for "writers of research papers," and the contents gave advice on structuring and formatting such papers. Today academic work can take many forms other than the research paper. Scholars produce presentations, videos, and interactive Web projects, among other kinds of work. Where these projects rely on the work of other authors, however, they should still include information about their sources.

How to include such information in projects other than the research paper is not yet a settled matter, but we offer a few suggestions. The standards for source documentation in nonprint forms are certain to change as media themselves change, but the aims will remain the same: providing the information that enables a curious reader, viewer, or other user to track down your sources and giving credit to those whose work influenced yours.

In a slide-based presentation using software such as PowerPoint or Keynote, we suggest including brief citations on each slide: that uses borrowed material (quotations, paraphrases, images, videos, and whatever else you copy or adapt) and adding a works-cited list on a slide at the end. You might also offer printed copies of your works-cited list to your audience, if the venue of the presentation allows for them, or post the list online and include its URL on your works-cited slide.

In a video, you might overlay text at the bottom of the screen to provide your viewers with brief information about what they’re seeing (the producer and title of a borrowed video clip, for instance, or the name of a person being interviewed) and include full documentation in your closing credits.

In a project on the Web, you might link from your citations to the online materials you cite, allowing a reader to follow references of interest. A works-cited list remains desirable as an appendix to the project, since it gives the reader an organized account of the full range of your sources.