APA Citations: Acid Rain

Oxford High School Library

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Today’s Goal:

- You will **learn** how to cite a source to prepare for writing your acid rain paper.
- At then end of class, you will **practice** writing in-text citations from an acid rain article and submit the assignment on Haiku.
Introduction to citations: What is it?

- What is another word for citation?
  - A reference to a source in 2 parts
    - 1. **In-text** (parenthetical) – brief shout out as you write
    - 2. **References** – full details in a list at the end
      *also known as:*
      - Reference List
      - Works Cited
      - Bibliography
Wikipedia uses numbers to connect ideas to the reference source.
1. **In-text** (parenthetical)

APA uses **text** to connect ideas to the reference source.

Citation styles can be difficult to learn. Research shows “students at Oxford had difficulty using APA style” *(Jones, 2001, p. 25).* By offering direct instruction, student proficiency at Oxford may increase.

2. **Reference list**

References

Introduction: Why do we cite?

- Acknowledge the work of others
  - AKA Not plagiarize
- Credibility
  - Trustworthy sources?
  - Experts in field?
- Reader can locate sources

- So when do we do it…?
### WHEN do I cite?: when in doubt, cite.

**Facts, Data, & Ideas that are not your own**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do <strong>NOT</strong> cite “common knowledge”</th>
<th>Cite all other sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Facts readers should know</td>
<td>□ Statistics- always!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Facts that are easy to look up, not subject to change or dispute</td>
<td>□ Opinions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. Increased acidity can damage fish populations.</td>
<td>□ Less familiar facts (consider audience)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. Small fish such as whitefish and grayling will die in lakes with a pH lower than about 5.5 (Berwald, 2005).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APA: Quote or Paraphrase?

How do I use the Authors’ WORDS?

“Direct Quotes”: any verbatim use (exactly the same words) from a work must be placed in quotation marks

“ ”

Paraphrase/Summary: restatement in your words of an idea from another work, but NOT directly quoting (no quotation marks).
APA In-Text: Quote or Paraphrase

How do I cite the Authors’ WORK
(The SOURCE of those words: print, video, web…)

1. “Direct Quotes”:
   Author, Publication Year, and Page Numbers located with the quote
   (Jones, 2001, p. 25).

2. Paraphrase/Summary:
   Author, Publication Year, Page Number suggested, not required.
   (Jones, 2001).
APA: In Text Citation Example

“Direct Quotes”:

Acid rain is a term “coined in 1872 by the Scottish chemist Robert Angus Smith (1817–1884) to describe the acidic precipitation in Manchester, England” (“Acid rain,” 2008, p. 77).

Paraphrase/Summary:

The term acid rain was first used by chemist Robert Angus Smith in 1872 in England (“Acid rain,” 2008).
Plant and animal life can thrive when “the water in a healthy lake usually has a pH around 6.5”.

(Berwald, J.2005, page 380).

Plant and animal life can thrive when “the water in a healthy lake usually has a pH around 6.5”
(Berwald, 2005, p. 380).
Small fish such as whitefish and grayling will die in lakes with a pH lower than about 5.5 (Berwald, 2005).

OR

Small fish such as whitefish and grayling will die in lakes with a pH lower than about 5.5 (Berwald, 2005, p. 380).

Page number is optional!
APA:

- In Text: (Author, Date, Page number)
- But what about the rest of the information needed to locate the source?
Round 2

VS

Reference List
Citation styles can be difficult to learn. Research shows “students at Oxford had difficulty using APA style” (Conner, 2013, p. 19). By offering direct instruction, student proficiency at Oxford may increase.

References

APA: References

How do I cite?

The **SOURCE** (Reference List)

1. **“Direct Quotes”** and **Paraphrase**: Follow the same rules and depend on the **type** of source (newspaper), not location (online).

   A. **Books** (editors, a full chapter, translated…)

   B. **Journals & Magazines** (multiple authors, multiple volumes, special series…)

   C. **Electronic & Websites** (databases, unknown authors, dates, URLs…)

   D. **Radio, TV, Film** (producers, directors, broadcast date…)
APA: References

Basic Parts

- Author name or names (editors)
- Publication date
- Title of the work
- Publication data (publication title, volume, page numbers…)
- For electronic: DOI (digital object identifier) or home page URL

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APA Citation: Journal article


Digital sources: add to end of citation:
Retrieved from http://www.anscionline.org

Homepage URL- not underlined, no period at end

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APA: References

- APA Style Guide: Look it up every time, don’t memorize it!
- Why? Too many exceptions, rules and updates
- Understand what is important and find a way to include it
  - Editor
  - Volume
  - No author…
- Citation generators: do only what you tell them to
APA: CITATIONS

References Page Format:

- **Alphabetized** by authors last name (or whatever comes first in citation)

- Includes all information about who created the work (author, editor, translator, director, ) who published it (publisher, publication title, volume…) and where you can find it (page number, URL…)

- All sources that are cited in the text must be in the reference list

- **Hanging** indent – NOT NUMBERED!

  - >Paragraph…Indentation…Special- select “Hanging”
References


APA: CITATIONS

- Research Support: Citation Help
  - http://ohs.oxford.libguides.com/citationguides