

“You said not to use online sources. What did you mean?”

I meant that I want you to rely on peer-reviewed printed material, like books and scholarly journals. However, it is possible to access some of those electronically instead of in print format. So...

☺ Yes! Use these!

- The online Library catalog to search for books
- Online versions of print periodicals including newspapers and scholarly journals
- Full-text scholarly articles obtained as PDFs from an online database
- Websites or virtual exhibits built by academic or government archives/libraries (.edu or .gov)
- Electronic books, either from our library or from Google books (just be aware that those are not all full-text and you may not be able to access the entire book)

☹ No! Don't use!

- Wikipedia articles
- “Born-digital” web resources – i.e. webpages with no author listed, or which are not built by reputable scholarly authors, or which are covered with ads
- Blogs
- Web MD, Ask.com, and similar sites that collate, but do not substantiate, medical information
- If in doubt on a source: leave it out, or email it to me and ask

How do I cite a source that I got online?

Consult your copy of Diana Hacker, *A Writer's Reference*, pp. 389-395 (for MLA), 439-445 (for APA), 478-479 (for Chicago Style), or <http://dianahacker.com/writersref>

Keep in mind that you need the STABLE url for an online source - in other words, the one that anyone can use to get back to that source (not necessarily the one that YOU used). I don't want to see sources that start with:

<https://community.worcester.edu/webapps/portal/frameset.jsp...>

... which means you opened it from within the Worcester State system. We need the source's “REAL” web address. Usually opening it in a new tab rather than within the Worcester State window will give you the stable URL.