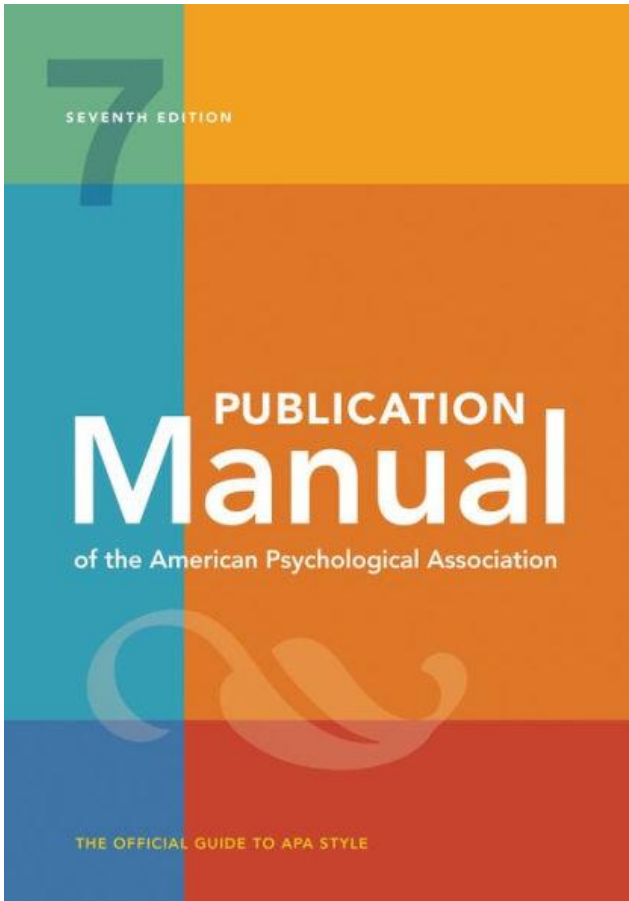


# APA Citations

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GRADE 10 FOOD AND NUTRITION



# APA Citation Style

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The American Psychological Association (APA) citation style is the most commonly used format for manuscripts in the social sciences.

APA regulates:

- In-text citations
- References

# In-Text Citation

- A brief reference (author's last name, date and page number) made within the body of your work that helps identify an idea's original source.
- 2 types:

## Parenthetical

- Found at the end of the paraphrased sentence

## Narrative

- Citation information is intertwined as part of the paraphrased sentence

# Parenthetical Citations

## Single source

- Include author's last name and year of publication, separated by a comma, in parentheses
  - E.g., Research suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students (Atkins, 2018).

## Multiple sources

- Arrange sources alphabetically
- Separate multiple sources using semi-colon
  - E.g., Two of the most effective study methods is to space out your studying and use flashcards (Adams, 2018; Collins, 2017).

## With page numbers

- Page number follows year of publication, separated by a comma, and with a lowercase p and a period before the number
  - E.g., Research suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students (Atkins, 2018, p. 12).

# Parenthetical Citations

## Short quotes

- Place a parenthetical citation either immediately after the quotation or at the end of the sentence.
- Place citation outside the quotation marks, but before punctuation.
  - E.g., As scientific knowledge advances, “the application of CRISPR technology to improve human health is being explored across public and private sectors”(Hong, 2018, p. 503).

## Block quotations (40 words or more)

- No quotation marks
- Start block quotation on new line and indent entire block
- Place citation after the closing punctuation mark.
  - E.g., Researchers have studied how people talk to themselves:  
Inner speech is a paradoxical phenomenon. It is an experience that is central to many people’s everyday lives, and yet it presents considerable challenges to any effort to study it scientifically. Nevertheless, a wide range of methodologies and approaches have combined to shed light on the subjective experience of inner speech and its cognitive and neural underpinnings. (Alderson-Day & Fernyhough, 2015, p. 957)

# Narrative In-Text Citation

## Single source

- Includes the author's name directly in the sentence, with the year of publication directly following the author's last name.
  - E.g., Atkins (2018) suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students.

## Multiple sources

- Sources may be in any order.
  - E.g., According to Adams (2018) and Collins (2017), two of the most effective study methods is to space out your studying and use flashcards.

## With page numbers

- The page number comes at the end of the sentence, once again preceded by a lowercase p and a period
  - E.g., Atkins (2018) suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students (p. 12).

# Narrative In-Text Citation

## Short quotations (fewer than 40 words)

- Incorporate author's last name and year in parenthesis directly into sentence with quotation marks around quote and page number after end quotation mark.
  - E.g., Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199).

