online dictionary*. Retrieved from <https://edtechbooks.org/-BddA>
- Shriver, S. (2006). Metaliterature and writing about writing. *National Journal of Nationalism*, 11(1), 111-131. doi: 10.1109/5.771073

Journal Article with DOI

A doi is a digital object identifier. This number acts as a permanent link to be able to find a copy of a specific article on the internet. Journal articles sometimes have a doi assigned to them. If the journal article you use has a doi, you should include it in the citation.

General format:

Surname, Initial. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume(issue), pages. doi:
Shriver, S. (2006).

Metaliterature and writing about writing. *National Journal of Nationalism*, 11(1), 111-131. doi:
10.1109/5.771073

Journal Article without DOI

As mentioned in the previous example, a doi acts as a permanent link to be help people find a copy of a specific article on the internet. If the journal article you use does not have a doi, you should include the URL you got the article from.

General format:

Surname, Initial. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume(issue), pages. Retrieved from <http://site>

Agaric, A. & Garcia, I. (2002). The historic uses of pangrams and Latin filler text. International Journal of Greeked Text, 69(8), 101-121. Retrieved from <http://fillertextsunlimited.com/lorem-ipsu>

Book

There are slight variations in requirements for citing chapters of books, books with editors, and books that have several editions. The following is a general format.

General format:

Surname, Initial. (Year). Title of book. Location: Publisher.

Allot, R. & Thyme, J. (2016). Man's search for academic sources (2nd ed.). Mock City, Washington: Filler Texts Unlimited.

Newspaper Articles

Journal articles take time to develop, review, and publish. If you are looking for information about an event of current interest (especially in quickly changing fields like technology and politics) a reputable newspaper can be a good source.

General format:

Surname, Initial. (Year, Month Date). Title of article. Title of Newspaper. Retrieved from <http://site>

If you use a paper copy of a newspaper article, replace the website with the page numbers of the article.

Oorzes, N. L. (2012, December 12). Students are finding more online resources than ever. FTU News. Retrieved from <http://ftu-news.com>

Entry in an Online Reference

Online references include dictionaries and encyclopedias. These words frequently do not list an author or a date of publication. If they do list the author, then you should list the author's name like you usually would.

General format:

Search term (n.d.). In Title of reference. Retrieved from <http://site>

Plagiarism, (n.d.) In Filler Texts Unlimited online dictionary. Retrieved from <http://www.ftu-dictionary.net/dictionary/plagiarism>

If you cite a website with an organization listed (e.g., NASA, EPA, etc.) instead of an author, the organization should be listed as the author. If there is not an organization, write the title of the article in the author's position. (If there is no article title, write the name of the website). The article or website title does not need to be italicized. If the date, month, and year are included on the website, list all of them. If not, just use the year.

General Websites

If you cite a website with an organization listed (e.g., NASA, EPA, etc.) instead of an author, the organization should be listed as the author. If there is not an organization, write the title of the article in the author's position. (If there is no article title, write the name of the website). The article or website title does not need to be italicized. If the date, month, and year are included on the website, list all of them. If not, just use the year.

General format:

Surname, Initial. (Year). Title of article. Retrieved from <http://site>

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (2018, January 17). Kilopower: What's next? Retrieved from https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/kilopower/Kilopower_what's_next

http://www.ftu-dictionary.net/dictionary/plagiarism

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FTU Filter Tests Unlimited Online Dictionary SEARCH

Definition of "plagiarism" - FTU Online English Dictionary

PLAGIARISM (noun) see also: "plagerize"

Pronunciation: /ˈpleɪdʒəˌrɪzəm/

Plagiarism

DEFINITION

- 1.) The act of plagiarizing; that is, using the words or ideas of another while claiming them as your own.
- 2.) A piece of plagiarized material.

ex.) In the United States of America, *plagiarism* is treated as an act of academic dishonesty.

SYNONYMS
see also: "theft", "piracy", "misappropriation", "copy"

ANTONYMS
see also: "citation", "original"

TRANSLATE

Plagiarism

ENGLISH > SELECT A LANGUAGE

Plagiarism

Reed Allot & Justin Thyme

MAN'S SEARCH FOR ACADEMIC SOURCES

Second Edition



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SECTIONS

EDUCATION

Students are Finding more Online Resources than Ever

By N. Laine O'Brien DECEMBER 12, 2012



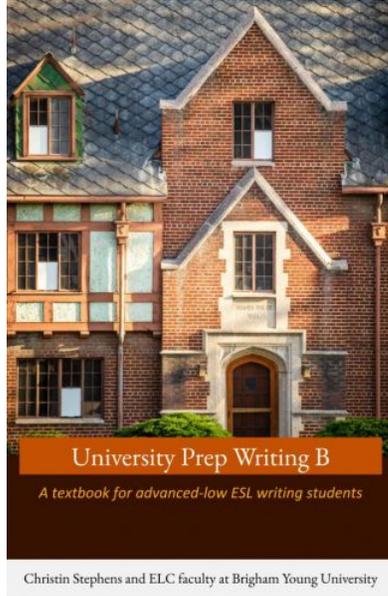
Students are using online sources more and more in this digital age. Not only are digital sources more easily accessible for students, they can be easier for teachers to find and verify.

PROVO - In a recent online poll conducted by FTU editorial staff, more university students than ever before are choosing to do their research online. What's most impressive is that these students are doing much more than simply performing a quick search online. They're actually going to online databases to find peer-reviewed academic journal articles, they're using the web-accessible version of reference books like dictionaries and encyclopedias, they're finding electronic versions of reputable books by well-known authors in their field of research, and they are even using trustworthy online news websites. Students are doing great research from their homes, public and school libraries, and sometimes in class.

Online sources can be a big help to many students, especially those that don't have much time to go to the library and look for sources in the traditional way - although there are some students who still do. Online research can also have many benefits for the

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University Prep Fall Writing B. https://edtechbooks.org/up_writing_fall