Summer Occupational Therapy and English Program

APA Citation Style

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Agenda

- APA Resources
- Paper Formatting
- In-text Citations
- Reference List
- Citation Management Tools
APA Citation Style

- the American Psychological Association rules and conventions for documenting research paper sources
- Sixth Edition
Why use APA?

- Clear & consistent presentation of written material
- Inform reader where to look for sources used
- Identify and give credit to original works

http://creativegenius.hubpages.com/hub/Format-a-References-Page-in-APA-Style#slide7261660
APA Resources - OT Subject Guide

1 – background info
2 – frequently used resources
3 – resources for atypical situations
PAPER FORMATTING

MATERIAL ADAPTED FROM:
HTTP://OWL.ENGLISH.PURDUE.EDU/OWL/SECTION/2/10/
• 1” Margins on 8.5”x11” paper
• 12 pt. Times New Roman font
• Double spacing
• Two spaces after “.”
• Page numbers - top right
Major Paper Sections

- Title Page
- Abstract
- Main Body
- References

Purdue (OWL) APA Guideline Overview
Effects of Age on Detection of Emotional Information

Christina M. Leclerc and Elizabeth A. Kensinger

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Author Note

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Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Christina M. Leclerc,
Abstract

- New page
- Single paragraph
- 120 to 250 words
- Summary of key points
  - topic, analysis, conclusion, implications and future work
- Keywords- help researchers find your work in databases

EFFECTS OF AGE ON DETECTION OF EMOTION

Abstract

Age differences were examined in affective processing, in the context of a visual search task. Younger and older adults were faster to detect high arousal images compared with low arousal and neutral items. Younger adults were faster to detect positive high arousal targets compared with other categories. In contrast, older adults exhibited an overall detection advantage for emotional images compared with neutral images. Together, these findings suggest that older adults do not display valence-based effects on affective processing at relatively automatic stages.

Keywords: aging, attention, information processing, emotion, visual search
Main Body: Sections

Main body of a research/experiment paper:

- Introduction
- Method
- Results
- Discussion/Conclusion
for the arousing items than shown by the young adults (resulting in an interaction between age and arousal).

Participants

Younger adults (14 women, 10 men, $M_{age} = 19.5$ years, age range: 18–22 years) were recruited with flyers posted on the Boston College campus. Older adults (15 women, 9 men, $M_{age} = 70.1$ years, age range: 65–84 years) were recruited through the Harvard Cooperative on Aging.

This example shows Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 headings.

Valence and arousal ratings. Valence and arousal were judged on 7-point scales ($1 = \text{negative valence or low arousal and 7 = positive valence or high arousal}$). Negative objects received mean valence ratings of 2.5 or lower, neutral objects received mean valence ratings of 3.5 to 4.5, and positive objects received mean valence ratings of 5.5 or higher. High arousal
Writing Style

- Grammar and Punctuation – click here for sample papers
- Word Choice - to introduce other people’s ideas:
  ✷ Richards (2013) argues, refers to, explains, hypothesizes, compares, concludes
  ✷ Smith and Sherman (2012) demonstrated, proved, etc.

www.lib.sfu.ca/help/writing/apa
CITATIONS
Citations and References

• Why cite:
  o Identify other people’s ideas and information in your paper
  o To inform the reader where to look for the sources used

• What to cite:
  o direct quotes
  o the work, ideas, theories, or findings of others even if you are just paraphrasing

• Where to cite:
  o in-text citations – in the body of your text
  o reference list – at the end of your paper

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/
In-text Citations

• How to cite - author-date citation system:
  ○ (author’s surname, year of publication, page # for a direct quote)

Kessler (2003) found that among epidemiological samples...

Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003).

In 2003, Kessler’s study of epidemiological samples showed that...
## Basic In-text Citation Styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of citation</th>
<th>First citation in text</th>
<th>Subsequent citations in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format, first citation in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One work by three authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (1999)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirez, &amp; Soo, 1999)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by four authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (2006)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, &amp; Walsh, 2006)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by six or more authors</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct Quotes

- include page # for direct quotes
- move the period to the end

Harris (1989) notes, “Children can also imagine believing something that they know to be false” (p. 77).

Quote Ending in ?
Dixon (2005) poses the question, “How does the case of Singapore fit into the interdependence hypothesis?” (p. 43).