## Block quotations (40 words or more)

- No quotation marks
- Start block quotation on new line and indent entire block
- Cite the author and year in the narrative before the quotation and place only the page number in parentheses after the quotation's final punctuation
  - E.g., Flores et al. (2018) described how they addressed potential researcher bias when working with an intersectional community of transgender people of color:

Everyone on the research team belonged to a stigmatized group but also held privileged identities. Throughout the research process, we attended to the ways in which our privileged and oppressed identities may have influenced the research process, findings, and presentation of results. (p. 311)

# References

- Center the title (References) at the top of the page. Bold this title.
- Double-space reference entries
- Flush left the first line of the entry and indent subsequent lines
- Order entries alphabetically by the surname of the first author of each work

## References

- Ambady, N., & Rosenthal, R. (1993). Half a minute: Predicting teacher evaluations from thin slices of nonverbal behavior and physical attractiveness. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 64(3), 431–441. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.64.3.431>
- American Association of University Professors. (n.d.) Background facts on contingent faculty positions. <https://www.aaup.org/issues/contingency/background-facts>
- American Association of University Professors. (2018, October 11). Data snapshot: Contingent faculty in US higher ed. *AAUP Updates*. <https://www.aaup.org/news/data-snapshot-contingent-faculty-us-higher-ed#.Xfpdmy2ZNR4>
- Anderson, K., & Miller, E. D. (1997). Gender and student evaluations of teaching. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 30(2), 216–219. <https://doi.org/10.2307/420499>
- Armstrong, J. S. (1998). Are student ratings of instruction useful? *American Psychologist*, 53(11), 1223–1224. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.53.11.1223>
- Attiyeh, R., & Lumsden, K. G. (1972). Some modern myths in teaching economics: The U.K. experience. *American Economic Review*, 62(1), 429–443. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1821578>
- Bachen, C. M., McLoughlin, M. M., & Garcia, S. S. (1999). Assessing the role of gender in



# Reference Components

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All APA reference list entries contain four main components: author, date, title, and source. Those components are organized as follows:

Author. (Date). Title. Source.

# Formatting Author Names

- List the full last name, a comma, and then the initials of the author, with a space between the initials.
- Do not list the full first or middle name of an author.

William Shakespeare → Shakespeare, W.

Louisa May Alcott → Alcott, L. M.

Leonardo da Vinci → da Vinci, L.

George W. Ogden → Ogden, G. W.

Jean-Luc Lebrun → Lebrun, J.-L.

# Organizational Authors

- Some resources may be attributed to a group or organization, instead of a specific person or persons.
- In this case, give the name of the group or organization, capitalized as needed.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, October 3). *Outbreak of lung injury associated with e-cigarette use, or vaping*. Retrieved October 8, 2019, from [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic\\_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html)

# No Author

- If there is no listed author or editor, start your reference with the title, place the date after the title, and continue the reference as normal.

*Title.* (Date). Source.

- **Check very carefully to ensure that there is no organization or company that can be used as the author!**

*Appeal to authority.* (n.d.). Logical Fallacies.

<https://www.logicalfallacies.org/appeal-to-authority.html>

*Oxford English dictionary* (2nd ed.).  
(1989). Clarendon Press.

# Date

- Most sources (such as books, journal articles, and films) only require the year.
- For magazines, newsletters, newspapers, social media, YouTube videos, blog posts, etc., provide the full date.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. (2010). *Facing down PTSD, vet is now soaring high.*

[http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/featureArticle\\_Feb.asp](http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/featureArticle_Feb.asp)

Valinsky, J. (2019, October 8). *Instagram dark mode is here.* CNN.

<https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/08/tech/instagram-dark-mode-trnd/index.html>

# No Date

- If an item does not have a discernible date, you may use **n.d.** as the date (for **no date**); do not simply leave out the date.
- For webpages, do not use a general copyright date given for the website and do not use a review date.
- Look for a specific created, updated, or modified date for the page or document you are using.

Corcodilos, N. (n.d.). *Keep your salary under wraps*. Ask the Headhunter.

<http://www.asktheheadhunter.com/halary.htm>

Santa Fe College. (n.d.). *Fifty years to first*.

<https://www.sfcollege.edu/about/50/>

# Retrieval Dates

- If the resources you are citing may change substantially before readers can access it, you may add a retrieval date prior to the URL.
- Examples include wikis, dictionary entries, Twitter profiles, webpages that update frequently, etc.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, October 3). *Outbreak of lung injury associated with e-cigarette use, or vaping*. Retrieved October 8, 2019, from [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic\\_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html)

# Title

- The third component is the title. Depending on what you are citing, your title will be formatted differently.

Author. (Date). *Title* OR  
Title. Source.



