

# APA Citation Guide

Students going on to post-secondary will need to know more about this. This is a “starting point” for students.

This guide is designed to help you cite the sources of information used in your research projects. The guidelines presented here have been **highly-simplified** from the full, official APA style. If you need more information, please consult the full APA publication manual.

## Quoting and Paraphrasing

All research papers contain **information from other sources**. When you use information that has been previously published by someone else, it is important that you avoid plagiarism – presenting someone else's ideas as your own. (Plagiarism is not just cheating, it is also stealing.) There are two ways that you can include other people's ideas and words in your paper without plagiarizing: paraphrasing and quotation.

We don't expect students to do original research; the idea is to give credit to the person who came up with the idea/words. Simple

### Paraphrasing

You can include information from other sources in your paper by **paraphrasing**, or putting the information or ideas borrowed from elsewhere **into your own words**.

#### Original Text:

Your brain's work begins when it gathers the information you want to learn. It does this through your five senses. Most often, you see or hear the information you want to learn. Scientists call this part of the brain the sensory registers.

#### Paraphrase:

Sensory registers are the part of the brain that enable you to learn through your five senses. Usually this is done by seeing or hearing new information (Kay, 2005).

“Exact words = Quotation Marks”

### Quotation

You can also use someone else's **exact words** in your paper; you just have to clearly indicate that the words are a quotation and give proper credit to the original author. This is very useful **when the original author has phrased the idea in a powerful, clever, or unique way**. However, be careful not to use too many quotations; the quotes you use should support your writing, not take the place of it.

You should provide some sort of 'lead in' to the quote. Basically, you just need to explain how it supports the point you are making in the paper.

#### Short Quotations:

A large portion of the internet cannot be accessed through Google. In fact, no search engine “comes even close to indexing all the pages on the web” (Lucas, 2001, p. 28).

## In-Text Citation

When you include information from other sources in your paper, you must **include a citation that tells where it came from**. Since the citations appear in the text of your paper, they are called "in-text" citations.

The purpose of the in-text citation is to connect each piece of information to its complete source citation on the References page at the end of your paper.

### Paraphrase

Maracana, located in Rio de Janeiro, is the largest soccer stadium in the world (Luxner, 2005).

### Quote from a Source with Page Numbers

At least one study has shown that "the genetic architecture of basal female mating discrimination is different from that of reinforced mating discrimination" (Ortiz-Barrientos, Counterman, & Noor, 2004, p. 2261).

### Quote from a Source with No Page Numbers & No Author Listed – E.g. a website

The logging of forest biomes has resulted in "hundreds of species of plants and animals disappearing from the planet on a daily basis" (*Forest biomes*, 2002)

## References Page

The final part of APA citation is a page listing the **references**, the sources cited in the paper

### Formatting the References Page

Start a new page **or slide** and title it "References".  
Type an entry for each source you cited in your paper.  
Be sure to keep the list in alphabetical order.

Use [bibme.org](http://bibme.org) to create a bibliography or reference list. Just make sure to select "APA" style on the right side.

### Creating Individual References

APA style can be complicated, but the examples below will help you determine what information to include and how to format it for each different source. Here are a few general rules to keep in mind:

#### Book

Author. (Year). *Book title* (edition). City: Publisher.

Morrison, T. (1998). *Paradise*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

#### Article from Database

Gibbs, W., & Soares, C. (2005). Preparing for a pandemic. *Scientific American*, 293(5), 44-54. Retrieved October 20, 2005, from the Academic Search Premier database.

#### Internet Web Site (with Host Organization or Author & Date Listed)

Author. (Date). *Page title*. Retrieved Date, from the Host Organization Web site: URL

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. (2005, July 8). *NINDS traumatic brain injury information page*. Retrieved October 31, 2005, from the National Institutes of Health Web site: <http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/tbi/tbi.htm>

#### Internet Web Site (No Author or Date Listed)

*Forest biomes*. Retrieved October 31, 2005, from [http://www.worldbiomes.com/biomes\\_forest.htm](http://www.worldbiomes.com/biomes_forest.htm)