

# USING EVIDENCE

# CITATIONS

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## American Psychological Association (APA) format

- Author(s) [last name, first name initial & middle name initial if included]. Date [year, month date in parentheses]. Title of article. *Title of source*, *volume number* (issue number), pages . URL/DOI.

\*Title formatting will change depending on the nature of the source. A journal article's title will be normal with the source italicized; a book's title will be italicized on its own.

# EXAMPLES OF CITATIONS

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## Books

- Johann Hari (2019). *Lost Connections: Uncovering the Real Causes of Depression — and the Unexpected Solutions*. Bloomsbury Circus.
- Wrench, J.S., Goding, A., Johnson, D.I., & Attias, B.A. (2016). *Stand Up, Speak Out: The Practice and Ethics of Public Speaking* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). University of Minnesota Libraries Publishing.

## Scholarly Journal

- Ma, Y., & Hmielowski, J.D. (2021). Are You Threatening Me? Identity Threat, Resistance to Persuasion, and Boomerang Effects in Environmental Communication. *Environmental Communication*, 16(2), 1-18.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2021.1994442>.

# EXAMPLES OF CITATIONS

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## Article from a Website

- Spall, N. (2019, July 2). *How the Apollo Moon landings changed the World Forever.* BBC Sky at Night Magazine. Retrieved from <https://www.skyatnightmagazine.com/space-missions/how-the-apollo-moon-landings-changed-the-world-forever/>.

# IN-TEXT & ORAL CITATIONS

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## Direct Quotes

- He states that “the psychological effects of being cut off from the natural world have only begun to be studied properly in the last fifteen years” (Hari, 2019).
  - How it would sound: In Johann Hari’s “Lost Connections,” the author explores what he describes as the real causes of depression, with one being isolation from nature. He states that “the psychological effects of being cut off from the natural world have only begun to be studied properly in the last fifteen years.”

# IN-TEXT & ORAL CITATIONS

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## Paraphrased Quotes

- The ordering for evidence recording requires the author's name, their qualifications, the source information, the date of its publication, and the page number from which it was obtained (Hollihan & Baaske, 2016).
  - How it would sound: Thomas Hollihan and Kevin Baaske's "Arguments & Arguing" outlines the basic criteria when using sources evidence in support of arguments. The ordering for evidence recording requires the author's name, their qualifications, the source information, the date of its publication, and the page number from which it was obtained.

# TYPES OF EVIDENCE TO USE

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- Premises
- Artifacts
- Statistics
- Examples
- Testimonies

## PREMISES

- Established points of agreement between the speaker and the audience.
  - Draws on audience's knowledge, values, and beliefs.

"Scientists agree that the world is not flat."

# ARTIFACTS

- Physical evidence that help to reinforce a claim.



# STATISTICS

Facts and figures systematically collected and ordered to convey information.

- Measuring shadows from different locations on Earth at the same time yields different lengths.
- Different locations on Earth experience seasons at different times.
- Different stars are visible from different latitudes.

# EXAMPLES

Narrative accounts and illustrations of some object or occurrence, including personal experience.

- Watch a lunar eclipse and notice how the shape of the Earth is spherical as it passes over the Moon.
- Look at other planets through a telescope (Saturn presents quite nicely in the summer).

# TESTIMONIES

## Four Main Types

- Personal/Lay: typically from ordinary people who have experienced something.
- Expert: provided by someone well-educated or experienced in a field or subject.
- Concurrent: when a consensus is reached among experts in a field or across fields.
- Biased: skewed as a result of personal values or beliefs.



## TESTIMONIES

*"It suddenly struck me  
that that tiny pea, pretty  
and blue, was the Earth. I  
put up my thumb and  
shut one eye, and my  
thumb blotted out the  
planet Earth."*

*I didn't feel like a giant.  
I felt very, very small."*

-Neil Armstrong