**Regular quotations**

When you quote someone, make sure you indicate both the author and the page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence:

In the late sixteenth century, Elizabeth I attempted “to recapture in royal portraits and pageantry the power of a youthful Virgin Queen and to efface the visible signs of her own mortality” (Levine 22).

If you refer to the author in the sentence, you don’t need to repeat the name in your citation:

Madoff observes that “nostalgic castle-building” was popular in Elizabethan England (337).

**Block quotations**

If you quote text that takes up more than three typed lines or 45 words when you type it into your paper, indent the quotation ten spaces as a “block” quotation:

Renaissance audiences, familiar with the notion of the king’s two bodies (private and public, earthly and political), would view Richard’s twisted body as representative of the civic disorder which still haunts Edward’s court:

> A human being’s measurements were regarded as symbolic. . . . This was all the more reason for a king to have, ideally, a body free from any blemish if he was to carry out adequately his kingly functions: to dispense justice, preserve the king’s peace, maintain the coherence of the body politic, and cure the king’s evil. (Marienstras 159-160)

Note that periods go at the end of the quotation in block quotations, and after the parentheses in in-text citations.
Dropped quotations

Avoid “dropped” quotations. A dropped quotation is one that isn’t connected in any way to your own sentences:

Oscar Wilde discusses issues of art and morality in the preface to *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. “There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written or poorly written, that is all” (3).

Look for ways to combine your quotation into your own sentence. For example:

**Colon:**

Oscar Wilde discusses issues of art and morality in the preface to *The Picture of Dorian Gray*: “There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written or poorly written, that is all” (3).

(Use a colon instead of a semicolon; semicolons link together independent clauses, so it will still feel like your quote is disconnected from your own voice. A colon is used to introduce an idea and works better for this purpose.)

**Author says/argues/observes/states:**

Wilde states that “[t]here is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written or poorly written, that is all” (3).

**The ideal, just using what you need in the context of your own sentence:**

Wilde argues that, rather than being “moral or immoral,” literature is either “well written or poorly written” (3).

Remember to make your quotations work for you—only use the parts of the sentence that you really need in your paper.

**Works Cited page**

On the following page is a sample Works Cited page—note the spacing (single-spaced with a space between each entry), title (“Works Cited” in regular text/font, centered), and tabs (everything after first line is indented five spaces). Remember that you are expected to format your WC correctly. This is from one of my own papers and has examples of different types of entries, although there may be other types that you’ll need to look up in your SMH.
Works Cited


Crowdus, Gary. “Shakespeare is up to Date: An Interview with Sir Ian McKellen.” Cineaste 24.1 (1998).


Loehlin, James N. “Playing Politics: ‘Richard III’ in Recent Performance.” Performing


