In-Text Citations

Each sentence that contains secondary source information (such as articles, websites, books), paraphrased, quoted, or summarized, must attribute the source(s) within the sentence. Each source within the essay's body corresponds with source information listed on the References page and vice versa.

Basic in-text citation, *see pages 174-9*	**Examples**
The last name of the author is either part of the grammatical construction of the sentence (1ˢᵗ example) or a parenthetical at the end (2ⁿᵈ example). The year is included after the author's last name in parentheses. In the end of sentence citation, include the last name, year and, if applicable, page number before the period with commas between. Include a page number if the paraphrased or quoted material is from a specific part of a source.	Burke (2004), a Bellarmine English alumna, claims that she never encountered APA until beginning her MAT in 1998. Some undergraduates do not use APA at all in their major (Burke, 2004).
In-text citation for more than one source	
It is common to attribute information to more than one source. Use the basic format above, but order the sources alphabetically. Use semicolons between sources at the end of the sentence.	Burke (2004), Davis (1999), and Norris (2009) argue using Purdue Online Writing Lab is an effective way to learn APA. Purdue Online Writing Lab is an effective way to learn APA (Burke, 2004; Davis, 1999; Norris, 2009).
Other Common In-Text Citations	
For *one work with two authors* cite both names every time you cite the source. Use the "&" in the end of sentence citation.	Smith and Lu (2007) maintain that the best way to learn APA is to practice. The best way to learn APA is by practicing (Smith & Lu, 2007).
For *one work with three to five authors* write out all the authors the 1ˢᵗ time. After the 1ˢᵗ citation, use "et al." to substitute for all but the 1ˢᵗ author.	Wallitsch, Peetz, and McCoy (2013) argue against mandatory APA testing. They discovered that APA testing was more harmful than helpful (Wallitsch et al., 2013).
For *one work with six or more authors*, always write the first author plus "et al."	Allen et al. (2010) examined research habits of nontraditional students. The study found that they could navigate finding sources despite a learning curve (Allen et at., 2010).
For *sources with no author identified*, use the first few words of the title and year.	Employers want good writers ("Public opinion," 2013).
For *sources with groups or institutions as authors*, such as the National Institute of Health (NIH), spell out the full name the first time, put the abbreviation in parentheses. Use the abbreviation for subsequent citations. Otherwise, cite the group the same as any other source.	

References Page

- ✓ All sources employed should appear both in-text and on the references page.
- ✓ Title the References page "References"
- ✓ Alphabetize entries by the last name of the first author listed in the publication.
  - If there are multiple works by the same author, list by date beginning with the earliest.
  - If no author is listed, begin with the title.
- ✓ Each entry should begin with the author's last name, comma, and the first initial(s).
- ✓ Capitalize only the first word of a chapter or article title.
- ✓ Do not use quotes, italics, or underlining for chapter and article titles.
- ✓ Do italicize titles of periodicals (journals, newspapers, magazines) and books and reports.
- ✓ *See pages 180-224.*

Type	Basic Template	Example
Scholarly journal article retrieved electronically	Author, A.A. & Author B.B. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, *volume*, page numbers. Digital object identifier (doi) or URL of the journal homepage.	Epp, S. (2008). The value of reflective journaling in undergraduate nursing education: A literature review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies, 45*, 1379-1388. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2008.01.006
Entire book	Author, A.A. (year). *Title of the book.* Location: Publisher. (or doi or URL).	Bean, J. (2011). *Engaging Ideas: The professor's guide to integrating writing, critical thinking, and active learning in the classroom* (2nd ed.). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
Book chapter	Author (of chapter), A.A. (year). Title of chapter. In author or editor. *Title of book* (page numbers). Location: Publisher.	Reamer, F. (2006). The real consequences of justice. In J. Allison & D. Gediman (Eds). *This I believe: philosophies of remarkable men and women* (pp. 188-190). New York: Picador Henry Holt and Company.
Newspaper, print	Author, A.A. (year, month day). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*, page numbers.	Smith, J. (2013, September 27). Public opinion: Colleges should yield graduates who think and write, poll finds. *Chronicle of Higher Education*, p. A23.
Film	Producer, A.A. (Producer), & Director, B.B. (Director). (year). *Title* [medium]. Country of origin: Studio.	Jackson, B. (Director). (2001). *The lord of the rings: the fellowship of the ring* [DVD]. United States: New Line Cinema.
Nonperiodical Web Document or Report (website)	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of document. Retrieved from http://Web address	Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., Soderland, L., & Brizee, A. (2010, May 5). General format. Retrieved from http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/