**Citing Sources**

Making use of different kinds of materials that belong to other people is no easy job. In addition to the various techniques of using materials that have been discussed earlier in this section, knowing how to acknowledge the author(s) is equally crucial in academic writing. Giving credit to the original author is achieved through mentioning his/her name, work title, date of publication, exact page(s), etc. If you do that, you are citing the writer. Citing sources is a matter of conventions put by various systems such as American Language Association (MLA), and American Psychological association (APA).

**1. In-text citations.** Writing an in-text citation consists of including the last name of the author, the date of publication, and the page number(s) on which the material appears between parentheses. In-text citations are employed inside the text to refer to the original source. Let us consider this quotation and the corresponding citation:

“Predictions of the future climate are surrounded with considerable uncertainty that arises from our imperfect knowledge both of the science of climate change and of the future scale of the human activities that are its cause” (Houghton, 2004, p.12).

 author’s last name date of publication page number

**2. Works-cited.** After finishing the research paper or any other document, the student need to write a list of all references that have been used in the research. The formats of writing the entries differ from one kind of source to another. However, the following items should be included: author’s name, title, date and place of publication, and publisher.

The reference entry for the previous in-text citation is:

Houghton, J. (2004). *Global warming: The complete briefing* (3rd ed.). C. U. P.