Apa 7th edition reference example

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Number of Authors	In-text & Parenthetical Citations Format	Example	APA Reference Format	Example
0	(Title of Book or Report or "Title of Article," Year). OR In Title of Book or Report or "Title of Article" (Year),...	In Treating Psoriasis (2019), it is recommended to use natural, non scented body treatments.	Title of Source is italicized if it stands alone. OR Title of Source is not italicized if it is part of a larger whole.	Treating Psoriasis. (2019). Retrieved from www.psorias101.com
1	Author's Last name (Year)..."Quote" or paraphrase (page number if quote). OR "Quote" or paraphrase (Last name, Year, page number if quote).	Smith (2017) shares in his study that fruit flies prefer citrus fruits. OR Fruit flies prefer citrus fruits (Smith, 2017).	Last name, First initial. Middle initial.	Smith, K. (2017). Fruit flies. Journal of Scientific Study, 12(3), 13-67
2	First Author's Last name and Second Author's Last name (Year) state "Quote" or paraphrase (page number if quote). OR "Quote" or Paraphrase (First author's Last Name & Second Author's Last name, Year, page number if quote).	Chapman and Sisodia (2015) mentioned that "teams felt engaged in creating their own future" (p. 12). OR "Teams felt engaged in creating their own future" (Chapman & Sisodia, 2015, p. 12).	Last name, F. Initial., & Last name, F. M. (Display the authors in the order they appear on the source)	Chapman, B., & Sisodia, R. (2015). Everybody matters: The extraordinary power of caring for your people like family. Retrieved from books.google.com/books?id=Of1xCs4AA QbkJbdq =everybody+matters
3-5	1st Last name, 2nd Last name, 3rd Last name, 4th Last name, and 5th Last name (Year) share the "quote" or paraphrase...(page number if quote). OR "Quote" or Paraphrase (1st Last name, 2nd Last name, 3rd Last name, 4th Last name, & 5th Last name, Year, page number if quote). The above is for the first citation. For all additional ones, cite all the authors as 1st Last name et al., Year	Davies, Martin, and Buzacott (2017) state that "it's important to consider the possible roles of national literatures in contemporary school contexts" (p. 21). OR "It's important to consider the roles of national literatures in contemporary school contexts" (Davies, Martin, & Buzacott, 2017, p.21).	Last name, F. M. for all authors (Display the authors in the order they appear on the source)	Davies, L., Martin, S. K., & Buzacott, L. (2017). Worldly reading: Teaching Australian literature in a transnational era. English in Australia, 52(3), 21-30. Retrieved from https://search .informit.com.au /documentSummary ;dn=324169191985 626;res=IELAPA
6+	1st Last name et al. (Year), "quote" or paraphrase (page if quote). OR "Quote" or paraphrase (1st Last name et al., Year, page if quote).	Johnson et al. (2019), includes all types of mammals in their report.	First 6 authors shown in the reference, followed by an ellipsis...and then the final author's Last name, F. M.	Johnson, G., Roberts, Q., Rabe, L., Kirsch, Mordechai, Y., Dekytar, V., ... Lundquist, V. (2019). Mammals in our world. Journal of Scientific Discovery, 16(2), 39-57. http://dx.doi.org /10.563 /467823567

One, Two to Seven Authors

One Author
List the author by last name first, then initials.

Two to Seven Authors
With two or more names but less than eight, use an ampersand (&) before the last name.

Lightfoot, D., Cole, M., & Cole, S. (2005). The development of children. New York, NY: Worth.

American Psychological Association, p. 177.

Journal Example

Author, A. A., Author B. B., & Author, C. C. (DATE). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume,* starting-ending page numbers. doi: xxxxx

Hrastinski, S. (2009). A theory of online learning as online participation. *Computers and Education, 52,* 78-82. doi: 10.1016/j.compedu.2008.06.009

American Psychological Association (APA) Style Guidelines Overview

Apa 7th edition reference page format example. Apa 7th edition reference examples. Apa 7th edition reference list example. Apa 7th edition journal article reference example. Apa format 7th edition reference example. Apa style 7th edition reference example. Apa 7th edition reference example for website. Apa 7th edition book reference example.

Trump, D. (2017, February 9). Presidential executive order on enforcing federal law with respect to transnational criminal organizations and preventing international trafficking. White House Press Office. In-text: Trump (2017) (Trump, 2017, section 2(a)) Executive Orders in the Federal Register Reference: Exec. Order No. 13,515, 74 F.R. 53635 (2009), participation-of-asian-americans-and-pacific-islanders-in-federal-programs In-text: Exec. Order No. 13,515 (2009) (Exec. Order No. 13,515, 2009, p. 53,637) Memorandum From Other Departments or Agencies Reference: Napolitano, J. (2012, June 15). Exercising prosecutorial discretion with respect to individuals who came to the United States as children [Memorandum]. United States Department of Homeland Security Digital Library. In-text: Napolitano (2012) (Napolitano, 2012, para. 5) Letter From One Department to Another Reference: Letter from Jessica Shahin, Assoc. Admin., Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, to Elizabeth Berlin, Exec. Deputy Comm., New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (Aug. 18, 2011). In-text: "Letter from Jessica Shahin" (2011) ("Letter from Jessica Shahin," 2011, para. 5) For more information, see APA (7th ed.) or the edited book chapter page on the APA style website. Example 1: Book Chapter Edited Book, print version Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, C. Editor (Eds.), Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx). Publisher. Toneatto, T., & Ongley, J. (2012). Buddhists. In E. Johnston Taylor (Ed.), Religion: A clinical guide for nurses (pp. 129-143). Springer Publishing. Example 2: Book Chapter Edited Book, electronic version Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, C. Editor (Eds.), Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx). Bloom, M. B., Salim, A., & Malinoski, D. J. (2015) Critical care of the organ donor. In E. A. Pretto, Jr., G. Biancofiore, A. DeWolf, J. R. Klinck (Eds.), Oxford textbook of transplant anaesthesia and critical care (pp. 69-75). Page 2 Basic Paper SetupLearn how to set up an APA Style paper, including setting the typeface, line spacing, margins, and page header.Academic Writer© 2020 American Psychological Association. Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of online content: Subtitle. Website Name. URL. Reference List Citation Aubrey, A. (2019, December 12) How to reduce food waste. NPR. In-Text Citation (Aubrey, 2019) Note: Review this source carefully! You may need to follow the citation structure for a news article, magazine article, blog post, journal article etc. Use the format that best describes your source. Page 2 Host, A. A. (Host). (Year, Month Day). Episode title (No. XX) [Audio podcast episode]. In Serial. Publisher or Production Company. URL Reference List Entry Koenig, S. (Host) (2014). The alibi (No. 1) [Audio podcast episode]. In Serial. Serial Productions. In-Text Citation (Koenig, 2014) Note: In place of the host, you can choose to list the executive producer of the podcast. Note: Omit the URL if you accessed the podcast on an app. Streaming video [8.28, 9.8,10.12]: Audiovisual media includes films, TV shows, music, speech recordings or artwork, photographs. (For instructions on how to reference visual works refer to other sections of this guide). The author of an audiovisual work is determined by the type of media. For online streaming videos it is the person or group who uploaded the video. In the citation, to quote from an online streaming video (e.g. YouTube video, TED Talk) provide a time stamp for the beginning of the quotation, in place of a page number. When citing resources where the author may have a full name, a user name, or a combination thereof, you must include all that are available. If a full name is available, use it as your author name, and place the user name in square brackets: Smith, J. [jtothesmith]. If only a username is available, use it in place of an author name. Include the @ symbol where this is part of the username. In the reference list describe the material type in square brackets, for example, "[Video]" after the title of the work. For the source, provide the name of the streaming video site that hosts the video. For TED Talks if the talk comes from TED's website use the name of the speaker as the author; when the TED Talk is on YouTube, list the owner of the YouTube account as the author to aid retrieval. TED Talk video In-text (Sturgeon, 2019) OR Sturgeon (2019) Reference list Sturgeon, N. (2019, July). Why governments should prioritize well-being. [Video]. TED Conferences. YouTube Video In-text (TED, 2019) OR TED(2019) Reference list TED. (2019, December 12). Christiana Figueres and Chris Anderson: How we can turn the tide on climate [Video]. YouTube. Streaming video In-text It is commonly accepted that "there is a huge gap between this attitude toward sustainable consumption or sustainable behavior and the actual behavior that happens" (Sattari, 2020, 01:22). Reference list Sattari, S. (2020). Researching consumer perspectives on sustainability using metaphor elicitation. [Video]. SAGE Research Methods. Streaming video (database) - EduTV In-text (Watkin, 2019) OR Watkin (2019) Reference list Watkin, D. (Director). (2019). A Murri on the move with Kerry Turner (Series 1, Episode 2) [Video]. In Around the Campfire. NITV. Streaming video (database) - Kanopy In-text (Peabody, 2019) OR Peabody (2019) Reference list Peabody, F. (Director). (2019). The corporate coup d'etat [Video]. First Run Features. This page provides you with an overview of APA format, 7th edition. Included is information about referencing, various citation formats with examples for each source type, and other helpful information. If you're looking for MLA format, check out the Citation Machine MLA Guide. Also, visit the Citation Machine homepage to use the APA formatter, which is an APA citation generator, and to see more styles. Being responsible while researching When you're writing a research paper or creating a research project, you will probably use another individual's work to help develop your own assignment. A good researcher or scholar uses another individual's work in a responsible way. This involves indicating that the work of other individuals is included in your project (i.e., citing), which is one way to prevent plagiarism. Plagiarism? What is