

MLA Sample Page

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4 Smith 1

Jane Smith

Professor Stuart

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English 1A

20 October 2015

5 The World of Writing

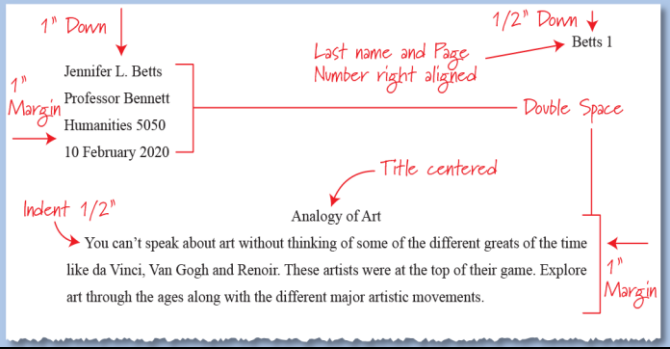
1 It is no secret that today's workforce no longer consists entirely of people. Rather, machines are being developed to complete many of the tasks which humans have traditionally done. This can greatly increase productivity and efficiency of simple, repetitive tasks. Many find these mechanical enhancements as a positive development. However, some are more wary of this popular trend of automating the workforce and question whether this progress is truly positive. Their concerns, though, are outweighed by the benefits these machines offer.

1 It is the popular view among companies which are moving toward automation that robots can do many tasks better than humans. *Smithsonian Review* author Kathy Jones states, "Many companies view this as a great positive and believe it leads to a more uniform and less expensive product, which is better for everyone". Programming a machine can enhance technical efficiency, which humans might otherwise error. For example, in the automotive industry, most of a car's individual components are manufactured by pre-programmed robots which have a much greater and more precise output than would possible for a human ("Trend Keeps"). In addition, robots cut down the cost of production by a considerable amount. If a company hires an employee to complete a simple task for \$50,000 per year but could instead buy a machine for a one time purchase of \$30,000, it is far more cost effective to buy the machine (Wiseman). Regardless, there are still many who have doubts.

MLA FORMAT GUIDELINES

What is MLA formatting? MLA stands for Modern Language Association, and is a style in which you lay out your paper and sources that establishes order. MLA citations, both in works-cited and parenthetical format, are for the purpose of being able to quickly and effectively identify where source information was gathered from. Having a source with no citation easily becomes an invisible voice, lacking needed credibility and further reference to enhance your paper. (Ex. It makes a difference to know if you're getting medical information from a doctor or from a chef!)

General Layout Requirements

1: Spacing	The <i>entire paper</i> must be double-spaced. This setting is located under your paragraph settings. Avoid trying to use the 'enter' key to create spacing. It will cause formatting problems. Also indent the first line of a new paragraph by hitting the 'tab' key.
2: Margins	There should be a one-inch margin around your paper. Your word document <i>usually</i> is automatically in the setting.
3: Header The following pieces of information should be placed in the uppermost left-hand corner in the following order, each separated by its own line (by hitting the "enter" key once).	• Your full name → Robert Miller • Your <i>instructor's</i> name → Professor Smith or Mr. Smith • Your <i>course title</i> → Engl 1A • The date → The date should be written as the day month spelled out, and then the year (20 January 2016)
4: Page Number	• Locate the "Insert" tab in the top left corner of your Word Software. It will be right between the "Home" and "Design" options. • Next, locate the "Header & Footer" option. Here you will find the "Page Number" insert. Place it in the upper right-hand corner of your document and include your name right before the page number. Ex: Miller 1
5: Title All MLA papers must have a title, centered <i>one</i> line following the header. The title should be the same font and size as the rest of your paper.	 The diagram illustrates the correct formatting for the header and the first paragraph of an MLA paper. The header is located in the top left corner, consisting of four lines: 'Jennifer L. Betts', 'Professor Bennett', 'Humanities 5050', and '10 February 2020'. Red arrows and text indicate that the first line of the header is indented 1/2 inch from the left margin. The page number 'Betts 1' is shown in the top right corner, with a red arrow indicating it is 1/2 inch down from the top margin and right-aligned. The title 'Analogy of Art' is centered on the line following the header. The first paragraph of the text begins with 'You can't speak about art without thinking of some of the different greats of the time like da Vinci, Van Gogh and Renoir. These artists were at the top of their game. Explore art through the ages along with the different major artistic movements.' Red arrows indicate that the first line of the paragraph is indented 1/2 inch from the left margin and that there is a double space between the header and the first line of the text. The 1-inch margin is also indicated on the left and right sides of the page.

MLA 8th Edition Works Cited Help Sheet

Below are some examples of common citations in MLA (modern Language Association) format. These citations are based on the 8th edition of the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. For additional examples, please refer to the MLA Handbook at the Reference Desk (REF LB2369. G53, 2009).

Core Elements: You can create a work cited entry in the specific order that follows, include the punctuation associated with each element.

AUTHOR.
TITLE OF SOURCE.
TITLE OF CONTAINER,
OTHER CONTRIBUTORS,
VERSION,
NUMBER,
PUBLISHER,
PUBLICATION DATE,
LOCATION.

Type of Source	<i>Example of MLA 8th edition Work's Cited entry as a list of commonly used sources:</i>
Entire Book	Format: Author(s). <i>Title of Book</i>. Edition, Publisher, Year of publication (latest year). Example: Huxley, Aldous. <i>The Perennial Philosophy</i>. Harper & Brothers, 1945.
Selection from an anthology or a collection	Format: Author(s) of selection. "Title of Selection." <i>Title of Anthology</i>, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year of publication, Page range of selection. Example: Swanson, Gunnar. "Graphic Design Education as a Liberal Art: Design and Knowledge in the University and The 'Real World.'" <i>The Education of a Graphic Designer</i>, edited by Steven Heller, Allworth Press, 1998, pp. 13-24.
Article from a database	Format: Author(s). "Title of Article." <i>Title of Journal, Magazine, or newspaper</i>, vol.#, no. #, Date of publication, Page number(s). <i>Name of Database</i>, DOI/Permalink/URL. Example: Rothstein, Edward. "Mystics and Militants: A Look at the Rastafari Kingdom." <i>New York Times</i>, 10 May 2008, p. 87. <i>Proquest National Newspaper Core</i>, search.proquest.com/docview/897111539?accountid=38842.
Work from a Website	Format: Author(s). "Title of Article/Webpage." <i>Title of Website</i>, Publisher of Website (if different than the title of site), Update Date, URL, Date of access (if no update date). Example: "Athlete's Foot-Topic Overview." <i>WebMD</i>, 25 Sept. 2014, www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview.