

APA Citations: Acid Rain



Oxford High School Library

Today's Goal:

- ▶ You will **learn** how to cite a source to prepare for writing your acid rain paper.
- ▶ At the 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

Acid rain

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

History ^[edit]

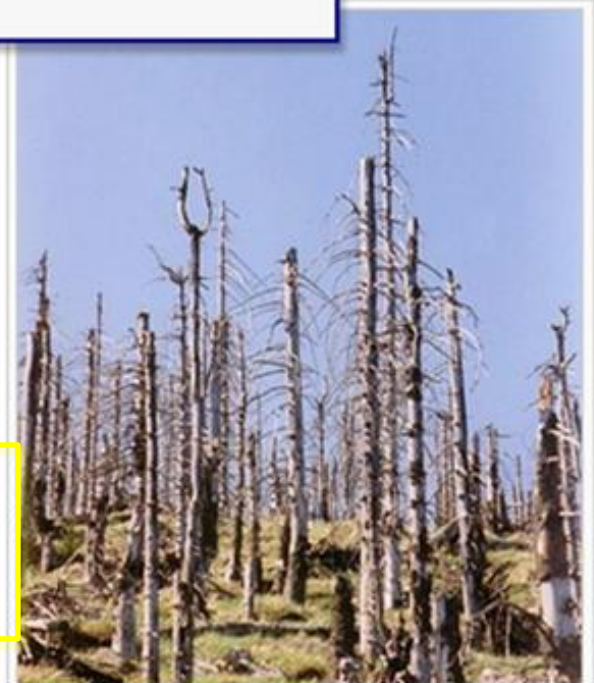
The corrosive effect of polluted, acidic city air on marble was noted in the 17th century by John Evelyn, who remarked upon the poor condition of the Arundel marbles.^[2] Since the Industrial Revolution, emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere have increased.^{[3][4]} In 1852, Robert Angus Smith was the first to show the relationship between acid rain and atmospheric pollution in Manchester, England.^[5]

See also ^[edit]




- Basic precipitation
- List of environmental issues
- Lists of environmental topics
- Ocean acidification
- Rain dust (an *alkaline rain*)

Wikipedia uses numbers to connect ideas to the reference source

E. S. de Beer, ed. *The Diary of John Evelyn*, III, 1955 (19 September 1667) p. 495.



References ^[edit]

- [↑] Likens, Gene E.; Keene, William C.; Miller, John M.; Galloway, James N. (1987). "Chemistry of precipitation from a remote, terrestrial site in Australia". *Journal of Geophysical Research* 92: 13299. doi:10.1029/JD092iD11p13299 .
- [↑] E. S. de Beer, ed. *The Diary of John Evelyn*, III, 1955 (19 September 1667) p. 495.
- [↑] ^a ^b *Glossary* , United States: NASA Earth Observatory, acid rain, archived  from the original on 2011-12-13, retrieved 2013-02-15
- [↑] Weathers, K. C. and Likens, G. E. (2006). "Acid rain", pp. 1549–1561 in: W. N. Rom and S. Markowitz (eds.). *Environmental and Occupational Medicine*. Lippincott-Raven Publ., Philadelphia. Fourth Edition, ISBN 0-7817-6299-5.

1. In-text (parenthetical) APA uses text to connect ideas to the reference source



TITLE

4

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



TITLE

8

References

Jones, R. (2001). *Science and citations*. New York, NY: Cambridge.

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

Do **NOT** cite
“**common knowledge**”

- ❑ Facts readers should know
- ❑ Facts that are easy to look up, not subject to change or dispute

Ex. Increased acidity can damage fish populations.

Cite all other sources

- ❑ Statistics- always!
- ❑ Opinions
- ❑ Less familiar facts (consider audience)

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

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).

APA: Find the Citation ERRORS

- ▶ 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).

No 1st initial, missing commas, no spaces, page spelled out and double periods!

- ▶ Plant and animal life can thrive when “the water in a healthy lake usually has a pH around 6.5”

(Berwald, 2005, p. 380).



APA: Paraphrase Example

- ▶ 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



TITLE

4

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.



TITLE

8

References

Conner, C. (2013). *Science and citations*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

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



APA Citation: Journal article

Author

Publication Date

Title of work

Smith, C.

(1997).

Indicator species and acid rain.

Animal Science, 17, 1-40.

Publication Data: Journal

in the References List,
capitalize only the first word
of a title (and subtitle)

► Digital sources: add to end of citation:

Retrieved from <http://www.anscionline.org>

Homepage URL- not underlined, no period at end

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

- Acid Rain. (2008). In K. M. Evans, *Information Plus Reference Series. The Environment* (2008 ed., pp. 77-87). Detroit: Gale. Retrieved from http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CCX3078000011&v=2.1&u=Iom_1654&it=r&p=GVRL&sw=w&asid=fa858d7d727bbeef385d366cb3f634e7
- Berwald, J. (2005). Acid Rain. In K. L. Lerner, L. W. Baker, & B. W. Lerner (Eds.), *UXL Encyclopedia of Water Science* (Vol. 3, pp. 377-383). Detroit: UXL. Retrieved from http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CCX3437400105&v=2.1&u=Iom_1654&it=r&p=GVRL&sw=w&asid=b6bee170f73097ae92103123a82808b5



APA: CITATIONS

▶ Research Support: Citation Help

▶ <http://ohs.oxford.libguides.com/citationguides>

