

APA, 5th ed.
Reference Citations in Text

Plagiarism (Principle 6.22). “Psychologists do not claim the words and ideas of another as their own; they give credit where credit is due. Quotation marks should be used to indicate the exact words of another. *Each time* you paraphrase another author (i.e., summarize a passage or rearrange the order of a sentence and change some of the words), you will need to credit the source in the text” (*Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 5th ed., p. 349).

<p>Authors' names</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give surname of author(s). • 2 authors: Cite both names every time • 3, 4, or 5 authors: Cite all authors first time. Subsequent citations: Surname et al. • 6+ authors: Surname et al. • In running text: Join names by <u>and</u> • In parenthetical material join names by ampersand (&) • (APA manual, pp. 207 – 214)
<p>Date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include year of publication in first reference in a paragraph. Do not include date in subsequent references within same paragraph
<p>Quotations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fewer than 40 words</u>: Incorporate into text. Enclose with double quotation marks. Put page numbers (and author and date if not already mentioned) in parentheses after 2nd quotation mark. Add punctuation mark. Example: “...to a placebo effect” (Jones, 1995, p. 276). • <u>Block (40 or more words)</u>: Put page numbers (and author and date if not already mentioned) in parentheses after punctuation mark. Example: ...to a placebo effect. (Jones, 1995, p. 276) • (APA manual, pp.117 – 120)
<p>Paraphrase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walker (2000) compared reaction times • In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000) • In 2000 Walker compared reaction times • (APA manual, pp. 121 – 207)