

Documenting Research



Why document:

- To distinguish between your original ideas and the ideas of your sources
- To distinguish between what you knew when you began and what you learned from conducting research
- To point interested audience members to further information
- To give credit where credit is due

Source List

- **Works Cited** page includes the sources you actually cite in your paper
- **Bibliography** includes all the sources you consulted whether or not you use them in your paper

Source List Purpose

- Provides the publication information necessary for someone to easily find the sources you used.

In-text Citations

- Shows specifically what information you gathered from other sources
- Shows which passages are direct quotations

In-text Citation Rules

- Immediately after a direct quotation **ALWAYS**
- After any information that you learned from research—even when you put it in your own words by summarizing or paraphrasing
- After statistics and research findings

NOT

- After information that is considered common knowledge by the general public

In-text Citation format

- Must match Works Cite page
- As short as possible
- Include page number for physical texts
- No page number for Internet resources
- Period goes outside the parenthesis ().
- Parenthesis go outside quotation marks “kajsdhfgiuerhg akdjhfkajh” ().

In-text Examples

- Up until sometime in the 1800s, though, lobster was literally low-class food, eaten only by the poor and institutionalized. Even in the harsh penal environment of early America, some colonies had laws against feeding lobsters to inmates more than once a week because it was thought to be cruel and unusual, like making people eat rats. One reason for their low status was how plentiful lobsters were in old New England. “Unbelievable abundance” is how one source describes the situation, including accounts of Plymouth pilgrims wading out and capturing all they wanted by hand, and of early Boston’s seashore being littered with lobsters after hard storms—these latter were treated as a smelly nuisance and ground up for fertilizer. There is also the fact that premodern lobster was often cooked dead and then preserved, usually packed in salt or crude hermetic containers. Maine’s earliest lobster industry was based around a dozen such seaside canneries in the 1840s, from which lobster was shipped as far away as California, in demand only because it was cheap and high in protein, basically chewable fuel.

Wallace, David Foster. “Consider the Lobster.” *Gourmet*, August 2004. Web.

Standard Citation:

Source has no page number:

It may be hard to believe now, but into the 1800s, lobster was considered a food for low-income people and those in prisons (Wallace).

Physical source with pages:

It may be hard to believe now, but into the 1800s, lobster was considered a food for low-income people and those in prisons (Wallace 28).

In-text Examples

- Up until sometime in the 1800s, though, lobster was literally low-class food, eaten only by the poor and institutionalized. Even in the harsh penal environment of early America, some colonies had laws against feeding lobsters to inmates more than once a week because it was thought to be cruel and unusual, like making people eat rats. One reason for their low status was how plentiful lobsters were in old New England. “Unbelievable abundance” is how one source describes the situation, including accounts of Plymouth pilgrims wading out and capturing all they wanted by hand, and of early Boston’s seashore being littered with lobsters after hard storms—these latter were treated as a smelly nuisance and ground up for fertilizer. There is also the fact that premodern lobster was often cooked dead and then preserved, usually packed in salt or crude hermetic containers. Maine’s earliest lobster industry was based around a dozen such seaside canneries in the 1840s, from which lobster was shipped as far away as California, in demand only because it was cheap and high in protein, basically chewable fuel.

Wallace, David Foster. “Consider the Lobster.” *Gourmet*, August 2004. Web.

Author mentioned in source:

Source has no page number

According to Wallace, well into the 1800s lobster was considered a food for low-income people and those in prison.

Physical source with pages:

According to Wallace, well into the 1800s lobster was considered a food for low-income people and those in prison (28).

More in-text citation examples

- In his essay “Consider the Lobster,” David Foster Wallace explains that in some colonies there were laws against feeding prison inmates lobster more than once a week because it was “thought to be cruel and unusual, like making people eat rats.”
- In some colonies there were laws against feeding prison inmates lobster more than once a week because it was “thought to be cruel and unusual, like making people eat rats” (Wallace)

Quotations longer than 4 typed lines

Surprisingly, lobster has not always been a delicacy. In the 1800s, it was considered food for poor or incarcerated people.

One reason for their low status was how plentiful lobsters were in old New England. “Unbelievable abundance” is how one source describes the situation, including accounts of Plymouth pilgrims wading out and capturing all they wanted by hand, and of early Boston’s seashore being littered with lobsters after hard storms—these latter were treated as a smelly nuisance and ground up for fertilizer. (Wallace)