

Convertino, John.
"How We See Animals, How
We See Ourselves."
Perspectives on Nature
May 2005: 27

3. UCLA biologist Pat Farber said, "It is a failure of imagination that we humans cannot see value in animals beyond their use to us as food or entertainment."

Source:

Author: John Convertino
Title of article: "How We See Animals, How We See Ourselves"
Title of magazine: Perspectives on Nature
Date of publication: May 2005
Page of quotation: 27

4. Every year, an estimated 25 million vertebrate animals are used for the purpose of research, experiment and education in the U.S.

Source:

Author: (not given)
Article title: "Frequently Asked Questions about Animals in Research"
Title of website: Animals in Research
Name of organization associated with the website: The Humane Society of the United States
Date of access: December 8, 2006
URL: http://www.hsus.org/animals_in_research.htm

"Frequently Asked Questions
about Animals in Research."
Animals in Research 8 Dec. 2006
The Human Society of the United
States

5. According to a United Nations report, approximately 25% of the mammals and 12% of the birds in the world might become extinct during the next few decades due to global warming.

Secondary source:

Author: Roberta Schultz
Article title: "An Endangered Planet"
Title of on-line newspaper: Ocean Tern News
Date of publication: February 15, 2004
Date of access: March 5, 2007
URL: <http://www.oceanternnews.com/environment/report/0529.htm>

Section 3

Making a Works Cited list (MLA Format)

In addition to making in-text citation, every research essay must have a **Works Cited list**. The Works Cited list must be on a separate page at the end of the essay. The sources must be ordered alphabetically according to the first letter of the first word. For each source, you have to give full details, including the author's name, title and publication information, in a fixed order. The information you must include varies slightly according to the type of source. Refer to the following MLA formats:

Title Italics

1 A book

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example:

Scruton, Roger. *Animal Rights and Wrongs*. London: Demos, 1996.

2 An article in a magazine

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine* Date of publication: Page number(s) of the entire article.

Example:

Benson, Neill. "Citizen Cetacean." *Pelagem Mammalia* Apr. 2010: 87–90.

Title quotation

3 An article in a newspaper

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper* Date of publication, edition: Page number.

Example:

Ellis, Mark. "Living in the Arctic." *London Herald* 25 Nov. 2006, late ed.: B5.

4 An article in an online newspaper

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Online Newspaper* Date of publication. Date of access <URL>.

Example:

Shukman, David. "Hunting Minke with the Norwegeans." *BBC News Online* 9 May 2005. Accessed 17 Jan. 2007 <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/4530415.stm>>.

5 An article on a website

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Website*. Date of publication or latest update (if given). Name of Organization Associated with the Website (if any). Date of access <URL>.

Example:

Fezner, Kyoko. "Oceans Under Threat." *Sea Vigil*. 28 Aug. 2006. Sea Vigil Foundation. Accessed 14 Dec. 2006 <http://www.seavigilfoundation.org/en/SEA_NEWS/pastarts/2467-f8be5.htm>.

Gunter, Barrie et al
(many names)

If the source is written by **two or more authors**, list all the names in the order they appear on the title page. Reverse the order of names only with the first author:

Gunter, Barrie, and Adrian Furnham. *Pets and People: The Psychology of Pet Ownership*. London: Whurr Publishers, 1999.

If the author's name is not given, begin with the title:

"Whaling." *Fact Sheets*. Marine Mammal Protection Society. Accessed 26 Jan. 2007 <<http://www.protectmarinemammals.org/factsheets/whaling/28271.htm>>.

If the source is written by a **group**, use the name of the group as the author: World Society for the Protection of Animals. *Troubled Waters: A Review of the Welfare Implications of Modern Whaling Activities*. London: World Society for the Protection of Animals, 2004.

When you have created a Works Cited list, check if the information in the list matches the information in the in-text citation:

- Does the Works Cited list include all the sources cited in the essay?
- Does each entry in the Works Cited list begin with the name or title given in the in-text citation?

The following example shows how in-text citation refers to the Works Cited.

First, whaling should be banned because it is morally unacceptable to kill intelligent mammals brutally. Although the method of catching and killing whales has changed greatly over the years, it still remains cruel and ineffective. According to the World Society for the Protection of Animals, whales today are killed by explosive harpoons, which enter the whale near the head and explode inside its body. However, this method is far from effective as shown by the fact that only about 40% of the whales harpooned die immediately (2). In addition, these hunting methods go against modern society's acceptable standard of animal suffering. Benson found that "people surveyed around the world now correctly understand that whales are intelligent, social mammals, not fish, and if hunted, must receive instant, painless death" (88). Commercial whalers have shown that they cannot meet this international ethical standard, and thus this practice must stop.

Works Cited

Benson, Neill. "Citizen Cetacean." *Pelagem Mammalia* Apr. 2010: 87-90.

Darby, Andrew. *Harpoon: Into the Heart of Whaling*. New York: De Capo Press, 2008.

Holt, Sidney. "Counting Whales in the North Atlantic." *Science* Jan. 2004: 39-55

Valente, Marcela. "Latin America Unites to Defend Whales." *IPS* 4 Dec. 2006. Accessed 6 Jan. 2007 <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=35711>>.

"Whaling." *Fact Sheets*. Marine Mammal Protection Society. Accessed 9 Jan. 2007 <<http://www.savemammal.org/factsheets/whaling/28271.htm>>.

World Society for the Protection of Animals. *Troubled Waters: A Review of the Welfare Implications of Modern Whaling Activities*. London: **World Society for the Protection of Animals**, 2004.

