Citing a Web Pages or Other Content Reprinted in an Anthology from an Online Database in NoodleTools

Note: Follow this tutorial if the original source is not from a magazine, journal, newspaper, or book

Citation Clues:
Look for “Originally published as” within the source citation

Source Clues for Web Pages and Other Content:
• Look for a domain e.g. .com, .org, .gov
• Look for speech, court case, testimony, etc.

Click the info button for help in analyzing the source citation
Under Sources, Click + Create new citation
Select **database**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where is it?</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Print or in-hand</th>
<th>Viewed/heard live</th>
<th>File or other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Content in Database</td>
<td>Audio Clip (Online)</td>
<td>Cartoon or Comic Strip</td>
<td>Review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>Chart, Table, Index, etc. (Born Digital)</td>
<td>Unpublished Paper or Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>Film or Video Recording</td>
<td>Court Case</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>Map or Chart (Born Digital)</td>
<td>Government Publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Map or Chart, Published or in an Archive</td>
<td>State Bill or Resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous Article</td>
<td>Musical Score or Libretto</td>
<td>State Committee Hearing/Testimony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthology/Collection</td>
<td>Photo or Illustration</td>
<td>State Report or Document</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible</td>
<td>Radio Program</td>
<td>State Statute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Sound Recording (CD, Record, etc.)</td>
<td>U.S. Congressional Debate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>Television Program</td>
<td>U.S. Executive Order/Proclamation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlet or Brochure</td>
<td>Video Clip (Online)</td>
<td>U.S. Patent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Source</td>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>U.S. Rule or Regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Work</td>
<td>Work of Visual Art</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprinted Article</td>
<td>Dissertation or Thesis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement or Commercial</td>
<td>Historical Work in an Archive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citation has 3 Containers:

- Database
- Specific Work
- Anthology/Collections
Copy/paste permalink from database.

Right-click tutorial below and open in a new tab for directions.
Most Recent Date of Access

Cell Phones Should Be Banned in Schools
From Opposing Viewpoints in Context

In this viewpoint, Armstrong Williams recommends prohibiting cell phones in school because, in his opinion, they are distracting to the user and to other students. Cell phones, he claims, are used to send text messages during class, browse sexual content on the Internet, cheat on tests, and even coordinate drug deals on school grounds. Prohibiting the use of cell phones in schools puts undue stress on administrators and teachers, he explains. A Christian conservative, Williams writes nationally syndicated columns and hosts radio and television shows.

As you read, consider the following questions:
1. In what two ways did Councilwoman Letitia James respond to the cell phone ban, in the author's assertion?
2. The notion that cell phones should be allowed in schools for safety is comparable to what other idea, according to Williams?
3. In the author's view, how do students use cell phones to incite violence?

Source Citation
Contributor(s) to the Specific Work

Source Citation

Year Specific Work was Originally Authored or Published

Notice that the date is different from the anthology publication date.

Source Citation

Anthology information is before "Originally published as"
Page numbers are not provided, so I’ll leave the fields blank.
### Source Citation

Source Citation

Source Citation

You may want to include in your annotation that the article was originally published for the Townhall.com website in 2006.
Click Submit
Here is the completed citation. You may always go back and edit.
MLA Parenthetical Reference

Example for your source
A parenthetical reference to this *Anthology/Collection* might look like this:

...the end of your sentence (Williams [Page #]).

Customize the example:
Page number(s)*: _

* Note: If the database does not provide page numbers from the original print source, omit the page number(s) from your in-text reference.

Note: This is not the only way to write this parenthetical reference. For example, you might include the author or title of the work in your sentence already (see Rule 2). Please read the additional rules below to be sure you are writing your reference correctly.

What is a parenthetical reference?
A parenthetical reference is a reference within the body of your paper to one of the sources listed in your Works Cited list. It indicates to your reader exactly what you derived from the source, and specifically where it can be found. You need to write a parenthetical, or "in-text" reference, whether you quote the material directly from the source, paraphrase it in your own words, or refer to an idea derived from the material.

Under **Options**, Click **In-text reference** for help with Parenthetical Citations.
Examine the source citation at the end of the article to determine the proper citation type.
Source Citation


Original source information is after “Originally published as”

Source Clues for Web Pages and Other Content:

- Look for a domain e.g. .com, .org, .gov
- Look for speech, court case, testimony, etc.
Click the icon below to return to the *NoodleTools* Tutorial