it? The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin word, plagiare, which means "to kidnap." The term has evolved over the years to now mean the act of taking another individual's work and using it as your own, without acknowledging the original author (American Psychological Association, 2020 p. 21). Plagiarism can be illegal and there can be serious ramifications for plagiarizing someone else's work. Thankfully, plagiarism can be prevented. One way it can be prevented is by including citations and references in your research project. Want to make them quickly and easily? Try the Citation Machine citation generator, which is found on our homepage. All about citations & references should be included anytime you use another individual's work in your own assignment. When including a quote, paraphrased information, images, or any other piece of information from another's work, you need to show where you found it by including a citation and a reference. This guide explains how to make them. APA style citations are added in the body of a research paper or project and references are added to the last page. Citations, which are called in-text citations, are included when you're adding information from another individual's work into your own project. When you add text word-for-word from another source and place it in your own words and writing style (known as paraphrasing), you create an in-text citation. These citations are short in length and are placed in the main part of your project, directly after the borrowed information. References are found at the end of your research project, usually on the last page. Included on this reference list page is the full information for any in-text citations found in the body of the project. These references are listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name. An APA in-text citation includes only three items: the last name(s) of the author(s), the year the source was published, and sometimes the page or location of the information. References include more information such as the name of the author(s), the year the source was published, the full title of the source, and the URL or page range. Here is the text description of the in-text citation examples. Here is the text description of the reference examples. Why is it important to include citations & references Including APA citations and references in your research projects is a very important component of the research process. When you include citations, you're being a responsible researcher. You're showing readers that you were able to find valuable, high-quality information from other sources, place them into your project where appropriate, all while acknowledging the original authors and their work. Common ways students and scholars accidentally plagiarize Believe it or not, there are instances when you could attempt to include in-text and full references in the appropriate places, but still accidentally plagiarize. Here are some common mistakes to be aware of: Mistake #1 - Misquoting sources: If you plan to use a direct quote, make sure you copy it exactly as is. Sure, you can use part of the full quote or sentence, but if you decide to put quotation marks around any words, those words should match exactly what was found in the original source. Here's a line from The Little Prince, by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: "Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them." Here's an acceptable option: "Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves," stated de Saint-Exupéry (1943, p. 3). Here's a misquote: "Grown-ups barely ever understand anything by themselves," stated de Saint-Exupéry (1943, p. 3). Notice the slight change in the words. The incorrect phrasing is an instance of accidental plagiarism. Mistake #2 - Problems with paraphrasing: When we paraphrase, we restate information using our own words and writing style. It's not acceptable to substitute words from the original source with synonyms. Let's use the same sentence from The Little Prince. A correct paraphrase could be: de Saint-Exupéry (1943) shares various ways adults frustrate children. One of the biggest being that kids have to explain everything. It's too bad adults are unable to comprehend anything on their own (p. 3). An incorrect paraphrase would be: de Saint-Exupéry (1943) shares that adults never understand anything by themselves, and it is exhausting for kids to be always and forever clarifying things to them (p.3). Notice how close the incorrect paraphrase is from the original. This is an instance of accidental plagiarism. Make sure you quote and paraphrase properly in order to prevent accidental plagiarism. If you're having a difficult time paraphrasing properly, it is acceptable to paraphrase part of the text AND use a direct quote. Here's an example: de Saint-Exupery (1943) shares various ways adults frustrate children. One of the biggest being that kids have to explain everything, and "it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them" (p. 3). Information About APA Who created it? The American Psychological Association is an organization created for individuals in the psychology field. With close to 121,000 members, they provide educational opportunities, funding, guidance, and research information for everything psychology-related. They also have numerous high-quality databases, peer-reviewed journals, and books that revolve around mental health. The American Psychological Association is also credited with creating their own specific citation and reference style. Today, this format is used by individuals not only in the psychology field, but many other subject areas as well. Education, economics, business, and social sciences also use APA style quite frequently. Click here for more information. This guide covers general information about the style, but it is not affiliated with the American Psychological Association. Why was this style created? This format was first developed in 1929 to form a standardized way for researchers in science fields to document their sources. Prior to the inception of these standards and guidelines, individuals were recognizing the work of other authors by including bits and pieces of information in random order. There wasn't a set way to format citations and references. You can probably imagine how difficult it

