



English

5

## Citing in Argumentative Academic Texts Academic Focus e-Task

Stage 2

### Practice



Identifying different types of citations in APA style.

### Context

Read the following complimentary piece of text about citing in argumentative texts using APA style.



## Citing in Argumentative Academic Texts

Michael Hart | April 22 at 9:26 a.m.

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### A Work Cited within Another Work

To cite a source that is referred to within another secondary source, name the first source in your sentence. Then, in parentheses, use the phrase *as cited in* and the name of the second source author.

Rosenhan's study *On Being Sane in Insane Places* (as cited in Spitzer, 1975) found that psychiatrists diagnosed schizophrenia in people who claimed to be experiencing hallucinations and sought treatment—even though these patients were, in fact, imposters.



### Citing Web Pages in Text

"Cite web pages in text as you would any other source, using the author and date if known. If the author is not known, use the title and the date as the in-text citation (for long titles just use the first few words). Your in-text citation should lead your reader to the corresponding entry in the reference list. For sources with no date use n.d. (for no date) in place of the year: (Smith, n.d.). Below are examples of using in-text citation with web pages" (Penn State University libraries, n.d.)

## Web page with author:

### In-text citation

Role-play can help children learn techniques for coping with bullying (Kraiser, 2011).

### Reference entry

Kraiser, S. (2011). Preventing bullying. Retrieved from

<http://safechild.org/categoryparents/preventing-bullying/>

## Web page with no author:

### In-text citation

The term Nittany Lion was coined by Penn State football player Joe Mason in 1904 ("All things Nittany," 2006).

### Reference entry

All things Nittany. (2006). Retrieved from  
<http://www.psu.edu/ur/about/nittanymascot.html>

## Web page with no date:

### In-text citation

Establishing regular routines, such as exercise, can help survivors of disasters recover from trauma (American Psychological Association [APA], n.d.).

### Reference entry

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). Recovering emotionally from disaster. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/recovering-disasters.aspx>



## Formatting the References Section: APA General Guidelines

1

Include the heading References, centered at the top of the page. The heading should not be boldfaced, italicized, or underlined.

2

Use double-spaced type throughout the references section, as in the body of your paper.

3

Use hanging indentation for each entry. The first line should be flush with the left margin, while any lines that follow should be indented five spaces. Note that hanging indentation is the opposite of normal indenting rules for paragraphs.

4

List entries in alphabetical order by the author's last name. For a work with multiple authors, use the last name of the first author listed.

5

List authors' names using this format: Smith, J. C.

6

For a work with no individual author(s), use the name of the organization that published the work or, if this is unavailable, the title of the work in place of the author's name.

**7**

For works with multiple authors, follow these guidelines:

For works with up to seven authors, list the last name and initials for each author.

For works with more than seven authors, list the first six names, followed by ellipses, and then the name of the last author listed.

Use an ampersand before the name of the last author listed.

**8**

Use title case for journal titles. Capitalize all important words in the title.

**9**

Use sentence case for all other titles—books, articles, web pages, and other source titles. Capitalize the first word of the title. Do not capitalize any other words in the title except for the following:

- Proper nouns
- First word of a subtitle
- First word after a colon or dash

**10**

Use italics for book and journal titles. Do not use italics, underlining, or quotation marks for titles of shorter works, such as articles.



## Referencing Books

### Book by a group author:

American Medical Association. (2004). *American Medical Association family medical guide* (4th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

### Book chapter:

Lantolf, J., Thorne, S. L., & Poehner, M. (2015). Sociocultural Theory and Second Language Development. In B. van Patten & J. Williams (Eds.), *Theories in Second Language Acquisition* (pp. 207-226). New York: Routledge.

### Article or chapter within an edited book:

Winne, P. H. (2001). Self-regulated learning viewed from models of information processing. In B.J. Zimmerman & D.H. Schunk (Eds.), *Self-regulated learning and academic achievement* (2nd ed., pp. 160-192). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

### Translation:

Tolstoy, L. (2006). *War and peace*. (A. Briggs, Trans.). New York, NY: Viking. (Original work published 1865).

### Electronic book:

Post, E. (1923). *Etiquette in society, in business, in politics, and at home*. New York, NY: Funk & Wagnalls. Retrieved from <http://www.bartleby.com/95/>

### Entry in an online reference work:

Rey, G. (2006). Behaviorism. In D. M. Borchert (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of philosophy*. (2nd ed.). Retrieved from <http://go.galegroup.com/>

### E-Reader book (such as Kindle):

Tetlock, P.E., & Gardner, D. (2015). *Superforecasting: The art and science of prediction* [Kindle Paperwhite version]. Retrieved from [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com)

### Dictionary entry:

Hipster. (n.d.) In *Oxford English Dictionary*. Retrieved from [www.oed.com](http://www.oed.com).

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Taken and adapted from Penn State libraries (n.d.). *APA Quick Citation Guide*.

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