Quote Ending in !

http://gseacademic.harvard.edu/~instruct/articulate/apa_mod/APA_Module2/player.html
Block Quotes

- Quotations of 40 words or more

Harris (1989) writes that

On the other hand if children really do find it difficult to recognize ambivalent feelings they should continue to do so even if all difficulties of memory and invention are removed. For example, if they are told about ambivalent situations rather than asked to remember or invent them they should still not recognize that mixed or opposing feelings would be provoked. (p. 112)

He then goes on to note….

- No quotation marks around the quote!
- No punctuation after the parentheses

http://gseacademic.harvard.edu/~instruct/articulate/apa_mod/APA_Module2/player.html
Citing Lectures

- Treat it as personal communication
- Cite personal communications in the text only
- Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator and provide as exact a date as possible

B. A. Pan (personal communication, December 20, 2006) noted that....

(B. A. Pan, personal communication, December 20, 2006)

http://gseacademic.harvard.edu/~instruct/articulate/apa_mod/APA_Module3/player.html
Citing References Within Your Sources

• Cite and reference the source that you read

Study that you read:

Dunn, Kendrick, and MacNamee (as cited in Harris, 1989) found that...

Other studies use mothers’ reports to assess children’s comforting behaviors (Dunn, Kendrick, & MacNamee as cited in Harris, 1989)

http://gseacademic.harvard.edu/~instruct/articulate/apa_mod/APA_Module3/player.html
REFERENCES
Reference List

- Used to locate any source you cite in your paper
- New page at end of paper
- Alphabetical
- Include all citations except for personal communications
- Use hanging indents

http://www.apastyle.org/learn/tutorials/basics-tutorial.aspx
Reference Components

The Reference List

References contain the following components:

- author name or names (6.27),
- publication date (6.28),
- title of the work (6.29), and
- publication data (6.30).


http://www.apastyle.org/learn/tutorials/basics-tutorial.aspx
Single Author

Smith, T. J. (2002). Friendship and social development.

*Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

Two Authors

List by author last names and initials. Use the ampersand, not “and.”


Three to Six Authors


More than Seven Authors

• **Journal articles**

• **Books**
  - Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

[Click here to link to other examples]
Electronic References

- **Online Article with DOI**
  - Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number*, page range. doi:0000000/000000000000 or http://dx.doi.org/10.0000/0000

- **Online Article no DOI**

Click here for examples of all other electronic publication types. http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/


http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/
Other Sources

- **Purdue Owl Citation Chart** – examples for many sources
- “if you have a source that APA does not include, APA suggests that you find the example that is most similar to your source and use that format. For more information, see page 193 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, (6th ed., 2nd printing)*."
  ([https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/))

- **Publication manual of the American Psychological Association**
  - 1 copy, Reference Area, Plaza Level
  - 2 copies, Class Reserve
  - Call number: Z 253 A518p 2010
CITATION MANAGEMENT TOOLS
Son of Citation Machine

- Select APA
- Select publication / source
- Paste details (i.e. article title) into search box
- May have to edit – enter some info manually
Exercises

- Go to the following URL and complete the questions and exercises
  - [http://tinyurl.com/k7oejdy](http://tinyurl.com/k7oejdy)

Glossary

- **APA citation style** - American Psychological Association's style guide - primarily used in the Social Sciences
- **bibliography** - a list of sources consulted during the research process containing the necessary information to locate the exact item consulted
- **bibliographic entry** - typically includes author, title, date of publication, and other publication information such as: place and publisher (for books) or name of periodical and pages (for journals)
- **citation** – reference that gives credit to original author
- **format** - an arrangement or plan for something written, printed or recorded
- **in-text citation** - a brief indicator within the text that leads the reader to the complete documentation (bibliographic entry) of the source used.
- **references** - APA's term for the list of bibliographic entries to sources actually cited (not just consulted) within the text

http://libguides.sou.edu/content.php?pid=117731&sid=1073175
Today we have covered how to:

- **APA:**
  - understand and access APA Resources
  - format a paper in APA Style
  - understand when to cite, create In-text Citations and a Reference List
  - access information about standard Citation Management Tools
  - create citations using Son of Citation Machine
Course Evaluation

Click on the links below to provide feedback on today’s class:

- Instructor
  - https://uschsl.wufoo.com/forms/ot-summer-esl_day-2_instructor_2014/

- Course Content
  - https://uschsl.wufoo.com/forms/ot-summer-esl_day2_class-content_2014/
thank you