was to understand the sources that were used for research projects! Having a standard format for citing sources allows readers to glance at a citation or APA reference and easily locate the title, author, year published, and other critical pieces of information needed to understand a source. The evolution of this style The guide below is based on APA style 7th edition, which was released in 2020. In previous versions of APA format, researchers and scholars were required to include the publisher location for books and the date that an electronic resource was accessed. Both are no longer required to be included. Details on the differences between the 6th and 7th editions is addressed later in this guide. Citations & References The appearance of citations & references The format for references varies, but most use this general format: %%Author's Last name, First initial. (Date published). Title. URL Researchers and scholars must look up the proper format for the source that they're attempting to cite. Books have a certain format, websites have a different format, periodicals have a different format, and so on. Scroll down to find the proper format for the source you're citing or referencing. If you would like help citing your sources, CitationMachine.com has a citation generator that will help make the APA citation process much easier for you. To start, simply click on the source type you're citing. In-text citations An APA in-text citation is included in research projects in three instances: When using a direct quote, paraphrasing information, or simply referring to a piece of information from another source. Quite often, researchers and scholars use a small amount of text, word for word, from another source and include it in their own research projects. This is done for many reasons. Sometimes, another author's words are so eloquently written that there isn't a better way to rephrase it yourself. Other times, the author's words can help prove a point or establish an understanding for something in your research project. When using another author's exact words in your research project, include an APA in-text citation directly following it. In addition to using the exact words from another source and placing them into your project, these citations are also added anytime you paraphrase information. Paraphrasing is when you take information from another source and rephrase it, in your own words. When simply referring to another piece of information from another source, also include a citation directly following it. Citations in the text are found near a direct quote, paraphrased information, or next to a mention of another source. To see examples of some narrative/parenthetical citations in action, look at the image above, under "All About Citations & References." Note: *Only include the page or paragraph number when using a direct quote or paraphrase. Page numbers have a p. before the number, pp. before the page range, and para. before the paragraph number. This information is included to help the reader locate the exact portion of text themselves. It is unnecessary to include this information when you're simply referring to another source. Examples of APA in-text citations: "Well, you're about to enter the land of the free and the brave. And I don't know how you got that stamp on your passport. The priest must know someone" (Tóibín, 2009, p. 52). and Student teachers who use technology in their lessons tend to continue using technology tools throughout their teaching careers (Kent & Giles, 2017, p. 12). If including the author's name in the sentence, place the year in the parentheses directly next to his or her name. Add the page number at the end, unless it's a source without any pages or paragraph numbers (see Section 8.10 of the Publication manual for more details). In-text citations APA example: According to a study done by Kent and Giles (2017), student teachers who use technology in their lessons tend to continue using technology tools throughout their teaching careers. The full references, or citations, for these sources can be found on the last part of a research project, titled the "References." Here's how to create in-text citations for specific amounts of authors: APA citation with no author When the source lacks an author's name, place the title, year, and page number (if available) in the text. The title should be in italics if it sits alone (such as a movie, brochure, or report). If the source is part of a whole (as many web pages and articles are), place the title in quotation marks without italics (See Section 8.14 of the Publication manual). 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If it doesn't have an associated with it, write out the entire organization's name each and every time (see Section 8.21 of the Publication manual). Example: First APA citation for an organization with an abbreviation: (World Health Organization [WHO], Year) OR World Health Organization (WHO, Year) Notice in the example directly above, the name of the organization is written out in full in the text of the sentence, and the abbreviation is placed in parentheses next to it. Subsequent APA citations in the text for an organization with an abbreviation: (WHO, Year) OR WHO (Year) Example: All citations in the text for an organization without an abbreviation: (Citation Machine, Year) or Citation Machine (Year) One in-text citation, multiple works Sometimes you'll need to cite more than one work within an in-text citation. Follow the same format (author, year) format but place semicolons between works (p. 263). 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Electronic source information: For online sources, the URL or DOI (Direct Object Identifier) are included at the end of an APA citation. DOI numbers are often created by publishers for journal articles and other periodical sources. They were created in response to the problem of broken or outdated links and URLs. When a journal article is assigned a DOI number, it is static and will never change. Because of its permanent characteristic, DOIs are the preferred type of electronic information to include in APA citations. When a DOI number is not available, include the source's URL (see Section 9.34 in the Publication manual). For DOIs, include the number in this format: https:// For URLs, type them in this format: http:// or https:// Other information about electronic sources: If the URL is longer than a line, break it up before a punctuation mark. Do not place a period at the end of the citation/URL. 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