# Capitalization in Titles

- Only capitalize certain words in a title:

- The first word of the title
- The first word of the subtitle, usually directly after a colon :
- Any proper nouns (places, people, organizations, etc.)
- All significant words in a journal/website title

- *Introduction to research in the health sciences*
- *Can't remember what I forgot: The good news from the front lines of memory research*
- *Aces high: The heroic saga of the two top-scoring American aces of World War II*
- *The FBI: A history*
- *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* [journal title]

# Italics in Titles

- Italicize titles of stand-alone works
  - Books
  - Reports
  - Films, movies, YouTube videos
  - PowerPoint slides
  - Social media posts
  - Webpages
- Do not italicize titles of things that are part of a bigger work. Italicize the bigger work (that is, the source)
  - Magazine, newspaper or journal articles
  - Blog posts
  - Book chapters
  - Podcast episodes
  - Songs
  - TV series episodes

Corcodilos, N. (n.d.). *Keep your salary under*

*wraps*. Ask the Headhunter.

<http://www.asktheheadhunter.com/hasalary.htm>

Jones, P. [patrickJMT]. (2009, October

24). *Easily memorize the unit*

*circle* [Video]. YouTube.

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03McKEg9ASA)

McKEg9ASA

# Square Brackets in Titles

- If the information you are citing is not a routine format, use square brackets after the title to clarify.
- Common examples include:
  - [Video]
  - [Tweet]
  - [App]
  - [Painting]

CrashCourse. (2019, September 27). *Natural*

*language processing: Crash course AI*

#7 [Video]. YouTube.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oi0JXuL1>

9TA

Florida Memes. (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page].

Facebook. Retrieved October 8, 2019, from

<https://www.facebook.com/morefloridamemes/>

# Internet Sources

- Internet sources typically include the **website** on which the source is located and the **URL**.
- If the author and the website title are identical, omit the website title.
- You may elect to add a retrieval date to the URL if the information is expected to change.

Leibsohn, D., & Mundy, B. E. (n.d.). *Surveying the Pre-*

*Columbian*. *Vistas: Visual Culture in Spanish America, 1520-1620*. <https://vistas.ace.fordham.edu/themes/pre-columbian-surveying/>

Royal Collection Trust. (n.d.). *Albert's life and*

*times*. [https://albert.rct.uk/explore#/prince\\_alberts\\_life\\_and\\_times](https://albert.rct.uk/explore#/prince_alberts_life_and_times)

U.S. Department of State. (2019, April 9). *Afghanistan travel*

*advisory*. Retrieved October 9, 2019 from <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories/afghanistan-advisory.html>

# Video Sources

- The source for film and television is typically the production company.
- Multiple production companies are separated by semicolons.
- For online films/television, add a URL.

Boyle, D. (Director). (2008). *Slumdog*

*millionaire* [Film]. Celador Films; Film4.

Karim, J. [jawed]. (2005, April 23). *Me at the*

*zoo* [Video]. YouTube.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNQXAC9IVRw>

Macdonald, K., Burk, B., Carpenter, B., King, S., & Abrams,

J. J. (2016). *11.22.63* [TV series]. Carpenter B.; Bad

Robot Productions; Warner Bros. Television.

<http://www.hulu.com/112263>

Typical APA citation:

# Webpages / Web Documents

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## Template

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of page*. Website. <http://xxxxx>

- General copyright dates are not sufficient to use as the publication date. If no creation or publication date is given, use **n.d.**
- If the author and website are the same, omit the website.

## Example 1: Author, No Date

Corcodilos, N. (n.d.). *Keep your salary under wraps*. Ask the Headhunter.

<http://www.asktheheadhunter.com/hasalary.htm>

Typical APA citation:

# Webpages / Web Documents

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## Example 2: Corporate Author

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. (2010). *Facing down PTSD, vet is now soaring high*. [http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/featureArticle\\_Feb.asp](http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/featureArticle_Feb.asp)

## Example 3: No Author

*Appeal to authority*. (n.d.). Logical Fallacies.

<https://www.logicalfallacies.org/appeal-to-authority.html>

Typical APA citation:

# Online Videos

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## Template

Author, A. A. [username]. (Year, Month Day). *Title of video* [Video]. Website.  
<http://xxxxx>

- Use this for videos posted on websites or blogs, such as YouTube, TED, a news website, etc.

## Example 1: Full Name

Jones, P. [patrickJMT]. (2009, October 24). *Easily memorize the unit*

*circle* [Video]. YouTube.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03McKEg9ASA>



Typical APA citation:

# Online Videos

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## Example 2: User Name Only

Vercamath. (2011, July 25). *Parallel universes explained* [Video]. YouTube.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GWaB3SksOQU>

## Example 3: TED Talk

Gavagan, E. (2012, April). *A story about knots and surgeons* [Video]. TED

Conferences.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/ed\\_gavagan\\_a\\_story\\_about\\_knots\\_and\\_surgeons](https://www.ted.com/talks/ed_gavagan_a_story_about_knots_and_surgeons)

# For more info on APA citations...

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Santa Fe College APA citation guide  
(<https://sfcollege.libguides.com/apa/internet>)



APA style in text citations  
(<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations>)



APA style references  
(<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references>)