Another reason why commercial whaling needs to cease is that it is no longer economically sustainable. First, whale meat is no longer a popular food even in countries that hunt whales commercially. Whale meat from past hunts is frozen and stored in warehouses, often for many years because consumer demand is so low (“Whaling”). This demonstrates a shift in modern eating habits. Eating whale is simply no longer considered desirable or necessary, and thus the shrinking market for it does not justify the amount of meat produced. This also results in governments subsidizing many whalers to keep them in business. With the meat supply far exceeding demand, Darby reports that the price of whale meat has dropped nearly 80% in some places (344). Many commercial whalers, therefore, rely on government money because the income earned from whaling is insufficient to make a living. In short, meat from commercial whaling no longer has a market, and whalers actually cost taxpayers considerable money by requiring government funds to cover their operating losses.

Works Cited

Benson, Neill. “Citizen Cetacean.” *Pelagem Mammalia* Apr. 2010: 87–90.

Darby, Andrew. *Harpoon: Into the Heart of Whaling*. New York: De Capo Press, 2008.

Holt, Sidney. “Counting Whales in the North Atlantic.” *Science* Jan. 2004: 39–55

Valente, Marcela. “Latin America Unites to Defend Whales.” *IPS* 4 Dec. 2006. Accessed 6 Jan. 2007 <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=35711>>.

“Whaling.” *Fact Sheets*. Marine Mammal Protection Society. Accessed 9 Jan. 2007 <<http://www.savemammal.org/factsheets/whaling/28271.htm>>.

World Society for the Protection of Animals. *Troubled Waters: A Review of the Welfare Implications of Modern Whaling Activities*. London: World Society for the Protection of Animals, 2004.

Finally, commercial whaling is no longer necessary because other business opportunities offer much better financial rewards. Today, ecotourism is a booming industry, and whale watching can be an important source of income for areas with large numbers of whales. For this reason, many developing countries, such as Argentina, Brazil and South Africa have banned whaling in their oceans and have promoted the development of whale watching industries (Holt 48). This has helped increase the number of visitors to these countries, and as a result, has brought profits to many local communities. For example, Valente reports that Puerto Madryn, a coastal city in Argentina, attracted only 17,000 whale watchers in 1991 but the number leaped to more than 100,000 by 2006. Thus, even if commercial hunting were banned, whaling countries could survive or even flourish more than before by promoting whale watching.

Works Cited

Benson, Neill. “Citizen Cetacean.” *Pelagem Mammalia* Apr. 2010: 87–90.

Darby, Andrew. *Harpoon: Into the Heart of Whaling*. New York: De Capo Press, 2008.

Holt, Sidney. “Counting Whales in the North Atlantic.” *Science* Jan. 2004: 39–55.

Valente, Marcela. “Latin America Unites to Defend Whales.” *IPS* 4 Dec. 2006. Accessed 6 Jan. 2007 <<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=35711>>.

“Whaling.” *Fact Sheets*. Marine Mammal Protection Society. Accessed 9 Jan. 2007 <<http://www.savemammal.org/factsheets/whaling/28271.htm>>.

World Society for the Protection of Animals. *Troubled Waters: A Review of the Welfare Implications of Modern Whaling Activities*. London: World Society for the Protection of Animals, 2004.

Exercise 2

The following are sentences from a research essay and the Works Cited list from the same essay. Find four errors with the in-text citations.

1. It is reported that the value of the exotic pet industry has risen over 30% during the last five years to a massive \$7.8 billion ("A Taste for the Exotic"). (Rodriguez) Cascadia Fish and Wildlife Council
2. For example, according to the *Cascadia Fish and Wildlife Council*, many species of lizards, snakes, rodents, and turtles carry salmonella bacteria.
3. Edward states that when exotic animals kept as pets escape or are released by their owners, many survive and establish breeding populations in their new environment. These new foreign species often damage or destroy the native animal and plant species ("The Threat of Invasive Species"). (F2)

Works Cited

Cascadia Fish and Wildlife Council. *The Risks of Keeping Exotic Pets*. Portland: Cascadia Ministry of Environment, 2003.

Nichols, Edward. "The Threat of Invasive Species." *New York Chronicle* 14 Mar. 2003, late ed.: F2.

Rodriguez, Anna. "A Taste for the Exotic." *Urban Castle Online*. 7 Nov. 1998. <<http://www.urbancastleonline.net/domestic/features/TE1180034.html>>.

Exercise 3

Create a Works Cited list for the five sources in Exercise 1 (pages 85–86). Use the information given.

Review questions

1. What are the two types of citation you have to include in an essay? How are they different?
2. What information should you give in in-text citation?
3. In what order should you arrange the entries of a Works Cited list?

Developing and organizing a research essay

The goals of this lesson:

- Identifying the structure of a research essay
- Generating ideas for a research essay
- Writing a thesis statement for a research essay
- Writing topic sentences for a research essay
- Making an outline for a research essay

Section 1

What is a research essay?

In a research essay, the writer takes a **position** on a topic and uses outside sources to support this position. Many positions on a topic are possible, so you must present arguments to support the position you have taken. In an academic research essay, these **arguments** are based on facts and details gathered from research to convince the reader that what you are saying is correct. If you do not include facts and details from outside sources to support your ideas, the essay will be considered a subjective personal opinion and will not be strong enough to convince the reader.

The steps in writing a research essay are as follows. The writer:

1. is presented with or chooses a topic.
2. researches the topic to understand the various positions.
3. takes a position on the topic.
4. presents arguments using facts and details which were researched to persuade the reader to accept that position.

All outside sources presented in the essay, such as paraphrases, summaries and quotations must be properly cited if they are not common knowledge (see page 82).