

Smith, John

Bessenbacher

English M01A 10:00

3 October 2018

MLA Sample

This is a sample of MLA format. As such, its content is out-of-context and disjointed. Please consider this for formatting purposes only.

Artificially created climate change affects natural selection within species and most definitely produces “some slight and direct effect” (Darwin 4).

Darwin claims that “nature cares nothing for appearances” denoting that the physical image of organisms has no purpose unless it can “be useful to any being” (Darwin 2).

Some unique parasitic insects have an interesting way of nurturing their young: they “may deposit their eggs within the larvae or eggs of their prey, so that their own developing young may find food by consuming the host” (Carson)

Some unique parasitic insects “may deposit their eggs within the larvae or eggs of their prey, so that their own developing young may find food by consuming the host” (Carson).

Ladybugs don’t just kill and eat, they attack and harvest prey for long-term consumption: “by a variety of adaptations they utilize their victims for the nurture of their own young” (Carson).

Throughout history, humans have evolved to survive in the harsh climates of nature, for people “can act only on external and visible characters” and care little about appearances (Darwin 2).

The struggle for existence can result in many outcomes, not necessarily “death to the unsuccessful competitor, but [often] few or no offspring” (Darwin 5).

Human evolution has molded a “highly integrated system of relationships between living things” into its own measurement of fulfillment while simultaneously failing (Carson).

We can understand natural selection best by “taking the case of a country undergoing some physical change, for instance, of climate” (Darwin 1).

Temperature increase from climate change, though often not “fatal . . . reduces learning and worker productivity” (Currie 6).

Influenced by the increase in temperature, many “particles and gases in the atmosphere are constantly interacting and forming new mixtures” often to the detriment of the health of the surrounding population (Tibbetts).

Works Cited

Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. Crest Book, 1962, library.uniteddiversity.coop/More_Books_and_Reports/Silent_Spring-Rachel_Carson-1962.pdf.

Currie, Janet, and Olivier Deschênes. "Children and Climate Change: Introducing the Issue." *Future of Children*, vol. 26, no. 1, Spring 2016, pp. 3–9. *EBSCOhost*, search.ebscohost.com.

Darwin, Charles. "On the Origin of Species..." 24 Nov. 1859, profkev.com/texts/Darwin-Origin_Chp_4.pdf.

Tibbetts, John H. "Air quality and climate change a delicate balance: climate change and air pollution are inextricably intertwined, so fighting one often produces gains against the other." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, vol. 123, no. 6, 2015, p. A148. *Academic OneFile*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1289/ehp.123-A148>. Accessed 19 Sept. 2018.