To view the recorded workshop, click the link:

http://khe2.adobeconnect.com/p4gz2xkynge/
Here is the agenda for this workshop. We will cover all of the following:

Web pages
Other electronic sources
Multiple authors
Repeating same source within text
Writing Center Resources & Services

This is the Advanced APA workshop. Don’t forget to view the recorded archives of our other workshops. APA The Easy Way: The Basics and APA The Easy Way: Formatting.
The acronym APA stands for the American Psychological Association. As of today, May twenty-first 2012, the most current edition of the APA manual is the 6th edition published in 2009. Many of the schools here at Kaplan use this APA style as their citation style. There are many other citation styles that require different types of citations and various formats. APA style is a publication style, but it is a useful way to track and cite sources in your writing. Usually, a citation style is tailored for the field it represent. What other citation styles have you used.

More information and tutorials can be found on the main APA website: http://www.apastyle.org/

APA continually updates their style on their blog, which you can find on their website.
Citing Web Sites

• If there is no individual author on a web page, look for a corporate sponsor
  (National Geographic, 2011)

• Full citation on reference page
  burrows-animals/

Citing Web Sites Continued

If there is no individual author on a web page, look for a corporate sponsor
  (National Geographic, 2011)

Full citation on reference page
Here is the information for citing websites.

In-text citations follow the same rules as for print sources
Author’s last name and date for a paraphrase (Martinez, 2009)

Author’s last name, date, and page OR paragraph number for direct quote (Clements, 2010, para. 7)

Full citation for reference page

Read
• Page 172 of The APA Style Guide concerning quotes for electronic sources with section headings

• If an electronic source does not have standard pagination, paragraph numbers, and IS LONG, then use section headers presuming section headers exist. So, for a quote, an entry might look like this:

• (Turner, 2009, Results section, para. 4)
Citing Website Continued

If there is no individual author and no corporate sponsor, then use a shortened version of the web page title (“Vegans may not,” 2010).

Full citation on reference page
Here is how to cite a Blog Post.

**In-text citation**
(Martinez, 2010)

**Reference page citation**

Notice it is similar to regular book or journal posts. You start with the name of the author and date. Sometimes, for blogs, the author’s name is the name of the blog. Here is the blog post on citing these types of web sources.

http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/social-media/

When you use a direct quote in your text, you could say something such as In her January 3rd blog post, Martinez (2010) said, “This is how you cite APA.” You could also say, Martinez (2010) said, “This is how you cite APA.”
Here is the set up for YouTube Videos

In-text citation
(Alpinekat, 2008) user name
(Bragdon, 2010) last name of producer for the video

Reference page citation

For more information you can see the APA Style Blog:


Cite by screenname BUT if author name available cite by that. Again, use the information you have and investigate if necessary.
Citing YouTube Continued
You can see on this screenshot the screenname and the date. This is what you would use to cite this video. Again, the point of citation information is so your reader can locate the source. You must give enough information for them to do so


Cite by screenname BUT if author name available cite by that.
In this screenshot, you can see where to find the URL for your reference list citation.


Cite by screenname BUT if author name available cite by that.
Here is how you cite a podcast. Use as much information as you have. Many podcasts are on blogs or webpages that will list the author, date, time, etc. Use as much information as you have about the podcast. Notice, there is more here than just a url. Including only an URL would be considered an incomplete or inadequate reference.

Podcasts

• In-text citation
  (Clements, 2011)

• Reference page citation
  Understanding citation [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from
  http://goo.gl/xMtiS
Sometimes, you have to use the content provided in the podcast itself. The podcast may state the producer, publisher, and reader. So, you may have to investigate to find the information you need.

If you know more specific about podcast, such as month and day of month include that information as well.

http://www.screencast.com/users/KUWC/playlists/Effective+Writing+Podcasts/media/5ac9859d-f1c1-4f17-9168-5b71c3fc1956
Here is how you cite PPT slides. This may come in handy when you need to cite a presentation. They must be cited, like most sources, both in the text and in the reference list.

In-text citation
(Martinez, 2011)

References list citation
Here is how to cite a discussion board. Notice that this includes the exact date the discussion was posted.

Here is how you cite the electronic version of a print book. It starts out looking similar to a regular book, but you add the digital edition and URL information.

**Electronic version of a print book**


**Electronic-only book**


To access the *Kaplan Guide to Successful Writing*, you can use this link:

https://kucampus.kaplan.edu/MyStudies/AcademicSupportCenter/WritingCenter/TheKaplanGuidetoSuccessfulWriting.aspx
**Interviews**

**Personal Communications** (letters, memos, emails from non-archived discussion groups, personal interviews, telephone conversations)

- Personal communication is cited **in the text only**; there is no citation on the references page. The proper in-text citation for personal communications is:
  
  D. L. Martinez (personal communication, March 5, 2011) disagrees with…
  
  or
  
  (D. L. Martinez, personal communication, March 5, 2011)

Personal communication is defined as anything that cannot be recovered or looked up by someone else. This usually includes personal interviews you conducted, personal emails, memos, or telephone calls. Because this information cannot be looked up by anyone else, you only cite the information in the body or text of the paper. The citation does not go on the references page. Also, use the words “personal communication” within the citation in the text.
Multiple Authors

- **Two authors**—cite both names every time
  (Martinez & Clements, 2010) or Martinez and Clements (2010) contend...

- **Three-five authors**—cite all authors the first time and then
  only the first author followed by et al.
  • 1<sup>st</sup> instance: (Martinez, Clements, & Rios, 2011) or Martinez, 
    Clements, and Rios (2001) stated that...
  • 2<sup>nd</sup> instance: (Martinez et al., 2001) or Martinez et al. (2011) stated 
    that...

- **Six or more authors**—cite only by the first author followed 
  by et al.
  Clements et al. (2009) studied… or (Clements et al., 2009)

Can vary multiple authors like this:

1<sup>st</sup> appearance: Martinez, Clements, Boone, and Rios (2011) contend…
2<sup>nd</sup> appearance: Martinez et al. (2011) contend…

Theses examples are for paraphrases.
Authors With the Same Surname

If you have two or more sources that have authors with the same surname, include the first author’s first name initial in the in-text citation even if the date is different

(D. Martinez, 2001; S. Martinez, 2003)

To access the KU WC, once you log in to Kaplan and you are on the landing page, click on the My Studies tab and then on Academic Support Center.
On the Academic Support Center page, click on Writing Center. You can also access main pages of the WC web site from this page as well. The main links are listed under the WC heading.
For information about Kaplan University Writing Center resources & services, contact

Melody Pickle
mpickle@kaplan.edu

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